Grass Tree

Scientific name: Xanthorrhoea preissii

Aboriginal name: Balga (Noongar)



Plant habit

Flower Spike

Flowers

Temperate

Medium tree

is often crooked

Diamond shaped

Grows to 3 m

Pollinated by insects

Long, slender brittle leaves

One flower spike per crown

Medium green, changing to brown

Thousands of small white flowers produced on each flower spike

Kambarang to Birak (November to January)

Height: 5 m

Family

Foliage

Flower Stalk

Ranges, coastal plains and watercourses

on grey/black sands, loam or gravelly clay

Trunk is formed from old leaf bases and

May branch into several crowns of foliage

XANTHORRHOEACEAE

Ab	out	•••

The Grass Tree is native to the south-west of Western Australia and has been used by the local Noongar people for thousands of years.

The plants are resistant to fire, which is known to stimulate flowering. The blackened trunks can resprout within a few months of a fire. Coloured bands caused by melting resin along the stems of Grass Trees can be used to age plants.

Grass Trees only grow between 10 – 20 millimetres each year.

Aboriginal Uses

- Gum from flowering spikes can be made into cakes Flower
- Flowers can be used to make a sweet drink
- Dead flowering spikes used to make fire or used as spear shaft
- Bardi grubs are collected from trunks of dying trees
- The black resin from the trunk can be used as an adhesive to attach spear heads to a shaft or to start a fire
- Bunches of dried leaves were made into torches
- Leaves used as thatching material for the roof of a hut

Used as food

Developed by SERCUL for use with the Bush Tucker Education Program.



South East Regional Centre for Urban Landcare www.sercul.org.au/our-projects/

bushtucker/

Caution: Do not prepare bush tucker food without having been shown by Indigenous or experienced persons. Some bush tucker if eaten in large quantities or not prepared correctly can cause illness.

Used as medicine Used as resources Docal to SW WA