

2017 LanguaL proposals from Australian NUTTAB2010

The Australian NUTTAB2010 data set includes 484 indigenous foods, which presents is a particular challenge for LanguaL indexing, as most of these plants and animals are absent from facet B of the thesaurus.

1. ANIMAL USED AS FOOD SOURCE

Proposals for new animal food sources in facet B are pretty straightforward.

ANIMAL USED AS FOOD SOURCE> ANIMAL (MAMMAL) [B1134]

BT proposed	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
ANIMAL (MAMMAL) [B1134]	POSSUM	Phalangeriformes, or possums, any of a number of arboreal marsupial species native to Australia, New Guinea, and Sulawesi: - Phalangeridae (possums and cuscuses), a family of mammals native to Australia and New Guinea containing most of the species referred to as "possums" in Australia - Common brushtail possum (<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>), a common possum in Australian urban areas, invasive in New Zealand - Common ringtail possum (<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>), also common in Australian urban areas, absent from New Zealand [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Possum]	brushtail possum, trichosurus, pseudochairus, phalangeridae	Trichosurus arnhemensis, northern brushtail possum, flesh cooked; Northern Brushtail Possum [15A20119] Trichosurus arnhemensis, northern brushtail possum, kidney cooked; Northern Brushtail Possum [15A20120] Trichosurus arnhemensis, northern brushtail possum, liver cooked; Northern Brushtail Possum [15A20121]
MARINE MAMMAL [B1122]	SEA COW	<SCINAM> <i>Sirenia</i> Illiger, 1811 [ITIS 180676] <i>Sirenia</i> , commonly referred to as sea cows, is an order of fully aquatic, herbivorous mammals that inhabit swamps, rivers, estuaries, marine wetlands, and coastal marine waters. <i>Sirenia</i> comprises the families <i>Dugongidae</i> (the dugong), <i>Trichechidae</i> (manatees) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sirenia]	sirenia, sirens	Dugong
SEA COW	MANATEE	<SCIFAM> <i>Trichechidae</i> Gill, 1872 [ITIS 180682]	trichechus	

BT proposed	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
		<p><SCINAM><i>Trichechus</i> Linnaeus, 1758 [ITIS 180683] <SCINAM><i>Trichechus</i> Linnaeus, 1758 [MSW3 11600010]</p> <p>Manatees (family <i>Trichechidae</i>, genus <i>Trichechus</i>) are large, fully aquatic, mostly herbivorous marine mammals sometimes known as sea cows. There are three accepted living species of Trichechidae, representing three of the four living species in the order Sirenia: the Amazonian manatee (<i>Trichechus inunguis</i>), the West Indian manatee (<i>Trichechus manatus</i>), and the West African manatee (<i>Trichechus senegalensis</i>). [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manatee]</p>		
SEA COW	DUGONG	<p><SCIFAM><i>Dugongidae</i> Gray, 1821 [ITIS 180677] <SCINAM><i>Dugong dugon</i> (Müller, 1776) [ITIS 180679] <SCINAM><i>Dugong dugon</i> Müller, 1776 [MSW3 11600005] <SCINAM><i>Dugong dugon</i> (Muller, 1776) [FAO ASFIS DUG]</p> <p>The dugong (<i>Dugong dugon</i>) is a medium-sized marine mammal. It is one of four living species of the order <i>Sirenia</i>, which also includes three species of manatees. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dugong]</p>		Dugong dugon, dugong, flesh; Dugong [15A20088]

ANIMAL USED AS FOOD SOURCE> POULTRY OR GAME BIRD [B1563]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
POULTRY OR GAME BIRD [B1563]	AUSTRALIAN BUSTARD	<p><SCINAM><i>Ardeotis australis</i> (J. E. Gray, 1829) [ITIS 176428]</p> <p>The Australian bustard (<i>Ardeotis australis</i>) is a large ground bird of grassland, woodland and open agricultural country across northern Australia and southern New Guinea. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australian_bustard]</p>	ardeotis australis	Ardeotis australis, australian bustard, flesh; Australian Bustard [15A20074]
POULTRY OR GAME BIRD	TASMANIAN NATIVEHEN	<p><SCINAM><i>Gallinula mortierii</i> (Du Bus de Gisignies, 1840) [ITIS 560144]</p> <p>The Tasmanian nativehen (also Tasmanian</p>	gallinula mortierii	Gallinula mortierii, tasmanian native hen, egg;

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
[B1563]		native-hen or Tasmanian native hen) (<i>Tribonyx mortierii</i>) is a flightless rail and one of twelve species of birds endemic to the Australian island of Tasmania. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tasmanian_nativehen]		Tasmanian Native Hen [15A20092]
GOOSE [B1253]	MAGPIE GOOSE	<SCINAM> <i>Anseranas semipalmata</i> (Latham, 1798) [ITIS 175198] The magpie goose (<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>) is the sole living representative waterbird species of the <i>Anseranatidae</i> family. It is a resident breeder in northern Australia and a vagrant to southern New Guinea. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magpie_goose] (Note: this term can be included as NT to GOOSE [B1253], alongside CANADA GOOSE (proposal from Canadian data set). However, neither is priority, as indexers can use the descriptor GOOSE.)	anseranas semipalmata	Anseranus semipalmata, magpie goose, egg; Magpie Goose [15A20073] Anseranus semipalmata, magpie goose, flesh; Magpie Goose [15A20072] Anseranus semipalmata, magpie goose, liver; Magpie Goose [15A20071]

ANIMAL USED AS FOOD SOURCE> AMPHIBIAN OR REPTILE > REPTILE [B1625]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
LIZARD [B2293]	MONITOR LIZARD	<SCINAM> <i>Varanus</i> Merrem, 1820 [ITIS 174115] Monitor lizard is the common name of several large lizard species, comprising the genus <i>Varanus</i> . They are native to Africa, Asia and Oceania, but are now found also in the Americas as an invasive species. A total of 79 species are currently recognized. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monitor_lizard]	varanidae, varanus, goanna	Varanus sp., goanna, heart cooked; Goanna [15A20123] Varanus sp., goanna, kidney cooked; Goanna [15A20124] Varanus sp., goanna, liver cooked; Goanna [15A20127] Varanus gouldii, goulds goanna, flesh cooked; Gould's Goanna [15A20122] Varanus sp., goanna, fat

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
				cooked; Goanna [15A20125] Varanus sp., goanna, flesh cooked; Goanna [15A20126]
LIZARD [B2293]	DRAGON LIZARD	<SCINAM> <i>Amphibolurus</i> Wagler, 1830 [ITIS 209046] Amphibolurus lizards inhabit woodlands in temperate and semiarid areas, as well as riverine vegetation in the tropical areas of Australia. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amphibolurus]	amphibolurus	Amphibolurus sp., dragon lizard, fat; Dragon Lizard [15A20069] Amphibolurus sp., dragon lizard, flesh and skin cooked; Dragon Lizard [15A20070] Amphibolurus sp., dragon lizard, liver; Dragon Lizard [15A20068]
SNAKE [B1295]	WATER PYTHON	<SCIFAM> <i>Pythonidae</i> Fitzinger, 1826 [ITIS 563893] <SCINAM> <i>Liasis fuscus</i> Peters, 1873 [ITIS 634772] <i>Liasis fuscus</i> is a non-venomous python species found in Australia and Papua New Guinea. Common names: brown water python, water python. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liasis_fuscus]	liasis fuscus	Liasis fuscus, water python, reptile; Water Python [15A20094]
SNAKE [B1295]	BLACK SNAKE	<SCIFAM> <i>Elapidae</i> F. Boie, 1827 [ITIS 174348] <SCINAM> <i>Pseudechis</i> Wagler, 1830 [ITIS 700242] The genus <i>Pseudechis</i> contains the group of elapids commonly referred to as the black snakes. These snakes are found in every Australian state with the exception of Tasmania and some species are found in Papua New Guinea. The most recognisable and widespread species in the genus are the redbellied black snake (<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>) and the Mulga snake (king brown) (<i>Pseudechis australis</i>). [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pseudechis]	pseudechis	Pseudechis porphyriacus, redbellied black snake, flesh; Redbellied Black Snake [15A20110]
TURTLE [B1242]	SNAKE-NECKED TURTLE	<SCIFAM> <i>Chelidae</i> Gray, 1825 [ITIS 202122] <SCINAM> <i>Chelodina</i> Fitzinger, 1826 [ITIS 208715]	chelodina	Chelodina rugosa, northern snake-necked turtle, flesh; Northern

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
		<p><i>Chelodina</i>, collectively known as snake-necked turtles, ... is an ancient group of Chelid turtles native to Australia, New Guinea, the Indonesian Rote Island, and East Timor. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chelodina]</p>		<p>Snake-Necked Turtle [15A20079] Chelodina rugosa, northern snake-necked turtle, liver; Northern Snake-Necked Turtle [15A20078]</p>
TURTLE [B1242]	FLATBACK TURTLE	<p><SCIFAM><i>Cheloniidae</i> Oppel, 1811 [ITIS 173828] <SCINAM><i>Natator</i> McCulloch, 1908 [ITIS 551741] <SCINAM><i>Natator depressa</i> (Garman, 1880) [ITIS 551902] <SCINAM><i>Natator depressus</i> (Garman, 1880) [FAO ASFIS FBT]</p> <p>The flatback sea turtle (<i>Natator depressus</i>) is a sea turtle located along the sandy beaches and shallow coastal waters of Australia. They can only be found in the waters around the Australian continental shelf. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flatback_sea_turtle]</p> <p>(Note : <i>Chelonia depressa</i> Garman, 1880 is basionym for <i>Natator depressus</i> (Garman, 1880) [http://www.gbif.org/species/5220352])</p>	chelonia, natator	<p>Chelonia depressa, flatback turtle, egg cooked; Flatback Turtle [15A20085] Chelonia depressa, flatback turtle, egg fried; Flatback Turtle [15A20086] Chelonia depressa, flatback turtle, egg; Flatback Turtle [15A20084] Chelonia depressa, flatback turtle, fat; Flatback Turtle [15A20082] Chelonia depressa, flatback turtle, flesh cooked; Flatback Turtle [15A20083] Chelonia depressa, flatback turtle, heart; Flatback Turtle [15A20087] Chelonia depressa, flatback turtle, intestine; Flatback Turtle [15A20081] Chelonia depressa, flatback turtle, soup; Flatback Turtle [15A20080]</p>
TURTLE [B1242]	AUSTRALIAN SNAPPING TURTLE	<p><SCIFAM><i>Chelidae</i> Gray, 1825 [ITIS 202122] <SCINAM><i>Elseya</i> Gray, 1867 [ITIS 208716]</p> <p><i>Elseya</i> is a genus of large side-necked turtles, commonly known as Australian snapping turtles, in the family <i>Chelidae</i>. Species in the genus <i>Elseya</i> are found in river systems in</p>	elseya	<p><i>Elseya dentata</i>, northern snapping turtle, flesh; northern snapping turtle [15A20090] <i>Elseya dentata</i>, northern snapping</p>

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
		northern and northeastern Australia and throughout the river systems of New Guinea. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elseya]		turtle, soup; Northern Snapping Turtle [15A20089]

ANIMAL USED AS FOOD SOURCE> FISH OR LOWER WATER ANIMAL> SHELLFISH OR CRUSTACEAN> CRUSTACEAN > DECAPOD

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
CRAB [B1335]	MUD CRAB FAMILY [B2215]	proposed addition to AI of MUD CRAB FAMILY [B2215]: Mud crab may refer to any crab that lives in or near mud, such as: <i>Scylla serrata</i> ; <i>Scylla tranquebarica</i> ; <i>Scylla paramamosain</i> ; members of the family <i>Panopeidae</i> , such as <i>Panopeus herbstii</i> ; members of the family <i>Xanthidae</i> ; <i>Helice crassa</i> , the tunnelling mud crab. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mud_crab]	scylla, panopeidae	Scylla
MUD CRAB FAMILY [B2215]	MUD CRAB	<SCIFAM> <i>Portunidae</i> Rafinesque, 1815 [ITIS 98689] <SCINAM> <i>Scylla serrata</i> (Forskål, 1775) [ITIS 660571] <SCINAM> <i>Scylla serrata</i> (Forsskål, 1775) [FAO ASFIS MUD] <SCINAM> <i>Scylla serrata</i> (Forsskål, 1775) [CEC 1993 1288] <SCINAM> <i>Scylla serrata</i> [EC No 1638/2001 MUD] <SCINAM> <i>Scylla serrata</i> [EC No 216/2009 MUD] <SCINAM> <i>Scylla serrata</i> [2010 FDA Seafood List] <i>Scylla serrata</i> (often called mud crab or mangrove crab, although both terms are highly ambiguous, as well as black crab) is an economically important species of crab found in the estuaries and mangroves of Africa, Australia and Asia. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scylla_serrata]	scylla serrata, scylla spp, mangrove crab, swimming crab	Scylla serrata, mud crab, flesh; Mud Crab [15A20112] Scylla sp., mud crab, fat; Mud Crab [15A20113] Scylla sp., mud crab, flesh; Mud Crab [15A20114]
DECAPOD [B1998]	CRAWFISH OR CRAYFISH [B2686]	Proposed addition to AI of CRAWFISH OR CRAYFISH [B2686]: There are three families of crayfish, two in the Northern Hemisphere and one in the Southern Hemisphere. The Southern Hemisphere family		Cherax albidus, cray fish

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
		<p><i>Parastacidae</i> lives in South America, Madagascar and Australasia, and is distinguished by the lack of the first pair of pleopods. Of the other two families, members of the <i>Astacidae</i> live in western Eurasia and western North America and members of the family <i>Cambaridae</i> live in eastern Asia and eastern North America. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crayfish]</p>		
CRAWFISH OR CRAYFISH [B2686]	SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE CRAYFISH FAMILY	<p><SCIFAM><i>Parastacidae</i> Huxley, 1879 [ITIS 97334]</p> <p><i>Parastacidae</i> is the family of freshwater crayfish found in the southern hemisphere. The family is a classic Gondwana-distributed taxon, with extant members in South America, Madagascar, Australia, New Zealand and New Guinea, and extinct taxa also in Antarctica. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parastacidae]</p> <p>(At present, there are 2 crayfish families as NT to B2686: AMERICAN CRAYFISH FAMILY [B4140] and EUROPEAN CRAYFISH FAMILY [B4138]. That is why this NT is needed for the Australian crayfish.)</p>	parastacidae	Cherax
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE CRAYFISH FAMILY	CHERAX	<p><SCINAM><i>Cherax albidus</i> (Riek, 1951) [FAO ASFIS CXJ]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Cherax</i> spp. except <i>Cherax quadricarinatus</i>, <i>Cherax cainii</i> & <i>Cherax tenuimanus</i> [AFNS 2009 28 795901]</p> <p><i>Cherax</i> is the most widespread genus of fully aquatic crayfish in the Southern Hemisphere. The most common and widely distributed species in Australia is the common yabby (<i>Cherax destructor</i>). The genus contains 57 species. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cherax]</p>	yabby crayfish	Cherax albidus, cray fish, flesh; Cray Fish [15A20077]
PALAEMONID SHRIMP FAMILY [B1163]	YABBIE SHRIMP	<p><SCIFAM><i>Palaemonidae</i> Rafinesque, 1815 [ITIS 96213]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Macrobrachium australiense</i> Holthuis, 1950 [ITIS 612644]</p> <p>This species is widely distributed in Australia, occurring in northern Western Australia, New Territory, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and the southern part of South Australia</p>	macrobrachium australiense	Macrobrachium australiense, yabbie, flesh; Yabbie [15A20096]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
		[http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/summary/197892/0]		

ANIMAL USED AS FOOD SOURCE> FISH OR LOWER WATER ANIMAL> SHELLFISH OR CRUSTACEAN> SHELLFISH>MOLLUSCS> BIVALVE [B2113]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
CLAM [B1331]	GOOLWA DONAX	<SCINAM> <i>Donax deltoides</i> Lamarck, 1818 [FAO ASFIS DNE] <i>Plebidonax deltoides</i> (previously <i>Donax deltoides</i>) is a small, edible saltwater clam or marine bivalve mollusc of the family <i>Donacidae</i> , endemic to Australia. It is most widely known as the pipi in the eastern states of its native Australia, and as the Goolwa cockle or Coorong cockle in South Australia [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plebidonax_deltoides]	donax deltoides, plebidonox deltoides, pipi, goolwa cockle	Plebidonox deltoides [15A20108]
CLAM [B1331]	MUD MUSSEL	<SCIFAM> <i>Corbiculidae</i> Gray, 1847 [ITIS 81381] <SCINAM> <i>Polymesoda</i> Rafinesque, 1820 [ITIS 81382] <i>Polymesoda</i> is a genus of clams in the family <i>Corbiculidae</i> , or alternately, the <i>Cyrenidae</i> . [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polymesoda] (common name “mud mussel” taken from Australian FCDB, name “marshclam” from 2 species listed in ISIS)	polymesoda, marshclam	Polymesada coaxans, mud mussel, flesh; Mud Mussell [15A20109]
CLAM [B1331]	SHIPWORM	<SCIFAM> <i>Teredinidae</i> Rafinesque, 1815 [ITIS 81832] <SCINAM> <i>Teredo</i> Linnaeus, 1758 [ITIS 81861] The shipworms are marine bivalve molluscs in the family <i>Teredinidae</i> : a group of saltwater clams with long, soft, naked bodies. They are notorious for boring into (and commonly eventually destroying) wood that is immersed in sea water. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shipworms]	teredo	Teredo sp., mangrove worm, flesh; Mangrove Worm [15A20118]
MUSSEL [B1223]	FRESHWATER MUSSEL	<SCIFAM> <i>Unionidae</i> Fleming, 1828 [ITIS 79913] <SCIFAM> <i>Unionidae</i> [CEC 1993 1329] <SCINAM> <i>Velesunio</i> Iredale, 1934 [WoRMS] Freshwater bivalves are one kind of freshwater molluscs, along with freshwater snails. They are bivalves which live in freshwater, as opposed to saltwater, the main habitat type for bivalves. The <i>Unionoida</i> , of worldwide distribution, are the pearly	velesunio, unionidae	Velesunio ambiguus, freshwater mussel, mussel; Freshwater mussel [15A20128] Velesunio

