

ABORIGINAL NAMES FOR PILBARA PLANTS

(INCLUDING TRADITIONAL USAGES)

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Djurali Taylor & Stephen van Leeuwen

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Baru	Hard Spinifex	<i>Triodia wiseana</i>	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A	TA: used to make roof and walls of a boughshed, used as a net to catch fish in shallow water. FD: seeds are ground to make damper.
Paru			Kurrama &/ Panyjima	D	
Kurrungkali *			Nyamal	I	
Purlka *			Kariyarra	V	
Baru #			Banyjima	W	
Paru *			Nyiyaparli	Y	
Jarnparra *			Putjarra	Z	
Bilhangga/ bilari (Y)			Kapok Bush	<i>Aerva javanica</i>	
Wangura	Thalanyji	B			
Wurtala	Nyamal	I			
Ngutarla *	Putjarra	Z			
Maturiji	Nyangumarta	d			
Murlumurlu	Martuthunira	g			
Murlumurlu	Kariyarra	g			

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Garrga	Maitland's Wattle or spiky wattle	Acacia maitlandii	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A	TA: Wood used to make Boomerangs and spearheads. FA: The red gum from tree is edible.
Jumpingkar			Kurrama	G	
Gawiarnda	Cork hopbush, Corky Bark Caltrop or Fish Poison	Tribulus suberosus	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A	TA: Tree sap is used to poison fish. The grinded sap is thrown into water which stuns the fish.
Kartajjarra			Kurrama	G	
					MD: plant boiled in water and used to bathe sores.
Warrawanggan/ kumbalin(u)	Northern Bluebell, cattle bush, potato flower or pussy tail	Trichodesma zeylanicum	Yindjibarndi	A & b	CA: It has a song in the Burndud (Law song cycle) and also a dreaming story associated with it. MA: Boiled in water , used to bathe sores TQ: stems used as a firestick Ca: this is a totemic plant for one generation of the Yindjibarndi people.
Jabajaba/ padjapadja			Ngarluma	A & b	
Bigurrga			Thalanyji	B	
Kalyartu			Kurrama	G	
Kurankuran *			Putjarra	Z	
Pardan			Martuthunira	b	
Pigurrga			Ingarda?	b	
Yagulu			Banyjima	c	
Wirntalyka			Manyjilyjarra	e	
Gumbarli Jiruna	Purple Mulla Mulla or cattail flower?	Ptilotus exaltatus	Yindjibarndi	A	CA: It has a song in the Burndud (Law song cycle) and also a dreaming story associated with it. TD: Used by old women to stuff kangaroo skin for
Murlumurlu			Ngarluma,	A and D	

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)	
			Kurrama &/ Panyjima		pillows.	
Mulumulu *			Banyjima	W		
Murlu-murlu *			Nyiyaparli	Y		
Wirnturlka *			Putjarra	Z		
Gurlimba	Ewart's Mallee	Eucalyptus ewartiana	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A	TA: used to make shade for shelters	
Gurliwirn	Inland Paperbark or Tea-tree	Melaleuca glomerata	Yindjibarndi	A	TA: twigs used to make a broom brush TD: used to make a mattress, a table cloth or to wrap the meat up and keep the flies away. TK: wood used to make boomerangs. CK: smoke from burning leaves believed to keep spirits away. Td: used for digging sticks Fd: seeds ground and used to make damper. Fe: ash ash from leaf mixed with tobacco	
Gurlibirn/ gooligan/ Golligan / coolebin			Ngarluma	A & K		
Kulimpa			Kurrama	D & G		
Gulimba				H		
Kurli			Kariyarra	V		
Miljirra / milimilji / miljimilji			Nyangumarta	d & e		
Jarrawayi	Pilbara Jam, black mulga or river jam	Acacia citrinoviridis	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A	TA: Wood used to make duelling and punishment spears, boomerangs and fighting sticks.	
Warlun			Thalanyji	B		

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Jarparri / jarbarri/ jarrwayi			Kurrama &/ Panyjima	D & O	ND: you do not eat the seeds. TD: Branches are used to build bough sheds. FD: Witchetty grubs are found in the roots.
Yilyurru *			Kariyarra	V	
Wintamarra *			Nyamal	I	
Kuyuwarra *			Putijarra	Z	
Jainberry?/ Jarbarri			???	f	
Jirlurru	Desert Paperbark	Melaleuca eleuterostachya	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A	TA: two pieces of wood are rubbed together between hands to start a fire and the leaves are used to ignite FQ: Lerp on leaves.
Nharkarangu/ nhargarangu			Kurrama	G & Q	
Jirri	Annual Caltrop	Tribulus macrocarpus	Yindjibarndi	A	The common prickle
Jiri			Ngarluma	A	
Jinamantaly *			Putijarra	Z	
Majgan	Snappy Gum	Eucalyptus leucophloia	Yindjibarndi	A	TA: wood used to make tapping sticks, shields, boomerangs, digging sticks and bowls. CA: Tree features in the Yindjibarndi Olive Python Dreaming story. FA: Sweet edible lerp found on leaves and also a source of bush honey.
Malygan			Ngarluma	A	
Kartapirangu			Kurrama &/ Panyjima	D & G	
Jarturtu			Nyamal	I	
Marliny *			Putijarra	Z	

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Malygany/ malganyba			Banyjima	c	
Marba	Silver Cadjeput	Melaleuca argentea	Yindjibarndi	A	TA: bark used to wrap meat before being cooked, also used to make bark shoes, mattresses, hats, shelter and was doubled over for use on rafts. Leaves were burnt to deter mosquitoes. FA: source of bush honey, blossoms are sweet when in season the nectar can be sucked out. FB: Cold water is contained within the trunk of tree. TB: Bark is used to rap fish in when cooked.
Tharlgu			Ngarluma	A	
Bulhari *			Thalanyji	C	
Mirli			Kurrama &/ Panyjima	D & G	
Mirli *			Banyjima	W	
Marli *			Martuthunira	X	
Marruwa/ marrowa / marruua	Snakewood	Acacia xiphophylla	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A & K & M	TA: Wood used to make boomerangs, spearthrowers and fighting sticks. It also makes excellent firewood; burning at a constant temperature which is just right for meat. The ash from burnt wood is mixed with animal fat/nowadays oil to make body paint. This paint is also used to paint artefacts. CA: The body paint is used during Law ceremonies and for dancing. FA: The seeds can be cracked open, cooked and eaten. At certain times of the year gum appears on the tree. The bark and leaves are burnt to make a mixture of ash and chewing tobacco.
Bugardi			Thalanyji	B	
Pukarti / pugardi			Kurrama	D & G & Q	
Marruwa */ pukarti*			Martuthunira	X	

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Marruwa			Panyjima & Kurrama	D & G	FB: Bardi grubs can be found among the roots Ff: seeds ground for flower
Puluru *			Kariyarra	V	
Marruwa *			Banyjima	W	
Puyuwarra *			Putjarra	Z	
Mirndungгаа	Butterfly Bush or Slender Petalostylis	Petalostylis labicheoides	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A	TA: The stems of the bush are used to make dancing sticks and practice spears for children. TD: The longer stems were used for hunting spears. Fd: sugar on leaves or on ground. Separate from leaves and sand and use in tea.
Mirntunyji			Kurrama	D & G	
Nyinjinyinji */ Jangkayarruly *			Putjarra	Z	
Mirndurnji			Banyjima	c	
Yirriling / yirrarling			Nyangumarta	d & e	
Mindgee			???	f	
Muyiling	Rib-fruited Mallee	Eucalyptus repullulans	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A	TA: Wood used to make hunting spears.
Mullerang			Kurrama	G	
Nyirri	Oval-leaf Cassia or crinckled cassia	Senna artemisioides Subsp. Oligophylla	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A	CA: leaves used to decorate the headbands and armstrings worn by an initiated boy's father and mother during the Law Ceremony. ND: When it is flowering emus begin to lay eggs
Marrkan			Kurrama & / Panyjima &	D & G	

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Tharranggurla/ tharrangul	Pilbara Kurrajong	Brachychiton acuminatus	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A & g	CA: Known as the spirit tree and features in the Dreaming story about why people die. FA: the roots of the young tree can be cooked in ashes and eaten like a sweet potato. FD: In the summertime water can be found in the young roots. Tg: trunk used to make shields
Ngangu			Kurrama &/ Panyjima	D & G	
Ngarnya /Tharranggula *			Banyjima	c & W	
Nunyu			?	f	
Yirrinyu			Kariyarra	g	
Warndayin	Weeping Wirewood, wireweed or dragonwood	Acacia coriacea Subsp. Pendens	Yindjibarndi	A	TA: Makes a good shade tree. FB: The old ladies used to eat the seeds of the wirewood but they don't eat it much anymore as they don't spend much time in the inland area. TD: branches used to wrap meat. FD: The bark and the yellow part underneath is burnt to make ashes then mixed with tobacco to make a chew.
Bardawurru			Ngarluma	A	
Garnmaja (yardinyungu)			Thalanyji	B	
Warntayin			Kurrama &/ Panyjima	D	
Warntany / wardany			Kurrama	G & Q	
Wathawayi	Pilbara Wild Cotton or desert rose or Pilbara rose	Gossypium robinsonii	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A	TA: The long, thin stems of plant are used to make dancing sticks. CA: The dancing sticks were used during corroborees and also to lightly hit the legs of small children to
Wathawa / waddawa			Kurrama	D & G & Q	
Bijali			Banyjima	c	

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Wadawhay			???	f	make them grow faster and stronger. ND: it is a sticky plant that catches flies.
Wayjba	White Gooseberry Shrub, conkerberry	Clerodendrum lanceolatum	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A	TA: Wood used to make spearthrowers and hitting sticks. NA: Only emus eat the berries. MQ: stems for medicine TQ: stems used for smoking pipes. Te: firewood
Waylpa / bungaar			Kurrama	G & O	
Thurrwiny *			Yindjibarndi	S	
Jurija			Nyangumarta	e	
Whtwah			???	f	
Wayilangu	Bean Tree	Bauhinia cunninghamii	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A	TA: makes a good shade tree. NA: This plant is not native to the Pilbara.
Jikarra			Martu Wangka	E	
Wirdiyangu	White Scurfpea	Cullen leucanthum	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A	TA: Trees long, thin branches are used to make dancing sticks and spears.
Witiangu			Kurrama	G	
Wirndamarra	Mulga	Acacia aneura	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A	TA: Wood used to make women's fighting sticks, spearthrowers, walking sticks and tapping sticks. Wood from the younger trees is used to make spears. TD: wood is also used to make bough sheds and digging sticks. FD: the fruit is an edible gall.
Wintamarra			Kurrama & Panyjima and Martu Wangka	D and E	
Munturru *			Putijarra	Z	
Wirntamarra			Nyangumarta	d	

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					Cd: jining head adornment for young men in tribal ceremonies. Fe: insect galls that grow on tree are eaten
Karnturr *			Martuthunira	X	
Malka *			Nyiyaparli	Y	
Warlun			Thalanyji	F	
Wintamaya, wintamarra / walurn/ tharrgan			Kurrama	G & Q	
Mulga				H	
Wintamarra			Nyamal	I	
Wirntamarra *			Kariyarra	V	
Galhalanyba *#/ jarrbari *#/ jarlagurdu *#/ warndanyba */ wirndamarra *			Banyjima	W	
Wirrangaa/ wirrangkaa / wilu*	Red River Gum, blackheart, coolabah and river gum	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Yindjibarndi	A & K & T	TA: Wood used to make long straight spears and shields. Leaves are used to make a shady roof and on the sides to keep the wind out. CA: Leaves used to decorate the headbands and armstrings worn by an initiated boy's father and mother during the Law Ceremony. FA: Contains bush honey in hollow branch stumps. The seeds are also edible and can be eaten raw. Edible, white, bitter-tasting lerp can be removed by shaking or rubbing the leaves (it appears once the flowers have died). MA: The young leaves are boiled in water and drunk to cure colds and flu. NA: The sap isn't edible nor are the bardie grubs found
Wirrangkura/ weranga / wirrangura			Ngarluma	A & K & M	
Wirru / wurru (T)			Thalanyji & Martuthunira	B & X	
Marralha / Marratha			Kurrama	D & G	
Murrallah /Marrala			??	f	

