

# WILDFLOWER

BUNURU

## EIGHT-COURSE TASTING MENU

\*RAW ABROLHOS ISLAND SCALLOP  
golden kelp, beach mustard, caviar

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### SHEEP'S CURD

native thyme, papaya, summer melons

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### PEMBERTON MARRON

sandalwood nut, blood lime, native ponzu

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### LINE-CAUGHT FISH

young coconut, bush basil, desert lime

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### DRY AGED WAGIN DUCK

rhubarb, endive, redback ginger

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### FROZEN WILDFLOWERS

lemon verbena, kakadu plum, apple

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### MACADAMIA CUSTARD

mango, lemon aspen, geraldton wax

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### ARTISANAL CHEESE

selection of artisanal Australian cheese



## DJERAN (April-May)

the season of Djeran brings with it cooler nights, light breezes and the presence of dew on the plants in the early mornings. Traditionally this was the time of year to nourish and prepare the body for the cold of Makuru. Fish is an important food source, along with seeds and bulbs. Banksia flowers are out in bloom giving a food source for the birds and insects that rely on them.

## MAKURU (June-July)

makuru is the time of the year that brings the first heavy rains, and sees the scarlett banksia bloom. Fire is very important during this season, a useful resource for food preparation and production, tool and artifact production, hunting and driving game, and for warmth and signaling. Fattier red-meat animals such as the YONGA (kangaroo) and the WEITJ (emu) are hunted at this time of year.

## DJILBA (August-September)

during this season the wattles come into full bloom, along with lemon myrtle, and this signals the start of the mass blooming in the south-west. Large birds nest to hatch their eggs and popular foods include YONGAS (kangaroos) and the WEITJ (emu).

## KAMBARANG (October-November)

this season marks the end of rain, fewer cold fronts and warmer temperatures. the landscape is carpeted with a rainbow of wildflowers, including the vibrant flowering of the kangaroo paw. kambarang is the season of plenty with an abundance of food available, including fruit, yams and GILGIE (freshwater crayfish).

## BIRAK (December-January)

birak marks the hot and dry season, when the warm days are cooled by the afternoon sea breeze. An abundance of food sources still remain including mammals, birds reptiles, and kangaroo. The start of the season sees the vibrant flowering of the West Australian Christmas Tree.

## BUNURU (February-March)

bunuru marks the hottest part of the year, when there is little to no rain. Jarrah and Marri trees are in full bloom, along with Zamia pod. Fish, crab and mussels are the main portion of the diet in this season, with tailer and mullet trapped in the shallow waters and easily caught, as well as marron and gilgies collected from the wetlands. Wattle, banksia blossom and various roots are popular food sources at this time.