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
		<p>freshwater mussels. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freshwater_bivalve]</p> <p>(Vesunio not in SciName, but in Wikipedia and WoRMS. WoRMS = World Register of Marine Species http://www.marinespecies.org/aphia.php?p=taxdetails&id=818624)</p>		<p>angasi, mussel, cooked; Mussel [15A20129] Vesunio sp., freshwater mussel, mussel; Freshwater Mussel [15A20130]</p>
OYSTER [B1224]	BLACKLIP PEARL OYSTER	<p><SCIFAM><i>Pteriidae</i> Gray, 1847 [ITIS 79590] <SCINAM><i>Pinctada margaritifera</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) [ITIS 568098] <SCINAM><i>Pinctada margaritifera</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) [FAO ASFIS PNM] <SCINAM><i>Pinctada margaritifera</i> Linnaeus, 1758 [AFNS 2009 23 236002]</p> <p><i>Pinctada margaritifera</i>, commonly known as the black-lip pearl oyster, is a species of pearl oyster, a saltwater clam, a marine bivalve mollusk in the family <i>Pteriidae</i>. This species is common in the Indo-Pacific within tropical coral reefs. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pinctada_margaritifera]</p>	pinctada margaritifera, pacific pearl-oyster	<p>Intada magerafida, black lip oyster, flesh; Black Lip Oyster [15A20093]</p>

SHELLFISH>MOLLUSCS> GASTROPOD > ARCHAEOGASTROPOD [B1002]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
ARCHAEOGASTROPOD [B1002]	TOP SHELL [B2321]	<p>TOP SHELL [B2321] with definition <SCINAM>Turbo cornutus Lightfoot 1786 [FAO ASFIS TOS] was used to index "TOP SHELL SNAIL, RAW" in the SIREN data set. I propose to make definition of this descriptor a bit more general, so that it can include other snails in turbo genus:</p> <p><SCIFAM><i>Turbinidae</i> Rafinesque, 1815 [ITIS 566920] <SCINAM><i>Turbo</i> Linnaeus, 1758 [ITIS 70087]</p> <p><i>Turbinidae</i>, the turban snails, are a family of small to large marine gastropod molluscs in the superfamily Trochoidea. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turbinidae]</p>	turban snail, turbo	<p>Lunella (turbo) cinereus, flesh [15A20095]</p>

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
ARCHAEOGA STROPOD [B1002]	MONODONT	<SCIFAM> <i>Trochidae</i> Rafinesque, 1815 [ITIS 69794] <SCINAM> <i>Monodonta</i> Lamarck, 1799 [ITIS 70035] <i>Monodonta</i> is a genus of sea snails, marine gastropod mollusks in the family <i>Trochidae</i> , the top snails. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monodonta]	Monodonta, top snail	Monodonta labio, shellfish, flesh; Shellfish [15A20105]
ARCHAEOGA STROPOD [B1002]	NERITE	<SCIFAM> <i>Neritidae</i> Rafinesque, 1815 [ITIS 70159] <SCINAM> <i>Nerita</i> Linnaeus, 1758 [ITIS 70165] <i>Nerita</i> is a genus of medium-sized to small sea snails with a gill and an operculum, marine gastropod molluscs in the family <i>Neritidae</i> , the nerites. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nerita]	nerita	Nerita articulata, mangrove snail, flesh; Mangrove Snail [15A20106] Nerita lineata, shellfish, flesh; Shellfish [15A20107]

SHELLFISH>MOLLUSCS> GASTROPOD > NEOGASTROPOD > SNAIL > WATER SNAIL [B1135]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
WATER SNAIL [B1135]	CASSIDULA	<SCIFAM> <i>Ellobiidae</i> [ITIS 76453] <SCINAM> <i>Cassidula</i> Férussac, 1821 [WoRMS] <i>Cassidula</i> is a genus of small air-breathing salt marsh snails, pulmonate gastropod mollusks in the family <i>Ellobiidae</i> . [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cassidula] (<i>Cassidula</i> not in SciName, but in World Register of Marine Species)	ellobiidae	Cassidula angulifera, shellfish, flesh cooked; Shellfish [15A20076]
WATER SNAIL [B1135]	TELESCOPIE SNAIL	<SCINAM> <i>Telescopium telescopium</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) [FAO ASFIS TXE] <i>Telescopium</i> is a genus of sea snails, marine gastropod mollusks in the family <i>Potamididae</i> . They are perfect cone-shaped shells. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telescopium_(gastropod)]	telescopium	Telescopium telescopium, shellfish, flesh; Shellfish [15A20115]
WATER SNAIL [B1135]	MUD WHELK	<SCINAM> <i>Terebralia palustris</i> (Linnaeus, 1767) [FAO ASFIS TBP] <SCINAM> <i>Terebralia sulcata</i> (Born, 1778) [FAO ASFIS TBX] <SCINAM> <i>Terebralia</i> Swainson, 1840 [WoRMS] <i>Terebralia</i> is a genus of sea snails, marine gastropod	terebralia	Terebralia sp., mud whelk, flesh; Mud Whelk [15A20117] Terebralia

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
		mollusks in the family <i>Potamididae</i> . Species within the genus <i>Terebralia</i> include: <i>Terebralia palustris</i> (Linnaeus, 1767), <i>Terebralia semistriata</i> (Mörch, 1852), <i>Terebralia sulcata</i> (Born, 1778) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terebralia]		sulcata, shellfish, flesh; Shellfish [15A20116]

SHELLFISH>MOLLUSCS> POLYPLACOPHORAN [B4476]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
POLYPLACOPHORAN [B4476]	SPINY CHITON	<SCIFAM> <i>Chitonidae</i> Rafinesque, 1815 [ITIS 79011] <SCINAM> <i>Acanthopleura</i> Guilding, 1829 [ITIS 79027] <i>Acanthopleura</i> is a genus of chitons in the family <i>Chitonidae</i> . In this genus the girdle is spiny or spiky. It has eight described species at present. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acanthopleura]	acanthopleura	Acanthopleura spinosa, spiny chiton, flesh; Spiny Chiton [15A20066]

ANIMAL USED AS FOOD SOURCE> INSECT [B1220]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
ANT (INSECT) [B2495]	HONEYPOT ANT	Honey pot ants, also called honey ants, are ants which have specialized workers that are gorged with food by workers to the point that their abdomens swell enormously. Honey pot ants belong to any of several genera, including <i>Myrmecocystus</i> and <i>Camponotus</i> . [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Honey_pot_ant]	melophorus, camponotus	Melophorus sp., honey pot ant, whole insect; Honey pot Ant [15A40025]
ANT (INSECT) [B2495]	GREEN TREE ANT	<SCINAM> <i>Oecophylla smaragdina</i> (Fabricius, 1775) [ITIS 577299] <i>Oecophylla smaragdina</i> (common names include weaver ant, green ant, green tree ant, and orange gaster) is a species of arboreal ant found in tropical Asia and Australia. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oecophylla_smaragdina]	oecophylla smaragdina	Oecophylla smaragdina, green tree ant, larvae; Green Tree Ant [15A40027] Oecophylla smaragdina, green tree ant, whole insect; Green Tree Ant [15A40026]
INSECT [B1220]	MOTH	<SCINAM> <i>Lepidoptera</i> [ITIS 117232] Moths comprise a group of insects related to	agrotis, cossidae, butterfly	Agrotis infusa, bogong moth, abdomen; Bogong

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
		<p>butterflies, belonging to the order <i>Lepidoptera</i>. Most lepidopterans are moths; and there are thought to be approximately 160,000 species of moth, many of which are yet to be described. Most species of moth are nocturnal, but there are also crepuscular and diurnal species.</p> <p>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moth]</p>		<p>Moth [15A40017] Agrotis infusa, bogong moth, whole insect; Bogong Moth [15A40019] Agrotis infusa, bogong moth, wings; Bogong Moth [15A40018] Cossidae sp., witchetty grub, cooked; Witchetty Grub [15A40022] Cossidae sp., witchetty grub, dried; Witchetty Grub [15A40023] Cossidae sp., witchetty grub, raw; Witchetty Grub [15A40021]</p>
INSECT [B1220]	BEETLE	<p><SCINAM><i>Coleoptera</i> Linnaeus, 1758 [ITIS 109216]</p> <p>Beetles are a group of insects that form the order <i>Coleoptera</i>, in the superorder <i>Endopterygota</i>. Their front pair of wings is hardened into wing-cases, elytra, distinguishing them from most other insects. The <i>Coleoptera</i>, with about 400,000 species, is the largest of all orders, constituting almost 40% of described insects and 25% of all known animal life-forms; new species are discovered frequently.</p> <p>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beetle]</p>	coleoptera	<p>Passilidae sp., scrub witchetty grub, whole insect; Scrub Witchetty Grub [15A40028]</p>
INSECT [B1220]	PLANT LOUSE	<p><SCINAM><i>Hemiptera</i> Linnaeus, 1758 [ITIS 103359]</p> <p>The <i>Hemiptera</i> or true bugs are an order of insects comprising some 50,000 to 80,000 species of groups such as the cicadas, aphids, planthoppers, leafhoppers, and shield bugs. They range in size from 1 mm (0.04 in) to around 15 cm (6 in), and share a common arrangement of sucking mouthparts.</p> <p>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hemiptera]</p>	true bug, hemipteran	<p><i>Psylla eucalypti</i>, lerp scale; Lerp Scale [15A40029]</p>
INSECT [B1220]	BLOODWOOD	<p>The Bush coconut, or bloodwood apple, is an Australian bush tucker food, often eaten by</p>	cystococcus, bush	<p><i>Cystococcus</i> sp., bloodwood apple,</p>

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
	APPLE	Aborigines of Central Australia. The bush coconut is, in fact, a combination of plant and animal: an adultpores female scale insect, <i>Cystococcus pomiformis</i> , lives in a gall induced on a bloodwood eucalypt (<i>Corymbia terminalis</i>). The gall looks like a small, knobbly woody fruit, ranging in size from a golf ball to a tennis ball, with a milky white flesh inside upon which the insect and its male offspring feed. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bush_coconut] (Note: <i>Cystococcus</i> not in SciName)	coconut	gall lining; Bloodwood Apple [15A40024]

2. ALGAE, BACTERIA OR FUNGUS USED AS FOOD SOURCE FUNGUS > BASIDIOMYCETES > MUSHROOM [B1467]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
BASIDIOMYCETES [B2035]	PUFFBALL	A puffball is a member of any of several groups of fungi in the division <i>Basidiomycota</i> . Puffballs encompass several genera, including <i>Calvatia</i> , <i>Calbovista</i> and <i>Lycoperdon</i> . True puffballs do not have a visible stalk (stem). [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Puffball]	calvatia, lycoperdon, bovista	Calvatia and Lycoperdon and calvatia ssp., puff balls, fungus; Puff Balls [15A10649] Calvatia sp., puff balls, fungus; Puff Balls [15A10551]

3. PLANT USED AS FOOD SOURCE

Including indigenous plants in the thesaurus is a challenge, as most of these are only consumed as traditional “bush food”. It is difficult to place them in the hierarchy of Facet B (most often based on use). Priority should be given those well documented in SciName sources and with several food items in NUTTAB.

FRUIT-PRODUCING PLANT> TROPICAL OR SUBTROPICAL FRUIT PRODUCING PLANT [B1024]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
TROPICAL OR SUBTROPICAL FRUIT PRODUCING PLANT [B1024]	MIMUSOPS [B2811]	Proposed update of AI and synonyms: <SCINAM> <i>Mimusops</i> L. [ITIS 500653] <SCINAM> <i>Mimusops</i> L. [PLANTS MIMUS] <SCINAM> <i>Mimusops</i> spp. [GRIN 313323]	add syn: mimusops spp	Mimusops elengi, tanjong tree, fruit; Tanjong Tree [15A10813]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
		<p><i>Mimusops</i> is a genus of plants in family <i>Sapotaceae</i> described as a genus by Linnaeus in 1753. <i>Mimusops</i> is native to tropical and subtropical regions of Asia, Africa, Australia, and various oceanic islands.</p> <p>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mimusops]</p>		
TROPICAL OR SUBTROPICAL FRUIT PRODUCING PLANT [B1024] and possibly also GRAPE [B1329] as <i>Cissus</i> is in the grape family	CISSUS GRAPE	<p><SCINAM><i>Cissus</i> L. [ITIS 28634]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Cissus</i> L. [PLANTS CISSU]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Cissus</i> spp. [GRIN 415720]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Cissus</i> spp. [DPNL 8673]</p> <p><i>Cissus</i> is a genus of approximately 350 species of lianas (woody vines) in the grape family (<i>Vitaceae</i>). They have a cosmopolitan distribution, though the majority are to be found in the tropics.</p> <p>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cissus]</p>	treebine	<p><i>Cissus antarctica</i>, fruit [15A10766]</p> <p><i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>, native grape, fruit; Native Grape [15A10767]</p>
TROPICAL OR SUBTROPICAL FRUIT PRODUCING PLANT [B1024] and possibly also GRAPE [B1329] as <i>Cissus</i> is in the grape family	AMPELOCISSUS GRAPE	<p><SCINAM><i>Ampelocissus</i> Planch. [GRIN 545]</p> <p><i>Ampelocissus</i> is a genus of <i>Vitaceae</i> having 90 or more species found variously in tropical Africa, Asia, Central America, and Oceania.</p> <p>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ampelocissus]</p>		<p><i>Ampelocissus acetosa</i>, wild grape, fruit; Wild Grape [15A10736]</p> <p><i>Ampelocissus frutescens</i>, native grape, fruit; Native Grape [15A10737]</p> <p><i>Ampelocissus</i> sp., wild grape, fruit; Wild Grape [15A10738]</p>
GROUND CHERRY [B2519]	PYGMY GROUNDCHERRY	<p><SCINAM><i>Physalis minima</i> L. [ITIS 504372]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Physalis minima</i> L. [GRIN 401798]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Physalis minima</i> L. [PLANTS PHMI14]</p> <p>Belonging to the <i>Solanaceae</i> family of perennial herbs, <i>Physalis minima</i> is known by several names - native gooseberry, wild cape gooseberry and pygmy groundcherry are some of the popular common names in English.</p> <p>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Physalis_minima]</p>	physalis minima, wild cape gooseberry	<p><i>Physalis minima</i>, native gooseberry, fruit; Native Gooseberry [15A10830]</p>
SOURSOP	CUSTARD	<SCINAM> <i>Uvaria</i> spp. [GRIN 318076]	uvaria	<i>Uvaria</i> sp., custard