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Wirrangkuru */ Yamarrara *			Kariyarra	V	<p>in this tree.</p> <p>FD: tree also contains Witchetty grubs under bark.</p> <p>CD: You must not collect the witchetty grubs around the permanent watering hole as the serpent will get angry and come and get you.</p> <p>MK: gum was boiled and drunk as a blood purifier.</p> <p>FK: bark was burnt and the ash added to tobacco as a chewing quid.</p> <p>Mc: young leaves boiled up and drunk to treat asthma or chest complaints.</p> <p>Te: bark crushed and boiled to treat skin sores.</p>
Marralha/ malbanungu/ ngaranu/ Birarrba *			Banyjima	c & W	
Wurrangka *			Nyamal	I	
Warrangkara / wurrangka/ wurrangkura			Nyangumarta	d & e	
Yalhi/ mina baru	Soft Spinifex or hill spinifex	Triodia pungens and Triodia epactia	Yindjibarndi	A & a	<p>TA: Resin used as a tough purpose glue to bind spearheads to spears, it is also used to make water rafts as the resin is waterproof.</p> <p>CA: There is a song about this plant in the Law song cycle.</p> <p>FB: The seeds are ground and mixed with water then cooked to create damper.</p> <p>TB: Soft Spinifex is used on top or around the boughshed to protect it from the rain and also to make a mattress.</p> <p>TD: Spinifex was also used on the roofs of bush houses. The resin was used to make beads which were put in a baby's cord and put around the babies wrist to help him grow.</p>
Mina/ Burro/ mirna / barruru			Ngarluma	A & K & M & g	
Ngajarri			Thalanyji	B	
Minha/ Minna			Kurrama	D & O	
Mirna*/ punawurru*/wamila*/ minabaru/ baru			Martuthunira	X & g	
Janpi *			Putjarra	Z	

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Baru			Banyjima	c	
Yalhirri/ Yalarri/ Yallarii / yalharri	Stiffleaf Sedge	Cyperus vaginatus	Yindjibarndi	A & K & N & g	TA: The stems of the sedge were twisted together to make string and were used to make fishing nets and also to tie shoes made of paperbark and to bind spearheads to spears. TB: The stem is used to carry the fish back to camp by stringing the stem through the gills. FB: The roots are sometimes eaten raw. TK: stems were also used as string for weaving baskets.
Yaliri/ karloom / yalharri			Ngarluma	A & K & g	
Marndararra			Thalanyji	B	
Kanampa or yaliri			Kurrama &/ Panyjima	D	
Yalliri, kanamba			Kurrama	G	
Yaliri			Banyjima	c	
Yalharri			Martuthunira	g	
Yigara/ yegora/ turrial / yikara	White Mangrove or grey mangrove	Avicennia marina	Ngarluma	A & K & N	TA: Twigs of tree used to hit jumping jacks or mudskippers in the mud to use as bait. TK: wood used to make shields FK: Fruit eaten after extensive preparation NK: this mangrove does not occur in Yinjdibarndi country. FN: the fruits must be first buried in mangrove mud until partly rotted, dug up and boiled, then dried and pounded before eating.
Ngajurrba			Thalanyji	B	
Yigara/ yigala			Yindjibarndi	T & g	
Yikara *			Kariyarra	V	
Yigala/ Ngayurrwa *			Martuthunira	g & X	
Bardirri	Camel Bush	Acacia inaequilatera	Yindjibarndi	A	MA: Bark is boiled in water and used to treat sores, scabies/ other skin complaints. The ash was also used to rub all over the skin of babies to keep them cool. FA: Seeds cooked on a Spinifex fire then eaten. CK: bark also used in tribal ceremonies.
Garrany/ bardalee/ budalee			Ngarluma	A & K & N	
Partirri / bardirri			Kurrama &/ Panyjima	D &G & Q	
Partirri			Nyamal	I	

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Partirri			Nyangumarta	d	Me: ash from burnt bark used to treat sores.
Barrguya	Desert Walnut	Owenia reticulate	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A	TA: Nuts were roasted then crushed to retrieve oil. The oil was then rubbed through hair to make it grow thick, long and black.
Burogurya			Ngarluma	K	MA: The roasted seeds were also rubbed on the skin to relieve sores, scratches or insect bites.
Parntal			Nyangumarta	d	Fd: place fruit in hot ashes then crack open and eat seed.
Bawuny	Windgrass or kerosene grass	Aristida contorta	Yindjibarndi	A	TA: Grass was burnt on a Spinifex fire; the ash is then mixed with animal fat and rubbed into hair to make it grow. MB: Used to make hair lotion. You must burn windgrass and mix with oil from sandalwood seed then rub into hair to make it grow.
Thambirrgura			Ngarluma	A	
Jilyilygura			Thalanyji	B	
Pauwinpa / bauwinba			Kurrama	G & Q	
Bibarn/ piban	Green Bird Flower	Crotalaria cunninghamii	Yindjibarndi	A & b	MA: leaves bruised then boiled/soaked in water and used as an eye wash or used to wet a cloth which is then applied to the head to relieve headaches or to swellings and bruises to relieve pain. The sap can be dripped into ear to cure earaches.
Mulhurn			Thalanyji	B	
Jakapiri			Martu Wangka	E	
Bibbin			Ngarluma	K	TA: Long strands of the bark were used to make sandals. MK: leaves were crushed and the juice rubbed on skin sores. MN: bark is boiled and the liquid washed on body to relieve swelling on body or legs.
Walyba *			Banyjima	W	
Mangarr *			Putjarra	Z	
Kunan?			Martuthunira	b	

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Murlun?			Tjururu?	b	
Marngurr/ kalgarli			Nyangumarta	d	
Biyangarra/ bitharrgardah / piyangarra/ bilhangarra	White Dragon Tree or swamp corkwood	Sesbania Formosa	Yindjibarndi	A & K & T	TA: Seeds were cooked and mixed with animal fat then rubbed into hair to make it black, thick and long. CA: Bark was burnt and the ash mixed with animal fat then rubbed on babies, young children and boys going through Law to keep them cool. Wood is used to make shields used for ceremonial dancing. NK: Wood had to be cured to prevent splitting. FK: the flowers were sucked for their nectar. Ta#: two or three mangrove logs are joined together end to end and used as a raft. Td: bark ground into powder and placed into crack in stick where it is rubbed with a stick back and forth to start a fire. Me: bark burnt and ground and used as an antiseptic on sores. Fe: witchetty grubs found in roots.
Bithangarra/ pittanarra			Ngarluma	A & K	
Pitankarra/ Pitangkarra			Kurrama	D & G	
Jalypirn *			Putjarra	Z	
Pijangarra			Nyangumarta	d	
Birrunngu/ pirrunngu	Northern Hopbush	Dodonaea lanceolata	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A & b	MA: Leaves of bush are crushed then soaked or boiled in water. The liquid is then rubbed on the body as a pain reliever. A very weak solution can be drunk. Mb: also used on snakebites.
Biwiyarla	Hairy Caustic	Euphorbia australis	Yindjibarndi	A	MA: Leaves and stalks are boiled and the liquid is

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Bibiyala	Weed		Ngarluma	A	used as an eye and earwash to treat infections and to remove wax from ears. The leaves and stalks can be crushed and the sap rubbed on the skin to cure sores. A dilute solution of sap added to water can, when drunk, relieve cold symptoms.
Jirrkarn *			Putjarra	Z	
Biwiyu	Caustic Weed	Euphorbia myrtoides	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A	MA: Leaves are boiled and the liquid is used as an eyewash to bathe sore eyes. The leaves can be crushed and the sap rubbed on the skin to cure sores and scabies.
Bunaangu/ burnangu	Hamersley Bloodwood or Pilbara bloodwood	Corymbia hamersleyana	Yindjibarndi	A & g	MA: The dry, red sap is scraped from cracks in bark then boiled in water and drunk or used as a wash to cleanse the blood and as a general tonic. The young leaves are boiled and the vapour inhaled as a decongestant to clear the chest and nasal passages or the water is used as an antiseptic. FA: Tree contains bush coconuts which contain sap inside which are drunk when travelling long distances. CA: The sap is sung about in the Law song cycle. TA: The nuts of tree were used as a child's toy. TB: seed pods used as beads to make jewellery.
Barlgarringu			Ngarluma	A	
Gulijguliji			Thalanyji	B	
Punaangu			Kurrama &/ Panyjima	D	
Mangkurrka *?			Putjarra	Z	
Wirrangga			Martuthunira	g	
Bungaa	Wild Currant or	Carissa lanceolata	Yindjibarndi	A	MA: Roots can be soaked or boiled and used as an

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Jurdimbiri/ tullimbree	conkerberry		Ngarluma	A & K	eyewash or as a wash to cool the body. FA: The sweet, black berry is edible. CA: The berry is eaten by boys going through initiation during Law ceremonies.
Wanalja			Kurrama	G	
Jima			Nyangumarta	d	
Boongar			???	f	
Burdardu/ kulbu	Northern Sandalwood or bush plum? (ref:a)	Santalum lanceolatum	Yindjibarndi	A & a	MA: Nut from tree is crushed or cooked in ashes to remove seed then the greasy substance found in the nut is rubbed into hair to make it long, thick and black. Roots are roasted or mashed and soaked then pounded into a paste to treat skin sores. The leaves can also be burnt to repel mosquitoes. FD: contains edible fruit which is purplish black when ripe and very sweet. Fd: also contains edible gum Td: boomerangs made from the shrub.
Ngilunpa or ngilun			Kurrama &/ Panyjima	D	
Munyurnpa			Martu Wangka	E	
Ngilunpa			Kurrama	G	
Karlba / burdardu			Ngarluma	K & A	
Burdardu			Banyjima	c	
Panapana / kupi			Nyangumarta	d & e	
Nulinba			???	f	
Burduwayi	Curlybark Tree	Acacia monticola	Yindjibarndi	A	CA: Leaves are burnt to make thick smoke and is used to punish disrespectful children. The smoke is also used to smoke a house and get rid of any lingering spirits. TA: Wood is used to make spearheads.
Burduwari			Ngarluma	A	
Mangkalangu			Kurrama	G	
Burlurru	Gidgie	Acacia pruinocarpa	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A	FA: The bark and leaves are burnt to make a mixture of ash and chewing tobacco. Tree also contains sweet edible gum. Fe: witchetty grubs live in roots.
Pulurru or yalari			Kurrama &/ Panyjima	D	
Marntila			Martu Wangka	E	
Yallari, bulluru			Kurrama	G	

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Marlkan *			Kariyarra	V	
Jilpajilpa			Nyangumarta	d	
Wartalamagi / purtlarripa tijilpa			Manyjilyjarra	d	
Garnduwangu/ kandoowa	Desert Poplar or native poplar	Codonocarpus cotinifolius	Yindjibarndi	A & K	MA: Leaves are soaked or boiled in water then used as a wash to treat sores, colds, flu and fever. Chewing raw leaves may also relieve toothache. FE: grubs are found in the roots
Karntarangu			Martu Wangka	E	
Karlutongu / karludongu			Kurrama	G & O	
Garnduwangu			Ngarluma	A	
Jimpirring			Nyangumarta	d	
Colourdong			Kardulong ?	f	
Garruwa/ garrawarra	Honey hakea, corkwood hakea, Corkwood or cork tree	Hakea lorea	Yindjibarndi	A & g	CA: The ash is rubbed onto the skin of boys undergoing initiation during the Law ceremony. FA: Sweet nectar can be sucked from yellow flower head. The nectar was mixed with water to make a sweet drink for children. TA: Wood used to make boomerangs. TB: Wood used to make containers for carrying water. Mb: used to remove warts by poking them with branch
Garrayin			Ngarluma	A	
Gardaburra /bujalangu			Thalanyji	B and F	
Kartanpa			Kurrama &/ Panyjima &	D & G	
Bithangara * / gadanyba * / yawa *			Banyjima	W	
Garrawa /Jiinngu			Martuthunira	g & X	

