

WATTLE

Acacias of Australia

Acacia implexa Benth.



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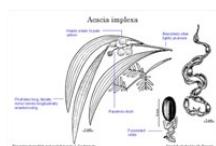
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Acacia implexa occurrence map.
Occurrence map generated via Atlas of Living Australia (<https://www.ala.org.au>).

Common Name

Lightwood, Hickory Wattle, Screw-pod Wattle, Bastard Myall, Lignum Vitae, Fish Wattle, Broad-leaf Wattle, Weetjellan (D'harawal)

Family

Fabaceae

Distribution

Widespread and sometimes common, occurring in Qld on the Atherton Tableland and then from Shoalwater Bay S along the coast and tablelands through eastern N.S.W. and Vic. to Port Phillip Bay, and also on King Is., Tas.

Description

Tree 3–15 m high, often gregarious due to suckering; **bipinnate** leaves may persist on young plants. Bark rough, greyish. **Branchlets terete**, not prominently ribbed, commonly lightly **pruinose**, **glabrous**. Phyllodes narrowly **elliptic**, **falcate**, 7–20 (~35) cm long, 6–25 mm wide, much-narrowed at base, **acute** to **acuminate**, sometimes **±obtuse**, thinly **coriaceous**, green, **glabrous**, with 3–7 main nerves and numerous longitudinally **anastomosing** minor nerves in between. Inflorescences 4–8-headed racemes; **raceme axes** 10–45 (~60) mm long, **glabrous**; peduncles 6–15 mm long; heads **globular**, 5–6 mm diam., 30–52-flowered, pale yellow to ±white. Flowers **5-merous**; sepals 3/4-united. Pods **linear**, **coiled** and twisted, to 25 cm long, 4–7 mm wide, ±**woody** or thick-**coriaceous**, **glabrous**. Seeds **longitudinal**, **oblong-oval**, 4–5 mm long, subglossy, dark brown; **funicle/aril fleshy**, white, folded beneath the seed.

Habitat

Grows in a variety of situations but often in shallow soil on hills in open forest.

Specimens

Qld: Binna Burra, Lamington Natl Park, *R.Cumming* 3154 (PERTH). N.S.W.: Dungay Ck road, *I.B.Armitage* 1537 (NSW, PERTH). A.C.T.: c. 2 km N of Mt Majura, *A.M.Lyne* 106 (PERTH). Vic.: Brigalow State Forest, *A.C.Beaglehole* 77464 (MEL, PERTH). Tas.: King Is., May 1944, *A.D.Hardy* (MEL).

Notes

Acacia implexa var. *brevipes* (A.Cunn.) Domin, which G.Bentham, *Fl. Austral.* 2: 389 (1864), had suggested appeared to be a variety of *A. melanoxylon*, is distinct from both species. According to L.Pedley, *Austrobaileya* 1: 223 (1978), it is conspecific with the Hawaiian *A. heterophylla* Hook. & Arn. (= *A. koa* A.Gray). The type of *A. brevipes* A.Cunn., described from cultivated material, is at Herb. K and this disposition appears to be correct, insofar as comparative material we have seen of *A. koa*.

Often confused with *A. melanoxylon*.

Based on gross morphology of *R.Coveny* 5485 (BRI, CANB, K, NSW, PERTH), *A. implexa* possibly hybridises with *A. trinervata* at Grose Wold, N.S.W.

As reported by G.M.Cunningham *et al.*, *Pl. W New South Wales* 364 (1981), stock deaths have been caused by ingestion of green pods and the wood has been used for turning, furniture making and for fuel. Further information on the biological and ecological features, and the utilisation potential, of this species is given in B.R.Maslin and M.W.McDonald, *AcaciaSearch: Evaluation of Acacia as a woody crop option for southern Australia*, RIRDC Publication No. 03/017, 98–102 (2004).

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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Australian
Biological
Resources
Study



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