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
[B1480]	FINGER	<i>Uvaria</i> is a genus of flowering plants in the soursop family, <i>Annonaceae</i> . [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uvaria]		finger; Custard Finger [15A10879]
TAMARIND (Tamarindus indica)[B1695]	SMALL-LEAVED TAMARIND	<SCINAM> <i>Diploglottis campbellii</i> Cheel. [SPRAT 21484] The Small-leaved Tamarind is a medium-sized, rainforest tree growing 18 to 30 m in height. The fruits are hairless, yellow-brown capsules, 3-5 cm in diameter, usually with two lobes. Each lobe contains a single, round seed surrounded by thick bright orange/red or yellow flesh. [http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=21484] (Not in SciName but listed in Wikipedia and in Species Profile and Threats Database (SPRAT) of Australian government)	diploglottis campbellii	Diploglottis campbellii, tamarind, fruit; Tamarind [15A10779]
TROPICAL OR SUBTROPICAL FRUIT PRODUCING PLANT [B1024]	MIDGEN-BERRY	<SCINAM> <i>Austromyrtus dulcis</i> (C. T. White) L. S. Sm. [GRIN 312570] Midgen Berry, Midyim, or <i>Austromyrtus dulcis</i> is a spreading heathland shrub native to eastern Australia. The berries are a popular traditional bushfood, eaten by indigenous Australians and non-indigenous people. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austromyrtus_dulcis]	austromyrtus dulcis	Austromyrtus dulcis, midjin, fruit; Midjin [15A10745]
TROPICAL OR SUBTROPICAL FRUIT PRODUCING PLANT [B1024]	APPLE-BERRY	<SCINAM> <i>Billardiera scandens</i> Sm. [GRIN 7228] <i>Billardiera scandens</i> , commonly known as Apple Berry or Apple Dumpling, is a small shrub or twining plant of the <i>Pittosporaceae</i> family which occurs in forests in the coastal and tableland areas of all states and territories in Australia, apart from the Northern Territory and Western Australia. The fruits, which only ripen after dropping to the ground, are valued as an Australian bush food and are variously described as tasting like stewed apples or kiwifruit.	billardiera scandens, apple-dumpling	Billardiera scandens, apple-berry, fruit; Apple-Berry [15A10746]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
		[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Billardiera_scandens]		
TROPICAL OR SUBTROPICAL FRUIT PRODUCING PLANT [B1024] or PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]?	GREEN-PLUM	<p><SCINAM><i>Buchanania</i> Spreng. [ITIS 500874]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Buchanania</i> Spreng. [PLANTS BUCHA]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Buchanania</i> spp. [GRIN 404025]</p> <p><i>Buchanania obovata</i> is a small to medium-sized understory tree in woodlands native to northern Australia. Common names include green plum and wild mango. The fruit is traditionally eaten by Aborigines. The plant also has traditional medicinal uses.</p> <p>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buchanania_obovata]</p> <p>(<i>Buchanania obovata</i> not in SciName)</p>	buchanania obovata	Buchanania obovata, green plum, fruit; Green Plum [15A10748]
TROPICAL OR SUBTROPICAL FRUIT PRODUCING PLANT [B1024]	PIGFACE	<p><SCINAM><i>Carpobrotus</i> N.E. Br. [ITIS 19932]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Carpobrotus</i> [DPNL 2003 8394]</p> <p><i>Carpobrotus</i>, commonly known as pigface, ice plant, and Hottentot plant, is a genus of ground-creeping plants with succulent leaves and large daisy-like flowers. The name refers to the edible fruits. The genus includes some 12 to 20 accepted species. Most are South African, endemics, but there are at least four Australian species and one South American.</p> <p>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carpobrotus]</p>	fig-marigold, carpobrotus	Carpobrotus modestus, pigface, fruit; Pigface [15A10762] Carpobrotus modestus, pigface, leaves; Pigface [15A10552]
TROPICAL OR SUBTROPICAL FRUIT PRODUCING PLANT [B1024]	CASSYTHA	<p><SCINAM><i>Cassytha</i> L. [ITIS 18172]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Cassytha</i> L. [PLANTS CASSY]</p> <p><i>Cassytha</i> is a genus of some two dozen species of obligately parasitic vines in the family <i>Lauraceae</i>... the fruit of various species are eaten, both by birds and by humans, and <i>C. melantha</i> in particular has been documented as a wild-harvested Australian indigenous food.</p> <p>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cassytha]</p>	dodder-laurel	Cassytha melantha, vine berries, fruit; Vine Berries [15A10763] Cassytha sp., dodder laurel, fruit; Dodder Laurel [15A10764]
TROPICAL OR	CORDIA	<SCINAM> <i>Cordia</i> L. [ITIS 31743]		<i>Cordia myxa</i> ,

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
SUBTROPICAL FRUIT PRODUCING PLANT [B1024]		<p><SCINAM><i>Cordia</i> L. [PLANTS CORDI]</p> <p><i>Cordia</i> is a genus of flowering plants in the borage family, <i>Boraginaceae</i>. It contains about 300 species of shrubs and trees that are found worldwide, mostly in warmer regions. A number of the tropical species have edible fruits [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cordia]</p>		sebestan tree, fruit; Sebestan Tree [15A10769]
TROPICAL OR SUBTROPICAL FRUIT PRODUCING PLANT [B1024]	DAVIDSON PLUM	<p><SCINAM><i>Davidsonia pruriens</i> F. Muell. [GRIN 13364]</p> <p><i>Davidsonia</i> is a genus containing three rainforest tree species that are commonly known as the Davidson or Davidson's plum. The fruits superficially resemble the European plum, but are not closely related. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Davidsonia]</p>	dauidsonia	Davidsonia pruriens, davidson plum, fruit; Davidson Plum [15A10774] Plum, davidson (native), flesh [15A10890]
TROPICAL OR SUBTROPICAL FRUIT PRODUCING PLANT [B1024]	ELAEOCARPUS	<p><SCINAM><i>Elaeocarpus</i> L. [ITIS 21505]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Elaeocarpus</i> L. [PLANTS ELAEO]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Elaeocarpus</i> spp. [GRIN 318143]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Elaeocarpus</i> spp. [DPNL 9487]</p> <p><i>Elaeocarpus</i> is a genus of tropical and subtropical evergreen trees and shrubs. The approximately 350 species are distributed from Madagascar in the west through India, Southeast Asia, Malaysia, southern China, and Japan, through Australia to New Zealand, Fiji, and Hawaii in the east. The islands of Borneo and New Guinea have the greatest concentration of species. These trees are well-known for their attractive, pearl-like fruit which are often colorful. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elaeocarpus]</p>	quandong	Eleocarpus grandis, blue quandong, fruit; Blue Quandong [15A10780]
TROPICAL OR SUBTROPICAL FRUIT PRODUCING PLANT [B1024]	FLACOURTIA	<p><SCINAM><i>Flacourtia</i> Comm. ex L'Hér. [ITIS 500280]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Flacourtia</i> Comm. ex L'Hér. [PLANTS FLACO]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Flacourtia</i> spp. [GRIN 312372]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Flacourtia</i> spp. [DPNL 9836]</p> <p><i>Flacourtia</i> is a genus of flowering plants in</p>		Flacourtia territorialis [15A10796]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
		<p>the willow family, <i>Salicaceae</i>. It contains 15 species of shrubs and small trees that are native to the African and Asian tropics and subtropics. Several species, especially <i>F. indica</i>, are cultivated as ornamentals and for their fruits.</p> <p>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flacourtia]</p>		
SAPOTE [B1694]	CAQUI	<p><SCINAM><i>Manilkara kauki</i> (L.) Dubard [ITIS 505965]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Manilkara kauki</i> (L.) Dubard [GRIN 102657]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Manilkara kauki</i> (L.) Dubard [PLANTS MAK3]</p> <p><i>Manilkara kauki</i> is a plant in the subfamily <i>Sapotoideae</i>, and the tribe <i>Sapoteae</i> of the <i>Sapotaceae</i> family; and is the type species for the genus <i>Manilkara</i>. Throughout the world it is known generally by the name caqui, but in Australia it is called wongi.</p> <p>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manilkara_kauki]</p>	manilkara kauki, wongi	Manikara kauki, wongi plum, fruit; Wongi Plum [15A10806]
TROPICAL OR SUBTROPICAL FRUIT PRODUCING PLANT [B1024]	NONDA PLUM	<p><SCINAM><i>Parinari nonda</i> F.Muell. ex Benth. [Ecocrop 2380]</p> <p>A small to medium-sized tree, usually 6-15 m but may reach 34 m in height. The fruit is edible. Nonda-tree, Nonda, Nonda plum, Solomon Island parinari.</p> <p>[http://ecocrop.fao.org/ecocrop/srv/en/cropView?id=2380]</p>	parinari nonda, nonda-tree	Parinari nonda, nonda palm, fruit; Nonda Palm [15A10823] Parinari nonda, nonda palm, juice; Nonda Palm [15A10824]
PASSION FRUIT [B1634]	FETID PASSIONFLOWER	<p><SCINAM><i>Passiflora foetida</i> L. [ITIS 22225]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Passiflora foetida</i> L. [GRIN 26968]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Passiflora foetida</i> L. [PLANTS PAFO2]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Passiflora foetida</i> L. [DPNL 2003 11660]</p> <p><i>Passiflora foetida</i> (common names: wild maracuja, bush passion fruit, maryama, wild water lemon, stinking passionflower, love-in-a-mist or running pop) is a species of passion flower that is native to the southwestern United States, Mexico, the Caribbean, Central America,</p>	passiflora foetida, bush passionfruit	Passiflora foetida, bush passionfruit, fruit; Bush Passionfruit [15A10825]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
		and much of South America. It has been introduced to tropical regions around the world, such as Southeast Asia and Hawaii. It is a creeping vine like other members of the genus, and yields an edible fruit. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Passiflora_foetida]		
TROPICAL OR SUBTROPICAL FRUIT PRODUCING PLANT [B1024]	GEEBUNG	<SCINAM> <i>Persoonia pinifolia</i> R. Br. [GRIN 27424] <SCINAM> <i>Persoonia</i> Sm. [GRIN 9139] <i>Persoonia</i> is a genus of 98 species of shrubs and small trees in the subfamily <i>Persoonioideae</i> in the large and diverse plant family <i>Proteaceae</i> . In the eastern states of Australia, they are commonly known as geebungs, while in Western Australia and South Australia they go by the common name snottygobbles. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persoonia]	persoonia , snottygobbles	<i>Persoonia falcata</i> , geebung, fruit; Geebung [15A10826] <i>Persoonia lanceolata</i> , geebung, fruit; Geebung [15A10827] <i>Persoonia pinifolia</i> , geebung, fruit; Geebung [15A10828]
TROPICAL OR SUBTROPICAL FRUIT PRODUCING PLANT [B1024]	BLACK-APPLE	<SCINAM> <i>Planchonella australis</i> (R. Br.) Pierre [GRIN 102646] <SCINAM> <i>Planchonella</i> Pierre [GRIN 15974] <i>Planchonella</i> is a genus of flowering trees in the gutta-percha family, <i>Sapotaceae</i> . The genus is included in the larger genus <i>Pouteria</i> by some authorities [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Planchonella]	pouteria, planchonella	<i>Planchonella australis</i> , black apple, fruit; Black Apple [15A10832] <i>Planchonella chartacea</i> , wild plum, fruit; Wild Plum [15A10833] <i>Planchonella pohlmaniana</i> , fruit [15A10834]
TROPICAL OR SUBTROPICAL FRUIT PRODUCING PLANT [B1024]	COCKY-APPLE	<SCINAM> <i>Planchonia careya</i> (F. Muell.) R. Knuth [GRIN 320209] <i>Planchonia careya</i> is a tree species in the family <i>Lecythidaceae</i> . Common names include cocky apple, cockatoo apple and billygoat plum. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Planchonia_careya]	planchoniana careya , planchoniana sp., cockatoo-apple, billygoat-plum	<i>Planchonia careya</i> , cocky apple, fruit; Cocky Apple [15A10835] <i>Planchonia</i> sp., gum [15A10681]
TROPICAL OR SUBTROPICAL FRUIT PRODUCING PLANT [B1024]	BURDEKIN-PLUM	<SCINAM> <i>Pleiogynium timoriense</i> (DC.) Leenh. [GRIN 101775] <i>Pleiogynium timorense</i> , commonly known as the Burdekin plum, is a medium-sized fruit-bearing tree native to Malesia, Australia and the Pacific Islands. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pleiogynium	pleiogynium timoriense, pleiogynium timorense	<i>Pleiogynium timorense</i> , burdekin plum, fruit; Burdekin Plum [15A10836]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
		m_timoriense]		
TROPICAL OR SUBTROPICAL FRUIT PRODUCING PLANT [B1024]	TALLOW WOOD	<p><SCINAM><i>Ximenia americana</i> L. [ITIS 27850] <SCINAM><i>Ximenia americana</i> L. [GRIN 42110] <SCINAM><i>Ximenia americana</i> L. [PLANTS XIAM]</p> <p><i>Ximenia americana</i>, commonly known as tallow wood, yellow plum or sea lemon, is a small sprawling tree of woodlands native to the tropics. The fruits have a pleasant plum-like flavor. In Asia, the young leaves are cooked as a vegetable. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ximenia_americana]</p> <p>(<i>Ximenia citrifolia</i> not found anywhere...)</p>	ximenia americana, ximenia sp., tallowwood, tallownut, yellow-plum, sea lemon	Ximenia americana, yellow plum, fruit; Yellow Plum [15A10883] Ximenia citrifolia, sea lemon, fruit; Sea Lemon [15A10884]
TROPICAL OR SUBTROPICAL FRUIT PRODUCING PLANT [B1024]	SYZYGIUM	<p><SCINAM><i>Syzygium</i> P. Br. ex Gaertn. [ITIS 27274] <SCINAM><i>Syzygium</i> P. Br. ex Gaertn. [PLANTS SYZYG] <SCINAM><i>Syzygium</i> spp. [GRIN 311570] <SCINAM><i>Syzygium</i> [DPNL 13405]</p> <p><i>Syzygium</i> is a genus of flowering plants that belongs to the myrtle family, <i>Myrtaceae</i>. The genus comprises about 1200–1800 species, and has a native range that extends from Africa and Madagascar through southern Asia east through the Pacific. Several species of <i>Syzygium</i> bear fruit that are edible for humans, many of which are named "roseapple". Fifty-two species are found in Australia and are generally known as lillipillies, brush cherries or satinash. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syzygium]</p> <p>+ move existing descriptors under this new term: JAMBOLAIN [B1651] MOUNTAIN APPLE [B2831] ROSEAPPLE [B2020] WATER BERRY [B2830] WATER ROSEAPPLE [B2777]</p>	roseapple, lillypilly, brush cherry, satinash, acmena	<p>Syzygium bungadinnia, bamaga white fruit, fruit; Bamaga White Fruit [15A10860] Syzygium johnsonii, johnson satin ash; Johnson Satin Ash [15A10863] Syzygium luehmannii, small-leafed watergum, fruit; Small-leafed Watergum [15A10864] Syzygium sp., native apple, fruit; Native Apple [15A10866] Syzygium sp., onion wood, fruit; Onion Wood [15A10867] Syzygium suborbiculare, bush apple, fruit; Bush Apple [15A10869] Acmena hemilampra, cassowary gum,</p>

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
				fruit; Cassowary Gum [15A10731] Acmena smithii, lillypilly, fruit; Lillypilly [15A10732]
SYZYGIIUM	SCRUB CHERRY	<p><SCINAM><i>Syzygium australe</i> (J. C. Wendl. ex Link) B. Hyland [GRIN 402471]</p> <p><i>Syzygium australe</i>, with many common names that include brush cherry, scrub cherry, creek lilly-pilly, creek satinash, and watergum, is a rainforest tree native to eastern Australia. The pleasantly sour fruit are also eaten fresh or cooked. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syzygium_australe]</p>	syzygium australe	<i>Syzygium australe</i> , scrub cherry, fruit; Scrub Cherry [15A10859]
SYZYGIIUM	EUCALYPT EUGENIA	<p><SCINAM><i>Syzygium eucalyptoides</i> (F. Muell.) B. Hyland [ITIS 835154]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Syzygium eucalyptoides</i> (F. Muell.) B. Hyland [GRIN 402474]</p> <p><i>Syzygium eucalyptoides</i> is an evergreen shrub or tree that can grow up to 6 metres tall. White apple fruits are edible and have been a source of subsistence food for aboriginals for ages. The plant is rarely known outside Australia. [http://tropical.theferns.info/viewtropical.php?id=Syzygium+eucalyptoides]</p>	syzygium eucalyptoides, love apple, bush apple	<i>Syzygium eucalyptoides</i> ssp. bleeseri, love apple, fruit; Love Apple [15A10861] <i>Syzygium eucalyptoides</i> ssp. <i>eucalyptoides</i> , bush apple, fruit; Bush Apple [15A10862]
SYZYGIIUM	BRUSH CHERRY	<p><SCINAM><i>Syzygium paniculatum</i> Gaertn. [ITIS 506169]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Syzygium paniculatum</i> Gaertn. [GRIN 311402]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Syzygium paniculatum</i> Gaertn. [PLANTS SYPA7]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Syzygium paniculatum</i> Gaertn. [DPNL 2003 13409]</p> <p>The magenta lilly pilly (<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>, syn. <i>Eugenia paniculata</i>), also known by the common name magenta cherry, is a broad dense bushy rainforest tree native to New South Wales. Well known as an edible wild fruit with a pleasantly sour apple-like flavour. It is eaten fresh or cooked into jams. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syzygium_</p>	syzygium paniculatum, magenta lilly-pilly	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i> , brush cherry, fruit; Brush Cherry [15A10865]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
		paniculatum]		

GRAIN OR SEED-PRODUCING PLANT [B1047] > GRAIN [B1324]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
MILLET [B2505]	AUSTRALIAN MILLET	<p><SCINAM><i>Panicum decompositum</i> R. Br. [GRIN 26481]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Panicum decompositum</i> R. Br. [PLANTS PADE18]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Whiteochloa cymbiformis</i> (Hughes) B. K. Simon [GRIN 408652]</p> <p><i>Panicum decompositum</i>, known by the common names native millet, Australian millet, papa grass, and umbrella grass, is a species of grass native to the inland of Australia. Native millet is a staple food of outback Aborigines, who hand-harvest the seed to make damper, a traditional soda bread. Farmers also highly prize the grass as pasture for stock. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panicum_decompositum]</p>	panicum decompositum, panicum australianse, whiteochloa cymbiformis, panicum cymbiforme	Panicum australianse, native millet, seed; Native Millet [15A10672] Panicum cymbiforme, damper [15A10673] Panicum decompositum, native millet, seed; Native Millet [15A10674]