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
/ pithangara					Fg: honey inside tree.
Wintamarra			Nyamal	I	
Thuru ?			Tjururu?	b	
Gawara	Berrigan	Eremophila longifolia	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A	MA: Leaves are soaked or boiled in water and used as medicine. CD: smoke from burnt leaves and wood is used smoke the spirits away from the house and also on the boys during Law time. During Law time the leaves are mixed in damper to keep the boys strong. Cf: used during initiation ceremonies. Plant is burnt to create smoke which young aboriginal boys walk through.
Kawarra			Kurrama & Panyjima	D & G	
Ngalantara *			Kariyarra	V	
Kurrawa /Kawarra			??	f	
Barberriny	Arid Wattle	Acacia arida	Yindjibarndi	A	TA: Leaves are burnt to keep insects away. Leaves are burnt to make thick smoke which is used to punish disrespectful children. MD: Leaves are soaked or boiled in water and used as an eye medicine. CK: Leaves were burnt and inhaled as part of a purification ritual for male ceremonies.
Barlbiriny/ gunabree			Ngarluma	A & K	
Kunalya			Kurrama	D & G	
Kunaka			Panyjima	D	
Gura/ kura/ tjiingu/ gurra	Caustic Bush or blister bush	Grevillea pyramidalis	Yindjibarndi	A & K & b & g	MA: The crushed inner bark was mixed with water and rubbed onto the breasts of young mothers to stimulate lactation. This mixture when diluted could be poured into the ear to cure earaches or dabbed onto sores.
Jiingu/ teengu/ cheengoo/ tjinngu / tiinnu			Ngarluma	A & K	
Jitartu			Kurrama	G	

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Jantara *			Kariyarra	V	NA: The little seedpod contains acid which will burn your skin. It doesn't sting but your skin will fall off. CA: This acid was used to burn markings onto chests. TA: Wood is used to make boomerangs. Ma: The acidic substance coating the seed was used to make the skin blister for the removal splinters. Td: firewood
Bibiju *			Banyjima	W	
Wiling			Nyangumarta	d	
Goorarda /Gurarra	Native Mimosa Bush or spiky wattle or sweet mimosa	Acacia farnensiana	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	K & A	MA: The spike from the branch is poked into warts to make them disappear. The bark is soaked or boiled in water and used as a cough remedy. The wood can be burnt and the clean white ashes used on open wounds. The leaves are chewed to cure stomach-ache and dysentery. TK: wood used to make boomerangs and punishment spears.
Jartinpa			Kurrama &/ Panyjima	G & D	
Jardinba			Kurrama	O	
Jirrku			Nyangumarta	e	
Gurgardardu	Native Tomato or bush tomato	Solanum sp.	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A	NA: The white fruit is a medicine for kangaroos which they eat when sick. FB: You only eat the skin of bush tomatoes not the inside fleshy part as it stings your mouth.
Thagurra/ magaran			Thalanyji	B	
Jalhparrpa, korrupe			Kurrama	G	
Karlumpu *			Nyiyaparli	Y	
Pura?			Manyjilyjarra	e	
Birrungu/ gurumunthu jami	Tangled Morning Glory	Polymeria ambigua	Yindjibarndi	A & T	NA: Goanna's eat this plant after a fight with a snake to neutralise the poison.
Birrigalira jami			Ngarluma	A	

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Jiidgarra	Whitewood	<i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i>	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A	MA: Plant is soaked or boiled in water and used as an eyewash Td: bark ground into powder and used as an ignition for the fire. Nd: gum is inedible it makes you blind and silly and is not good for the heart.
Jikarra			Nyangumarta	d	
Jilarnu	Varnish bush, Burra or Emubush	<i>Eremophila fraserii</i>	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A	MA: Leaves are soaked or boiled in water and used as a wash to cure sores, scabies or other skin complaints. MO: gum in branches warmed and used for boils.
Barabirdi			Thalanyji	B	
Jilanba			Kurrama	O	
Jilarn/ jilanyba			Banyjima	c	
Jirnduwatha	Tickweed	<i>Cleome viscosa</i>	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A	MA: Leaves are soaked or boiled in water and used as a wash to cure rashes and heal sores. FD: seeds are ground and used to make damper. Ma: The boiled leaf concoction is also be used to help treat rheumatism, swelling and colds. Md: used to prevent 'bung eye' after bitten by fly. Flower is chewed and placed on eye
Kunti			Kurrama & Panyjima	D	
Tjintuwangu			Yindjibarndi	a	
Wiljirrkiring			Nyangumarta	d	
Jirriny/ jirrinynha	Millstream Palm	<i>Livistonia alfredii</i>	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A	TA: Nuts were cracked open to get the grease out which was then rubbed into hair to dye it black. The nut was also used as a toy marble by children.

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Malhangгаа/ malhankaa/ jami	Lemongrass	Cymbopogon ambiguous	Yindjibarndi	A & T & g	MA: Leaves and stems are boiled in water and used as an inhalant or drunk to cure colds or flu. The leaves are bruised and soaked in water and used to cure scabies, sores and cramps. The liquid can also be spiced with bush honey to make a cough remedy. ND: the flowers can make you itchy.
Mathangura/ mathankura / mudungra			Ngarluma	A & K	
Mararrany/ maryun			Thalanyji	B	
Marrayin			Kurrama &/ Panyjima	D	
Mathanbura			Martuthunira	g	
Mandarrangu	Dodder	Cassytha sp.	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A	MA: Plant is boiled in water and used to wash the head to relieve headaches. Mg: boil and leave overnight in water and it becomes a jelly which you rub on to relieve itchesf
Marnarra			Ngarluma	g	
Marlurra	Scurf pea	Cullen sp.	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A	TA: Leaves and stems used to lightly hit the legs of small children to make them grow faster and stronger
Wiurra			Kurrama	G	
Milamila	Wetland Lobelia or Bush Tobacco	Lobelia quadrangularis	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A	FA: The dry leaves are crushed to use as chewing tobacco.
Japiya*/jurntilyar r*			Putjarra	Z	

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Minyarra/ minytaarra/ winjarra / mindjaarra / poadju#	Vicks Bush or marsh stemodia or samphire	<i>Stemodia grossa</i>	Yindjibarndi	A & K & N & b	MA: Leaves are soaked or boiled in water and used as a wash to relieve aches and pains. The vapour can be inhaled as a decongestant to clear the chest and nasal passages. MN: A young child might be laid on a bed of leaves for the same purpose. TA: Bunches of this plant were covered with paperbark to make a bed. TB: The crushed leaves are used to poison fish. The powder is thrown into water which stuns the fish. TD: Leaves were rubbed onto skin to keep ants away. Mf: herb placed inside nose to clear nasal passage Cg: rub it over babies to keep the bad spirits away. (keeps the little people away) Mg: it rejuvenates your skin like the aloe vera plant. Also used juice for acne, pimples, freckles, scars and blemishes Cg: when you visit the burrup you must rub this plant on your body to protect your mind from the effects of the massacre spirits crying. Also rub on your lips to make you speak passionately from the heart, mind and soul so you can speak honestly.
Minyjagarra/ minytyakarra/ minjakara / pagurda# /minyjarra			Ngarluma	A & K & b & g	
Ngunharngunhar r			Thalanyji	B	
Minjarri / minjarri			Kurrama &/ Panyjima	D & G	
Minjariti				H	
Minjarri/ Ngubarrba *			Banyjima	c & W	
Minyimaju *			Putjarra	Z	
Mindharri			Tjururu?	b	
Minjuwa			???	f	
Minyarra			Martuthunira	g	
Murnungu			Fitzroy Wattle	<i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i>	
Wilharri	Thalanyji	B			
Parlpiny/ parlpirr/ jipari	Martu Wangka	E			
Palperin/ balberin	Kurrama	G & O			

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Murnungu/ pulburing			Ngarluma	A & K	TB: Branches are used on bough sheds for shade and also to make brooms. FK: young green seeds were eaten raw.
Parlpirr *			Putjarra	Z	
Parlpi			Nyangumarta	d	
Wanggalili	Lace Flower or native parsnip	Trachymene oleracea	Yindjibarndi	A	TA: Stems were used by old women to lightly hit their legs giving them strength and stamina. The hollow stems were also used as straws. Tg: stems used as a pipe to smoke. also used to blow darts
Gujiwanggarn/ wirrawanggan			Ngarluma	A & g	
Kujiwangkalarra			Kurrama &/ Panyjima	D & G	
Warrarlilimba *			Banyjima	W	
Nyinjinparli *			Putjarra	Z	
Yambarla	Desert Pimelea	Pimelea ammocharis	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A	MA: Plant is boiled in water and used to cure sores.
Wartu *			Putjarra	Z	
Yayin	Pilbara Box or desert coolabah	Eucalyptus xerothermica	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A	FA: The bark is burnt to make ash and then mixed with chewing tobacco to make a stimulant. Tree is a source of wild honey.
Yarun			Kurrama &/ Panyjima	D & G	
Pirarr			Putjarra	Z	
Yirringan/ eringan	Salt wattle, River or Silky Wattle	Acacia ampliceps	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A	MA: Leaves are boiled in water and used as an eye wash or to treat sores.
Yiringan			Kurrama	D & G	MD: also good for sores, including chicken pox.
Nyalyka			Martu Wangka	E	FE: contains edible seeds.

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Nyuuwily *			Putjarra	Z	MK: the bark was also boiled and used to treat sores. Td: used to make shields. Fd: edible gum, yellow or white in colour.
Ngiwily			Nyangumarta	d	
Bajila/ patyila/ batjula / boyjilla	Caper Bush or bush banana	Capparis spinosa	Yindjibarndi	A & K & N	FA: Contains fruit shaped similar to a banana. You suck out the flesh and throw the seeds away. MA: Leaves are boiled in water and used as an inhalant or wash to relieve flu symptoms. FD: fruit turns orange on the outside and red on the inside when ripe. Te: firewood
Bajirla/ budjilla/ pajala			Ngarluma	A & K	
Mayarndi			Thalanyji	B	
Japalampayi			Nyangumarta	d	
Pajilla, mairee / bajella/ bajilla / Pajila			Kurrama	G & Q & D	
Garlburla * / bajila			Banyjima	W & c	
Wanyarli *			Putjarra	Z	
Budjulla /Bajella			???	f	
Bayaa	Native Plum or wild plum	Psydrax latifolia ms	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A	FA: Contains edible fruit which can be eaten raw. ND: the berries will burn your mouth if you eat too many of them raw.
Thaabaja			Thalanyji	B	
Patharra			Kurrama &/ Panyjima	D & G	
Bathara *			Banyjima	W	
Patharra *			Nyiyaparli	Y	
Nganungu *			Putjarra	Z	

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Bilaa	Native Millet	Panicum decompositum	Yindjibarndi	A	FA: Grass is rubbed to remove seeds which are then ground and mixed with water to create damper.
Birla			Ngarluma	A	
Buwayi/ buwaju */ narlawung/ karlum	Sedge	Schoenoplectus sp.	Yindjibarndi	A & J & K	FA: The base of the stem can be eaten like celery. FK: the black bulbs on the roots are eaten raw or baked.
Bugaji/ mullaway/ tungoo			Ngarluma	A & K	
Ganyji/ kanytyi / kunji/ kantji/ parirdi? Parnaparna *	Kanji Bush or ranji bush	Acacia pyrifolia	Yindjibarndi	A & K & b	FA: The tree contains edible yellow gum. Kanji seeds can be eaten raw or cooked on a Spinifex fire. NA: The bardi grubs from this tree aren't edible. MA: Red inner bark is pounded and soaked in water and used to bathe sores, cuts, rashes and is also used to dry open wounds. MK: the gum has slight laxative properties. Fa: near October the shrub exudes an opaque yellow gum from the base of the leaves. Tiny seeds are removed from the gum to prevent stomach aches.
			Putjarra	Z	
Bardirri / jirbarli			Kurrama	O	
Kanjipirn *			Kariyarra	V	
Bardirri */ ganyji *			Banyjima	W	
Gadarn			Thalanyji	B	
Jirparli / Jilparli			Kurrama	D & G	

