

## KEY TO SYMBOLS:



### Food Plant

used as a food item or used in food preparation and cooking



### Medicine Plant

used as a medicine or for its health giving properties



### Tool Plant

used as a tool or in tool making



### Fibre Plant

used in the making of baskets, string, clothing or adornments

## NOTES:

Woiwurrung names attributed to these plants have been sourced from various written and historical resources and checked and verified with a current custodian and language expert. It needs to be noted that as Woiwurrung is an Endangered Aboriginal Language, you are likely to come across several spellings for the one word. Sounds in Woiwurrung often do not match sounds in English. Where it hasn't been possible to locate a Woiwurrung name, none has been given.

This brochure has been a collective project initiated from plant surveys conducted by The Friends of Coranderrk in 2018 and workshopped within the group up to the print date. The design and printing have been made possible with funds from DELWP Biodiversity grants supporting outcomes for Traditional Owners and Victorian Aboriginal organisations. All information is correct to the best of our knowledge at the time of publication.

## OUR VALUES:

CARING FOR LAND AND CULTURE.

STRENGTHENING KNOWLEDGE OF ABORIGINAL CULTURE AND LAND MANAGEMENT.

CONTINUING THE CORANDERRK STORIES INTO THE TWENTY FIRST CENTURY.

BUILDING ON OUR ANCESTORS' LEGACY OF AN INCLUSIVE CORANDERRK COMMUNITY.

BUILDING INDEPENDENCE AND SHARING KNOWLEDGE.

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### PHOTO CREDITS:

Photos with, RBGV after the photographers' name have been sourced from the Flora of Victoria website and are used with permission granted by The State Botanical Collection, Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria under their Creative Commons license (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0). We thank them for their involvement in this project. Other photos are credited to the individual photographers who we also thank. Images not credited are the property of Wandoon Estate Aboriginal Corporation. Images of Wonga and Barak courtesy of State Library of Victoria.

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# THE PLANTS OF CORANDERRK

## VISITORS GUIDE TO THE PLANTS OF CORANDERRK: THEIR IDENTIFICATION AND INDIGENOUS USE

## CORANDERRK... OUR STORY SO FAR...

Coranderrk Aboriginal Station was established in 1863 and at its largest, comprised 4,750 acres. It officially closed in 1924 but its stories did not end. They are stories of hope, vision, success, oppression, strength, power, resignation and survival. Above all, they are stories of community.

Our ancestors, Simon Wonga and William Barak and the many others who lived at Coranderrk worked hard to build a place of self-sufficiency and self-governance.

They cleared the land, built homes, a kitchen, a store, a dairy, hops kilns, a school and a dormitory which became the hub of the village. They grew hay, maize, vegetables and flowers and produced award winning hops.

They made cheese, jam, baskets, weapons, and rugs to use, but also to sell and make money. They lobbied government, instigated two inquiries, and appeared as witnesses at both to fight to retain the place they had created as their home. They developed friendships with people who helped them in their achievements and as much as possible, they retained their cultural identities. In 1924, all but a small group of people were moved to Lake Tyers. Most of the buildings had collapsed or were dismantled. Coranderrk passed into private ownership and lay dormant, waiting for its people to return.

In 1998, 200 acres of the original station including the superintendent's house was purchased with funding from the Indigenous Land Corporation (ILC). WEAC was established to manage Coranderrk. The cemetery also survives and is managed by the Wurundjeri Council.

In 2013, WEAC members Brooke Wandin and Jacqui Wandin organised a festival to celebrate 150 years since the establishment of Coranderrk. This was the catalyst for many other projects focussing on caring for and improving the health of the land and waterways, and sharing Coranderrk stories through events and tours. Friendships and partnerships were established with organisations including Melbourne Water, Yarra Ranges Council, Yarra Valley Water, Friends of the Helmeted Honeyeater, Landcare, Port Phillip and Westernport CMA and Indigenous Lands Corporation.