GRAIN OR SEED-PRODUCING PLANT [B1047] > NUT OR EDIBLE SEED PRODUCING PLANT [B1607]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
EDIBLE SEED PRODUCING PLANT [B1174]	PEANUT TREE	<p><SCINAM><i>Sterculia quadrifida</i> R. Br. [GRIN 101919]</p> <p><i>Sterculia quadrifida</i>, also known as the peanut tree, or red-fruited kurrajong is a small tree that grows in the rainforests, vine thickets and gallery forests of coastal Queensland, the Northern Territory and north-eastern New South Wales. Seed pods ... contain up to 8 black seeds that are edible and taste like raw peanuts. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sterculia_quadrifida]</p>	sterculia quadrifida, red-fruit kurrajong	Sterculia quadrifida, peanut tree, nut; Peanut Tree [15A10705]
EDIBLE SEED PRODUCING PLANT [B1174]	PLUM PINE	<p><SCINAM><i>Podocarpus</i> L'Hér. ex Pers. [ITIS 183488]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Podocarpus</i> L'Hér. ex Pers. [PLANTS PODOC]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Podocarpus</i> spp. [GRIN 316055]</p>	podocarpus spp.	Podocarpus amarus, black pine, nut; Black Pine [15A10682]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
		<p><SCINAM><i>Podocarpus</i> [DPNL 2003 12073]</p> <p><i>Podocarpus</i> is a genus of conifers, the most numerous and widely distributed of the podocarp family, <i>Podocarpaceae</i>. The genus occurs from southern Chile north to Mexico in the Americas and from New Zealand north to Japan in the Asia-Pacific region. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Podocarpu_s]</p>		<p>Podocarpus elatus, brown pine, fruit; Brown Pine [15A10837] Podocarpus elatus, brown pine, seed; Brown Pine [15A10683]</p>
TEMPERATE-ZONE NUT PRODUCING PLANT [B1062]	ARAUCARIA	<p><SCIFAM><i>Araucariaceae</i> [ITIS 18049] <SCINAM><i>Araucaria</i> Juss. [ITIS 183481] <SCINAM><i>Araucaria</i> Juss. [PLANTS ARAUC2] <SCINAM><i>Araucaria</i> spp. [GRIN 460224] <SCINAM><i>Araucaria</i> [DPNL 2003 7643]</p> <p><i>Araucaria</i> is a genus of evergreen coniferous trees in the family <i>Araucariaceae</i>. There are 19 extant species in New Caledonia (where 13 species are endemic), Norfolk Island, eastern Australia, New Guinea, Argentina, Chile, and southern Brazil. The edible large seeds of <i>A. araucana</i>, <i>A. angustifolia</i> and <i>A. bidwillii</i> — also known as Araucaria nuts, and often called, although improperly, pine nuts — are eaten as food (particularly among the Mapuche people and Native Australians). In South America <i>Araucaria</i> nuts or seeds are called piñas [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Araucaria]</p>	<p>araucaria spp., arucaria nut</p>	<p>Araucaria bidwillii, bunya nut, kernel; Bunya Nut [15A10520]</p>
TROPICAL OR SUBTROPICAL NUT PRODUCING PLANT [B1022]	ATHERTON OAK	<p><SCINAM><i>Athertonia diversifolia</i> (C.T.White) L.A.S.Johnson & B.G.Briggs</p> <p><i>Athertonia diversifolia</i>, commonly known as Atherton Oak, is a small to medium-sized rainforest tree of the family Proteaceae found in northern Queensland, Australia. A relative of the macadamia, it has potential as an ornamental tree and has an edible nut. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Athertonia_diversifolia]</p>	<p>athertonia diversifolia</p>	<p>Athertonia diversifolius, white oak, seed; White Oak [15A10524]</p>

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
		(not in SciName)		
TROPICAL OR SUBTROPICAL NUT PRODUCING PLANT [B1022]	YELLOWNUT	<p><SCINAM><i>Beilschmiedia bancroftii</i> (F. M. Bailey) C. T. White [GRIN 412125]</p> <p><i>Beilschmiedia bancroftii</i> is a tree species in the <i>Lauraceae</i> family. It is native to Queensland in Australia. Though the seeds are toxic when fresh, they were used by indigenous Australians following treatment. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beilschmiedia_bancroftii]</p>	beilschmiedia bancroftii, canary-ash, yellow walnut	Beilschmiedia bancroftii, yellow walnut, kernel; Yellow Walnut [15A10525]
TROPICAL OR SUBTROPICAL NUT PRODUCING PLANT [B1022]	MONKEYNUT	<p><SCINAM><i>Hicksbeachia pinnatifolia</i> F. Muell. [GRIN 19109]</p> <p><i>Hicksbeachia pinnatifolia</i> is a small tree in the family <i>Proteaceae</i>. This rare species is native to subtropical rainforest in New South Wales and Queensland in Australia. Common names include red bopple nut, monkey nut, red nut, beef nut, rose nut and ivory silky oak. The tree produces fleshy, red, fruits during spring and summer. These contain edible seeds. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hicksbeachia_pinnatifolia]</p>	hicksbeachia pinnatifolia, rednut, beefnut, red bopplenut, monkey nut, red applenut, ivory silky-oak	Hicksbeachia pinnatifolia, monkey nut, nut; Monkey Nut [15A10629]
TROPICAL OR SUBTROPICAL NUT PRODUCING PLANT [E1022]	JOHNSTONE RIVER ALMOND	<p><SCINAM><i>Elaeocarpus bancroftii</i> F. Muell. & F. M. Bailey [GRIN 14941]</p> <p><i>Elaeocarpus bancroftii</i> is a species of plant native to Queensland in Australia. Common names include Kuranda quandong, ebony heart, grey nut, nut tree, nutwood and Johnstone River almond. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elaeocarpus_bancroftii]</p>	elaecarpus bancroftii, ebony-heart, greynut, nut-tree, kuranda quandong	Elaeocarpus bancroftii, johnstone river almond, kernel; Johnstone River Almond [15A10596]

SPICE OR FLAVOR-PRODUCING PLANT [B1179]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
SPICE OR FLAVOR-PRODUCING PLANT [B1179]	BORAGE [B1735]	<p>proposed update of AI of BORAGE [B1735]:</p> <p>Borage, (<i>Borago officinalis</i>), also known as a starflower, is an annual herb originating in Syria,[1] but naturalized throughout the Mediterranean region, as well as Asia Minor, Europe, North Africa,</p>		

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
		and South America. Traditionally borage was cultivated for culinary and medicinal uses, although today commercial cultivation is mainly as an oilseed. Borage is used as either a fresh vegetable or a dried herb. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Borage]		
SPICE OR FLAVOR-PRODUCING PLANT [B1179]	EUCALYPTUS [B2661]	<p>proposed update of AI of EUCALYPTUS [B2661]:</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Eucalyptus</i> L'Hér. [ITIS 27187] <SCINAM><i>Eucalyptus</i> L'Hér. [PLANTS EUCAL]</p> <p><i>Eucalyptus</i> is a diverse genus of flowering trees and shrubs (including a distinct group with a multiple-stem mallee growth habit) in the myrtle family, <i>Myrtaceae</i>. There are more than 700 species of eucalyptus and most are native to Australia [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eucalyptus]</p>		<i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> , blue mallee, seed; Blue Mallee [15A10605]
GINGER [B1265]	RED GINGER	<p><SCINAM><i>Hornstedtia</i> spp. [GRIN 458805]</p> <p><i>Hornstedtia</i> is a genus of plants in the <i>Zingiberaceae</i>. It is native to Southeast Asia, the Himalayas, southern China, New Guinea, Melanesia and Queensland. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hornstedtia]</p>	Hornstedtia	<i>Hornstedtia</i> sp., red ginger, green pod; Red Ginger [15A10803]
SPICE OR FLAVOR-PRODUCING PLANT [B1179]	GALANGAL [B2971]	<p>proposed update of AI of GALANGAL [B2971]:</p> <p>The word galangal, or its variant galanga, can refer in common usage to the aromatic rhizome of any of four plant species in the <i>Zingiberaceae</i> (ginger) family, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Alpinia galanga</i>, or greater galangal; - <i>Alpinia officinarum</i>, or lesser galangal; - <i>Kaempferia galanga</i>, also called kencur, black galangal or sand ginger; - <i>Boesenbergia rotunda</i>, also called Chinese ginger or fingerroot [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galangal] 		
GINGER [B1265]	NATIVE GINGER	<p><SCINAM><i>Alpinia caerulea</i> (R. Br.) Benth. [GRIN 2663]</p> <p><i>Alpinia caerulea</i>, native ginger, is an understorey perennial herb to 3 m, growing under rainforest, gallery forest and wet sclerophyll forest canopy in eastern Australia. Family: <i>Zingiberaceae</i> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alpinia_caerulea]</p>	<i>alpinia caerulea</i> ,	<i>Alpinia caerulea</i> , wild ginger, fruit; Wild Ginger [15A10734]
MISTLETOE [B2052]	AMYEMA	<p><SCINAM><i>Amyema pendula</i> (Sieber ex Spreng.) Tiegh. [GRIN 450483] <SCINAM><i>Amyema</i> Tiegh. [GRIN 579]</p> <p><i>Amyema</i> is a genus of semi-parasitic shrubs</p>		<i>Amyema</i> sp., mistletoe, fruit; Mistletoe [15A10739]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
		(mistletoes) which occur in Malesia and Australia. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amyema]		
NUTMEG [B1214]	QUEENSLAND NUTMEG	<SCINAM> <i>Myristica insipida</i> R.Br. [Brown, R. (1810) Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae] Common name: Australian Nutmeg; Nutmeg; Native Nutmeg; Queensland Nutmeg. [http://keys.trin.org.au/key-server/data/0e0f0504-0103-430d-8004-060d07080d04/media/Html/taxon/Myristica_inspida.htm]	myristica insipida	Myristica insipida, queensland nutmeg, kernel; Queensland Nutmeg [15A10657]
SPICE OR FLAVOR-PRODUCING PLANT [B1179]	CAPERBUSH	<SCINAM> <i>Capparis</i> L. [ITIS 22604] <SCINAM> <i>Capparis</i> L. [PLANTS CAPPA] <SCINAM> <i>Capparis</i> spp. [GRIN 403917] <SCINAM> <i>Capparis</i> [DPNL 2003 8327] <i>Capparis</i> is a flowering plant genus in the family <i>Capparaceae</i> . These plants are shrubs or lianas and are collectively known as caper shrubs or caperbushes. <i>C. spinosa</i> , simply known as caper, yields fruit and more importantly flower buds, which are widely used pickled as a vegetable condiment. The fruit of other species, such as karir (<i>C. decidua</i>), are also used for cooking; <i>C. mitchellii</i> and the Wild passionfruit (the local subspecies of <i>C. spinosa</i>) are well-known bush tucker in Australia. Mabinlang seeds (<i>C. masaikai</i>) are eaten as sweets. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capparis] (either create CAPERBUSH and move CAPER [B1247] from SPICE OR FLAVOR-PRODUCING PLANT [B1179] and place under CAPERBUSH or modify CAPER [B1247] to make it more general so it can be used for other plants of Capparis genus...)	capparis	<i>Capparis mitchellii</i> , wild orange, fruit; Wild Orange [15A10756]
SPICE OR FLAVOR-PRODUCING PLANT [B1179]	COPPER-LAUREL	<SCINAM> <i>Eupomatia laurina</i> R. Br. [GRIN 415601] <i>Eupomatia laurina</i> , commonly named Bolwarra or sometimes native guava or copper laurel is a species of shrubs to small trees, of the Australian continent ancient plant family <i>Eupomatiaceae</i> . The sweet, aromatic fruit is used as a spice-fruit in cooking, being included in beverages, jams and desserts. It is best used in combination with other ingredients that compliment its strong flavour, and hence should be considered one of the Australian spices. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eupomatia_laurina]	eupomatia laurina, bolwarra, grey-beech, scented-laurel, rosebush, native guava	<i>Eupomatia laurina</i> , native guava, fruit; Native Guava [15A10785]

VEGETABLE-PRODUCING PLANT > VEGETABLE-PRODUCING PLANT, ABOVE-GROUND PARTS USED

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
VEGETABLE-PRODUCING PLANT, ABOVE-GROUND PARTS USED [B1057]	SCURVY WEED	<p><SCINAM><i>Commelina</i> L. [ITIS 39126] <SCINAM><i>Commelina</i> L. [PLANTS COMME] <SCINAM> <i>Commelina cyanea</i> R.Br. [GBIF]</p> <p><i>Commelina cyanea</i>, commonly known as scurvy weed, is a perennial prostrate herb of the family Commelinaceae native to moist forests and woodlands of eastern Australia, Lord Howe Island and Norfolk Island. The leaves are used as an edible vegetable. The leaves were used by early non-indigenous colonists to alleviate scurvy, and hence its common name. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commelina_cyanea]</p> <p>(<i>Commelina cyanea</i> not found in SciName, but in Plant NET, Australian Native Plants Society, GBIF – Global Biodiversity Information Facility, Wikipedia)</p>	commelina cyanea	<i>Commelina cyanea</i> , scurvy weed, bud; Scurvy weed [15A10568]
FERN [B2453]	BRACKEN FERN [B2450]	<p>Proposed update of AI of BRACKEN FERN [B2450]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Pteridium</i> Gled. ex Scop. [ITIS 17223] <SCINAM><i>Pteridium</i> Gleditsch ex Scop. [PLANTS PTERI]</p> <p>Bracken (<i>Pteridium</i>) is a genus of large, coarse ferns in the family <i>Dennstaedtiaceae</i>. <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> (bracken or common bracken) is the most common species with a cosmopolitan distribution, occurring in temperate and subtropical regions throughout much of the world. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bracken]</p>	add syn: pteridium esculentum	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i> , bracken fern, frond tip; Bracken Fern [15A10694] <i>Pteridium esculentum</i> , bracken fern, root; Bracken Fern [15A10695]
FERN [B2453]	TREE FERN	<p><SCINAM><i>Cyathea</i> Sm. [ITIS 17937] <SCINAM><i>Cyathea</i> Sm. [PLANTS CYATH] <SCINAM><i>Cyathea</i> spp. [GRIN 312304] <SCINAM><i>Cyathea</i> [DPNL 9078]</p> <p><i>Cyathea</i> is a genus of tree ferns, the type genus of the fern order <i>Cyatheales</i>. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyathea]</p>	cyathea	<i>Cyathea</i> sp., tree fern, leaf frond; Tree Fern [15A10571]
PALM [B1286]	NIPA PALM	<p><SCINAM><i>Nypa fruticans</i> Wurmb [ITIS 507457] <SCINAM><i>Nypa fruticans</i> Wurmb [GRIN</p>	nypa fruticans	<i>Nypa fruticans</i> , nypa palm, fruit; Nypa Palm

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
		25449] <SCINAM> <i>Nypa fruticans</i> Wurbm [PLANTS NYFR2] <i>Nypa fruticans</i> , commonly known as the nipa palm (or simply nipa) or mangrove palm, is a species of palm native to the coastlines and estuarine habitats of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nypa_fruticans]		[15A10819]
PALM [B1286]	LIVISTONA	<SCINAM> <i>Livistona</i> R. Br. [ITIS 500385] <SCINAM> <i>Livistona</i> R. Br. [PLANTS LIVIS] <SCINAM> <i>Livistona</i> spp. [GRIN 312398] <SCINAM> <i>Livistona</i> [DPNL 2003 10895] <i>Livistona</i> is a genus of palms (family <i>Areaceae</i>), native to southern and southeastern Asia, Australasia, and the Horn of Africa. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Livistona]	cabbage tree palm, sand palm	<i>Livistona australis</i> , cabbage tree palm, bud; Cabbage Tree Palm [15A10642] <i>Livistona australis</i> , cabbage tree palm, heart; Cabbage Tree Palm [15A10643] <i>Livistona humilis</i> , sand palm, stem cooked; Sand Palm [15A10645] <i>Livistona humilis</i> , sand palm, stem raw; Sand Palm [15A10644] <i>Livistona humilis</i> , sand palm, terminal bud; Sand Palm [15A10646] <i>Livistona inermis</i> , fine-leafed fan palm, heart; Fine-Leaved Fan Palm [15A10647] <i>Livistona loriphylla</i> , palm [15A10648]
PALM [B1286]	WALKING-STICK PALM	<SCINAM> <i>Linospadix monostachyos</i> (Mart.) H. Wendl. [ITIS 817228] <i>Linospadix monostachyos</i> known as the walking stick palm is a small palm growing in rainforest understorey in Queensland and New South Wales. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linospadix_monostachyos]	linospadix monostachyos	<i>Linospadix monostachyos</i> , walking stick palm, fruit; Walking Stick Palm [15A10805]