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Kanji/ Jidbarli			???	f	The gum is crushed and mixed with a little water and also lerp to create a toffee. Nf: the pod isn't edible but the seeds are.
Kunji/ ganyji / can-jee/ kantji			Ngarluma	K & A & a	
Munturu			Nyangumarta	d	
Garlumbu/ karlumpu/ karlumbu / karlimbu	Bush Tomato or native tomato	Solanum diversiflorum	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A & K & N	FA: The bush tomato is edible and turns yellowish-white when ripe. The black seeds must be removed then it can be eaten raw or roasted. FN: it is preferable to wash out the seeds before eating.
Mugigurra *			Thalanyji	C	
Jalhparrpa, Jalhpa or Karlumpu			Kurrama &/ Panyjima	D	
Wamurla			Martu Wangka	E	
Kalumpu			Kurrama	G	
Wamurla			Nyiyaparli	Y	
Kumpupaja */ kuranykurany*/pura*/wamurla*			Putijarra	Z	
Garlumbu/ garlungba/ marrgaran			Banyjima	c	
Wamurla			Nyangumarta	d	
Wamurla			Manyjilyjarra	e	
Garlun			Yindjibarndi	A	

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Yalarri *	Bullrush or bulrush	Typha domingensis	Banyjima	W	FA: The roots and small white tubers are edible. TA: The seed at the top was dried then put in a bag to make a pillow.
Jinyjira *			Putijarra	Z	
Marduwari/ mullaway			Ngarluma	A & K	
Bunhara			Thalanyji	B	
Puwarji			Kurrama &/ Panyjima	D	
Powarji / bowarji			Kurrama	G & Q	
Garriran			Northern Blue Bush	Halganina gustafsenii	
Gayawayi/ kayawayi/ kayawai	Wild Orange	Capparis umbonata	Yindjibarndi	A & K	FA: Contains fruit similar to a mango. It turns orange inside when ripe and can be eaten raw. The seed can also be eaten. MA: The bark can be boiled in water and used as an eyewash or to bathe skin sores or boils. NN: found usually in red sandy soils.
Gajawari			Ngarluma &	A	
Gajawari *			Thalanyji	C	
Kajawarri / kajuwarri			Kurrama &/ Panyjima	D & O	
Gajawari *			Banyjima	W	
Kurlanti *			Nyiyaparli	Y	
Parntarlu *			Putijarra	Z	
Cudjuwary			???	f	

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Gudburru	Pigweed or purslane	Portulaca oleracea	Yindjibarndi	A	FA: The seeds are ground and mixed with water then cooked to create damper. CA: There is a song about this plant in the Law song cycle. Fa: apart from the roots the rest of the rest of the plant is edible and has a sweet taste.
Karntarnti *			Putijarra	Z	
Gulburru			Ngarluma	A	
Janga *			Thalanyji	C	
Panma			Martu Wangka	E	
Ngaburda *			Banyjima	W	
Gurganyan			Yindjibarndi	A	
Gurlganyan	Acacia colei	Cole's Wattle or soap plant	Ngarluma	A	FA: Seeds were shaken from seedpods then eaten raw or cooked. The seeds can also be ground and mixed with water then cooked to create damper. Tg: can use the seed pods for soap.
Karranyongu			Kurrama	G	
Minyminy *			Putijarra	Z	
Jananyungu	Parakeelya	Calandrinia polyandra	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A	FA: Contains edible seeds. TA: Leaves are burnt to make thick smoke which is used to punish disrespectful children. CA: You can't swim in deep pools after you've eaten this plant as the plant belongs to the water snake. FD: The roots, similar to a small yam, are dug up from around the leaves and eaten.
Kukatarri			Kurrama & Panyjima	D	
Jirrwirliny/ tyirrwirliny/ jidawaleen	Split Jack or wild passionfruit	Capparis lasiantha	Yindjibarndi	A & K	FA: Contains edible sweet, red fruit like passionfruit. The seeds must be removed before eating.

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Minyinbiri			Thalanyji	B	<p>MD: leaves are boiled in water and used as a drink for blood circulation.</p> <p>FK: fruit is yellow when ripe.</p> <p>MN: The Karajarri use a cold decoction of the bark to treat swellings and bites of both snake and insects. They also use nectar from the flowers as a cough remedy.</p> <p>Fd: fruit 3-5cm long and 2cm wide. The inside of fruit is grey in colour.</p> <p>Me: foliage is ground and boiled then liquid sprinkled on bed or over body to cure sickness.</p>
Jilpukarri /			Kurrama &/ Panyjima	G & D	
Jirrwirliny/ jidawaleen/ cheewareling			Ngarluma	A & K	
Jilbogarri / jilbugarri			Kurrama	O & Q	
Jirrpirliny *			Putjarra	Z	
Jilbulgarri			Banyjima	c	
Wartalkii / warlalku			Nyangumarta	d & e	
Jillberberry			???	f	
Mardirra/ martirra/ marla	Rock Morning Glory or native yam or bush potato	Ipomoea costata	Yindjibarndi	A & K & g	<p>FA: The tubers are edible and found by hitting the ground to find if it's hollow.</p> <p>FN: tubers are backed in coals before eating.</p> <p>Fg: larger fruit are down very deep and extracting them can be very difficult.</p>
Mada/ malla			Ngarluma	A & K	
Ganthalha *			Thalanyji	C	
Kulyu			Kurrama	G	
Kanyjamarra *			Putjarra	Z	
Mardirra /Marla			Kariyarra	g	
Marla			Martuthunira	g	
Mardarra	Bush Carrot	Rhynchosia minima	Yindjibarndi	A	<p>FA: The roots are pulled out and the carrots cooked or eaten raw.</p>
Marla			Ngarluma	A	

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Miliyarra	Snake Vine	Mukia maderaspatana	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A	NA: The red berries are eaten by emus. MD: boil the whole plant in water and use to treat sore eyes.
Thurlayilku			Kurrama &/ Panyjima	D & G	
Thurlayilgu			Banyjima	c	
Minyjirlu	Bush Tomato	Solanum phlomoides	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A	FA: Contains edible fruit up to six centimetres across. FO: fruity has very thick skin. Nf: don't eat seed
Mugigurra *			Thalanyji	C	
Jipurlya			Kurrama	G	
Minirti			Nyamal	I	
Jalbarrba			Kurrama	O	
Jaywahwah			???	f	
Muwarlingu, muyilingu *	Pindan Wattle	Acacia tumida	Yindjibarndi	A & J	FA: Seeds are edible and are cooked on a hot stone. The tree also contains edible bardi grubs. TO: wood used for hunting spears. Fd: collect seed and grind. Add water whilst grinding and eat paste. Do not cook.
Mugarli			Ngarluma	A	
Pilamurka / billamurga			Kurrama	G & O	
Mukarti / mukarli			Nyangumarta	d & e	
Ngajarndangu	Wickham's Grevillea or holly-	Grevillea wickhamii	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A	FA: Tree contains edible gum. Fd: gum is clear with no taste
Jakata			Martu Wangka	E	
Karlumpu			Nyamal	I	

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Yilykuru */ yirrimilyji*	leaf grevillea		Putjarra	Z	Md: helps keep throat moist when dry Td: mixed with gum from owenia and used to glue stone axe to handle.
Ngalyanti / ngalyarnta			Nyangumarta	d & e	
Ngargu/ ngarrgu	Bush Onion or wild onion	Cyperus bulbosus	Yindjibarndi	A & g	FA: Contains dark brown bulbs which are eaten raw or cooked. The skin is rubbed off before eating. Ta: reed is crushed and thrown into the water to attract fish. Also used in construction and is beaten to make cordage for fishing nets. Fg: little onion o end of stem can be cooked in the ashes or eaten raw. Peel off skin and eat raw.
Ngarlku * /ngarlgu			Nyiyaparli	Y & g	
Minyarra *			Putjarra	Z	
Ngarlgu *			Banyjima	W	
Partunya *			Martuthunira	X	
Ngarlgu			Ngarluma	A	
Munyjilingu			Thalanyji	B	
Jalirra / jurnta/ minyarra			Martu Wangka	E	
Ngarlku / ngarlgu			Kurrama	G & Q	
Nyinarri			Ruby Saltbush	Enchylaena tomentosa	
Nyirilyi / nyerilyi	Kurrama	D & G			
Yilya *	Putjarra	Z			
Nyirilyi	Banyjima	c			
Nyirra	Desert Bloodwood	Coymbia deserticola	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A	FA: Bush honey is found in the branches of tree.
Mathangu/			Yindjibarndi	A & K &	

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
marthangu / tharhuri	Sandpaper Fig	Ficus opposita		S	FA: Contains edible fruit. TK: leaves were used as sandpaper to use on the making of wooden weapons. FK: fruit is ripe when black.
Tharhuri/ darbory			Ngarluma	A & K	
Jirkayn / jirgayn			Kurrama	G	
Malhangu*					
Japuri			Nyangumarta	d	
Thurlawirdingbir ding/ thurlamardamarda	Sturt's Desert Pea	Swainsona Formosa	Yindjibarndi	A & g	FA: Nectar is sucked from the flower. Ng: can't eat the seeds
Thurlamardamarda/ thurlawirdingbirding			Ngarluma	A & g	
Jalyurdura			Thalanyji	B	
Thurlawittingwitting/thurlawiddingwidding			Kurrama	G & Q	
Kapilyapilya			Nyamal	I	
Jirpatharti *			Kariyarra	V	
Jilbardardi *			Banyjima	W	
Jijiputarnputarn *			Putjarra	Z	
Wajurru/ watyurru/ watyarru	Native Pear	Cynanchum floribundum	Yindjibarndi	A & K	FA: The fruit of young plants is edible and can be eaten raw. Ta: the inner bark fibres used to make cordage. Nf: fruits in winter
Walyurru/ wallurru			Ngarluma	A & K	

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Jupa, walyuru			Kurrama	G	
Wangali /wanyali			Nyangumarta	d & e	
Juba			???	f	
Winyarrangu	Rock Fig or wild fig or small- leaf rock fig	Ficus brachypoda	Yindjibarndi & Ngarluma	A	FA: Contains edible fruit. CA: It has a song in the Burndud (Law song cycle)
Winyjirr			Thalanyji	B	
Magardu *			Yindjibarndi?& Ngarluma?	M	
Jirrganyba *			Banyjima	W	
Winyarr*/winyarrangu*			Martuthunira	X	
Kunawirnka *			Putjarra	Z	
Wirlu	Coolibah	Eucalyptus vitrix	Yindjibarndi	A	FA: Tree contains bush honey. The bark is burnt and the ash is added to chewing tobacco to make a stimulant. TA: The ngarl of tree can be used to make a bowl. MA: Leaves are soaked or boiled in water and used to bathe sores, cuts or wounds. FB: Contains lerps, little white fluffy specks, which are found on gum leaves. They are sweet and eaten as lollies. MD: sap is boiled in water and used to treat sores and cuts. Cg: boil leaf and wash in it. Used for ceremonies.
Yamarrara			Ngarluma	A	
Gurrurdu/ wilu			Thalanyji	B & c	
Wirlu			Kurrama	D & G	
Tharlku *			Kariyarra	V	
Pirrinnya *			Putjarra	Z	
Jundangu/ wirlu/ wiilu			Banyjima	c	
Wirlu			Martuthunira	g	
Yarraliny			Yindjibarndi	A	

