PLANT FACT SHEET

Rumex brownii Campdera

GENUS *Rumex* **FAMILY** Polygonaceae

COMMON NAMES Swamp dock, Slender dock

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Leaves, Root - drink

The leaves can be cooked and eaten.
The taproot can be ground, roasted and used as a coffee substitute.

DESCRIPTION

An erect herb. It keeps growing from year to year. It has a distinct flowering stem. It can grow 1 m high. The leaves near the base are sword shaped and taper to the tip. They are 5-15 cm long and 10-25 mm wide. The upper leaves are smaller and have parallel sides and taper to the tip. The flowers are very small. They are crowded in rings around the stem. These contain 5-16 flowers. The fruit have small hooked projections.

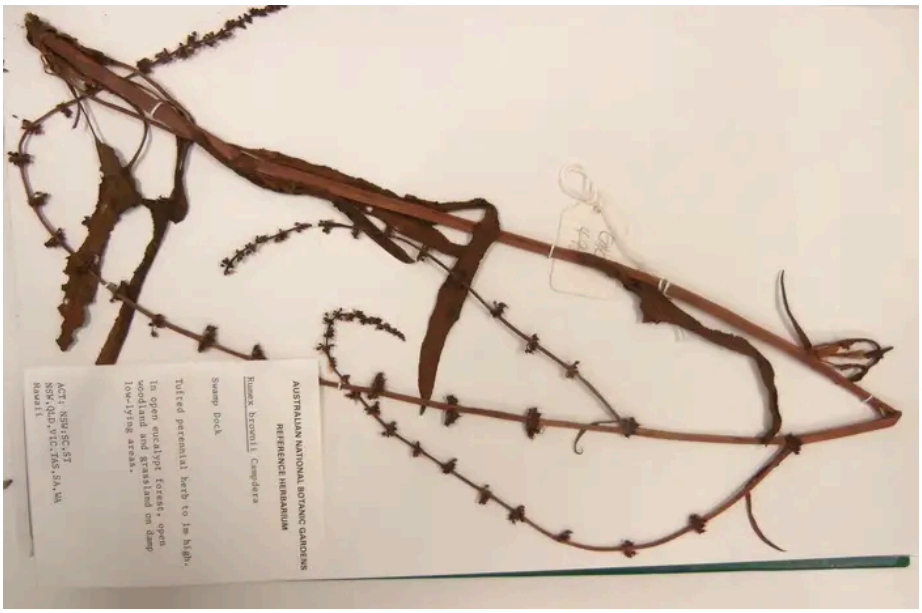
HABITAT

It is a temperate plant. It grows in grassland. Tasmania Herbarium.

NOTES

There are about 200 Rumex species.

PICTURES



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)

REFERENCES

Bodkin, F., 1991, Encyclopedia Botanica. Cornstalk publishing, p 895

Cribb, A.B. & J.W., 1976, Wild Food in Australia, Fontana. p 128

Curtis, W.M., 1993, The Student's Flora of Tasmania. Part 3 St David's Park Publishing, Tasmania, p 585

Flora of Australia Volume 49, Oceanic Islands 1, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra. (1994) p 103

Harris, S., Buchanan, A., Connolly, A., 2001, One Hundred Islands: The Flora of the Outer Furneaux. Tas Govt. p 217

Henty, E.E., in Womersley, J.S., (ed), 1978, Handbooks of the Flora of Papua New Guinea. Melbourne University Press,Victoria. Vol 1, p 246

Henty, E.E., 1980, Harmful Plants in Papua New Guinea. Botany Bulletin No 12. Division Botany, Lae, Papua New Guinea. p 120

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 178

Hussey, B.M.J., Keighery, G.J., Cousens, R.D., Dodd, J., Lloyd, S.G., 1997, Western Weeds. A guide to the weeds of Western Australia. Plant Protection Society of Western Australia. p 200

Hyde-Wyatt, B.H. & Morris D.I., 1975, Tasmanian Weed Handbook. Dept of Ag Tasmania. p 24, 58

Lamp, C & Collet F., 1989, Field Guide to Weeds in Australia. Inkata Press. p 246

Lazarides, M. & Hince, B., 1993, Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia, CSIRO. p 208

Low, T., 1991, Wild Herbs of Australia and New Zealand. Angus & Robertson. p 39 (Drawing)

Low, T., 1992, Bush Tucker. Australia's Wild Food Harvest. Angus & Robertson. p 153

Monogr. Rumex 64. 1819

Morley, B.D., & Toelken, H.R., (Eds), 1983, Flowering Plants in Australia. Rigby. p 85

Paczkowska, G . & Chapman, A.R., 2000, The Western Australian Flora. A Descriptive Calatogue. Western Australian Herbarium. p 461

Paget, A., 2010, Indigenous Plants of Greater Taree. Greater Taree City Council's Strategic Planning Department. p 78

Plants for a Future database, The Field, Penpol, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, PL22 0NG, UK. http://www.scs.leeds.ac.uk/pfaf/

Takeuchi, Wayne, 2009, Vascular Plants of the Strickland Basin, Papua New Guinea: Taxonomic and Vegetation Survey. Conservation International. p 143

Tasmanian Herbarium Vascular Plants list p 45

Woolmore, E et al, 2002, King Island Flora: A Field Guide. p 66

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/af81f8b2-d0f0-4202-bd1a-1209cac68c75