VEGETABLE-PRODUCING PLANT > VEGETABLE-PRODUCING PLANT, ABOVE-GROUND PARTS USED > FRUIT USED AS VEGETABLE

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
FRUIT USED AS VEGETABLE [B1006]	BUSH TOMATO	The term bush tomato refers to the fruit or entire plants of certain nightshade (<i>Solanum</i>) species native to the more arid parts of Australia. Some of the edible species are: <i>Solanum aviculare</i> , <i>Solanum centrale</i> , <i>Solanum chippendalei</i> , <i>Solanum coactiliferum</i> , <i>Solanum diversiflorum</i> , <i>Solanum ellipticum</i> , <i>Solanum laciniatum</i> , <i>Solanum orbiculatum</i> , <i>Solanum phlomoides</i> , <i>Solanum vescum</i> . [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bush_tomato]	solanum	<i>Solanum chippendalei</i> , bush tomato, fruit; Bush Tomato [15A10853] <i>Solanum cleistogamum</i> , shy nightshade, fruit; Shy Nightshade [15A10854] <i>Solanum diversiflorum</i> , fruit [15A10855] <i>Solanum echinatum</i> , fruit [15A10856] <i>Solanum</i> sp., bush tomato, fruit; Bush Tomato [15A10858]
BUSH TOMATO	BUSH RAISIN	<SCINAM> <i>Solanum centrale</i> J.M. Black [ITIS 821426] <i>Solanum centrale</i> , the kutjera, or Australian desert raisin, is a plant native to the more arid parts of Australia. Like other "bush tomatoes", it has been used as a food source by Central Australia and Aboriginal groups for millennia. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solanum_centrale]	solanum centrale, australian desert raisin	<i>Solanum centrale</i> , bush raisin, fruit dried; Bush Raisin [15A10852] <i>Solanum centrale</i> , bush raisin, fruit; Bush Raisin [15A10851]
BUSH TOMATO	POTATO BUSH	<SCINAM> <i>Solanum ellipticum</i> R. Br. [ITIS 821575] <SCINAM> <i>Solanum ellipticum</i> R. Br. [GRIN 101508] <i>Solanum ellipticum</i> is known as potato bush and under the more ambiguous name	solanum ellipticum, potato-weed, potato-bush, velvet potato-bush	<i>Solanum ellipticum</i> , potato bush, fruit; Potato Bush [15A10857]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
		of "bush tomato". Native to Australia, the potato bush is a small fruiting shrub in the <i>Solanaceae</i> family. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solanum_ellipticum]		

VEGETABLE-PRODUCING PLANT > VEGETABLE-PRODUCING PLANT, ABOVE-GROUND PARTS USED > POD OR SEED VEGETABLE

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
BEAN (VEGETABLE) [B1567]	SAND PEA	<SCINAM> <i>Eriosema</i> (DC.) Desv. [ITIS 500270] <SCINAM> <i>Eriosema</i> (DC.) D. Don [PLANTS ERIOS8] <SCINAM> <i>Eriosema</i> spp. [GRIN 300208] <i>Eriosema</i> is a genus of legume in the <i>Fabaceae</i> family. Accepted species number over 150. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eriosema]	eriosema	<i>Eriosema</i> chinense, root [15A10604]
COWPEA [B1200]	POTATO BEAN	<SCINAM> <i>Vigna adenantha</i> (G. Mey.) Maréchal, Mascherpa & Stainier [ITIS 505690] <SCINAM> <i>Vigna adenantha</i> (G. Mey.) Marechal, Mascherpa & Stanier [PLANTS VIAD2] <SCINAM> <i>Vigna adenantha</i> (G. Mey.) Marechal et al. [GRIN 105105] The green pods and ripe seeds of <i>Vigna adenantha</i> are eaten as emergency food. In Liberia the plant is or has been cultivated for its edible tuberous roots, which are cooked and eaten. The tuberous roots are also eaten in times of food scarcity in India. [http://uses.plantnet-project.org/en/Vigna_adenantha_(PROTA)]	vigna adenantha, phaseolus adenanthus, wild pea	<i>Phaseolus adenanthus</i> , potato bean, tuber; Potato Bean [15A10679]

VEGETABLE-PRODUCING PLANT, ROOT, TUBER OR BULB USED [B1018]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
VEGETABLE-PRODUCING PLANT, ROOT, TUBER OR BULB USED [B1018]	SEDGE	<SCINAM> <i>Cyperaceae</i> [ITIS 39357] The <i>Cyperaceae</i> are a family of monocotyledonous graminoid flowering plants known as sedges, which superficially resemble grasses and rushes. The family is large, with some 5,500 known species described in about 90 genera, the largest being the <i>Carex</i> genus of "true sedges" with	cyperaceae, cyperus	<i>Cyperus</i> sp., bush onion, bulb; Bush Onion [15A10582] <i>Cyperus</i> sp., bush onion, stalk; Bush Onion

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
		<p>over 2,000 species. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyperaceae]</p> <p>+ move NUTSEEDGE [B2159] (<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>) down one level, from VEGETABLE-PRODUCING PLANT, ROOT, TUBER OR BULB USED [B1018] to this new term</p>		<p>[15A10581] Cyperus bulbosus, native onion, bulb cooked; Native Onion [15A10578] Cyperus bulbosus, native onion, bulb; Native Onion [15A10577]</p>
GRAIN [B1324]	NUTSEEDGE [B2503]	<p><SCINAM><i>Cyperus esculentus</i> L. [ITIS 39888]</p> <p>Depricate this duplicate descriptor and move it from GRAIN [B1324] to be a NT of NUTSEEDGE [B2159]. Despite its name, nutsedge is a tuber, not a nut or grain.</p>		
SEDGE	FIMBRY	<p><SCINAM><i>Fimbristylis</i> Vahl [ITIS 40107] <SCINAM><i>Fimbristylis</i> Vahl [PLANTS FIMBR]</p> <p><i>Fimbristylis</i> is a genus of sedges. A plant in this genus may be known commonly as a fimbry, fimbristyle, or fringe-rush. There are 200 to 300 species distributed worldwide. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fimbristylis]</p>	fimbristylis, fringe-rush	<p>Fimbristylis oxystachya, fringe rush, damper; Fringe Rush [15A10610] Fimbristylis oxystachya, fringe rush, seed; Fringe Rush [15A10611]</p>
SEDGE	SAWSEEDGE	<p><SCINAM><i>Gahnia</i> J.R. Forst. & G. Forst. [ITIS 40335] <SCINAM><i>Gahnia</i> J.R. Forst. & G. Forst. [PLANTS GAHNI]</p> <p><i>Gahnia</i> (sawsedge, saw-sedge) is a genus of sedges native to China, Southeast Asia, New Guinea, Australia, New Zealand and a number of Pacific Islands. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gahnia]</p>	Gahnia, saw-sedge	<p>Gahnia aspera, saw sedge, seed; Saw Sedge [15A10613] Gahnia sp., saw sedge, seed; Saw Sedge [15A10614]</p>
VEGETABLE-PRODUCING PLANT, ROOT, TUBER OR BULB USED [B1018]	ROCK LILY	<p><SCINAM><i>Arthropodium</i> R. Br. [ITIS 810144] <SCINAM><i>Arthropodium</i> R. Br. [PLANTS ARTHR8]</p> <p><i>Arthropodium</i> is a genus of herbaceous perennial plants in the subfamily <i>Lomandroideae</i> of the family <i>Asparagaceae</i>.</p>	arthropodium	<p>Arthropodium milleflorum, vanilla lilly, root; Vanilla Lilly [15A10521] Arthropodium</p>

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
		It is native to Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia and Madagascar. The rhizomes of some species can be eaten as root vegetables, including <i>A. cirratum</i> , <i>A. milleflorum</i> , <i>A. minus</i> , and <i>A. strictum</i> . [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arthropodium]		strictum, root [15A10522]
VEGETABLE-PRODUCING PLANT, ROOT, TUBER OR BULB USED [B1018]	BULBINE-LILY	<SCINAM> <i>Bulbine bulbosa</i> (R. Br.) Haw. [GRIN 8116] <i>Bulbine bulbosa</i> , commonly known as bulbine lily, is a flowering plant in the genus <i>Bulbine</i> . It is endemic to Australia. The corms of mature plants are nutritious, containing calcium and iron, and were used as food by the Aborigines. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bulbine_bulbosa]	bulbine bulbosa, golden-lily, yellow onionweed	Bulbine bulbosa, wild onion, bulb; Wild onion [15A10543]
VEGETABLE-PRODUCING PLANT, ROOT, TUBER OR BULB USED [B1018]	NATIVE TURMERIC	<SCINAM> <i>Curcuma australasica</i> Hook. f. [ITIS 817991] <SCINAM> <i>Curcuma australasica</i> Hook. f. [PLANTS CUAU2] <i>Curcuma australasica</i> , Native Turmeric, or Cape York Lily, is a rhizomatous herbaceous perennial plant of the <i>Zingiberaceae</i> or ginger family. It occurs on Cape York Peninsula, a few areas in the Northern Territory, Australia, and in Papua New Guinea. Aboriginal people in Cape York Peninsula used to roast and eat the roots of this plant. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Curcuma_australasica]	curcuma australasica, cape york lily	Curcuma australasica, native ginger, tuber; Native Ginger [15A10570]
VEGETABLE-PRODUCING PLANT, ROOT, TUBER OR BULB USED [B1018]	WOMBAT BERRY	<SCINAM> <i>Eustrephus latifolius</i> R. Br. [GRIN 16466] <i>Eustrephus</i> is a monotypic genus in the family <i>Asparagaceae</i> , subfamily <i>Lomandroideae</i> . <i>Eustrephus latifolius</i> , commonly named wombat berry, is the sole species of evergreen vines which grow naturally in Malesia, the Pacific Islands and eastern Australia. The tubers are eaten baked, and have an earthy sweet flavour. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eustrephus]	eustrephus, orangevine	Eustrephus latifolius, wombat berry, tuber; Wombat Berry [15A10608]
VEGETABLE-PRODUCING	WILD-PARSNIP	<SCINAM> <i>Trachymene incisa</i> Rudge [PlantNET APNI]	trachymene incisa	Trachymene incisa, wild

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
PLANT, ROOT, TUBER OR BULB USED [B1018]		<p><i>Trachymene incisa</i>, wild parsnip, is a perennial herb native to eastern Australia growing in sclerophyll forest and cleared areas, with a preference for sandy soils and rock crevices. The roots are a traditional Aboriginal bushfood, and are eaten after baking in campfire coals or in earth ovens. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trachymene_incisa]</p> <p>(not in SciName, but in Australian Plant Name Index)</p>		parsnip, root; Wild Parsnip [15A10716]
STARCH-PRODUCING PLANT [B1016]	ARROWROOT [B2400]	<p>Proposed update of AI of ARROWROOT [B2400]:</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Maranta arundinacea</i> L. [ITIS 503694] <SCINAM><i>Maranta arundinacea</i> L. [GRIN 23393] <SCINAM><i>Maranta arundinacea</i> L. [PLANTS MAAR3] <SCINAM><i>Maranta arundinacea</i> L. [DPNL 2003 11088]</p> <p>Arrowroot, any of several species of the genus <i>Maranta</i>, members of the family <i>Marantaceae</i>, the rhizomes, or rootstocks, of which yield an edible starch. The most commonly used species is <i>M. arundinacea</i>, the source of genuine, or West Indies, arrowroot. [https://global.britannica.com/plant/arrowroot]</p>	maranta	
STARCH-PRODUCING PLANT [B1016] and YAM [B3396]	POLYNESIAN ARROWROOT	<p><SCINAM><i>Tacca leontopetaloides</i> (L.) Kuntze [ITIS 43334] <SCINAM><i>Tacca leontopetaloides</i> (L.) Kuntze [GRIN 70775] <SCINAM><i>Tacca leontopetaloides</i> (L.) Kuntze [PLANTS TALE2] <SCINAM><i>Tacca leontopetaloides</i> (L.) Kuntze [DPNL 2003 13421]</p> <p><i>Tacca leontopetaloides</i> is a species of flowering plant in the yam family <i>Dioscoreaceae</i>, that is native to tropical Africa, South Asia, Southeast Asia, northern Australia, New Guinea, Samoa, Micronesia,</p>	tacca leontopetaloides, batflower	<p><i>Tacca leontopetaloides</i>, polynesian arrowroot, bulb; Polynesian Arrowroot [15A10707] <i>Tacca leontopetaloides</i>, polynesian arrowroot, fruit; Polynesian</p>

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
		<p>and Fiji. The tubers of Polynesian arrowroot contain starch, making it an important food source for many Pacific Island cultures, primarily for the inhabitants of low islands and atolls. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tacca_leontopetaloides]</p>		<p>Arrowroot [15A10870] Tacca leontopetaloides, polynesian arrowroot, seed; Polynesian Arrowroot [15A10708] Tacca leontopetaloides, polynesian arrowroot, tuber; Polynesian Arrowroot [15A10709]</p>
YAM [B3396]	AIR POTATO	<p><SCINAM><i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> L. [ITIS 43369] <SCINAM><i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> L. [GRIN 14186] <SCINAM><i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> L. [PLANTS DIBU]</p> <p><i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>, the air potato, is a species of true yam in the yam family, <i>Dioscoreaceae</i>. It is native to Africa, southern Asia, India, Maldives, China, Japan, the Philippines, and Indonesia and northern Australia. The air potato is one of the most widely consumed yam species. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dioscorea_bulbifera]</p>	dioscorea bulbifera, air yam, bitter yam, cheeky yam	<p>Dioscorea bulbifera var. bulbifera, yam, tuber; Yam [15A10588] Dioscorea bulbifera var. elongata, yam, tuber; Yam [15A10589] Dioscorea bulbifera, cheeky yam, tuber; Cheeky Yam [15A10587]</p>
YAM [B3396]	LONG YAM	<p><SCINAM><i>Dioscorea transversa</i> R. Br. [GRIN 14262]</p> <p><i>Dioscorea transversa</i>, Pencil yam, is a vine of eastern and northern Australia. The tubers are a staple food of Australian Aboriginals and are eaten after cooking, usually in ground ovens. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dioscorea_transversa]</p>	dioscorea transversa, pencil yam	<p>Dioscorea transversa, long yam, bulb; Long Yam [15A10594] Dioscorea transversa, long yam, tuber cooked; Long Yam [15A10593] Dioscorea transversa,</p>

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
				long yam, tuber; Long Yam [15A10592]

VEGETABLE-PRODUCING PLANT > VEGETABLE-PRODUCING PLANT, MOST PARTS USED [B1058]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
VEGETABLE-PRODUCING PLANT, MOST PARTS USED [B1058]	PURSLANE [B1642]	suggested addition to AI of PURSLANE [B1642]: <i>Portulaca</i> (purslane) is the type genus of the flowering plant family <i>Portulacaceae</i> , comprising about 40-100 species found in the tropics and warm temperate regions. They are also known as moss roses. Common Purslane (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>) is widely considered an edible plant, and in some areas an invasive type of weed. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portulaca]	add syn: pigweed, moss rose	Portulaca intraterranea, seed [15A10685] Portulaca pilosa [15A10693]
VEGETABLE-PRODUCING PLANT, MOST PARTS USED [B1058]	CYCAD	<SCINAM> <i>Cycadopsida</i> [ITIS 18015] Cycads are widely distributed across the globe and have long been exploited by people as a source of food and medicine. They contain a large amount of starch in roots, stem, seeds as well as many bioactive compounds. [http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/PlantNet/cycad/ethn.html]	cycadopsida	Bowenia, Cycas, Lepidozamia, Macrozamia
CYCAD	BOWENIA	<SCINAM> <i>Bowenia</i> Hook. ex Hook. f. [ITIS 183262] <SCINAM> <i>Bowenia</i> spp. [GRIN 410959] <SCINAM> <i>Bowenia</i> [DPNL 2003 8075] <SCINAM> <i>Bowenia serrulata</i> (W. Bull) Chamb. [ITIS 822630] <SCINAM> <i>Bowenia serrulata</i> (W. Bull) Chamb. [GRIN 7539] <SCINAM> <i>Bowenia spectabilis</i> Hook. ex Hook. f. [ITIS 183263] <SCINAM> <i>Bowenia spectabilis</i> Hook. ex Hook. f. [GRIN 7540] <i>Bowenia</i> , genus of two extant and two extinct species of palmlike cycads (family <i>Stangeriaceae</i>). The genus is endemic to Australia, and both living species are found in Queensland. Both the Byfield fern (<i>Bowenia serrulata</i>) and <i>B. spectabilis</i> are sometimes	bowenia app., byfield fern, zamia fern	Bowenia serrulata, byfield fern, seed; Byfield Fern [15A10530] Bowenia spectabilis, zamia fern, root; Zamia Fern [15A10531]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
		cultivated as ornamentals in greenhouses and outdoors in warmer climates. [https://global.britannica.com/plant/Bowenia]		
CYCAD	BURRAWONG	<SCINAM> <i>Macrozamia</i> Miq. [ITIS 183245] <SCINAM> <i>Macrozamia</i> Miq. [PLANTS MACRO8] <i>Macrozamia</i> is a genus of 38-40 species of cycads, in the family <i>Zamiaceae</i> , all endemic to Australia. The common name burrawang, originally referring to <i>M. communis</i> in the Daruk Australian Aboriginal language, is often used for all the species in the genus. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Macrozamia]	Macrozamia, burrawang	Macrozamia communis, cycad, nut; Cycad [15A10651] Xamia sp., nut [15A10729]
CYCAD	CYCAS	<SCINAM> <i>Cycas</i> L. [ITIS 183257] <SCINAM> <i>Cycas</i> L. [PLANTS CYCAS] <SCINAM> <i>Cycas</i> spp. [GRIN 318063] <SCINAM> <i>Cycas</i> [DPNL 9081] <i>Cycas</i> is the type genus and the only genus recognised in the family <i>Cycadaceae</i> . About 113 species are accepted. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cycas]		<i>Cycas angulata</i> , cycad, food; Cycad [15A10572] <i>Cycas armstrongii</i> , cycad, food; Cycad [15A10573] <i>Cycas media</i> , cycad, food [15A10574]
CYCAD	LEPIDOZAMIA	<SCINAM> <i>Lepidozamia</i> Regel [ITIS 183248] <i>Lepidozamia</i> is a genus of two species of cycad, both endemic to Australia. <i>Lepidozamia hopei</i> (W.Hill) Regel - northern Queensland; <i>Lepidozamia peroffskyana</i> Regel - southeastern Queensland, northeastern New South Wales [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lepidozamia]		<i>Lepidozamia hopei</i> , wild flour, nut; Wild Flour [15A10640] <i>Lepidozamia peroffskyana</i> , burrawang, seed; Burrawang [15A10641]
VEGETABLE-PRODUCING PLANT, MOST PARTS USED [B1058]	PARAKEELYA	<SCINAM> <i>Parakeelya balonensis</i> (Lindl.) Hershk. [GRIN 417775] <i>Calandrinia balonensis</i> , commonly known as Parakeelya, is succulent herb native to central Australia. Aborigines traditionally eat the leaves raw or steamed, and roots steamed. The seeds are also ground and eaten as a paste. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calandrinia_balonensis]	parakeelya balonensis; calandrinia balonensis	<i>Calandrinia balonensis</i> , parakeelya, leaves; Parakeelya [15A10549] <i>Calandrinia balonensis</i> , parakeelya, seed; Parakeelya [15A10548]
VEGETABLE-PRODUCING PLANT, MOST	BUSH BANANA	<SCINAM> <i>Marsdenia australis</i> (R.Br.) Druce [PlantNET] <i>Marsdenia australis</i> , commonly known as the bush banana, silky pear or green vine is an Australian native plant. It is found in Central	marsdenia australis, leichardtiana australis	<i>Leichhardtia australis</i> , bush banana, green pod; Bush Banana [15A10804] <i>Leichhardtia</i>

