

WATTLE

Acacias of Australia

Acacia calamifolia Sweet ex Lindl.



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

Common Name

Willow, Reed-leaf Wattle and more, *vide* G.M.Cunningham *et al.*, *Pl. W New South Wales* 355 (1981)

Family

Fabaceae

Distribution

Occurs in S.A. in the Flinders Ranges from Mt Hack S to nr the Tothill Ranges in the Northern Lofty, the Olary Ranges to Broken Hill, and central N.S.W. A specimen from Naryilco, far south-western Qld, is presumably from a cultivated plant (e.g. *G.Gardiner s.n.*, AD96650304).

Description

Shrub 2–4 m high. Branchlets glabrous. New shoots glabrous. Phyllodes narrowly linear, terete to subterete, (2–) 2.5–9.5 (–10.5) cm long, 1–1.5 mm wide, shortly acuminate with delicate, curved point, green to grey-green, glabrous, sometimes scurfy, 4-nerved in all; nerves not prominent and often ± impressed. Inflorescences 2–8 (–14)-headed racemes; raceme axes 10–25 (–30) mm long, often growing out with some or all peduncles single within phyllode axils; peduncles (3–) 4–10 (–15) mm long, glabrous; heads globular to obovoid, (28–) 30–44 (–46)-flowered, pale yellow to golden. Flowers 5-merous; sepals united. Pods moniliform to sub-moniliform, normally to c. 15 cm long, 3–6 mm wide, ± woody to crustaceous, wrinkled, glabrous. Seeds longitudinal, oblong-elliptic, 6–9 mm long, dull to slightly shiny, dark brown to black; funicle 1/2 encircling seed, dark reddish; aril clavate.

Habitat

Grows in a variety of soil types, mainly in woodland and open scrub.

Specimens

S.A.: Woolshed Flat, Pichi Richi Pass, *R.Schodde* 961 (AD, CANB, K, G, P); Morgan to Eudunda Rd., 2.8 km SW of Sutherlands, *F.E.Davies* 1391 (AD, CBG, MEL). N.S.W.: 36.8 km SSW of Rankin Springs towards Griffith, *R.Coveny* 2558 (PERTH).

Notes

The Macquarie R., [*C.*] *Fraser* specimen cited by G.Bentham, *Fl. Austral.* 2: 339 (1864) is *A. subulata*.

Acacia calamifolia is a member of the '*A. microbotrya* group' and is closely related to *A. nematophylla* and *A. subulata* and *A. euthycarpa* (see those species for distinguishing features). G.J.Leach & T.Wiffen, *Bot. J. Linn. Soc.* 76: 53–69 (1978), showed *A. × grayana* to be a hybrid species, they considered the parents to be *A. brachybotrya* and *A. calamifolia* but the latter is now known to be *A. euthycarpa*. *Acacia calamifolia* occasionally hybridizes with *A. spilleriana*.

The concept of *A. calamifolia* by B.R.Maslin, *Fl. Australia* 11A: 268–269 (2001), now excludes *A. euthycarpa* which is treated as a distinct species, in accordance with the classification of B.R.Maslin & M.C.O'Leary, in B.R.Maslin (coordinator), *WATTLE Acacias of Australia* CD-ROM (2001).

FOA Reference

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

Author

B.R.Maslin

Revised by B.R.Maslin & M.O'Leary

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



Australian Government
Department of the Environment and Energy



Department of
Biodiversity, Conservation
and Attractions
Western Australian Herbarium



Australian
Biological
Resources
Study



URL: <https://keys.lucidcentral.org/keys/v3/wattle>
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