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Marduwari/ yarraliny	Water Lily	<i>Nymphaea macrosperma</i>	Ngarluma	A & U	NA: This plant is not native to the Pilbara. FA: Contains edible roots which are cooked then eaten like a bread with meat.
Naminaminha *			Putjarra	Z	
Yarringandayin	Cockroach Bush	<i>Senna notabilis</i>	Yindjibarndi	A	MA: Leaves are soaked or boiled in water and used to cure symptoms of flu. NA: Emu's eat the seeds of the plant.
Yarringandalyi			Ngarluma	A	
Jajirri *			Thalanyji	C	
Marlwalany *			Martuthunira	X	
Kumpurany *			Putjarra	Z	
Birdiyarrangu	Kurara or curara	<i>Acacia tetragonophylla</i>	Thalanyji	B	FB: Contains edible seeds which can be eaten raw TD: Wood is used to make boomerangs, speargrowers, tapping sticks and punishment spears. CD: The tree is very important to male elders and women are not to cut it.
Jilkuru			Kurrama &/ Panyjima	G & D	
Jilgoru			Kurrama	O	
Gurarra *			Banyjima	W	
Pirtiyarrangu *			Martuthunira	X	
Curara*			Putjarra	Z	
Gagulyira	Silky pear or bush banana	<i>Marsdenia australis</i>	Thalanyji	B	FB: The silky pear is edible and can be eaten raw.
Karkula, wira			Kurrama	G	
Mimijangu *			Yindjibarndi	S	
Karlkula *			Putjarra	Z	
Garnmaja (tharnardinyungu)	Wirewood or dragonweed or	<i>Acacia coriacea</i> subsp. <i>Coriacea</i>	Thalanyji	B	NB: This subspecies grows around Onslow. The subspecies <i>coriacea</i> and <i>pendens</i> look similar but
Wahrdang # /			Ngarluma	K	

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
warrdang	desert oak/dogwood (ref:a)				coriacea does not taste nice. TK#: wood used to make spears and shields. FK: burnt twig ash also used with tobacco Ta: the black beans with a red-orange dot are threaded to make necklaces. Tg: paint shield with ash
Partaurru #/warnrting/ warrdang / warndany/ maruwarr			Yinjibarndi	K & N & g	
Warntang			Nyangumarta	d	
Warndany			Martuthunira	g	
Burduwalu			Kariyarra	g	
Garrbirri	Two veined wattle	Acacia bivenosa	Thalanyji	B	TB: The branches are used to make the roof of bough sheds. They can also be used as brooms. FB: Bardi grubs live in the roots of tree and can be used as bait for fishing.
Murrurpa/ murrurba			Kurrama	G & Q	
Murr			Nyangumarta	e	
Morama			??	f	
Gayagurra	Blackberry bush or currant bush or maroon bush	Scaevola spinescens	Thalanyji	B & Q	NB: the branches can be boiled to create a fragrance FB: Contains small, round black fruit which is edible.
Pungarr/ bungaar			Kurrama	G	
Julabun			Ngarluma	K	
Warkunyu *			Kariyarra	V	
Warlku *			Nyiyaparli	Y	
Tajitaji			Putijarra	Z	
Bungaa			Yindjibarndi & Martuthunira	g	
Jabarndi			Thalanyji	B	TB: The branches are used to make the roof of bough sheds. They can also be used as brooms.
Langkur			Nyangumarta	d & e	

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)			
/lungkun	Sandpaper wattle	Acacia dictyophleba			Fd: grind seed with water-eat while grinding. Chew leaves like tobacco			
Jiburdura	Wild cucumber or dudain melon	Cucumis melo	Thalanyji	B	FB: The wild cucumber is small, round and hairy. You must rub the fruit to remove the hairy bits before eating otherwise it hurts your mouth.			
Jipurta/ jiporta/ jilewa/ Ngapunturr			Kurrama	G				
Ngapunthurr/ nowlan/ ngabunthurr			Ngarluma	K & N & U				
Ngawurdarn * / ngawunthurr/ nowlan			Yinjibarndi	J & K				
Magaran	Wild tomato, Bush tomato or flannel bush	Solanum lasiophyllum	Thalanyji	B	FB: You only eat the skin of bush tomatoes not the inside fleshy part as it stings your mouth. Mb:roots are boiled and used as a poultice for swellings of the leg.			
Mindjulu			Yindjibarndi	b				
Kulkaturra/ Kalumbu/ kulgadurra			Kurrama	D &G &O & Q				
Minjumu * *			Kariyarra	V				
Jarrbarrba/ Garlumbu */minirri *			Banyjima	c & W				
Taura			Martuthunira	b				
Pulgatura			Tjururu?	b				
Pura			Nyangumarta	d				
Ngurdigura						Thalanyji	B	FB: contains small edible fruit which when ripe is

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Minyju	Wild gooseberry or wild passionfruit	Solanum horridum	Yindjibarndi	g	yellow skin and clear flesh. TB: Soak the leaves in water. Once they are soft you can use them to wash yourself. Fg: eating fruit may make your mouth sore.
Thambarli	Barbi bush	Acacia synchronica	Thalanyji	B	FB: Bardi grubs live in the roots. Tree also contains sap or gum. FD: you can get lerp from the branches.
Nhurungan			Kurrama &/ Panyjima	D	
Warraba	Birdwood grass	Cenchrus setigerus	Thalanyji	B	TB: The grass is a good fire starter.
Wilyayi	Bush bean	Porana commixta	Thalanyji	B	FB: edible beans which can be eaten raw, roasted or boiled.
Walyurru *			Martuthunira	X	
Winbiya	Sesbania pea	Sesbania cannabina	Thalanyji	B	TA: The branches are used to make dancing sticks. TQ: used to make childrens spears.
Yijuwartu			Kurrama	G	
Yijaringu	Minni ritchi or naughty plant	Acacia trachycarpa	Thalanyji	B	TB: Wood used to make boomerangs, clapsticks and fighting sticks. The smoke from the bush is used to calm kids.
Mantaru			Kurrama &/ Panyjima	D & G	

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Buruway/ purtuwari / burdawayaya / burduwari			Ngarluma	K & g	TD: wood also used to make digging sticks and punishment spears. MK: young leaves are boiled and used to relieve itches. Ce: tree burnt with Spinifex fire to make big smoke which scares away the devil. Fe: witchetty grubs live in roots. Seeds ground up after making soft by covering with hot sand from fire. water is added to for paste and eaten.
Putawarri, putawayi / pudawarri / mundaru			Kurrama	G & Q	
Purtuwai/ purtuwayi/ buruwaie / burduwayi			Yinjdibarndi	K & N & g	
Parrhalyi/ parrkalyi			Nyangumarta	d & e	
Barrarrba (tharnardinyungu) Jitta, yintalpa Minyjulu *	Coastal morning glory	Ipomoea pes-caprae	Thalanyji	B	FQ: edible roots.
			Kurrama	G	
			Banyjima	W	
Marlurangu Tharndara * Thantarra* Minguwa *	Roly poly bush	Salsola tragus	Thalanyji	B	
			Ngarluma	U	
			Nyiyaparli	Y	
			Putjarra	Z	

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Nirdi	Pinyuru, emu bush, wilcox bush or royal poverty bush	<i>Eremophila cuneifolia</i>	Thalanyji	B	MD: Leaves are boiled in water and used as a wash, to reduce swelling and for boils. It can also be drunk to cure colds
Nhirti			Kurrama &/ Panyjima	D &G	
Jilarnngu			Yindjibarndi	S	
Nhirdi/ nirdi?/ nidi /Gawara #			Banyjima	c	
Bujabirdi	Yulbah tree	<i>Erythrina vespertilio</i>	Thalanyji	B	TE: the red seeds are used for necklaces and the wood for shields. CK: necklaces were used on ceremonial occasions or were traded with other tribes Ma: bark is soaked in water and used to relieve headaches and sore eyes. Ta: the timber is used to make spear throwers.
Pinarta			Martu Wangka	E	
Jindabill			Ngarluma	K	
Yirtinya/ yirthirda			Yinjdibarndi	K	
Jintipil / jirntipil			Nyangumarta?	d & e	
Burdardu	Sandalwood	<i>Santalum</i> sp.	Thalanyji	B	CA: smoke from burning sandalwood is used to send away bad spirits.
Muguri	Inland Morning glory or rock morning glory	<i>Ipomoea muelleri</i>	Thalanyji	B	
Walgu	Quandong	<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>	Thalanyji	B	
Jawirli *			Martu Wangka	E	
Jawirli *			Putjarra	Z	
Ganthalha *	Potato bush or wild potato	<i>Solanum ellipticum?</i>	Thalanyji	C	
Jirlun *	Turpentine bush	<i>Eremophila fraseri</i>	Thalanyji	C	MD: leaves are boiled in water and used to treat sores and cuts. TD: smoke from burning wood repels mosquitoes.
Jilan / Jilanpa			Kurrama &/ Panyjima	D	

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Jilanpa			Kurrama	G	Mf: gum found in branches boiled with water and used for boils.
Jillambra			???	f	
Burndarnungu *	Roughleaf bloodwood		Thalanyji	C	
Mardarrwurr *	Sap bloodwood		Thalanyji	C	
Garlgawarra *	Camel burr		Thalanyji	C	
Mararrany *	Coastal couch or silky oilgrass		Thalanyji	C	
Murruturu / murruduru	Wanyu or silver leaf mulga	Acacia wanya	Kurrama & Panyjima	D & G	ND: you cannot eat the seeds TD: used to make shade shelters. TQ: wood used to make boomerangs Fd: leaves are burnt to make ashes to mix with chewing tobacco
Wayartany / wayalany			Nyangumarta	d & e	
Nharkarnun orNharkarangu		Melaleuca lasiandra	Kurrama & Panyjima	D	TD: branches used to make a bed, a broom, as a tablecloth and also to wrap meat as flies don't like the smell. ND: it has sharp leaves Td: used as firewood Fe: ash from stems not leaf are mixed with tobacco.
Miljirr			Nyangumarta	d	
Pakurta	Rattle tree or limestone wattle	Acacia sclerosperma	Kurrama & Panyjima	D & G	TD: bark used for tanning kangaroo hides to soften the skin. It is also used as a dye. Ne: cockatoos eat seeds
Bugguda/ bagurda			Kurrama	O & Q	

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Warntayin *			Kariyarra	V	
Bagurda *			Banyjima	W	
Purtarrpa			Manyjilyjarra	e	
Pillarri		<i>Acacia adsurgens</i>	Kurrama &/ Panyjima	D	FD: main tree for witchetty grubs found in tree roots.
Pipiju / bibiju/ bibiyu	Caustic bush or caustic vine or milk bush? (ref: a)	<i>Sarcostemma viminale</i> subsp. australe	Kurrama	D & G & c	MD: Sap from stems was rubbed on breast to help mothers produce milk. The sap was also used on sores and scratches. Ce: sap massaged onto body help children grow big.
Bibiju / bibithu			Banyjima	c	
Biwiyu			Yinhawangka	c	
Bibiyala			Yindjibarndi	c	
Ngamangama			Nyangumarta	d	
Pirungu	Native hops	<i>Dodonaea pachyneura</i>	Kurrama &/ Panyjima	D & G	MD: leaves are boiled in water and used to wash sores. The liquid is also drunk for colds. It also makes a lovely perfume.
Putatu / pudadu	Sandalwood	<i>Santalum spicatum</i>	Kurrama &/ Panyjima	D & G & Q	ND: contains red, round fruit which only emus can eat. MD: Mash up the white middle part of the fruit and mix with emu fat to treat sores. The seeds are cracked open and the grease inside is used to rub into hair. FQ: edible fruit.
Wanalja	Wild currant	<i>Psydrax suaveolens</i>	Kurrama &/ Panyjima	D	FD: contains edible little black fruit.
Wannalyangu			Kurrama	G	
Wira	Native hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus panduriformis</i>	Kurrama &/ Panyjima	D	TD: used to make a firestick FO: seeds are edible when dry.

