

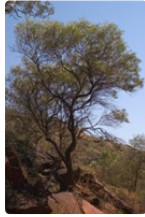
# WATTLE

## *Acacias of Australia*

### *Acacia citrinoviridis* Tindale & Maslin



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

### Common Name

River Jam, Milhan, Wantan

### Family

Fabaceae

### Distribution

Occurs in north-western W.A. from near the Gascoyne R. N to the Fortescue R. in the Pilbara.

### Description

Graceful tree 5–15 m high, crowns silvery green, greyish green or blue-grey. Bark fissured on stem and branches, grey. Branchlets with pale longitudinal ridges, red-brown, shiny. Young shoots densely clothed with iridescent citron-green hairs (which age silvery white). Phyllodes narrowly elliptic, falcate, acute to acuminate, (5–) 6–12 (–17) cm long, (4–) 7–13 (–20) mm wide, coriaceous, densely sericeous aging glabrous; finely multistriate (7–10 nerves per mm), the central nerve (and a nerve either side of it) subprominent; marginal nerve discrete, narrow, yellowish and not resinous; gland obscure, normally basal. Inflorescences simple; spikes 0.8–3.2 cm long, dense, bright yellow; peduncles 1–7 mm long, densely silvery appressed hairy (hairs rarely patent or pale yellow); receptacle normally with dense, pale yellow to golden (occasionally silvery white), spreading hairs, indumentum sparser (rarely absent) in fruit. Flowers 5-merous; calyx c. 0.9 mm long, dissected ± to base, with lobes linear-spathulate, villous; corolla c. 1.2 mm long, dissected to c. 1/2, densely villous; ovary densely villous. Pods narrowly oblong, straight, 2–12 cm long, 10–15 mm wide, thinly coriaceous-crustaceous, velvety or sericeous with citron-green or silvery white hairs (especially when young). Seeds longitudinal, broadly elliptic to circular (almost globose), dorsiventrally flattened, 5–6.5 mm diam., black or dark brown; pleurogram surrounded by pale halo; areole elliptic, ± closed, cream-coloured to dark green; funicle filiform, cream-coloured.

### Phenology

Flowers Feb.–Aug., main flush Apr.–May.

### Habitat

Normally found on the banks and floodplains of major river systems and some minor creeks.

### Specimens

W.A.: Mount Augustus Stn, *J.S.Beard* 6089 (NSW); Bedaburra Pool, Mount Gould Stn, *R.J.Cranfield* 5422 (NSW, PERTH); Tom Price, *F.Lullfitz* L6167 (CANB, K, NSW, PERTH); Nanutarra Bridge, Ashburton R. Crossing, NW Coastal Hwy, *B.R.Maslin* 2764 (AD, BRI, NSW, PERTH, US).

### Notes

A moderately fast growing species with a long life span (over 40 years), good coppicing ability and a propensity to root sucker. It has horticultural potential for arid and semi-arid areas but is likely to need supplementary watering for successful establishment. Traditional aborigines of the Pilbara ate the seed (uncooked) and gum of *A. citrinoviridis*, and witchetty grubs found in the roots; the wood was used to fashion various weapons.

Related to *A. subcontorta* and *A. distans* (see these species for discussion). It superficially resembles *A. hamersleyensis* which is distinguished by its straighter, more coriaceous, less hairy phyllodes, broader pods with spreading hairs, and receptacles which are not densely golden hairy. Rare putative hybrids between *A. ancistrocarpa* and *A. citrinoviridis* occur between Munjina and Roy Hill Stn in the valley of the Fortescue R. (see *A. ancistrocarpa* × *citrinoviridis*), and possibly between *A. citrinoviridis* and *A. tumida* var. *pilbarensis* near Cane River Stn, c. 80 km SW of Onslow (see *A. citrinoviridis* × *tumida* var. *pilbarensis*).

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



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