

WATTLE

Acacias of Australia

Acacia concurrens Pedley



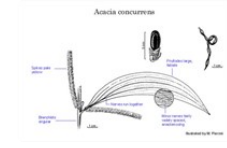
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See illustration.



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

Common Name

Curracabah

Family

Fabaceae

Distribution

Common in coastal areas from the Mooloolah R., Qld, to Hastings R., N.S.W., between 27°S and 29°S and E of 152°E.

Description

Shrub or tree to 10 m high, single-stemmed, ±glaucous, glabrous. Bark longitudinally fissured, fibrous, grey-black. Branchlets angular, stout, brown, scurfy. Phyllodes obliquely very narrowly elliptic to narrowly elliptic, flat, with upper margin curved and lower straight, 8–16 (–18) cm long, (9–) 12–35 (–60) mm wide, coriaceous, ±scurfy when young, with (2–) 3–4 (–5) longitudinal veins more prominent (lower 2 confluent with each other near base); minor nerves 3 or 4 per mm, strongly anastomosing; gland 1, basal, to 2 mm above pulvinus. Spikes 3.5–11 cm long, pale yellow. Flowers 5-merous; calyx 0.6–1 mm long, dissected by 1/6–1/5, with a few hairs near base; corolla 1.8–2 mm long, dissected to 1/2, glabrous; ovary pubescent. Pods linear, slightly moniliform, semicircular, 5–10 cm long. Seeds longitudinal, elliptic, 3.5–4.5 mm long, brownish black; pleurogram without halo; areole open, oblong.

Phenology

Flowers July–Sept. in Qld, late Mar.–early Sept. in N.S.W.

Habitat

Grows in eucalypt forest and woodland, also as regrowth in heath, on hillsides or plateaux in sandy soils or sandy loam, often over shale.

Specimens

Qld: 1.5 km NW of Caloundra, *J.H.Ross 3140* (BRI, CANB, HO, NSW, PERTH); Narangba, *M.D.Tindale 653* (AD, CANB, E, K, MEL, PERTH); 4.8 km W of Aratula, *M.D.Tindale 666* & *D.Boylard* (BRI, CANB, K, NSW, US). N.S.W.: Tabulam, *S.Clark, J.Pickard* & *R.G.Coveny 1816* (AD, CANB, CHR, G, NSW, P, TNS, UC, Z); 3.2 km W of Legume, *K.Thurtell* & *R.G.Coveny 3886* (A, AD, BRI, CANB, K, L, MEL, MO, NSW, US).

Notes

Acacia concurrens together with *A. crassa*, *A. leiocalyx*, *A. longispicata* and *A. tingoorensis* (syn. *A. longispicata* subsp. *velutina*) constitute a group of closely interrelated and taxonomically 'difficult' species belonging to the often confused and poorly defined '*A. cunninghamii* group', see L.Pedley, *Contrib. Queensland Herb.* 15: 9 (1974) and *Austrobaileya* 1: 179 (1978). More recently a reappraisal of *A. leiocalyx* by L.Pedley, *Austrobaileya* 5: 313–320 (1999), resulted in the addition of two more endemic Qld species to the group, namely, *A. faucium* and *A. fodinalis*. *Acacia rubricaulis* and especially *A. burdekensis* are not far removed from this group. Other species with spicate inflorescences and large phyllodes with anastomosing secondary nerves (and the major longitudinal nerves either running together or confluent with the lower margin near the base) have at various times been referred to this group, including *A. crenata* and *A. tropica*.

FOA Reference

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

Author

Edited by B.R.Maslin

Dr M.D.Tindale and Dr P.G.Kodala with the assistance of M.Bedward, S.J.Davies, C.Herscovitch, D.A.Keith and/or D.A.Morrison

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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