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Panjinji / bunjinji			Kurrama	G & O	
Wiralu	Beefwood	Grevillea striata	Kurrama &/ Panyjima	D	TD: wood used to make shields. CD: In the old days men would put a mark on the tree and no one else could use it Ff: eat seeds when dry
Pantalpa			Kurrama	G	
Warntany *			Kariyarra	V	
Barndalga *			Banyjima	W	
Bungingin			???	f	
Yajerri	Slender peppergrass or native mustard	Lepidium platypetalum	Kurrama &/ Panyjima	D & G	MD: leaves are boiled in water and used to treat sores and to reduce swelling. Plant can be boiled up and drunk to cure cancer.
Karntawarra *	Wattle tree		Martu Wangka	E	
Barlbirrinnya */ barrganyji */ jirndibilba */ wururba *			Banyjima	W	
Kalalampaa */ wirtalpa *			Nyiyaparli	Y	
Jalkuran or Jalkuupurta	Paperbark tree	Melaleuca sp.	Martu Wangka	E	TI: bark used to wrap meat and used to make sandals. MI: It is boiled and drunk for the chest.
Jalku, jalkupurta			Nyamal	I	
Kajeput			Ngarluma	M	
Mirlimirli *			Kariyarra	V	
Mirli *			Banyjima	W	

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Marli *			Martuthunira	X	
Waltanpa *			Nyiyaparli	Y	
Janyjuru	Gidgee tree	Acacia ?	Martu Wangka	E	
Jarturtu	Wild leaf gum tree or ghost gum	Eucalyptus candida	Martu Wangka	E	
Puntangungu			Kurrama	G	
Yamarrara * #			Kariyarra	V	
Jinyjiwirrily	Bush tomato	Solanum centrale	Martu Wangka	E	
Jaakampa / yawalyurru/ jawalyurru	Conkleberry	Canthium latifolium	Martu Wangka	E	FE: tree with edible fruit. Similar to a raisin. Nc: if you eat too many they will burn your mouth.
Badarra/ batharra			Kurrama	O & Q	
Bathara			Banyjima	c	
Budderah			???	f	
Jalpinypa	Species of grevillea	Grevillea aff. eriostachya	Martu Wangka	E	FE: contains edible nectar.
Jujurma *			Putijarra	Z	
Janpi	Spinifex grass	Triodia sp.	Martu Wangka	E	FQ: edible seeds (ground)
Paru *			Ngarluma	M	
Barru			Kurrama	Q	
Gurunggali *#			Banyjima	W	

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Karlkula	Bush banana or silky pear		Martu Wangka	E	
Kirtingarli	Cabbage gum or ghost gum	Eucalyptus aspera	Martu Wangka	E	Td: used to make boomerangs. Fd: contains honey in hollow of tree.
Pundangungu			Kurrama	Q	
Jamilirri *			Ngarluma	U	
Ngartalya *			Kariyarra	V	
Kirtingarli *			Putjarra	Z	
Jaturtu - kapujirri			Nyangumarta	d	
Kirtingarli			Manyjilyjarra	d	
Kulyu	Bush potato	Ipomoea sp.	Martu Wangka	E	
Gulyu *#			Ngarluma	U	
Muru *#			Banyjima	W	
Kulyu*/mata*/waja*			Putjarra	Z	
Kunawirnka	Rock fig or vegetable food	Ficus platypoda	Martu Wangka	E	FK: Fruits were eaten when ripe (orange-red).
Winyjirr			Thalanyji	F	
Winyarrpa			Kurrama	G	
Winjarra/ muckoodoo			Ngarluma	K	
Winyjarr/ winjarra			Yinjdibarndi	K & N	
Makartu			Nyangumarta	d	

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Malypa	Rattlepod grevillea	Grevillea stenobotrya	Martu Wangka	E	FE: the dry seeds are edible and taste like peanuts.
marlukururpa	Sturts desert pea	Clianthus formosus	Martu Wangka	E	FK: flower nectar is sucked as a water substitute. FN: seeds are edible.
Jalyurdura			Thalanyji	F	
Thurlamartamarta			Ngarluma	K	
Thurlawirtingpirtiny/ tyurlawirtinypirtiny			Yinjibarndi	K	
Mijarrpa	Bloodwood tree	Eucalyptus terminalis	Martu Wangka	E	FE: contains galls with edible grubs MK: Red gum is boiled and drunk as a blood purifier. FK: galls are soft and white inside. FQ: good for honey Md: also drunk to treat lung illnesses Te: yandies made from wood
Bulgaranar			Ngarluma	K	
Bunong			Yinjibarndi	K	
Punaangu			Kurrama	Q	
Punara *			Kariyarra	V	
Bunaangu *#			Banyjima	W	
Palyarringu *			Martuthunira	X	
Punarra */ punawi kula*			Nyiyaparli	Y	
Mijarrpa *			Putijarra	Z	
Punara			Nyangumarta	d	
Boonango/ Punaangu			??	f	
Ngurtuma	Ngurtuma tree	Eucalyptus microtheca	Martu Wangka	E	FE: contains a species of grub

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Parntalpa	Species of grevillea tree	Grevillea nematophylla	Martu Wangka	E	
Pirljiwirnpa/ pura		Solanum chippendalei	Martu Wangka	E	NE: grows on the stony lower slopes of hills.
Punti	Crinkled cassia	Cassia helmsii	Martu Wangka	E	
Marrgan			Kurrama	O	
Tarrjarnpa	Marble tree		Martu Wangka	E	
Tarrjarn *			Putjarra	Z	
Walyji	River gum	Eucalyptus sp.	Martu Wangka	E	Mb: The gum from the tree is boiled in water 3 times and sugar is added after it has settled. It is then fed to a person who is unwell in the early mornings to treat heart, lung and brochial disease.
Pajirla *			Kariyarra	V	
Warlanykura*/ warnanykura*			Martuthunira	X	
Kirtakirta # /Walyji *			Putjarra	Z	
Murdaudhu			Yindjibarndi	b	
Walgalu			Ngarluma	b	
Palgarrihu?			Njijapali?	b	
Thalgu			Banyjima	c	
Wikirrpap	Desert oak	Allocasuarina decaisneana	Martu Wangka	E	
Wikirrpap *			Putjarra	Z	

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Yuwinyji	Woolybutt grass	Eragrostis eriopoda	Martu Wangka	E	
Jujurrumal	Honey suckle?	Grevillea juncifolia	Martu Wangka	E	
Punara			Nyamal	I	
Junturru	Rough desert bloodwood	Eucalyptus setosa	Martu Wangka	E	TE: the gumnuts are strung for necklaces Fc: often honey in the tree Nc: wood easy to chop
Nyirrgu / yarun			Banyjima	c	
Gulijiguliji			Thalanyji	c	
Nuregar			???	f	
Bulhari	Paperbark tree	Melaleuca leucadendron	Thalanyji	F	TK: wood used for fire stick. Bark used for shelter making FK: flowers were sucked for nectar. Tree also contains honey under bark. Md: leaves crushed and boiled to be used as a wash to treat colds.
Tulloowa / thalgoo/ millee			Ngarluma	K	
Marbra / marpa			Yinjibarndi	K	
Jalkupurta /jalkurun			Nyangumarta	d & e	
Gurrurda	River gum	Eucalyptus camuldulensis	Thalanyji	F	
Janangungu		Acacia tenuissima	Kurrama	G	
Jikartangu	Bamboo		Kurrama	G	
Jonanyong		Acacia excilis	Kurrama	G	FO: seeds ground to make flour.
Juputang	Cotton mulla-mulla	Ptilotus rotundifolius	Kurrama	G	

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Kajawarri	Wild orange or bush orange	Capparis mitchelli	Kurrama	G	FQ: edible fruit Fc: when fruit is ripe you can smell it from far away as it has a pungent odour.
Gajawari / gularndi			Banyjima	c	
Kalaya	Emu fruit	Solanum sturtianum	Kurrama	G	
Nyinarri *			Yindjibarndi	S	
Kalparri / Kalbarri	Crumbweed	Dysphania rhadinostachya	Kurrama	G & O	
Gadbayi *			Yindjibarndi	J	
Pulyun *			Putijarra	Z	
Wirlunyan ?#/ pulyun *			Putijarra	Z	
Kukutarri/ kugarri		Calandrinia ptychosperma	Kurrama	G & Q	FQ: edible roots.
Kuntamarra	Centipede grass		Kurrama	G	FQ: edible seeds (ground)
Mallumallu	Iron-ore plant	Astrotricha hamptonii	Kurrama	G	TK: Wood used to make spears. NN: common on protected cliff faces in gorges and on mountain slopes.
Mullamull			???	f	

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Marrala	Ashburton pea	Swainsona maccullochiana	Kurrama	G	
Murrayn	Lemon grass	Cymbopogon bombycinus	Kurrama	G	Ma: leaves are boiled in water and the liquid is then drunk to relive congestions of the lung or nose.
Mayhankaa-wirti / tjami			Yinjibarndi	K	
Muyumallu		Eremophila canaliculata	Kurrama	G	MQ: medicine
Nhurungan		Acacia glaucocaesia	Kurrama	G	FQ: edible seeds (ground), gum bardi and lerp.
Nyirka / nyirga	Roughleaf bloodwood	Eucalyptus deserticola	Kurrama	G & Q	FQ: good for honey
Bundanungu			Banyjima	c	
Pilarri / balarri		Acacia atkinsiana	Kurrama	G & Q	FH: tree contains edible galls and bardi found in roots.
Pinthalyi, pinthalli / binthalli	Thorny saltbush	Rhagodia eremaea	Kurrama	G & Q	
Pukarna, wibbingga	Buck Spinifex	Triodia longiceps	Kurrama	G	NN: home of small brown wren bird.
Buggana			Kurrama	O	

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Binthagurndi *			Ngarluma`	U	
Paru *			Martuthunira	X	
Punaangu	Bloodwood	Eucalyptus hamersleyana	Kurrama	G	
Thameran		Pterocaulon sphaeranthoides	Kurrama	G	MQ: medicine
Tharraka / tharraga	Kurrajong type	Brachychiton gregorii	Kurrama	G & Q	
Thuwalpa	White cypress pine	Callitris glaucophylla	Kurrama	G	MO: bark boiled to treat cuts and scratches.
Duwalba			Kurrama	O	
Dwellwa			???	f	
Warlun	Mulga tree	Acacia paraneura or minyura	Kurrama	G	
Wintamarra *			Putijarra	Z	
Warrutu	Bush bean	Rhyncharhena linearis	Kurrama	G	FQ: edible pods.
Wathamallu /wathamalu		Acacia cowleana	Kurrama	G & R	
Wutatu / wudadu		Goodenia microptera	Kurrama	G	NQ: indicator of emus hatching
Yarrowarri	Tobacco	Nicotiana benthamiana	Kurrama	G	FQ: smoked or chewed for tobacco
Ngamari *			Banyjima	W	
Ngamari*/ yalyuwarri*			Martuthunira	X	

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)	
Purlku *			Nyiyaparli	Y		
Ngumaru			Ngarluma	a		
Jurntilyarr			Nyangumarta	e		
Yurari	Succulent	Trianthema pilosa	Kurrama	G		
Kartan			?	H	FK: flowers used as a water substitute or to produce a sweet drink. NN: are an indicator that emus are having chicks when the flowers are in bud form. TQ: bark burnt for powder. Mf: ash from burnt bark is mixed with water to form a paste which is used to reduce a persons temperature by painting it on body. Nf: an indicator of below surface water	
Karruwa			Yinjibarndi	K		
Karoowa/ thiemurra	Corkwood, honey or corkbark hakea	Hakea suberea	Ngarluma	K		
Kadenba / kardanba			Kurrama	O & Q		
Yumpaly *			Putjarra	Z		
Gardanyba			Banyjima	c		
Kumpaly			Nyangumarta	d		
Karimba			???	f		
Kukutarri			Native root vegetable	Clandrinia sp.		I
Japalyampayi					Nyamal	I
Yarynyully	Cockroach bush	Cassia notabilis	Ngarluma	K		
Japipi	Currant bush		Nyamal	I		
Japuri	Fig tree		Nyamal	I		

