WATTLE
Acacias of Australia

Acacia fulva Tindale

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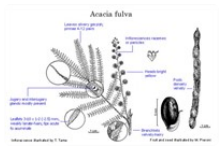

Source: WorldWideWattle ver. 2.
Published at: www.worldwidewattle.com
See illustration.

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

Common Name

Velvet Wattle, Soft Wattle

Family

Fabaceae

Distribution

Occurs in eastern N.S.W. at Gloucester Buckets, Apple Tree Flat (Hunter Valley), Hayes Ck (near Bulga), Mt Wareng and Mt Yengo (near Howes Valley).

Description

Shrub or tree 1.5–10 (–15) m high. Bark smooth and greyish green on young trees, later rough and corrugated. Branchlets with the surface and inconspicuous ridges bearing velvety, silvery grey or chestnut hairs 0.8–1 mm long. Young foliage-tips chestnut-coloured, velvety. Leaves silvery greyish; petiole above pulvinus inconspicuous or to 0.6 cm long, terete, with an orbicular gland near basal pinnae; rachis 2–8 cm long, mostly bearing 1–3 minute interjugary glands between pairs of pinnae as well as ±jugary glands often present at some pairs of pinnae; pinnae 4–12 pairs, 3–7.5 cm long; pinnules 11–28 (–35) pairs, narrowly lanceolate to ovate or narrowly lanceolate-oblong, 3–10 mm long, 1–2 (–2.5) mm wide, lanate with long weak silvery hairs on lower surface and margins, sparsely lanate on upper surface, sharply acute to acuminate. Inflorescences in axillary racemes, or terminal or axillary false-panicles; peduncles 2–13 mm long, densely hairy. Heads 20–48-flowered, bright yellow. Pods straight to slightly curved, 2–12 cm long, 4–6.5 mm wide, thickly coriaceous, dark brown, velvety with soft chestnut-coloured and silvery hairs 1–1.2 mm long.

Phenology

Flowers Nov.–June.

Habitat

Grows on basalt, shale and sandstone, often with *Eucalyptus moluccana* and *E. tereticornis* in dry sclerophyll forest, on ridges and slopes and in gullies.

Specimens

N.S.W.: Gloucester Buckets, *R.G.Coveny 4609* (AD, B, BRI, CANB, K, L, MO, NSW, PERTH, RSA, TNS, UC, US, W) and *G.D'Aubert 613 & P.D.Hind* (NSW); Mt Wareng, *E.F.Constable 4785* (BRI, L, NSW, NY, UC, US); NE slope of Mt Yengo, *A.N.Rodd & B.G.Briggs* (CANB, NSW77534); 1 mile [1.6 km] SSE of Howes Valley, 14 Nov. 1965, *M.D.Tindale s.n.* (MO, NSW, PERTH).

Notes

Maiden and Blakely included this species in their description of the very closely allied *Acacia mollifolia*, citing NSW8140 and NSW8141 from Gloucester and Gloucester Buckets, respectively. *Acacia mollifolia* has been recorded from the Central Western Slopes and one locality in the Central Tablelands, N.S.W.

In *A. mollifolia* the pinnules are more cultrate or linear with a rounded or truncate instead of very acute apex, the branchlets are shortly tomentose and the pods often more constricted between the seeds. Interjugary glands occur on the rachises between the pairs of pinnae in *A. fulva* but are absent in *A. mollifolia*. Both species are characterised by very similar bracteoles, but the flowers are different. The petals and the lobes of the calyx in *A. fulva* have a number of long, fine, weak, white hairs on

their outer surfaces. The ovary in *A. mollifolia* is mid-brown and glabrous instead of dark brown with a tuft of long, white hairs as in *A. fulva*.

FOA Reference

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

Author

Minor edits by J.Reid & J.Rogers

M.D.Tindale, P.G.Kodela
