## Bloodroot



Scientific name: Haemodorum spicatum

Aboriginal name: Mardja (Noongar)









Plant habit

Plant

Flower

## About ...

The Bloodroot is related to the Kangaroo Paws and grows as scattered individuals or in small groups.

Three species of Bloodroots were eaten by local Noongar people.

The plant was called 'Bloodroot' because of the colour which oozes from the root when it is cut. The unusual chemicals that cause the reddish-orange colour are not found anywhere else in the plant kingdom. One of these chemicals is being researched by pharmaceutical companies due to its antibacterial and antitumour properties.

The flowers are 'Pollinated by native bees which are strong enough to push open the petals, diving head first into the flower to collect the pollen and copious nectar.' Bush Tucker Plants of the South-West.

## Climate

**Family** 

**Temperate** 

Woodlands and heathlands of south Habitat western Australia

HAEMODORACEAE

Grass-like shrub Form Height: 0.3 – 2 m

**Foliage** Produces 2 – 3 round tough green leaves

about 600 mm long each year

Long and slender

Turn black as they get older

Kambarang to Bunuru (Spring and Summer)

Flowering spike to 2 m

Black flowers

One flower spike per plant

Flowers never open

Fire stimulates flowering

## Aboriginal Uses

- Has a red-coloured root system that is edible and is said to taste like pepper/chilli
- Eaten either raw or roasted; may be pounded and added to dishes to make them spicy
- Used to help with dysentery (diarrhoea)
- The reddish-orange colour in the roots were used as a dye

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