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
PARTS USED [B1058]		<p>Australia and throughout Western Australia. It is a bush tucker food used by Indigenous Australians. All parts of the bush banana plant are still eaten in the desert today. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marsdenia_australis]</p> <p>(<i>Leichhardtia australis</i> not in SciName, but is synonym of <i>Marsdenia australis</i> according to Wikipedia & PlantNET)</p>		<p>australis, bush banana, leaves; Bush Banana [15A10638] Marsdenia australis, leaves [15A10652] Marsdenia sp., pith [15A10807] Marsdenia sp., whole fruit [15A10808]</p>
VEGETABLE-PRODUCING PLANT, MOST PARTS USED [B1058]	YAM DAISY	<p><SCINAM><i>Microseris scapigera</i> (Sol. ex A. Cunn.) Sch. Bip. [GRIN 24273]</p> <p><i>Microseris scapigera</i> is a yellow flowered daisy, perennial, herb, found in New Zealand. It's in a group of plant species, <i>Cichorieae</i> (tribe) having milky sap, which includes Chicory and Dandelion. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microseris_scapigera]</p>	microseris scapigera	Microseris scapigera, yam daisy, root; Yam Daisy [15A10654]
VEGETABLE-PRODUCING PLANT, MOST PARTS USED [B1058]	WATERLILY	<p><SCINAM><i>Nymphaea</i> L. [ITIS 18383] <SCINAM><i>Nymphaea</i> L. [PLANTS NYMPH] <SCINAM><i>Nymphaea</i> spp. [GRIN 318099] <SCINAM><i>Nymphaea</i> [DPNL 11412]</p> <p><i>Nymphaea</i> is a genus of hardy and tender aquatic plants in the family <i>Nymphaeaceae</i>. Plants of the genus are known commonly as water lilies. Water lilies have several edible parts. The young leaves and unopened flower buds can be boiled and served as a vegetable. The seeds, high in starch, protein, and oil, may be popped, parched, or ground into flour. Potato-like tubers can be collected from the species <i>N. tuberosa</i>. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nymphaea]</p> <p>+ move YELLOW POND LILY [B4463] to be its NT</p>	nymphaea, water lily	<p><i>Nymphaea gigantea</i>, water lily, bulb; Water Lily [15A10661] <i>Nymphaea gigantea</i>, water lily, root; Water Lily [15A10659] <i>Nymphaea gigantea</i>, water lily, seed; Water lily [15A10660] <i>Nymphaea macrosperma</i>, water lily, root cooked; Water Lily [15A10662] <i>Nymphaea macrosperma</i>, water lily, seed pod; Water Lily [15A10663] <i>Nymphaea</i> sp., water lily, root; Water Lily [15A10666]</p>

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
				Nymphaea sp., water lily, seed; Water Lily [15A10665] Nymphaea sp., water lily, stalk; Water Lily [15A10664] Nymphaea violacea, water lily [15A10667]
VEGETABLE-PRODUCING PLANT, MOST PARTS USED [B1058]	PANDAN	<p><SCINAM><i>Pandanus</i> L. f. [ITIS 500462] <SCINAM><i>Pandanus</i> L. f. [PLANTS PANDA] <SCINAM><i>Pandanus</i> spp. [GRIN 312427] <SCINAM><i>Pandanus</i> [DPNL 11609]</p> <p><i>Pandanus</i> is a genus of monocots with some 750 accepted species. They are palm-like, dioecious trees and shrubs native to the Old World tropics and subtropics. Common names include pandan, screw palm, and screw pine. They are classified in the order <i>Pandanales</i>, family <i>Pandanaceae</i>. Throughout Oceania, almost every part of the plant is used [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pandanus]</p>	pandanus, screwpine	Pandanus sp., pandanus, fruit; Pandanus [15A10822] Pandanus sp., pandanus, kernel; Pandanus [15A10669] Pandanus spiralis, pandanus, kernel; Pandanus [15A10670]
VEGETABLE-PRODUCING PLANT, MOST PARTS USED [B1058]	CATTAIL	<p><SCINAM><i>Typha</i> L. [ITIS 42324] <SCINAM><i>Typha</i> L. [PLANTS TYPHA] <SCINAM><i>Typha</i> spp. [GRIN 433116] <SCINAM><i>Typha</i> [DPNL 13703]</p> <p><i>Typha</i> is a genus of about 30 species of monocotyledonous flowering plants in the family <i>Typhaceae</i>. These plants have many common names. They may be known in British English as bulrush, or reedmace, in American English as cattail, punks, or corn dog grass, in Australia as cumbungi or bulrush, in Canada as bulrush or cattail, and in New Zealand as raupō. The rhizomes are edible. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typha]</p> <p>+ move COMMON CATTAIL [B4517] and NARROWLEAF CATTAIL [B4475] under this new descriptor</p>	typha, bulrush	Typha domingensis, bulrush, pollen; Bullrush [15A10721] Typha sp., root [15A10722]
VEGETABLE-PRODUCING	ORCHID	<p><SCINAM><i>Orchidaceae</i> [ITIS 43397]</p> <p>The <i>Orchidaceae</i> are a diverse and widespread family of flowering plants, with blooms that are</p>	orchidaceae	Chiloglottis, Cymbidium, Dendrobium, Gastrodia,

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
PLANT, MOST PARTS USED [B1058]		<p>often colourful and often fragrant, commonly known as the orchid family. The <i>Orchidaceae</i> have about 28,000 currently accepted species, distributed in about 763 genera. The largest genera are <i>Bulbophyllum</i> (2,000 species), <i>Epidendrum</i> (1,500 species), <i>Dendrobium</i> (1,400 species) and <i>Pleurothallis</i> (1,000 species). The family also includes <i>Vanilla</i> (the genus of the vanilla plant), <i>Orchis</i> (type genus), and many commonly cultivated plants such as <i>Phalaenopsis</i> and <i>Cattleya</i>.</p> <p>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orchidaceae]</p> <p>Instead of creating the 5 following NTs, it is also possible to create just this broader term ORCHID and add "chiloglottis, cymbidium, dendrobium, gastrodia, pterostylis" as synonyms. The descriptor ORCHID can be used to index these Australian foods.</p>		Pterostylis
ORCHID FAMILY	DAINTY- BIRD ORCHID	<p><SCINAM><i>Chiloglottis</i> spp. [GRIN 445653]</p> <p><i>Chiloglottis</i> is a small genus in the orchid family <i>Orchidaceae</i>. This genus of deciduous, terrestrial orchids is indigenous to Australia and New Zealand (including Chatham Island and the Antipodes).</p> <p>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chiloglottis]</p>	chiloglottis	Chiloglottis trapeziformis, dainty-bird orchid, root; Dainty-Bird Orchid [15A10560]
ORCHID	BOAT ORCHID	<p><SCINAM><i>Cymbidium</i> Sw. [ITIS 894593]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Cymbidium</i> Sw. [PLANTS CYMBI]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Cymbidium</i> spp. [GRIN 313320]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Cymbidium</i> [DPNL 9104]</p> <p><i>Cymbidium</i>, or boat orchid, is a genus of 52 evergreen species in the orchid family <i>Orchidaceae</i>. The species <i>Cymbidium hookerianum</i> is considered a delicacy in Bhutan where it is traditionally cooked in a spicy curry or stew and called "olatshe" or "olachoto".</p> <p>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cymbidium]</p>	cymbidium	Cymbidium canaliculatum, black orchid, nut; Black Orchid [15A10575]
ORCHID	KING ORCHID	<p><SCINAM><i>Dendrobium speciosum</i> Sm. [GRIN 410954]</p> <p><i>Dendrobium speciosum</i> is not only a widespread Australian orchid but also a very variable orchid, forming a species complex. It is known under several common names: outstanding dendrobium, king orchid, and the somewhat</p>	dendrobium	Dendrobium speciosum, king orchid, stem; King Orchid [15A10584]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
		misleading rock lily. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dendrobium_speciosum]		
ORCHID	POTATO ORCHID	<SCINAM> <i>Gastrodia</i> spp. [GRIN 458802] <i>Gastrodia sesamoides</i> R.Br. Is a saprophyte in the Orchid family. Common names include Potato Orchid, Native Potato, Bell Orchid and Cinnamon Bells. The Potato Orchid is found in Australia and New Zealand. [<i>Gastrodia sesamoides</i>]	gastrodia	<i>Gastrodia sesamoides</i> , potato orchid, tuber; Potato Orchid [15A10615]
ORCHID	GREENHOOD ORCHID	<SCINAM> <i>Pterostylis</i> spp. [GRIN 445996] <i>Pterostylis</i> is a genus of about 120 species of plants in the orchid family, <i>Orchidaceae</i> . Commonly called greenhood orchids, they are terrestrial, deciduous, perennial, tuberous, herbs found in Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, New Caledonia and one Indonesian island. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pterostylis]	pterostylis	<i>Pterostylis nutans</i> [15A10696]

PLANT USED AS FODDER [B3358]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
STRAW, FODDER OR FORAGE OF CEREAL GRAINS AND GRASSES [B3378]	LOVEGRASS	<SCINAM> <i>Eragrostis</i> Wolf [ITIS 40716] <SCINAM> <i>Eragrostis</i> spp. [GRIN 300203] <SCINAM> <i>Eragrostis</i> [DPNL 9546] <i>Eragrostis</i> is large and widespread genus of plants in the grass family, found in many countries on all inhabited continents and many islands. <i>Eragrostis</i> is commonly known as lovegrass or canegrass. Lovegrass is commonly used as livestock fodder. The seeds appear to be of high nutritional value for some animals, but they are also very tiny and collecting them for human food is cumbersome and hence uncommon. A notable exception is teff (<i>E. tef</i>), which is used to make traditional breads on the Horn of Africa. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eragrostis]	eragrostis	<i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i> , wollybutt grass, seed paste; Wollybutt Grass [15A10600] <i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i> , wollybutt grass, seed; Wollybutt Grass [15A10601] <i>Eragrostis parviflora</i> , seed [15A10602]
STRAW, FODDER OR	SIGNALGRASS	<SCINAM> <i>Brachiaria</i> (Trin.) Griseb. [ITIS 41512] <SCINAM> <i>Brachiaria</i> (Trin.) Griseb. [PLANTS BRACH]	brachiaria	<i>Brachiaria milliformis</i> , summer

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
FORAGE OF CEREAL GRAINS AND GRASSES [B3378]		<i>Brachiaria</i> , or signalgrass, is a genus of plants in the grass family native to tropical and subtropical regions of Asia, Africa, Australia, southern Europe, the Americas, and various islands. There are over 100 species. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brachiaria]		grass, seed; Summer Grass [15A10532]
STRAW, FODDER OR FORAGE OF CEREAL GRAINS AND GRASSES [B3378]	TANGLEHEAD	<SCINAM> <i>Heteropogon</i> [ITIS 132723] <SCINAM> <i>Heteropogon</i> Pers. [ITIS 41762] <SCINAM> <i>Heteropogon</i> Pers. [PLANTS HETER6] <SCINAM> <i>Heteropogon</i> spp. [GRIN 403986] <i>Heteropogon</i> is a genus of annual and perennial plants in the grass family known generally as tangleheads, widespread primarily in tropical and subtropical regions. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heteropogon]	heteropogon, spear grass	Heteropogon triticeus, spear grass, leaves; Spear Grass [15A10625]

PLANT ACCORDING TO FAMILY

Proposed additions in order to place some of the Australian bush foods with already existing plants from same families.

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
BRASSICA SPECIES [B3372]	PEPPERCRESS	<SCINAM> <i>Lepidium</i> L. [ITIS 22953] <SCINAM> <i>Lepidium</i> L. [PLANTS LEPID] <SCINAM> <i>Lepidium</i> spp. [GRIN 313165] <SCINAM> <i>Lepidium</i> [DPNL 10760] <i>Lepidium</i> is a genus of plants in the mustard/cabbage family, <i>Brassicaceae</i> . The genus is widely distributed in the Americas, Africa, Asia, Europe, and Australia. It includes familiar species such as garden cress, maca, and dittander. General common names include peppercress, peppergrass, and pepperwort. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lepidium] + copy FIELD CRESS [B1082] & GARDEN CRESS [B2270] as NTs of PEPPERCRESS	lepidium, pepperweed, pepperwort	Lepidium papillosum, leaves [15A10639]
MALLOWS [B4282]	PORTIA TREE	<SCINAM> <i>Thespesia populnea</i> (L.) Sol. ex Corrêa [ITIS 21762] <SCINAM> <i>Thespesia populnea</i> (L.) Sol. ex Corrêa [PLANTS THPO3] <SCINAM> <i>Thespesia populnea</i> (L.) Sol. ex Corrêa [GRIN 36526] <i>Thespesia populnea</i> , commonly known as the	thespesia populnea, seaside mahoe, pacific rosewood, corktree, tuliptree	Thespesia populnea, pacific rosewood, leaves; Pacific Rosewood [15A10715]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
		Portia tree, is species of flowering plant in the mallow family, <i>Malvaceae</i> . [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thespesia_populnea]		
MALLOWS [B4282] and [TROPICAL OR SUBTROPICAL FRUIT PRODUCING PLANT [B1024]	GREWIA	<SCINAM> <i>Grewia</i> L. [ITIS 500685] <SCINAM> <i>Grewia</i> L. [PLANTS GREWI] <SCINAM> <i>Grewia</i> spp. [GRIN 312377] The large flowering plant genus <i>Grewia</i> is today placed by most authors in the mallow family <i>Malvaceae</i> , in the expanded sense as proposed by in the APG. Several species, namely phalsa, are known for their edible fruit, which are of local commercial importance. The astringent and refreshing <i>Grewia</i> drupes are particularly popular in summertime. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grewia]		<i>Grewia breviflora</i> , emu berry, fruit; Emu Berry [15A10798] <i>Grewia latifolia</i> , emu berry, fruit; Emu Berry [15A10799] <i>Grewia multiflora</i> , emu berry, fruit; Emu Berry [15A10800] <i>Grewia multiflora</i> , emu berry, fruit; Emu Berry [15A10800] <i>Grewia retusifolia</i> , emu berry, fruit; Emu Berry [15A10801]
PLANT ACCORDING TO FAMILY [B3357]	MORNING-GLORY FAMILY	<SCINAM> <i>Ipomoea</i> L. [ITIS 30758] <SCINAM> <i>Ipomoea</i> L. [PLANTS IPOMO] <SCINAM> <i>Ipomoea</i> spp. [GRIN 300283] <SCINAM> <i>Ipomoea</i> [DPNL 10479] <i>Ipomoea</i> is the largest genus in the flowering plant family <i>Convolvulaceae</i> , with over 500 species. It is a large and diverse group with common names including morning glory, water convolvulus or kangkung, sweet potato, bindweed, moonflower, etc. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ipomoea] + copy as NTs: SWEET POTATO [B1106], CHINESE SWAMP CABBAGE [B2462] If decide not to create MORNING-GLORY FAMILY for Ipomoeas, alternate proposal is to create descriptor BUSH POTATO under YAM [B3396], with synonym “ipomoea”, to allow indexing of the Australian foods.	ipomoea	<i>Ipomoea costata</i> , bush potato, tuber; Bush Potato [15A10632] <i>Ipomoea graminea</i> , bush potato, tuber cooked; Bush Potato [15A10634] <i>Ipomoea graminea</i> , bush potato, tuber; Bush Potato [15A10633] <i>Ipomoea</i> sp. aff. <i>gracilis</i> , mauve convolvulus, root; Mauve Convolvulus [15A10636] <i>Ipomoea</i> sp., yam, tuber; Yam [15A10635] <i>Ipomoea velutina</i> [15A10637]
PLANT ACCORDING TO FAMILY	COWPEA FAMILY	<SCINAM> <i>Vigna</i> Savi [ITIS 27015] <SCINAM> <i>Vigna</i> Savi [PLANTS VIGNA]	vigna	<i>Vigna</i> sp., root [15A10726]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
NG TO FAMILY [B3357]		<SCINAM> <i>Vigna</i> spp. [GRIN 300673] <SCINAM> <i>Vigna</i> [DPINL 13833] <i>Vigna</i> is a genus of flowering plants in the legume family, <i>Fabaceae</i> , with a pantropical distribution. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vigna] + copy as NT: BAMBARA GROUNDNUT [B3418], ADZUKI BEAN [B1110], RICE BEAN [B1702], COWPEA [B1200], MUNG BEAN [B1395], BLACK GRAM BEAN [B1588]		
COWPEA FAMILY	PENCIL YAM	<SCINAM> <i>Vigna lanceolata</i> Benth. [GRIN 419271] <i>Vigna lanceolata</i> , known as the pencil yam, native bean, Maloga bean... is an Australian native plant. It is still commonly eaten in the desert today. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vigna_lanceolata]	vigna lanceolata, maloga bean	Vigna lanceolata, malanga bean, fruit; Malanga Bean [15A10880] Vigna lanceolata, pencil yam, root; Pencil Yam [15A10725]
COWPEA FAMILY	ZOMBI PEA	<SCINAM> <i>Vigna vexillata</i> (L.) A. Rich. [ITIS 505700] <SCINAM> <i>Vigna vexillata</i> (L.) A. Rich. [GRIN 41649] <SCINAM> <i>Vigna vexillata</i> (L.) A. Rich. [PLANTS VIVE]	Vigna vexillata	Vigna vexillata var youngiana, root [15A10728] Vigna vexillata, root [15A10727]
PLANT ACCORDING TO FAMILY [B3357]	GOOSEFOOT FAMILY	<SCINAM> <i>Chenopodium</i> L. [ITIS 20589] <SCINAM> <i>Chenopodium</i> L. [PLANTS CHENO] <SCINAM> <i>Chenopodium</i> [DPNL 8592] <i>Chenopodium</i> is a genus of numerous species of perennial or annual herbaceous flowering plants known as the goosefoots, which occur almost anywhere in the world. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chenopodium] + copy existing descriptors as NTs: CANIHUA [B3408], QUINOA [B2027], MEXICAN TEA [B2058], LAMB'S QUARTER [B1681]	chenopodium	Chenopodium inflatum, seed [15A10557] Chenopodium rhadinostachyum, damper [15A10559] Chenopodium rhadinostachyum, seed [15A10558]

PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]

When in doubt of where to place indigenous foods in the hierarchy of facet B, I propose this section.

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
PLANT FOR	CHAFF-FLOWER	<SCINAM> <i>Achyranthes</i> L. [ITIS 20755] <SCINAM> <i>Achyranthes</i> L. [PLANTS	achyranthes	Achyranthes aspera, chaff flower, leaf; Chaff

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
MEDICINAL USE [B3359]		ACHYR2] <i>Achyranthes</i> is a genus of medicinal and ornamental plants in the amaranth family, <i>Amaranthaceae</i> . Chaff flower is a common name for plants in this genus. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Achyranthes]		Flower [15A10509]
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	ACRONYCHIA	<SCINAM> <i>Acronychia</i> J.R. Forst. & G. Forst. [ITIS 564938] <SCINAM> <i>Acronychia</i> J.R. Forst. & G. Forst. [PLANTS ACRON] <i>Acronychia</i> is a genus of 44 species of plants, mainly shrubs, in the rue family <i>Rutaceae</i> . They have a broad distribution covering China, Southeast Asia, India, Malaysia, Indonesia, Australia and the islands of the western Pacific Ocean. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acronychia]		<i>Acronychia acronychoides</i> , white aspen, fruit; White Aspen [15A10733] <i>Acronychia crassipetala</i> , crater aspen, fruit; Crater Aspen [15A10735]
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	APONOGETON	<SCINAM> <i>Aponogeton</i> L. f. [ITIS 38979] <SCINAM> <i>Aponogeton</i> L. f. [PLANTS APONO] They are aquatic plants, which are found in tropical to warm temperate regions of Africa, Asia and Australasia. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aponogeton]		<i>Aponogeton elongatus</i> , tuber [15A10519]
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	ATALAYA	<SCINAM> <i>Atalaya</i> Blume [GRIN 1119] <i>Atalaya</i> is a genus of eighteen species of trees and shrubs known to science, of the plant family <i>Sapindaceae</i> . [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atalaya_(plant)] (not in SciName, but genus is listed in GRIN database, also in The Plant List and Wikipedia)		<i>Atalaya variifolia</i> , root [15A10523]
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	SPIDERLING	<SCINAM> <i>Boerhavia</i> L. [ITIS 19667] <SCINAM> <i>Boerhavia</i> L. [PLANTS BOERH2] <i>Boerhavia</i> is a genus of over 100 species in the four o'clock flower family,	boerhavia, hogweed	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> , root [15A10527]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
		<p><i>Nyctaginaceae</i>. Common names include spiderlings and hogweeds. Boerhavia species generally are native to warm tropical regions. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boerhavia]</p>		
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	BOTTLETREE	<p><SCINAM><i>Brachychiton</i> Schott & Endl. [ITIS 500834] <SCINAM><i>Brachychiton</i> Schott & Endl. [PLANTS BRACH13] <SCINAM><i>Brachychiton</i> spp. [GRIN 459753]</p> <p><i>Brachychiton</i> (kurrajong, bottletree) is a genus of 31 species of trees and large shrubs, native to Australia (the centre of diversity, with 30 species), and New Guinea (one species). [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brachychiton]</p>	brachychiton, kurrajong	<p>Brachychiton acerifolium, flame tree, seed; Flame Tree [15A10533] Brachychiton australis, kurrajong, nut; Kurrajong [15A10534] Brachychiton diversifolius, northern kurrajong, seed; Northern Kurrajong [15A10535] Brachychiton gregorii, root [15A10886] Brachychiton gregorii, seed [15A10536] Brachychiton macrophylla, seed [15A10537] Brachychiton paradoxum, red-flowered kurrajong, seed; Red-Flowered Kurrajong [15A10538] Brachychiton populneum, kurrajong, seed; Kurrajong [15A10539] Brachychiton sp., bottle tree, nut; Bottle Tree [15A10541] Brachychiton sp., bottle tree, trunk pith; Bottle Tree [15A10540] Brachychiton tuberculatus, bush nut, nut; Bush Peanut [15A10542]</p>
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL	WILCANNIA-LILY	<p><i>Calostemma</i> is a small genus of herbaceous, perennial and bulbous plants in the Amaryllis family (<i>Amaryllidaceae</i>, subfamily</p>	calostemma	<p><i>Calostemma luteum</i>, bulb [15A10550]</p>

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
USE [B3359]		<i>Amaryllidoideae</i>), commonly known as Wilcannia Lily. It consists of three species endemic to Australia, where they are distributed in arid regions with summer precipitation. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calostemma] (not in SciName)		
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	BILLABONG TREE	<SCINAM> <i>Carallia brachiata</i> (Lour.) Merr. [GRIN 459697] <i>Carallia brachiata</i> is a large tree in the family <i>Rhizophoraceae</i> , that grows to a height of 25 metres and found from Australia, Malesia, Indochina through to the Western Ghats. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carallia_brachiata]	Carallia brachiata, carallowood, corkybark, freshwater mangrove	Carallia brachiata, billabong tree, fruit; Billabong Tree [15A10760]
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	CARTONEMA	<SCINAM> <i>Cartonema spicatum</i> R. Br. [GRIN 450685] <SCINAM> <i>Cartonema</i> R. Br. [GRIN 2128] <i>Cartonema</i> is a genus of perennial or annual monocotyledonous flowering plants in the dayflower family. It is restricted to Australia and nearby Trangan Island, which is part of Indonesia. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cartonema] (<i>Cartonema</i> spp. not in SciName but can be found in GRIN database)		Cartonema sp., root [15A10553]
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	CAYRATIA	<SCINAM> <i>Cayratia</i> Juss. [ITIS 500188] <SCINAM> <i>Cayratia</i> Juss. [PLANTS CAYRA] The genus <i>Cayratia</i> comprises approximately 45 species of plants, some of which have utility value to people. It is found in tropical and subtropical areas of Asia, Africa, Australia, and islands of the Pacific ocean. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cayratia]		<i>Cayratia trifolia</i> , grape [15A10556] <i>Cayratia trifolia</i> , wild grape, fruit; Wild Grape [15A10765]
PLANT FOR	GLORYBOWER	<SCINAM> <i>Clerodendrum</i> L. [ITIS 32157] <SCINAM> <i>Clerodendrum</i> L. [PLANTS	clerodendrum	<i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i> , smooth

