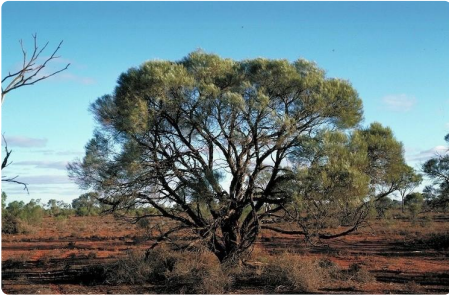


# WATTLE

## *Acacias of Australia*

### *Acacia burkittii* F.Muell. ex Benth.



Source: Australian Plant Image Index (dig.36830).  
ANBG © M. Fagg, 1986



Source: WorldWideWattle ver. 2.  
Published at: [www.worldwidewattle.com](http://www.worldwidewattle.com)  
J. & M. Simmons



Source: Australian Plant Image Index (dig.17657).  
ANBG © M. Fagg, 2010



Source: Australian Plant Image Index (dig.38396).  
ANBG © M. Fagg, 2015



Source: Australian Plant Image Index (dig.38450).  
ANBG © M. Fagg, 2015



Source: Australian Plant Image Index (dig.38449).  
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Source: Australian Plant Image Index (a.9926).  
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Source: Australian Plant Image Index (a.9912).  
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Source: Australian Plant Image Index (a.9925).  
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Source: WorldWideWattle ver. 2.  
Published at: [www.worldwidewattle.com](http://www.worldwidewattle.com)  
B.R. Maslin



Source: Australian Plant Image Index (dig.38397).  
ANBG © M. Fagg, 2015



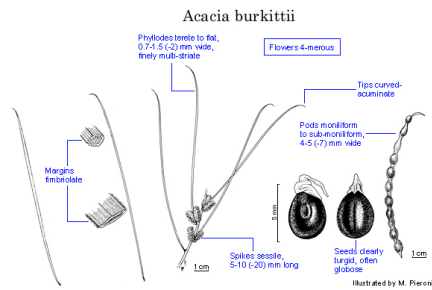
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ANBG © M. Fagg, 2015



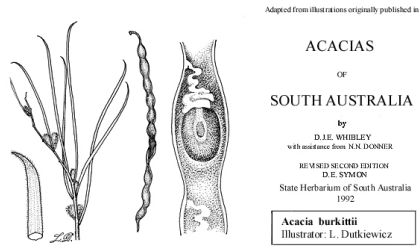
Source: Australian Plant Image Index (dig.38399).  
ANBG © M. Fagg, 2015



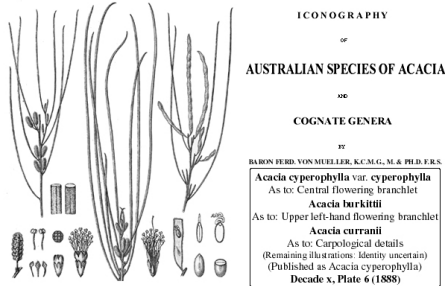
Source: WorldWideWattle ver. 2.  
Published at: [www.worldwidewattle.com](http://www.worldwidewattle.com)  
B.R. Maslin



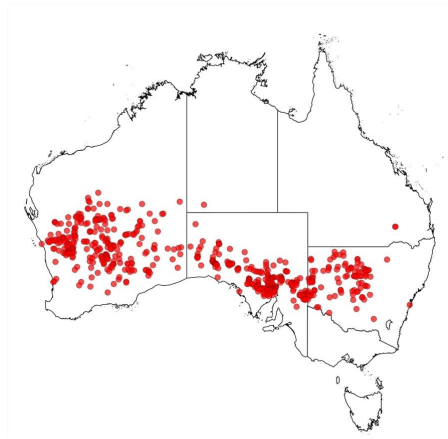
Source: WorldWideWattle ver. 2.  
Published at: [www.worldwidewattle.com](http://www.worldwidewattle.com)



Source: WorldWideWattle ver. 2.  
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Source: WorldWideWattle ver. 2.  
Published at: [www.worldwidewattle.com](http://www.worldwidewattle.com)



Acacia burkittii occurrence map.  
Occurrence map generated via Atlas of Living Australia (<https://www.ala.org.au>).

