

WATTLE

Acacias of Australia

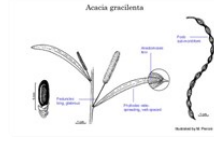
Acacia gracilentia Tindale & Kodala



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

Family

Fabaceae

Distribution

Occurs in the N.T. in Arnhem Land, Kakadu Natl Park, and Katherine Gorge Natl Park.

Description

Normally spindly **shrub** to 3 m high, **resinous** and **viscid**. Bark greyish or light brown. **Branchlets terete**, pale to bright green, **glabrous** or occasionally sparsely **±appressed puberulous**. Phyllodes single, occasionally a few paired, **±linear** to very narrowly **elliptic**, sometimes widest c. 1/3 from apex, **mucronate** by a short and often delicate point, flat, **straight** to shallowly **recurved**, widely spreading, (2-) 4-6 (-10.2) cm long, (1-) 2-5 (-6.5) mm wide, **chartaceous**, bright green, **glabrous** or ciliolate, with prominent midnerve, usually with 2 subprominent nerves, with 2-7 nerves per mm, sparsely **anastomosing**; glands basal and apical, inconspicuous. Peduncles 13-30 mm long, **glabrous** or occasionally sparsely **appressed puberulous**. Spikes single, 2-5.5 cm long, 3.5-6.5 mm wide, slightly **interrupted** at first, golden. Flowers 5-merous; **calyx** 0.2-0.4 mm long, almost free, with lobe apices **obtuse** or **±spathulate**; **corolla** 0.9-1.5 mm long, dissected by 1/3-1/2, **glabrous**. Pods **±moniliform**, **curved**, openly **coiled** following **dehiscence**, 2-12 cm long, 2.5-4 mm wide, with **longitudinal** nerves and minor nerves **anastomosing**, **glabrous**. Seeds **longitudinal**, **areole** closed, **depressed**; **funicle** folded c. 5 times.

Phenology

Flowers and fruits Apr., May & Aug.

Habitat

Grows in sandy soils on plateaux and in gorges; often on slopes near rivers and creeks.

Specimens

N.T.: upper Birdie Ck area, Kakadu Natl Park, *A.V.Slee & L.A.Craven 2512* (CANB, DNA?, NSW); Second Spring, Seventeen Mile Valley, Katherine [Gorge] Natl Park, *M.D.Tindale 6038 & C.Dunlop* (CANB, K, NSW, UNSW).

Notes

The pods of *A. gracilentia* are linear and constricted as in *A. linarioides* which also occurs in Arnhem Land, Kakadu Natl Park and the Pine Creek region. However, the latter species has more crowded, normally smaller and erect phyllodes, shorter peduncles and free, claw-like sepals.

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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