A Property Management Plan has been developed which has guided the construction of new fences, a watering system and weed management program and almost 20,000 indigenous plants have been planted. Tours have taken place, and the play 'We will show the Country' was performed at Coranderrk in 2016. WEAC members share Coranderrk and cultural knowledge outwardly through speaking and working with schools, community groups and government organisations. Friends of Coranderrk has now been established. This is a group of volunteers who come to Coranderrk on the second Sunday of each month to help manage the land.

The next phase will consolidate and build on this foundation opening up opportunities for others to be involved through contributing, learning and sharing.

## A MESSAGE FROM A CURRENT CUSTODIAN

*"This ancient story connects the past to the present. It was the responsibility of my great great great grandfather to look after the country surrounding the Birrarung from its source at Mt. Baw Baw to the area we know as Heidelberg today. Currently I, along with some family members are looking after a much smaller tract of the Birrarung, it gives me great joy to know that I am continuing the endless adaption and evolution of my culture. We have suffered many interruptions, obstructions, and injustices, yet as the river will always flow, so do my people. We have our ancient stories and songs, and we have our modified and contemporary ways, these will guide the future generations that are yet to come."*

Brooke Wandin, 2018

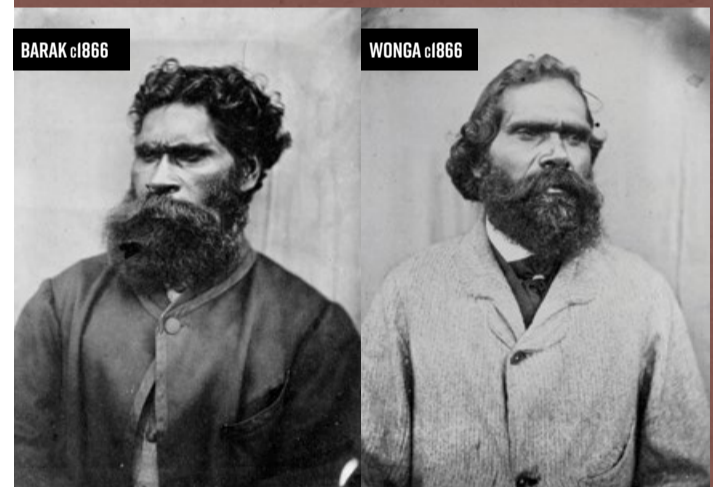


Photo: Alison Hoelzer Photography



**MUYAN**

*Acacia dealbata*  
Silver Wattle



Photo credit: Geoff Lay, RBGV



**BURN-NA-LOOK**

*Acacia melanoxylon*  
Blackwood



Photo credit: Geoff Lay, RBGV



**GARAWANG**

*Billardiera mutabilis*  
Common Apple-berry



Photo credit: Marc Freestone, RBGV



**GURWAN**

*Bursaria spinosa*  
Sweet Bursaria



Photo credit: Jan Smith



**MORR**

*Coprosma quadrifida*  
Prickly Currant-bush



Photo credit: Neil Blair, RBGV



**WANGNARRA**

*Eucalyptus obliqua*  
Messmate



Photo credit: Neil Blair, RBGV



**SWAMP GUM**

*Eucalyptus ovata*  
Swamp Gum



Photo credit: Jan Smith



**NARROW-LEAVED PEPPERMINT**

*Eucalyptus radiata*  
Narrow-leaved Peppermint



Photo credit: Neil Blair, RBGV



**WURUN, BINAP**

*Eucalyptus viminalis*  
Manna Gum



Photo credit: Jeff Dickinson



**BULAIT**

*Exocarpus cupressiformis*  
Cherry Ballart



Photo credit: Jeff Dickinson



**WOOLERP**

*Leptospermum continentale*  
*Leptospermum lanigerum*  
Prickly Tea-tree / Woolly Tea-tree



