

# WATTLE

## *Acacias of Australia*

### *Acacia linearifolia* Maiden & Blakely



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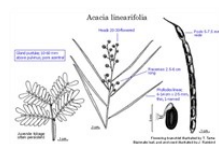
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See illustration.



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

### Common Name

Stringybark Wattle, Narrow-leaved Wattle

### Family

Fabaceae

### Distribution

Occurs principally from Scone–Denman W to Gulgong–Dunedoo, with southern outliers at Binalong, Wagga Wagga and The Rock (c. 300–400 km SSW of Gulgong), N.S.W.

### Description

**Shrub** or **tree** to c. 10 m high; juvenile **bipinnate** foliage may persist on lower branches. **Branchlets** dark reddish, **glabrous**, sometimes **scurfy**. Phyllodes narrowly **linear**, 6–14 cm long, (1–) 2–5 mm wide, apices **recurved-mucronate** to **uncinate**, thin, smooth, green to greyish green, **glabrous**, 1-nerved; **lateral nerves** absent or obscure; glands **pustular**, occasionally 2, with lowermost 1–6 cm above **pulvinus**. Inflorescences **racemose**; **raceme axes** normally 2.5–6 cm long, **glabrous**; heads **globular**, rather densely 20–30-flowered, golden; peduncles 2–4 mm long, **glabrous**. Flowers **5-merous**; sepals united. Pods raised on opposite sides over alternate seeds, normally shallowly constricted between seeds, to c. 12 cm long, 5–7.5 mm wide, firmly **chartaceous** to thinly **coriaceous**, reddish brown, **glabrous**. Seeds **longitudinal**, **oblong** to **elliptic**, 5–6 mm long, shiny, black; **funicle** short; **aril clavate**.

### Habitat

Grows commonly in colluvial sand on lower slopes of sandstone hills.

### Specimens

N.S.W.: Binalong, Oct. 1956, *H.Boyd s.n.* (NSW); 28.4 km c. W from Muswellbrook on the road to Sandy Hollow, *R.Coveny 2412* (BRI, NSW, PERTH); The Rock, 14 Mar. 1929, *B.Dwyer s.n.* (NSW); 59 km from Mudgee towards Cassilis, *M.E.Phillips 312* (CANB, L.n.v. ).

### Notes

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, 114–117 (2004).

The complex nomenclatural history of *A. linearifolia* is discussed by B.R.Maslin, *Telopea* 6: 43–49 (1994). The species has often been confounded with the more northerly distributed *A. adunca* which is distinguished especially by its commonly narrower phyllodes, less prominent glands, fewer and less densely congested flowers in the heads and broader pods which are not or scarcely constricted between the seeds. Phyllodes may resemble those of *A. macnuttiana* and *A. forsythii*, but neither of these species have the prominent foliar glands of *A. linearifolia*. Appears to be very closely related to *A. pustula* (Qld) which is distinguished primarily by its glands which tend to be slightly larger (1–1.5 mm long), commonly connected to the midrib by a fine, oblique nerve and have a large, central pore; in *A. linearifolia* the glands are 0.5–0.7 (–1) mm long, infrequently connected to midrib by a nerve and normally have a small, acentral pore.

### 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 B.R.Maslin & J.Rogers

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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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