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
MEDICINAL USE [B3359]		CLERO2] <SCINAM> <i>Clerodendrum</i> spp. [GRIN 317690] <i>Clerodendrum</i> is a genus of flowering plants in the family <i>Lamiaceae</i> . Its common names include glorybower, bagflower and bleeding-heart. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clerodendrum]		spiderbush, root; Smooth Spiderbush [15A10561]
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	KAPOK TREE	<SCINAM> <i>Cochlospermum</i> Kunth [ITIS 22248] <SCINAM> <i>Cochlospermum</i> Kunth [PLANTS COCHL5] <i>Cochlospermum</i> is a genus of trees in the <i>Cochlospermaceae</i> family; many classifications place this genus in the family Bixaceae. It is native to tropical regions of the world, particularly Latin America, Africa, the Indian Subcontinent, and Australia. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cochlospermum]	cochlospermum	<i>Cochlospermum fraseri</i> , kapok tree, flower; Kapok Tree [15A10564] <i>Cochlospermum gillivraei</i> , kapok tree, flower; Kapok Tree [15A10563] <i>Cochlospermum gillivraei</i> , kapok tree, root; Kapok Tree [15A10562]
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	COSTUS	<SCINAM> <i>Costus</i> L. [ITIS 42405] <SCINAM> <i>Costus</i> L. [PLANTS COSTU] <SCINAM> <i>Costus</i> spp. [GRIN 312298] <SCINAM> <i>Costus</i> [DPML 8895] <i>Costus</i> is a group of perennial herbaceous plants in the family (<i>Costaceae</i>) described by Linnaeus as a genus in 1753. It is widespread through tropical and subtropical regions of Asia, Africa, and the Americas. <i>Costus</i> is often characterized and distinguished from relatives such as <i>Zingiber</i> (true ginger) by its spiraling stems. The genus as a whole is thus often called spiral gingers. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Costus]	spiral ginger	Costa sp., green ginger, fruit; Green Ginger [15A10770]
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	CURCULIGO	<SCINAM> <i>Curculigo</i> Gaertn. [ITIS 500228] <SCINAM> <i>Curculigo</i> Gaertn. [PLANTS CURCU2] <i>Curculigo</i> is a flowering plant genus in the family <i>Hypoxidaceae</i> , first described in 1788. It is widespread across tropical	grass potato	<i>Curculigo ensifolia</i> , grass potato, root; Grass Potato [15A10569]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
		regions of Asia, Africa, Australia, and the Americas. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Curculigo]		
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	CYMBONOTUS	<i>Cymbonotus</i> is a genus of flowering plants in the daisy family from southern Australia. Three species are recognised. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cymbonotus] (genus <i>Cymbonotus</i> not in SciName, but in PlantNET)		<i>Cymbonotus breissianys</i> , leaves [15A10576]
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	SWALLOW-WORT	<SCINAM> <i>Cynanchum</i> L. [ITIS 500233] <SCINAM> <i>Cynanchum</i> L. [PLANTS CYNAN] <SCINAM> <i>Cynanchum</i> spp. [GRIN 459737] <SCINAM> <i>Cynanchum</i> [DPNL 2003 9110] <i>Cynanchum</i> is a genus of about 300 species including some swallowworts, belonging to the family <i>Apocynaceae</i> . [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cynanchum]	cynanchum	<i>Cynanchum pedunculatum</i> , fruit [15A10773]
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	STINGING TREE	<SCINAM> <i>Dendrocnide</i> Miq. [ITIS 822746] <SCINAM> <i>Dendrocnide</i> Miq. [PLANTS DENDR16] <i>Dendrocnide</i> is a genus of 37 species of shrubs to large trees in the nettle family <i>Urticaceae</i> . They have a wide distribution across Southeast Asia, North East India, Australia and the Pacific Islands. They are colloquially known as stinging trees, stinging nettles or nettle trees. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dendrocnide]	dendrocnide	<i>Dendrocnide excelsa</i> , stinging tree, fruit; Stinging Tree [15A10775] <i>Dendrocnide photinophylla</i> , shiny-leaf stinging tree, fruit; Shiny-Leaf Stinging Tree [15A10776]
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	FLAX LILY	<SCINAM> <i>Dianella</i> Lam. [ITIS 43184] <SCINAM> <i>Dianella</i> spp. [GRIN 312309] <SCINAM> <i>Dianella</i> Lam. [PLANTS DIANE] <SCINAM> <i>Dianella</i> [DPNL 2003 9249] <i>Dianella</i> is a monocot genus of flowering plants. They are commonly called flax	dianella	<i>Dianella laevis</i> , flax lilly, tuber; Flax Lilly [15A10585]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
		lilies. <i>Dianella</i> ranges from Japan to India, thence south to Australia and New Zealand; it also occurs on many Pacific Islands. About half of the species are native to Australia. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dianella_(plant)]		
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	DICHAPETALUM	<SCINAM> <i>Dichapetalum</i> Thouars [GRIN 3601] <i>Dichapetalum</i> is a genus in the plant family <i>Dichapetalaceae</i> . The plants are tropical lianas native to warmer regions of Africa, Asia, Malesia, the West Indies, Australia and Latin America. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dichapetalum] (genus <i>Dichapetalum</i> not in SciName but can be found in GRIN database)		<i>Dichapetalum papuanum</i> , fruit [15A10777]
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	ELATOSTEMA	<SCINAM> <i>Elatostema</i> J.R. Forst. & G. Forst. [ITIS 564956] <SCINAM> <i>Elatostema</i> J.R. Forst. & G. Forst. [PLANTS ELATO] <i>Elatostema</i> is a genus of flowering plants containing approximately 350 known species in the nettle family <i>Urticaceae</i> , native to tropical forest clearings throughout Australasia, Asia and Africa. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elatostema]		<i>Elastosterna reticulatum</i> , stem [15A10597]
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	TASSELFLOWER	<SCINAM> <i>Emilia</i> Cass. [ITIS 37302] <SCINAM> <i>Emilia</i> Cass. [PLANTS EMILI] <i>Emilia</i> is a genus of herbaceous plants in the sunflower family, known as tasselflower or pualele. The members of the genus are distributed mainly in the tropics and sub-tropics of Africa and Asia. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emilia_(plant)]	emilia	<i>Emilia</i> sp., thistle, whole plant; Thistle [15A10599]
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL	SALTBUSH	<SCINAM> <i>Enchylaena</i> R. Br. [ITIS 822766] <SCINAM> <i>Enchylaena</i> R. Br. [PLANTS ENCHY]	enchylaena	<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> , ruby saltbush, fruit; Ruby Saltbush [15A10782]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
USE [B3359]		<i>Enchylaena</i> is a genus of two species of small perennial shrubs endemic to Australia. Plants of this genus are commonly known as barrier saltbushes. <i>E. tomentosa</i> is widely distributed throughout Australia. <i>E. lanata</i> is endemic to Western Australia. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enchylaena]		
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	EREMOPHILA	<SCINAM> <i>Eremophila</i> R. Br. [ITIS 834082] <SCINAM> <i>Eremophila</i> R. Br. [PLANTS EREMO10] <SCINAM> <i>Eremophila</i> [DPNL 2003 9552] <i>Eremophila</i> is a genus of more than 260 species of plants in the figwort family, Scrophulariaceae all of which are endemic to mainland Australia. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eremophila_(plant)]	poverty bush	<i>Eremophila latrobei</i> , poverty bush, flower; Poverty Bush [15A10603]
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	BUSHWEED	<SCINAM> <i>Flueggea</i> Willd. [ITIS 500283] <SCINAM> <i>Flueggea</i> Willd. [PLANTS FLUEG] <i>Flueggea</i> , the bushweeds, is a genus of shrubs and trees in the family Phyllanthaceae first described as a genus in 1806. It is widespread across much of Asia, Africa, and various oceanic islands, with a few species in South America in on the Iberian Peninsula. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flueggea]	flueggea	<i>Flueggea virosa</i> , bulb [15A10612] <i>Flueggea virosa</i> , ragah, fruit; Ragah [15A10797]
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	CRANESBILL	<SCINAM> <i>Geranium</i> L. [ITIS 29104] <SCINAM> <i>Geranium</i> L. [PLANTS GERAN] <SCINAM> <i>Geranium</i> spp. [GRIN 300227] <SCINAM> <i>Geranium</i> [DPNL 2003 9977] <i>Geranium</i> is a genus of 422 species of flowering annual, biennial, and perennial plants that are commonly known as the cranesbills. They are found throughout the temperate regions of the world and the mountains of the tropics, but mostly in the eastern	geranium	<i>Geranium</i> sp., australian cranesbill, taproot; Australian Cranesbill [15A10616]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
		part of the Mediterranean region. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geranium]		
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	GREVILLEA	<p><SCINAM><i>Grevillea</i> R. Br. ex Knight [ITIS 27782]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Grevillea</i> R. Br. ex Knight [PLANTS GREVI]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Grevillea</i> spp. [GRIN 316031]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Grevillea</i> [DPNL 2003 10091]</p> <p><i>Grevillea</i> is a diverse genus of about 360 species of evergreen flowering plants in the family <i>Proteaceae</i>, native to rainforest and more open habitats in Australia, New Guinea, New Caledonia, Sulawesi and other Indonesian islands east of the Wallace Line. <i>Grevillea</i> flowers were a traditional favourite among Aborigines for their sweet nectar. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grevillea]</p>		<p><i>Grevillea leucoptervis</i>, seed [15A10617]</p> <p><i>Grevillea leucoptervis</i>, seed wings [15A10618]</p> <p><i>Grevillea pteridifolia</i>, golden grevillea, seed wings; Golden Grevillea [15A10620]</p> <p><i>Grevillea pteridifolia</i>, golden grevillea, seed; Golden Grevillea [15A10619]</p> <p><i>Grevillea pteridifolia</i>, silky oak, flower; Silky Oak [15A10621]</p> <p><i>Grevillea</i> sp., flower [15A10622]</p> <p><i>Grevillea striata</i>, flower [15A10623]</p>
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	HELIOTROPE	<p><SCINAM><i>Heliotropium</i> L. [ITIS 31634]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Heliotropium</i> L. [PLANTS HELIO3]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Heliotropium</i> spp. [GRIN 312886]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Heliotropium</i> [DPNL 2003 10235]</p> <p><i>Heliotropium</i> is a genus of flowering plants in the borage family, <i>Boraginaceae</i>. There are 250 to 300 species in this genus, which are commonly known as heliotropes. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heliotropium]</p>	heliotropium	<i>Heliotropium asperrimum</i> , seed [15A10624]
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	HORSFIELDIA	<p><SCINAM><i>Horsfieldia</i> Willd. [ITIS 564965]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Horsfieldia</i> Willd. [PLANTS HORSF2]</p> <p><i>Horsfieldia</i> is the name of a genus of evergreen trees. The genus consists of about 100 species and is distributed across South Asia, from India to the Philippines and Papua New Guinea. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horsfieldia]</p>		<i>Horsfieldia australiana</i> , kernel [15A10630]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
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PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	STAR-GRASS	<p><SCINAM><i>Hypoxis</i> L. [ITIS 500345]</p> <p><i>Hypoxis</i> is a genus of flowering plants belonging to the family <i>Hypoxidaceae</i>. Most species are in the Southern Hemisphere, especially in southern Africa. Common names for the genus include star-grass, star lily, yellow stars, African potato, and stars. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypoxis]</p>	hypoxis	<i>Hypoxis</i> sp. [15A10631]
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	BAUHINIA	<p><SCINAM><i>Bauhinia</i> L. [ITIS 26490]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Bauhinia</i> L. [PLANTS BAUHI]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Bauhinia</i> spp. [GRIN 300070]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Bauhinia</i> [DPNL 2003 7930]</p> <p><i>Bauhinia</i> is a genus of more than 500 species of flowering plants in the subfamily <i>Caesalpinioideae</i> of the large flowering plant family <i>Fabaceae</i>, with a pantropical distribution. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bauhinia]</p>	lysiphyllum	<i>Lysiphyllum carronii</i> , <i>bauhinia</i> , nectar; <i>Bauhinia</i> [15A10650]
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	TEA-TREE	<p><SCINAM><i>Melaleuca</i> L. [ITIS 27227]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Melaleuca</i> L. [PLANTS MELAL]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Melaleuca</i> spp. [GRIN 312409]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Melaleuca</i> [DPNL 2003 11130]</p> <p><i>Melaleuca</i> is a genus of nearly 300 species of plants in the myrtle family, <i>Myrtaceae</i>, commonly known as paperbarks, honey-myrtles or tea-trees (although the last name is also applied to species of <i>Leptospermum</i>). [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Melaleuca]</p>	melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca</i> sp., tea tree, flower; Tea Tree [15A10653]
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	MELODINUS	<p><SCINAM><i>Melodinus</i> J. R. Forst. & G. Forst. [GRIN 7446]</p> <p><i>Melodinus</i> is a genus of plant in family <i>Apocynaceae</i>, first described as a genus in 1776. It is native to Southeast Asia, China, the Indian Subcontinent, Australia, and various islands in the western Pacific. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Melodinus]</p>		<i>Melodinus australis</i> , fruit [15A10809]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
		(not in SciName, but genus can be found in GRIN database)		
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	MURDANNIA	<p><SCINAM><i>Murdannia</i> Royle [ITIS 39144]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Murdannia</i> Royle [PLANTS MURDA]</p> <p><i>Murdannia</i> is a genus of annual or perennial monocotyledonous flowering plants in the dayflower family. <i>Murdannia</i> are found in tropical regions across the globe with extensions into warm temperate areas. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Murdannia]</p>		Murdannia graminea, root [15A10656]
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	LEICHHARDT-TREE	<p><SCINAM><i>Neonauclea</i> Merr. [ITIS 564923]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Neonauclea</i> Merr. [PLANTS NEONA]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Nauclea orientalis</i> (L.) L. [GRIN 25081]</p> <p><i>Nauclea orientalis</i> is a species of tree in the <i>Rubiaceae</i> family, native to Southeast Asia, New Guinea, and Australia. <i>Nauclea orientalis</i> is known under the common names Leichhardt tree, cheesewood, yellow cheesewood, and canary cheesewood. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nauclea_orientalis]</p>	nauclea, yellow cheesewood	<i>Nauclea orientalis</i> , leichhardt tree, fruit; Leichhardt Tree [15A10818]
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	OMPHALEA	<p><SCINAM><i>Omphalea</i> spp. [GRIN 318448]</p> <p><i>Omphalea</i> is a plant genus of the family <i>Euphorbiaceae</i> first described as a genus in 1759. It is native to tropical parts of the Americas, the West Indies, Asia, Australia, and Africa (including Madagascar). [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Omphalea]</p>	tambor	<i>Omphalea queenslandiae</i> , tambor, seed; Tambor [15A10668]
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	PALOVERDE	<p><SCINAM><i>Parkinsonia</i> L. [ITIS 26825]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Parkinsonia</i> L. [PLANTS PARK12]</p> <p><i>Parkinsonia</i> is a genus of flowering plants in the pea family, <i>Fabaceae</i>. It</p>	parkinsonia, jerusalem thorn	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> , jerusalem thorn, seed; Jerusalem Thorn [15A10675]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
		contains about 12 species that are native to semi-desert regions of Africa and the Americas. Most American species are known by the common name of palo verde or paloverde, from the Spanish words meaning "green pole" or "green stick". [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parkinsonia]		
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	CHEESEWOOD	<SCINAM> <i>Pittosporum</i> Banks ex Sol. [ITIS 24066] <SCINAM> <i>Pittosporum</i> Banks ex Sol. [PLANTS PITTO] <SCINAM> <i>Pittosporum</i> spp. [GRIN 312441] <SCINAM> <i>Pittosporum</i> [DPNL 2003 12016] <i>Pittosporum</i> is a genus of about 200 species of flowering plants in the family <i>Pittosporaceae</i> . The genus is probably Gondwanan in origin; its present range extends from Australasia, Oceania, eastern Asia and some parts of Africa. They are commonly known as pittosporums or, more ambiguously, "cheesewoods". [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pittosporum]	pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum phylliraeoides</i> , willow, seed; Willow [15A10680]
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	POINCIANA	<SCINAM> <i>Caesalpinia</i> L. [ITIS 26499] <SCINAM> <i>Caesalpinia</i> L. [PLANTS CAESA] <SCINAM> <i>Caesalpinia</i> spp. [GRIN 312268] <i>Caesalpinia</i> is a genus of flowering plants in the legume family, <i>Fabaceae</i> . It contains tropical or subtropical woody plants including lianas. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caesalpinia]	caesalpinia, poinciana, nicker	<i>Poinciana pulcherrima</i> , bird of paradise, seed; Bird of Paradise [15A10684]
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	INDIGOBERRY	<SCINAM> <i>Randia</i> L. [ITIS 35130] <SCINAM> <i>Randia</i> L. [PLANTS RANDI] <SCINAM> <i>Randia</i> spp. [GRIN 300505] <i>Randia</i> , commonly known as indigo berry, is a mostly neotropical genus of shrubs or small trees in the	randia	<i>Randia sessilis</i> , fruit [15A10840]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
		<i>Rubiaceae</i> . [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Randia_(plant)]		
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	RHODAMNIA	<SCINAM> <i>Rhodamnia</i> Jack [Wikipedia] <i>Rhodamnia</i> is a group of rainforest trees and shrubs in the myrtle family described as a genus in 1822. They are native to southern China, Southeast Asia, Papuasia, Australia, and New Caledonia. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhodamnia] (not in SciName, but in PlantNET)	rhodamnia, opanea, monoxora	Rhodamnia glauca, mallet wood, fruit; Mallet Wood [15A10841]
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	RHYNCHARRHENA	<SCINAM> <i>Rhyncharrhena linearis</i> (Decne.) K.L.Wilson [APNI, PlantNET] <i>Rhyncharrhena</i> is a species of plants in the Apocynaceae first described as a genus in 1859. It contains only one known species, <i>Rhyncharrhena linearis</i> , native to Australia. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhyncharrhena] (not in SciName, but in PlantNET)		Rhyncharrhena linearis, native cherry, fruit; Native Cherry [15A10842]
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	SANDALWOOD	<SCINAM> <i>Santalum</i> L. [ITIS 195929] <SCINAM> <i>Santalum</i> L. [PLANTS SANTA] <i>Santalum</i> is a genus of woody flowering plants, the best known and commercially valuable of which is the Indian sandalwood tree, <i>S. album</i> . [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Santalum]	santalum	Santalum album, kernel [15A10698] Santalum lanceolatum, bush plum, fruit; Bush Plum [15A10849] Santalum lanceolatum, sandalwood kernel; Sandalwood [15A10699] Santalum murrayana, bitter quandong, kernel; Bitter quandong [15A10700] Santalum spicatum, kernel [15A10701]
SANDALWOOD	EXOCARPOS	<SCINAM> <i>Exocarpos</i> Labill. [ITIS 500276] <SCINAM> <i>Exocarpos</i> Labill. [PLANTS EXOCA] <i>Exocarpos</i> is a genus of flowering shrubs and small trees in the sandalwood family, <i>Santalaceae</i> . They are found throughout Southeast Asia, Australia	ballart	Exocarpos latifolius, native cherry, fruit; Native Cherry [15A10786]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
		and the Pacific Islands. They are semi-parasitic, requiring the roots of a host tree, a trait they share with many other members of the <i>Santalaceae</i> . In Australia, they are known as ballarts, and several species are known as cherries. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exocarpos]		
SANDALWOOD and SPICE OR FLAVOR - PRODUCING PLANT [B1179]	QUANDONG	<SCINAM> <i>Santalum acuminatum</i> (R. Br.) A. DC. [GRIN 312969] <i>Santalum acuminatum</i> , the desert quandong, is a hemiparasitic plant in the Sandalwood family <i>Santalaceae</i> , widely dispersed throughout the central deserts and southern areas of Australia. The species, especially its fruit, is also referred to as quandong or native peach. The use of the fruit as an exotic flavouring, one of the best known bushfoods, has led to the attempted domestication of the species. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Santalum_acuminatum]	santalum acuminatum, sweet ouandong, sweet quandong, burn-burn, western quandong	Quandong, fruit, flesh [15A10889] Santalum acuminatum, quandong, fruit; Quandong [15A10848] Santalum acuminatum, quandong, kernel; Quandong [15A10697]
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	TWINTIP	<SCINAM> <i>Stemodia</i> L. [ITIS 34050] <SCINAM> <i>Stemodia</i> L. [PLANTS STEMODIA] <i>Stemodia</i> is a genus of flowering plants in the plantain family, <i>Plantaginaceae</i> . The genus comprises approximately 40 species of annual and perennial herbs and shrubs which are distributed throughout temperate and tropical regions of Asia, Africa, Australia and the Americas. Twintip is a common name for several species. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stemodia]	stemodia, sweet panja	Stemodia sp., sweet panja, root boiled; Sweet Panja [15A10704] Stemodia sp., sweet panja, root; Sweet Panja [15A10703]
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	NUTBUSH	<SCINAM> <i>Stylobasium spathulatum</i> Desf. [GRIN 411962] <i>Stylobasium</i> is a genus of xerophytic shrubs in the family <i>Surianaceae</i> . The genus is endemic to Australia, with species occurring in Western Australia, Northern Territory, and Queensland. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stylobasium]	Stylobasium	Stylobasium spatulatum, nutbush, nut; Nutbush [15A10706]

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
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PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	TERMINALIA	<p><SCINAM><i>Terminalia</i> L. [ITIS 27761] <SCINAM><i>Terminalia</i> L. [PLANTS TERMI] <SCINAM><i>Terminalia</i> spp. [GRIN 312472] <SCINAM><i>Terminalia</i> [DPNL 2003 13473]</p> <p><i>Terminalia</i> is a genus of large trees of the flowering plant family <i>Combretaceae</i>, comprising around 100 species distributed in tropical regions of the world. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terminalia_(plant)]</p>		<p><i>Terminalia</i> aff. <i>latipes</i>, wild olives, fruit; Wild Olives [15A10872] <i>Terminalia ferdinandiana</i>, billy goat plum, fruit; Billy Goat Plum [15A10875] <i>Terminalia latipes</i>, fruit [15A10877] <i>Terminalia</i> aff. <i>platyphylla</i>, wild plum, fruit; Wild Plum [15A10873] <i>Terminalia canescens</i>, gum [15A10710] <i>Terminalia carpentariae</i>, fruit [15A10874] <i>Terminalia cunninghamii</i>, nut [15A10712] <i>Terminalia gradiflora</i>, nut [15A10713] <i>Terminalia grandiflora</i>, nut tree, fruit; Nut Tree [15A10876] <i>Terminalia petiolaris</i>, fruit [15A10878]</p>
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	TRIANTHEMA	<p><SCINAM><i>Trianthema</i> L. [ITIS 19939] <SCINAM><i>Trianthema</i> L. [PLANTS TRIAN] <SCINAM><i>Trianthema</i> spp. [GRIN 404105]</p> <p><i>Trianthema</i> is a genus of flowering plants in the ice plant family, <i>Aizoaceae</i>. The genus contains about 20 described species growing in tropical and subtropical regions, especially Australia. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trianthema]</p>	horse-purslane	<i>Trianthema triquetra</i> [15A10717]
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	ARROWGRASS	<p><SCINAM><i>Triglochin</i> L. [ITIS 38987] <SCINAM><i>Triglochin</i> L. [PLANTS TRIGL] <SCINAM><i>Triglochin</i> [DPNL 2003 13640]</p> <p><i>Triglochin</i> is a genus in the family <i>Juncaginaceae</i> described as a genus by Linnaeus in 1753. The most widely used</p>	triglochin, water ribbon	<p><i>Triglochin dubia</i> [15A10718] <i>Triglochin procera</i>, water ribbon, root; Water Ribbon [15A10719]</p>

BT	proposed descriptor	AI	synonyms	NUTTAB2010
		<p>common name for the genus is arrowgrass, although these plants are not really grasses. Many of the common names for species make use of the term "arrowgrass", although there are exceptions: <i>T. procera</i>, for example, is commonly known as water ribbons. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triglochin]</p>		
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	TYLOPHORA	<p><SCINAM><i>Tylophora</i> R. Br. [ITIS 893791] <SCINAM><i>Tylophora</i> R. Br. [PLANTS TYLOP2]</p> <p><i>Tylophora</i> is a genus of climbing plant or vine, first described as a genus in 1810. It is native to tropical and subtropical Asia, Africa, and Australia. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tylophora]</p>		Tylophora sp., grass [15A10720]
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	TYPHONIUM	<p><SCINAM><i>Typhonium</i> Schott [ITIS 811042] <SCINAM><i>Typhonium</i> Schott [PLANTS TYPHO]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Typhonium</i> spp. [GRIN 433475]</p> <p><i>Typhonium</i> is a genus in the <i>Araceae</i> family native to eastern and southern Asia, New Guinea, and Australia. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typhonium]</p>		Typhonium angustilobum, root [15A10723]
PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	GRASSTREE	<p><SCINAM><i>Xanthorrhoeaceae</i> [ITIS 43323] <SCINAM><i>Xanthorrhoea</i> spp. [GRIN 404112]</p> <p><i>Xanthorrhoea</i> is a genus of about 30 species of flowering plants endemic to Australia and a member of family <i>Asphodelaceae</i>, being the only member of subfamily <i>Xanthorrhoeoideae</i>. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xanthorrhoea]</p>	xanthorrhoea	Xanthorrhoea sp., grass tree, leaf; Grass Tree [15A10730]