PLANT FACT SHEET

# *Caladenia major* (R.Br.) Rchb.f.

**GENUS** *Caladenia* **FAMILY** Orchidaceae

**COMMON NAMES** Common Waxlip, Blue Cockies, Parson-in-the-Pulpit, Wax-lip orchid

## EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

**Edible parts:** Tuber, Root, Bulb

The tuber is roasted and eaten. This would kill the plant.

## DESCRIPTION

A ground orchid with a thin wiry stem. It grows to about 30 cm tall. It has one hairy sword shaped leaf. This is 10 cm long by 2 cm wide. It is hairy on both surfaces and is often hugging the ground. The flower stalk is 30 cm long. There are 1-2 star shaped flowers. The flowers are purple and 4.5 cm across. They are white near the base and have two white patches.

## HABITAT

It is a temperate plant. It is normally in coastal heath and light forest. They grow up to 800 m altitude.

## PRODUCTION

### Cultivation

Plants are grown from tubers. They can also be grown from seed. The seed are scattered around adult plants. Plants are very sensitive to overwatering. Plants flower more after fires.

## NOTES

There are about 3 Glossodia species.

## REFERENCES


Bodkin, F., 1991, Encyclopedia Botanica. Cornstalk publishing, p 500 (As Glossodia major)

Caton, J.M. & Hardwick, R. J., 2016, Field Guide to Useful Native Plants from Temperate Australia. Harbour Publishing House. p 292 (As Glossodia major)

Clarke, P. A., 2013, The Aboriginal Ethnobotany of the Adelaide Region, South Australia. Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia. (2013), 137(1): 97-126 (As Glossodia major)

Collier, P., 1993, Orchids of Tasmania. Plant Identikit. Society for growing Australian Plants. Tasmania. p 79 (As Glossodia major)

Cronin, L., 1989, The Concise Australian Flora. Reed. p 75 (As Glossodia major)

Dashorst, G.R.M., and Jessop, J.P., 1998, Plants of the Adelaide Plains & Hills. Botanic Gardens of Adelaide and State Herbarium. p 204 (As Glossodia major)

Elliot, W.R., & Jones, D.L., 1992, Encyclopedia of Australian Plants suitable for cultivation. Vol 4. Lothian. p 369 (As Glossodia major)

Gilfedder, L et al, 2003, The Nature of the Midlands. Midlands Bushweb. PO Box 156 Longford, Tasmania. p 70 (As Glossodia major)

Grieg, D., 2002, A photographic guide to Wildflowers of South-eastern Australia. New Holland. p 93 (As Glossodia major)

Harris, S., Buchanan, A., Connolly, A., 2001, One Hundred Islands: The Flora of the Outer Furneaux. Tas Govt. p 161 (As Glossodia major)

Holliman, J., (Ed.), 2002, Orchids. Botanica's Pocket. Random House, Australia. p 287 (As Glossodia major)

Jones, D., Wapstra, H., Tonelli, P., and Harris S., 1999, The Orchids of Tasmania. Miegunyah Press, MUP, Victoria, Australia. p 163 (As Glossodia major)

Hunter, J. T. & Sheringham, P., 2006, Vegetation and Floristics of Melville Range Nature Reserve. A Report to the New South Wales Parks and Wildlife Service. p 174 (As Glossodia major)

Lim, T. K., 2015, Edible Medicinal and Non Medicinal Plants. Volume 9, Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Springer p 44 (As Glossodia major)

Low, T., 1992, Bush Tucker. Australia's Wild Food Harvest. Angus & Robertson. p 120 (As Glossodia major)

Minchin, R.F., Tasmanian Wildflowers. A Field Guide. Volume one. Regal Publications, Launceston p 44 (As Glossodia major)

Pearson, S. & A., 1992, Rainforest Plants of Eastern Australia. Kangaroo Press p 116 (As Glossodia major)

Tasmanian Herbarium Vascular Plants list p 74 (As Glossodia major)

Woolmore, E et al, 2002, King Island Flora: A Field Guide. p 96 (As Glossodia major)

**PROVIDED BY** **Food Plants International**

French, B.R. & Maynard, A.R. Food Plants International Database. Food Plants International

**LICENCE** CC BY-NC-SA 3.0

**ONLINE FACT SHEET** https://www.echocommunity.org/en/resources/8a1e8d8b-cfab-4181-9fd3-cd226acd1bfd