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Talgu *			Ngarluma	M	
Jarntal	Black gum tree		Nyamal	I	
Kanyjamarra	Wild jack bean	Canvariantlea maritima	Nyamal	I	
Makanu	Rock fig		Nyamal	I	
Warntanypa	Holly leaf grevillea	Grevillea aquifolium	Nyamal	I	
Warrnali	Bush onion		Nyamal	I	
Yumurra	Eucalyptus tree		Nyamal	I	
Ngarluwany/ ngarrawung/ ngarku	Water chestnut	Eleocharis dulcis	Yinjibarndi	J & K	FK: contains black bulbs on the roots which can be eaten raw.
Tungoo/ ngarlku			Ngarluma	K	
Ngallawayn/ yarralayin			Kurrama	Q & R	
Karlun / garlun	Shore clubrush	Schoenoplectus litoralis	Yinjibarndi	K & g	FK: long white rhizome-like roots eaten raw. The thick stems were pounded and used to make a kind of damper. Tg: used to make baskets.use larger leaves for snorkel
Bookajee /bugaji / garlun			Ngarluma	K & U & g	
Kuparn *			Putjarra	Z	

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)	
Jurlunku			Nyangumarta	e		
Garlun			Martuthunira	g		
Nyily nyily	Mistletoe	Amyema preisii	Bardi(Kimberly tribe)	K & N	FK: contains fruit which is white streaked with red when ripe and can be eaten raw. NN: common and widespread as a parasite among the Acacia species.	
		Amyema sanguineum		K	FK: contains fruit which is red when ripe and can be eaten raw.	
		Nymphaea gigantean		K	FK: The base of the flowers was eaten raw.	
Moogally	Candelabra wattle	Acacia holosericea	Ngarluma	K	TK: wood used to make hunting spears.	
Kukunyun			Yinjibarndi	K	MK: young green seed pods when wetted and rubbed between hands produces a soap-like lather for washing hands (this use was introduced by a member of the Bardi tribe from the Kimberley region). FN: seeds ground into flour to make damper. Fa: smooth rounded stones are heated in a fire before being used to crush the seeds.	
Karranyong			Kurrama	Q		
Panipirntarl			Nyangumarta	d		
Yaringally		Cassia oligophyla	Ngarluma	K	NK: after fighting snakes, goannas will eat the stems and extract the Ngarluma sap to cure themselves.	
Milgeewarnda		Euphorbia coghlanii	Ngarluma	K	MK: sap rubbed on breasts to aid milk lactation. Sap was also used to cure sore eyes by rubbing it onto eyes.	
Ngamangama			Nyangumarta	d		
						Md: used to treat skin sores. Just grind and place in warm water to use as a wash.
Joworeen / choworeen		Flueggea virosa subsp. melanthesoides	Yinjibarndi	K	TK: wood used to make spears. FK: fruit eaten raw and is red when ripe.	
Yergara		Ceriops tagal	Ngarluma	K	TK: wood used to make punishment spears.	
Willo		Eucalyptus coolabah	Ngarluma	K	TK: Thick bark was cut off and used to make carrying dishes.	
Piyarr/ lanti			Nyangumarta	d		

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
					FK: the wood harbours big grubs and the hollow centres of branches are used by bees for hives.
					Fd: sugar on new leaf makes drink. Ashes mixed with tobacco for chewing
					Cd: ash also painted on the body for ceremony if ash is too strong it affects the skin.
					Fe: new shoots collected and soaked in water to make a cordial like drink.
					Te: used to make boomerangs
Mundarung		Ehretia saligna	Ngarluma	K	TK: wood used to make shields. It was favoured as it was hard and light.
Wirraloo	White Cyprus pine	Callitris columellaris	Yindjibarndi	K & N	TK: wood used for making spears and spear throwers. TN: wood used to make woomeras. NN: mostly found on hill slopes or along gullies.
Wirrangkaa	Bloodwood tree	Eucalyptus dichromophloia	Yindjibarndi	K	Fa: edible galls the size of an apple. Ma: The cracks in the bark exude gum which is either sucked or boiled in water and used to treat heart problems.
Weeroongarra			Ngarluma	K	
Palgarrinu			Yindjibarndi?& Ngarluma?	M	
Koordala *	Bean (scarlet runner)		Ngarluma	L	
Baragoon	Acacia tree.		Ngarluma	L	
Tangoola	Breadfruit tree/ adansonia		Ngarluma	L	
Eringgna	Black wattle	Acacia ?	Ngarluma	L	
Beeban	Scarlet trefoil		Ngarluma	L	
Binda	Seaweed		Ngarluma	L	
Warrumbu/	Beans sp.		Ngarluma &	M & T	

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
wal'uru #			Yindjibarndi		
Kulubun	Paperbark blossom		Ngarluma	M	
Pingarra(r)a	Wild tobacco	Nicotina cavicola	Yindjibarndi?	M	Fb: chewed as quid. Leaves are dried , cured and mixed with white ashes.
Talara			Ngarluma?	b	
Warrambu	Beans	Lynanchum floribundum	Yindjibarndi?& Ngarluma?	M	
Kaggula/ weera		Leichardtia australis	Kurrama	O	FO: leaves, flowers and fruit are all edible.
Gaggawa			???	f	
Kardajibarra	Cork hopbush	Tribulus platypterus	Kurrama	O	TO: leaves thrown in water to stun fish.
Pillarri	Witchetty bush	Acacia kempeana	Kurrama	R	
Wannalyangu		Canthium lineare	Kurrama	Q	FQ: edible berries.
Jiburda	Wild melon	Cucumis sp.	Kurrama	Q	FQ: edible fruit.
Birungu	Native hops	Dodonaea viscosa	Kurrama	Q	Mc: boil it and add to a bath or drink one teaspoon for head and chest colds. It can also be used as a wash for sores.
Birungu			Banyjima	c	
Widiangu		Psoralea leucantha	Kurrama	Q	TQ: wood for hunting spears.
Jinyjarra			Nyangumarta?	d	Td: because of its lightness replica spears are made from it. The replicas are used for practice and training for a real spear fight.
					Ne: seeds are poisonous to humans but birds can eat them
Jallagar		Solanaceae sp.	Kurrama	Q	FQ: smoked as tobacco.

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Mullerang	Mallee	Eucalyptus gamophylla	Kurrama	O	TO:wood used for spears and fighting sticks.
Nargarangu		Cassia glaucifolia	Kurrama	O	
Bawurda *	Needlewood		Yindjibarndi	S	
Bagurda *			Ngarluma	U	
Birnkardangu *	Tobacco species		Yindjibarndi	S	
Bundirri *	Spike bush		Yindjibarndi	S	
Minjurlu *	Spinifex gooseberry		Yindjibarndi	S	
Tharndaangu *	Native tumbleweed, prickly saltwort		Yindjibarndi	S	
Tharndara *			Banyjima	W	
Wajurru *	Milk weed vine		Yindjibarndi	S	
Warrumbu *			Ngarluma	U	
Yinji *			Kariyarra	V	
Yirdinya *	Coral tree or red- seed wood or bats wing coral tree?		Yindjibarndi	T	
Pinarti *			Putjarra	Z	
Milyinkura	Mangrove jack	Lutjanus argentimaculatus	Yindjibarndi	T	

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Milhirriny *	Violet pool fig		Yindjibarndi	T	
Jirrgayiny*/winyari*	Red rock fig		Yindjibarndi	T	
Janggurla *	Bindi-eye or thorny creeper		Ngarluma	U	
Thayimarra*	Corkwood blossom		Ngarluma	U	
Gurrbaya *	Species of cassia bush		Ngarluma	U	
Kurnulurru *			Putjarra	Z	
Mirndingura #			Thalanyji	c	
Mirndurnji			Banyjima	c	
Gugulhu *	Species of creeper		Ngarluma	U	
Walyurru *			Banyjima	W	
Kartayarrwara *			Martuthunira	X	
Yanyarra *	Wild fig species		Ngarluma	U	
Bawirra *	Dan grass or chaffy grass		Ngarluma	U	
Barndarlbarndarl *	Kangaroo grass		Ngarluma	U	
Babayarral *	Swamp grass		Ngarluma	U	
Bathara *	Wild mulberry or wild grape		Ngarluma	U	
Warndigarli *	Prince of wales plant		Ngarluma	U	
Waranu *	Psyllid manna		Ngarluma	U	
Mangarrgarlira *	Watermelon		Ngarluma	U	
Jilkuru *	Prickly acacia or		Kariyarra	V	

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
	bardi bush				
Lulkarti *	Boab		Kariyarra	V	
Nyirrka *	Christmas tree or water bush		Kariyarra	V	
Yilyurru *	Spearwood		Kariyarra	V	
Pakurta *	Umbrella wattle		Kariyarra	V	
Jirikarra *	Whitewood		Kariyarra	V	
Bajila *	Coastal caper		Banyjima	W	
Bunara *	Kingsmill's mallee		Banyjima	W	
Burduwari *	Bowgada bush		Banyjima	W	
Malyganba *	Mycum tree		Banyjima	W	
Kurnturu *	Type of fungus		Martuthunira	X	
Karluru * / pujurnirpa *	Grass species		Nyiyaparli	Y	
Murrurra *	Sunshine wattle		Nyiyaparli	Y	
Ngaju *	Tree like boab		Nyiyaparli	Y	
Warnawarra *	Blackboys plant		Nyiyaparli	Y	
Nyurtilirri *			Putijarra	Z	
Ngalkurra *	Acacia species		Putijarra	Z	
Yukuri *	WA Buffel grass		Putijarra	Z	
Yurta *	Date palm		Putijarra	Z	
Jinyjirli *	Gastrolobium species		Putijarra	Z	
Purltapurlta *	Indigofera species		Putijarra	Z	Tb: fish poison. 6 are used per average pool. Nb: non-toxic to humans.
Narda			Ingarda?	b	
Marla			Warriangga?	b	

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Mijarr *	Inland bloodwood		Putjarra	Z	
Ngamparlngamp arl *	Lolly bush		Putjarra	Z	
Puntalyka *	Ptilotus species		Putjarra	Z	
Nyuuwily *	River wattle		Putjarra	Z	
Wirnturka *	Silver tails		Putjarra	Z	
Yarnpal *	Windbreak		Putjarra	Z	
Yambala		<i>Chenopodium rhadinostachyum</i>	Yindjibarndi	a	Fa: small herb with edible seeds.
Yumbula		<i>Dysphania plantaginella</i>	Yindjibarndi	a	Fa: seeds are ground and used to make damper.
Kaarnrtiwarriwarri		<i>Amaranthus pallidiflorus</i>	Yindjibarndi	a	Fa: the whole plant can be eaten raw.
		<i>Portulaca pilosa</i>	Yindjibarndi	a	Fa: the tubers are cooked in hot sand and the skins are removed before eating.
		<i>Atylosia cinerea</i>		a	Fa: husks and brown peas eaten.
	Fire bean	<i>Canavalia maritima</i>	Yindjibarndi	a	Fa: pods and seeds are eaten after being roasted in warm ashes. Na: raw beans are unpalatable and slightly poisonous.
Nyirrinyi *	Yam	<i>Vigna lanceolata</i>	Banyjima	c	Fa: the root is cooked in ashes or over a flame.
Nyirrinyin *			Thalanyji	c	
Butja	Kurrajong	<i>Brachychiton australe</i>	Ngarluma	a	. Ta: inner bark ground and used for cordage. The fruit lining has a powdery consistency which is irritating to the eyes and used as a form of itching powder. Fa: seeds are eaten raw or baked
Wilawanggan		<i>Trachymene hemicarpa</i>	Yindjibarndi	a	Ma: the poisonous leaves are crushed and rubbed onto

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
					skin to relieve muscle cramps and tiredness.
	Bush potato	Operculina brownie		a	Fa: edible tuber is dug up and roasted in the fire.
Kandjirkalara		Centipede minima	Ngarluma	b	Mb: is applied by rubbing or smelling to clear nose. Nb: poisonous
Kanjirralaa			Yindjibarndi	b	
Marrankangu		Cymbopogon exaltatus	Yindjibarndi	b	Fb: leaves are boiled and eaten slowly or the liquid drunk to cure colds. Nb: you get sick if you consume too much.
Piwi		Euphorbia drummondii	Yindjibarndi	b	
Julura	Little mint	Pterigeron sp.	Thalanji	b	Mb: leaves are mashed or boiled and rubbed on skin to treat swelling and nose colds. Nb: poisonous to horse and sheep if ingested
Minjaarra kubidja			Yindjibarndi	b	
Kurna		Secotium sp.	Yindjibarndi	b	Mb: external dressing when ripe and dry for open and festering wounds.
Kurumbur			Ngarluma	b	
Tja(r)in		Swainsona occidentalis	Yindjibarndi	b	Mb: whole plant boiled and mashed and applied as a poultice to relieve swellings and bruises.
Biwilhu	Gascoyne spurge or bottle tree	Euphorbia boophthona	Banyjima	c	Mc: sap from leaves applied directly to weeping sores. Leaves are also boiled to make an eye wash.
Biwiyu			Yinhawangka	c	
Biwiyu			Kurruma	c	
Bunara	Bloodwood	Eucalyptus affterminalis	Banyjima	c	Mc: red gum from the tree is used for serious illnesses

