## WININC

Scientific name: Thysanotus patersonii Aboriginal name: Tjunguri (Noongar)





Flower and flower buds

## About ...

This fast-growing plant is found throughout many Clim States of Australia and is widespread through the southern half of Western Australia.

This plant grows from seed contained in a dry capsule. **Forn** The flowers are hermaphrodite, meaning they have both male and female components.

The plant dies back to a tuber after flowering which can be difficult to find. The white edible tubers are between Folia 20 and 50 mm in length. They remain dormant until the following winter.

## Aboriginal Uses

- The tubers, which look like tiny potatoes, are Flower commonly eaten raw or roasted
- The stems and flowers are also edible
- Occasionally, the flowers and stems were roasted, made into powder and eaten with the York Gum
- Other species of Thysanotus can also be eaten
- The root is best eaten just before or just after flowering, as it contains more energy at this time

Family	ANTHERICACEAE
Climate	Temperate
Habitat	Grasslands, Riparian scrub and woodland
Form	Perennial climber
	Height: up to 1 m
	Leaf and stems die off over Birak (Summer)
	and come back over Makuru (Winter)
Foliage	Long, spindly stems that either twine
	around nearby plants or trail along the
$\langle \rangle$	ground
	1 - 2 long thin leaves at the base of the
$\langle \cdot \rangle$	stem
	Mid to bright green

Mid to bright green

Makuru to Kambarang (Winter and Spring) Purple flower with three largish petals surrounded by a 'feather-like' edge, alternate with three narrow sepals





bushtucker/

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



Used as resources

Local to SW WA



**Caution:** Do not prepare bush tucker food without having been shown by Indigenous or experienced persons. www.sercul.org.au/our-projects/ Some bush tucker if eaten in large quantities or not prepared correctly can cause illness.