

WATTLE

Acacias of Australia

Acacia fecunda Maslin



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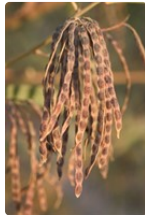
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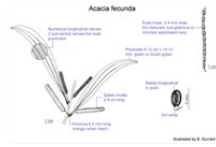
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See illustration.



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

Common Name

Mosquito Creek Wattle

Family

Fabaceae

Distribution

Restricted to the Pilbara region in north-western W.A. where known from a few disjunct populations E of Nullagine.

Description

Shrub 1.5–3 m high, **obconic** with spreading, \pm open crowns. Bark smooth, orange or grey. **Branchlets** slender, **terete** except angled at extremities, minutely and densely white-hairy. Phyllodes wide-spreading to **ascending**, narrowly **elliptic** to **oblongate**, **straight** and **dimidiate** to shallowly or moderately **falcate**, 8–12 cm long, 10–15 mm wide, narrowed at base, green or bluish green; finely multistriate with 2 **sub-central** nerves more evident than the rest and sometimes **confluent** with one another near base; minor nerves closely parallel, sometimes **anastomosing**; **pulvinus** distinct, 4–5 mm long, orange (fresh). Inflorescences **simple**, 2 per **axil**; peduncles 7–12 mm long, **sub-stout**, **glabrous** or minutely hairy; spikes 2–4 (–4.5) cm long, 5–6 mm diam., **dense**, light golden. Flowers 5-**merous**; **calyx** 1/2 to 3/5 length of **corolla**, very shortly divided; petals 1.5 mm long. Pods prolific, **linear**, **rounded** over and slightly constricted between seeds, 7–9 cm long, 3–4 mm wide, firmly **chartaceous** to very thinly **crustaceous**, brown, \pm **glabrous** to minutely **appressed-hairy**. Seeds **longitudinal**, **oblong** to **oblong-elliptic**, 3.5–4 mm long, dark brown; **aril** white.

Phenology

Flowers Apr.–June.

Habitat

Grows in areas under-laid by sedimentary rocks and appears to favour water-gaining sites.

Specimens

W.A.: E of Nullagine [precise localities withheld for conservation reasons], *J.S.Beard* 4605 (PERTH); *B.R.Maslin* 8510 (AD, CANB, DNA, K, MEL, NSW, NY, PERTH); *B.R.Maslin* 8884 (PERTH); *S.van Leeuwen* 5224 (NSW, PERTH).

Notes

Plants flower from an early age; they regenerate from seed following fire or other disturbance and may form dense roadside populations.

Most closely related to the more northerly and widespread species *A. gonoclada* which differs in having stouter, acutely angled branchlets, often shallowly incurved (never recurved) phyllodes and generally shorter peduncles, spikes and pods. Superficially similar to *A. elachantha* which has densely silver- or yellow-hairy new shoots, 3 prominent phyllode nerves with widely spaced anastomosing minor nerves and seeds with yellow arils, and *A. hamersleyensis* which has subglaucescent to glaucescent phyllodes, often larger spikes and broader, hairy pods with oblique seeds.

FOA Reference

Flora of Australia Project

Author

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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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