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Bunaangu		(hamersleyonis)	Kurruma	c	Fc: tree contains a gall which tastes similar to a coconut.
Gurrujura / winyarr	Small leafed rock fig	Ficus platypoda	Banyjima	c	Fc: small orange fig can be eaten raw.
Jilbulyu	Prickly runner		Banyjima & kurruma	c	
Marrany	Lemon grass or citronella grass	Cymbopogon bombycinus	Banyjima	c	Mc: boil for general tonic and eye wash.
Muyumala	Stinkweed or Vicks bush	Steptoglossa decurrens	Banyjima	c	Mc: leaves and flowers rubbed on chest or put in nostrils to treat breathing problems or colds. Leaves are boiled down to a thick green liquid which is rubbed on chest to treat colds or used to wash sores. Mg: put under pillow for sweet dreams
Minyjagarra /Minyjarra			Ngarluma	g	
Minyjarra			Yindjibarndi	g	
Muyumala		Steptoglossa bubakii	Banyjima	c	
Winyala/ winyarr/ jirdanyba	Big leafed rock fig	Ficus?	Banyjima	c	Fc: fruit is edible.
Parntatu / parntarlu		Capparis aff loranthifolia	Nyangumarta	d & e	Fd: large edible yellow fruit when ripe in December.
Kumpaja		Terminalia cunninghamii	Nyangumarta	d	Fd: edible nut and gum Fe: mature fruit cracked open and seeds eaten
Karlipulyarr/ kartupulyarr		Stemodia viscose	Nyangumarta	d & e	Md: leaves are crushed then boiled and used as a wash to treat colds and a small amount is poured into sore ears. Me: can also be used to relieve head aches. Fd: dry leaves are used for smoking like tobacco.

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Jaturtu /jartutu		Eucalyptus papuana	Nyangumarta	d & e	Fd: honey from the flower soaked in water to make a drink. Honey also found in the hollow of tree. Ash mixed with tobacco for chewing. Td: used to make boomerangs
Miljirr		Melaleuca linophylla	Nyangumarta	d	Td: used as firewood.
Warinipi / warimpi		Lysiphyllum cunninghamii	Nyangumarta	d & e	Fd: honey found in hollow of tree. Gum is edible Te: good shade and firewood.
Pungkapungkii / pungkupungku		Dolichondrone heterophylla	Nyangumarta	d & e	Td: used to make fire with spinning motion
Walypuna		Acacia acradenia	Nyangumarta	d	Fd: edible gum Cd: ceremonial headgear
Yilyurru / yilykun(pa)		Acacia cyperophyllia	Nyangumarta	d & e	Td: used as firewood
Yirrakulu		Acacia eriopoda	Nyangumarta	d	Cd: used to spear people in the legs as punishment
Yartupu	Straight podded wattle or needleleaf wattle	Acacia orthocarpa	Nyangumarta	d	Fd: ashes from leaf mixed with tobacco for chewing Tg: used for making brooms and bough sheds Mg:boil leaves, stems and bark to cool fever or stop itching. Bark boiled to bathe sores. Cg: use smoke to make kids behave
Gunabirri			Ngarluma	g	
Gunawi			Yindjibarndi	g	
Burruwayi			Matuthunira	g	
Purtartu		Acacia victoriae	Nyangumarta	d	Fd: edible most of year. Pods of seeds are eaten when young but not the seeds. Md: boil leaves and drink to make you pass urine. Me: also used to wash boils Ff: gum edible. Squash gum and mix with water and sugar.
Nourawin /Nurungan			??	f	
Warntakarrpekarr pi / warntakarrpikarr pi		Ipomoca longiflora	Nyangumarta	d & e	Td: when dry it is hollowed out and used as a straw Me: boil in water and use to wash sores.

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Kalurra		Cyperus sp.	Nyangumarta?	d	Td: crush up and make wall across stream to act as a net to catch fish. Te: is an indication of where water can be found by digging.
Pirrnyuru		Acacia translucens	Nyangumarta	e	Me: foliage boiled in water and used as a wash to treat skin sores and irritations. Also helps treat colds.
Kiyankuna		Calytrix longiflora	Nyangumarta	e	
Lamparrlamparr		Cynanchum cyanocalyx	Nyangumarta	e	Ce: used in the process of singing someone that you wish to inflict something unpleasant on.
Kanparrjiparrji		Grevillea refracta	Nyangumarta	e	
Nyirtu		Mallotus nesophilus	Nyangumarta	e	Ne: emus eat black seeds.
Jarntara		Salsola kali	Nyangumarta	e	
Kurankuran		Sclerolaena hostilis	Nyangumarta	e	
Jurntungurru		Terminalia canescens	Nyangumarta	e	Ce: humorous song sung about plant.
Muragan		Senna glutinosa subsp. pruinosa	???	f	
	Native willow	Pittosporum phylliroeoides		f	Ff: fruits November
		Ficus virens		f	Ff: fruit edible. Fruits in November
	Golden beard grass	Chrysopogon fallax		g	
Gawarrangu	Native jasmine	Jasminum didymium subsp. lineare	Martuthunira	g	
Jami	Wind grass	Paspalidium tabulatum	Matuthunira	g	Tg: grass burnt and ash rubbed into hair to make it long
Warraba		Eleocharis geniculata	Yindjibarndi	g	
Winyany	Sandpaper fig	Ficus aculeate var indecora	Yindjibarndi	g	Fg: edible figs ripe when blackish. Tg: use leaves to polish weapons
Thaburi			Ngarluma	g	
Winyarra			Martuthunira	g	

Aboriginal name	Common name	Scientific name	Language group	Reference	Additional comments: uses (Medicinal, Ceremonial, Food source, Tools, Notes)
Waru	Hard Spinifex	Triodia angusta	Martuthunira	g	Tg: used to make fishing nets
Baru			Yindjibarndi	g	
	Orange flag flower	Hybanthus aurantiacus		g	Ng: wild honey bees found here
Mirliyarra / mirliyarr/ miriyarra	Snake vine	Cucumis maderaspatanus	Yindjibarndi	g	Ng: fruit poisonous to humans but emus and birds eat the fruit
Miriyarra			Ngarluma	g	
Mirriji ?	Snake vine or tar vine	Tinospora smilacina	Ngarluma	g	Mg: twining plant and placing on head makes headaches go away
Gurarra warnda	Pied piper bush	Dichrostachys spicata	Everyone	g	Tg: used to make boomerangs and spears. Mg: prick wart with thorn to make it disappear
Jambi	Apple plant	Pterocaulon sphacelatum	Yindjibarndi & Kariyarra & Ngarluma & Martuthunira	g	Mg: used to treat colds, headaches, skin stuff and as an eye wash.
Milgiyarra	Desert spurge	Euphorbia tannensis subsp. eremophila		g	Mg: smash with a rock then boil and wash eyes with it
	Woolly corchorus or northern buttercup	Corchorus walcottii		g	Mg: burn plant to retrieve clear sap which acts as a bandaid –its like raw skin. Cg: used to heal boys after circumcision

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Aboriginal languages of the Pilbara:	Alternative/ past spellings of language name:	Reference : P
Banyjima		
Bayungu	Payungu, Baiyungu, Bayungu, Baiong.	
Binigura	Pinikura or Pinigura.	
Burduna	Purduna, Boodoona and Buruna	
Jiwarli	Djiwali, Jivali, Tivali and Tjiwali.	
Juwaliny	Juwarliny, Tjuwalinj, Jiwarliny and Tjiwarlin.	
Karajarri	Garadjara, Garadjari, Garadjeri, Gard, Guradjara, Karadhari, Karadjari, Karadjeri, Karrajarra, Kularupulu, Laradjeri and other names the language may have been called include Minala, Nadja, Nadjanadja, Nangu, Naudu, Naurdu, Nawudu, Nawurungainj, Ngawadu, Karadjer.	
Kariyarra	Kariera, Kariara, Kayera, Gariera, Kaierra, Karriarra and Kyeara.	
Kartujarra	Kartudjara, Katudjara, Katajara, Gadudjara or the name Martu, Walmala, Orailku and Ngadari	
Kurrama	Guruma, Kurama, Karama, Karima, Kerama, Korama and Korima	
Mangala	NOTE: There are two variations of Mangala. They are the Kakutu/ Kakurtu and Ngulatu/Ngulartu dialects	
Manyjilyjarra	Manjiljara, Mandjildjara, Mandjiltjara, Mandjildara, Manjiljarra or the name Martu	
Martu Wangka	NOTE: The Martu Wangka language combines elements of Manyjilyjarra and Kartujarra with some Putijarra, Warnman and Nyiyaparli.	
Martuthunira	Mardudunera, Mardudjungara, Mardudhunera, Mardudhoonera,	

	Mardutunira, Mardatunera, Mardudunera, Marduduna, Mardathoni, Mardatuna, Maratunia or called Jawunmala (by Yindjibandi).
Ngarla	Ngurla, Ngerla, Gnalla, Wanbarda, Nalawanga and may also be known as Wanbarda and Kudjunguru
Ngarluma	Ngalooma, Gnalluma, Gnalooma, or Ngaluma.
Nyangumarta	Njangamarda, Nyangamata, Njangamada, Nangumarta and Nangumada. NOTE: Nyangumarta has four variations being Ngurlipatu (Southern Nyangumarta), Wanyarli (Northern Nyangumarta), Pijikala and Kuntal.
Nyamal	NOTE: two variations of Nyamal, commonly known as Punyju and Wirtakarri Nyamal
Nyiyaparli	
Putijarra	Potidjara, Budidjara and Pawututjara.
Thalanyji	Djalainji, Talaindji, Thalanji, Talanjee, Tallainga, Tallainji.
Tharrkari	Tharrkari, Thargari, Dal gari, Dhargari, Dalgari, Dargari, Targari, Tarkari, Tarkarri, Tarlgarri, Tarugari and Thadgarri.
Warnman	Wanman, Wanmanba, Wanmin, Warumala and has been called Nanidjara Nenidjara Njanidjara, Nyarnijarra, Nyaanijarra, Martu Wangka and Martu.
Yindjibarndi	Indjibandi, Indjibandji, Indjiban, Indjibandjie, Ingibandi, Jindiparndji, Yingiebandie, Binjiebandie. also referred to as Kakardi ("eastern people" by Ngarluma), Mandanjongo ("top people- by Nyamal), Mardanjungu (by Ngarluma), Janari (by Thalanyji) and Yanari.
Yinhawangka	Inawangga, Inawongga, Inna-wonga, Inyawonga and Inawonga. It may also have been recorded under the names of Ngalajara, Ngalawonga, Ngalawongga, Ngarla, Ngarlawarngga,

	Ngarlawongga, Southern Pad ima, Ngalawonga, Ngala and Ngalawongga.
Yulparija	NOTE: is related to the languages of the desert areas such as Warnman, Kartujarra, Manyjilyjarra, Kukatja, Nyiyaparli, Wangkajunga, Pitjantjatjara etc. These languages have some structures and features in common or similar.

Letter/ symbol :	Additional comments reference guide:
F	Food, drink and cooking
M	Medicinal uses of plant
T	Tools and Artefacts
C	Ceremonial uses
N	Other notes
FB	The first letter stands for the use (e.g.F- food) and the second letter stands for the textual reference.
*	Text referred to common name and did not list scientific.
#	Could refer to any species of the genus. Eg any sesbania.