Photo credit: Jan Smith



**WOORIKE**

*Banksia marginata*  
Silver Banksia



Photo credit: Jeff Dickinson



**POOIBOBY**

*Ozothamnus ferrugineus*  
Tree Everlasting



Photo credit: R&G Elliot, RBGV



**GALERTIWAN**

*Pomaderris aspera*  
Hazel Pomaderris



Photo credit: Neville Walsh, RBGV



**CORANDERRK, GERINGDA**

*Prostanthera lasianthos*  
Victorian Christmas-bush



Photo credit: Marc Freestone, RBGV



**DJELWUCK**

*Hedycarya angustifolia*  
Austral Mulberry



Photo credit: Geoff Lay, RBGV



**WEEPING GRASS**

*Microleana stipoides*  
Weeping grass



Photo credit: Ian Clarke, RBGV



**COMMON REED**

*Phragmites australis*  
Common Reed



Photo credit: Ian Clarke, RBGV



**BOWAT**

*Poa labillardierei*  
Common Tussock-grass



Photo credit: Neil Blair, RBGV

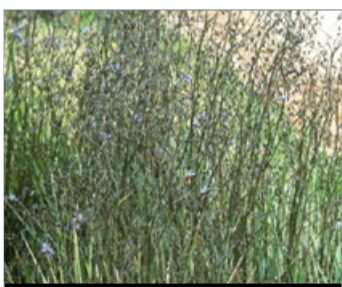


**BUATH**

*Themeda triandra*  
Kangaroo Grass



Photo credit: Jan Smith



**BLACK-ANTHER FLAX-LILY**

*Dianella revoluta*  
Black-anther Flax-lily



Photo credit: @Lorraine Jansen



**GARAWUN**

*Lomandra Lomandra*  
Spiny-headed Mat-rush



Photo credit: Geoff Lay, RBGV



**MURNONG**

*Microseris lanceolata*  
Murnong



Photo credit: Neil Blair, RBGV



**PIKE**

*Bulbine bulbosa*  
Bulbine



Photo credit: @Lorraine Jansen



**PALE VANILLA LILY**

*Arthropodium milliflorum*  
Pale Vanilla Lily



Photo credit: Jeff Dickinson



**TALL RUSH**

*Juncus procerus*  
Tall Rush



Photo credit: Ian Clarke, RBGV



**TALL SEDGE / FEN SEDGE**

*Carex appressa / guadichaudiana*  
Tall Sedge / Fen Sedge



Photo credit: Neil Blair, RBGV



**RED-FRUITED SAW-SEGE**

*Gahnia sieberiana*  
Red-fruiting Saw-sedge



Photo credit: Neil Blair, RBGV



**BU-IY**

*Cyathea australis*  
Rough Tree-fern



Photo credit: Ian McCann, RBGV



**KOORDRUNG**

*Calochlaena dubia*  
False Bracken



Photo credit: Neil Blair, RBGV

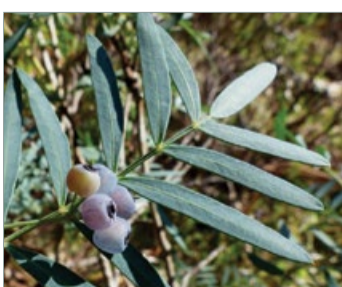


**EETAEPP**

*Rubus parvifolius*  
Small-leaf Bramble



Photo credit: Neil Blair, RBGV



**GUNADIANG**

*Polyscias sambucifolius*  
Elderberry Panax



Photo credit: Neil Blair, RBGV



**PANARYLE**

*Mentha australis*  
River Mint



Photo credit: Neil Blair, RBGV



**OLD MAN WEED**

*Centipeda cunninghamii*  
Old Man Weed



Photo credit: Neil Blair, RBGV



**TERRAT**

*Geranium potentilloides*  
Cinquefoil Cranesbill



Photo credit: Geoff Lay, RBGV



**NODDING GREENHOOD**

*Pterostylis nutans*  
Nodding Greenhood



Photo credit: Neil Blair, RBGV