## Common Name

Burkitt's Wattle, Gunderbluey, Pin Bush, Sandhill Wattle, Fine Leaf Jam

## Family

Fabaceae

## Distribution

Occurs in the southern arid zone from near Yalgoo, W.A., E through inland S.A. to the western plains of N.S.W. In W.A. its southern boundary abuts the northern boundary of *Acacia* sp. Narrow phyllode (*B.R.Maslin 7831*) (= a narrow phyllode variant of *A. acuminata*).

## Description

Shrub or tree 1.5–5 (–8) high, multi-stemmed or sometimes single-stemmed. Bark fissured and dark brown on main trunks, otherwise smooth. Phyllodes ascending to erect, straight to shallowly incurved, linear-filiform, terete to subterete, quadrangular or flat, (5–) 6–13 (–20) cm long, 0.7–1.5 mm wide, to 2 mm when flat, acuminate by a delicately curved, non-pungent point, normally ciliolate (mainly on upper c. ½, hairs sometimes confined to just near the tips), finely multistriate. Inflorescences simple; spikes obovoid to cylindrical, 0.5–1 (–2) cm long, normally sessile, golden. Pods normally moniliform to submor Top 4–8 cm long, 4–5 (–6) mm wide, firmly chartaceous to thinly coriaceous-crustaceous, glabrous. Seeds

globose or ovate or oblong-elliptic, 3.5–5 (–6) mm long, 3–4.5 mm wide, clearly turgid (3–4.5 mm thick); aril white.

## Habitat

Commonly found on plains in red clay-loam or sandy loam (pH 5.5–8) over limestone or a hardpan, in mixed *Acacia* shrubland with Mulga (*A. aneura* and its relatives) and/or Bowgada (*A. ramulosa*). It has also been recorded from coarse sand associated with granite outcrops, low rocky hills, and (especially in the eastern part of its range in W.A.) in open low *Eucalyptus* woodland.

## Specimens

W.A.: near cemetery, Menzies, *M.Hancock 314* (NSW, PERTH); 20 km S of Paynes Find on Great Northern Hwy, *B.R.Maslin 5587* (NSW, PERTH). S.A.: c. 102 km N of Cook, 28 km N of Abandant Well, *N.N.Donner 7241* (AD, NSW); 21 miles [33.8 km] S of Port Augusta, towards Whyalla, *M.D.Tindale 426* (AD, CANB, K, L, NSW, US). N.S.W.: Lake Cargellico, Oct. 1906, *J.L.Boorman* (B, BRI, CANB, CHR, LE, MEL, MO, NY, P, PERTH, PRE, TL, US); Dareton, 19 Dec. 1958, *C.Sparke* (NSW).

## Notes

Notes on distribution, ecology, cultivation and the impacts of sheep and rabbit grazing are provided by D.J.E.Whibley & D.E.Symon, *Acacias S. Australia* 2nd edn, 274 (1992).

Flat phyllode forms of *A. burkittii* in W.A. occur mainly along the southern and western edge of the species' geographic range; in some areas, e.g. around Paynes Find, terete and flat phyllode forms co-occur. These flat phyllode forms can be difficult to distinguish from *Acacia* sp. Narrow phyllode (*B.R.Maslin 7831*) in the absence of pods, see B.R.Maslin *et al.*, *loc. cit.*, for discussion. Specimens with the largest seeds (to 6 mm long and 4.5 mm wide) occur around Paynes Find; specimens with the longest spikes (up to 20 mm) are normally found on some plants with flat phyllodes in the Mt Magnet–Meekatharra area, W.A.

Treated as a subspecies of *A. acuminata* by P.Kodela & M.D.Tindale, *Telopea* 7(4): 415 (1998) and by NSW, *Fl. Australia* 11B: 345–347 (2001). However, this taxon exhibits complex patterns of both morphological and genetic variation and until these are better understood it is considered here appropriate to adopt a conservative approach by regarding them as separate species. For further details see B.R.Maslin *et al.*, *The Acacia acuminata (Jam) group: an analysis of variation to aid Sandalwood (Santalum spicatum) plantation research* (1999, unpublished report). *Acacia burkittii* is most reliably distinguished from *A. acuminata* (which scarcely extends to the arid zone) by a combination of its narrow, often non-flat phyllodes, clearly turgid seeds and short flowering spikes.

## FOA Reference

Data derived from *Flora of Australia* Volumes 11A (2001), 11B (2001) and 12 (1998), products of ABRS, ©Commonwealth of Australia

## Author

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Revised by B.R.Maslin

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This identification key and fact sheets are available as a mobile application:



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URL: <https://apps.lucidcentral.org/wattle/>  
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