

WATTLE

Acacias of Australia

Acacia celastrifolia Benth.



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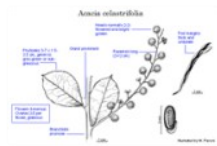
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Acacia celastrifolia occurrence map.
Occurrence map generated via Atlas of Living
Australia (<https://www.ala.org.au>).

Common Name

Glowing Wattle, Celastrus-leaved Acacia

Family

Fabaceae

Distribution

Occurs from N of New Norcia to York, S to Wagin and S of Dinninup, south-western W.A.

Description

Glabrous shrub 1–3 m high. **Branchlets** finely ribbed, **pruinose**. Phyllodes **obovate** to **oblanceolate** or **elliptic**, 3–7 cm long, 1.5–3.5 cm wide, l:w = 1.5–3.5, slightly **undulate**, **obtuse-mucronate** or **acute**, with **indurate mucro**, **coriaceous**, green to grey-green or subglaucous; **midrib** and marginal nerves prominent and yellow; **lateral** nerves few and obscure; **gland** prominent, (0.2–) 0.5–2 cm above **pulvinus**. Inflorescences 10–20-headed racemes; **raceme axes** normally 3–12 cm long; peduncles 3–10 mm long, somewhat stout; heads **globular**, normally 2–3-flowered, usually bright light golden. Flowers **4-merous**, large; sepals united into a **truncate** to sinuously lobed **calyx**; ovaries 3–5 per flower, **sessile**, **glabrous**. Pods **erect**, **linear**, \pm **straight** to shallowly **curved**, to 12 cm long, 3–4 mm wide, **crustaceous** to subwoody; margins thickened, **undulate**. Seeds **longitudinal**, **oblong**, narrowly 4–5 mm long, somewhat glossy, normally brown; **aril** terminal.

Habitat

Grows on laterite hills, in *Eucalyptus* (commonly *E. accedens*) woodland.

Specimens

W.A.: W boundary of proposed North Dinninup Reserve, *E.M.Bennett 2063* (PERTH); 10 km N of New Norcia, *H.Demarz 9630* (PERTH); Swan R., *J.Drummond 281* (BM, G-DC, K, LE, MEL, OXF, P, W); 6.4 km W of York on the road to Perth, *B.R.Maslin 485* (NSW, PERTH); 2 km N of Wagin on Great Southern Hwy, *B.R.Maslin 5043* (PERTH).

Notes

A member of the '*A. myrtifolia* group' which in the past was commonly treated as a variety of, or conspecific with, *A. myrtifolia*. Besides having a more southerly, coastal distribution, *A. myrtifolia* has non-pruinose branchlets, different phyllode proportions and a single ovary per flower. The multiple gynoecia of *A. celastrifolia* are especially distinctive; this condition is rare in Australian acacias. Also closely related to *A. clydonophora*.

Very attractive when in flower. The racemes are prolific at the ends of the branchlets and support numerous, fragrant, few-flowered heads of a bright light golden or sometimes sulphur colour.

FOA Reference

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

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Minor edits by B.R.Maslin & J.Rogers

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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