

WATTLE

Acacias of Australia

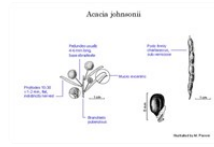
Acacia johnsonii Pedley



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

Common Name

Geereera Wattle, Geereva Wattle

Family

Fabaceae

Distribution

Occurring in south-eastern Qld in the Chinchilla area and at Jericho. Occurs also on the North Western Plains of N.S.W. near Enngonia.

Description

Shrub 1.5–3 m high, branching from base. **Branchlets** not prominently ribbed, **puberulous**, slightly **resinous**. Phyllodes **patent** to **erect**, **linear** to narrowly **linear**, **straight** to shallowly **incurved**, flat, 1–3 cm long, 1–2 mm wide, commonly narrowed at base, excentrically and obliquely **mucronulate** to **rostellate**, green, **glabrous** or subglabrous, obscurely 1–3-nerved; **midrib** sometimes \pm pronounced; **gland** minute, basal, sometimes with another at base of **mucre**. Inflorescences **simple**, single in upper axils; peduncles 4–6 (–9) mm long, **glabrous** to **puberulous**, **ebracteate** at base; heads **globular**, (15–) 20–30-flowered, golden, slightly **resinous**. Flowers 5-**merous**; sepals 2/3–3/4-united, **acute**. Pods to 7 cm long, 3–4 mm wide, firmly **chartaceous**, reddish brown, **glabrous**, subverniceous. Seeds **longitudinal**, **oblong**, 2.5–4 mm long; **aril** **oblique**.

Habitat

Common in sand in shrubby open forest near Chinchilla, Qld, and in N.S.W. uncommon on sandplains in spinifex communities.

Specimens

Qld: Jericho, June 1913, *J.L.Boorman* (NSW); Waaje Tower Rd, Barakula Forest, 11 Aug. 1986, *V.Hando 2* (PERTH). N.S.W.: 'Nulty Springs', Enngonia, *G.M.Cunningham 481* (NSW).

Notes

Acacia johnsonii together with a number of mainly Qld species constitute the suite of closely related species referred to here informally as the '*A. johnsonii* group' (i.e. *A. barakulensis*, *A. burbidgeae*, *A. calantha*, *A. eremophiloides*, *A. gnidium*, *A. hendersonii*, *A. hockingsii*, *A. islana*, *A. ixodes*, *A. lauta*, *A. pilligaensis*, *A. resinicostata* and *A. rubicola*). These species are all resinous to some degree, and have non-racemose inflorescences with the peduncles lacking a basal bract. This group has affinities to *A. brachyclada*, *A. handonis* and *A. dictyophleba* and its allies. *Acacia helmsiana*, which is currently placed in the '*A. wilhelmiana* group', may perhaps be better placed in the '*A. johnsonii* group'.

Acacia johnsonii is particularly closely related to *A. lauta* and *A. rubicola*. It sometimes resembles narrow phyllode forms of *A. wilhelmiana* but the relationship is not particularly close.

Phyllodes of *A. johnsonii* are variable but always rather short, flat and without a broadened lower margin as in *A. burbidgeae*. A specimen (*H.A.Kerswell s.n.*, BRI) with slightly longer than normal peduncles (9 mm) occurs in the vicinity of the Shotover Ra., north of the main occurrence of the species.

FOA Reference

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

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This identification key and fact sheets are available as a mobile application:



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