

WATTLE

Acacias of Australia

Acacia lysiphloia F.Muell.



Source: Australian Plant Image Index (a.10017).
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Source: Australian Plant Image Index (a.31171).
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Image courtesy of Northern Territory Herbarium



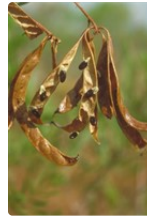
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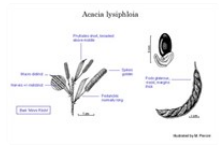
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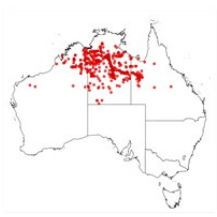
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Acacia lysiphloia occurrence map.
Occurrence map generated via Atlas of Living
Australia (<https://www.ala.org.au>).

Common Name

Turpentine, Turpentine Bush, Turpentine Wattle

Family

Fabaceae

Distribution

Common in arid tropical Australia, chiefly in the Kimberley region, W.A., through N.T. and into north-western Qld, between 14°S–23°S and 126°E–144°E; outliers occur in N.T. at Uluru Natl Park, and in northern Qld N of Muttaborra.

Description

Shrub to 6 m high, multi-stemmed, spreading, resinous, often viscid. Bark 'Minni Ritchi' type, red-brown. Branchlets angular; ridges fawn, appressed-hairy; interstices green, glabrous, lenticellate. Stipules triangular, 0.5–2 mm long, persistent. Phyllodes linear-obovate, oblique, flat, 1–5 cm long, 1.2–5 (–7) mm wide, with a short apical point, coriaceous, with conspicuous stomata, glabrous or appressed-hairy on nerves and margins, with 2–5 ±conspicuous raised longitudinal nerves (all ±confluent and inconspicuous just below apex), with anastomosing nerves obscure on broad phyllodes; gland 1, basal. Spikes 0.7–3.7 cm long, golden. Flowers 5-merous; calyx 0.3–0.8 mm long, dissected for 1/2 their length or almost to base, ±glabrous; corolla 0.9–1.6 mm long, dissected for 1/3–1/2, often papillous; ovary hairy. Pods slightly or variably more constricted between seeds or straight-sided, straight to strongly curved, flat, 2–10 cm long, 6–9 (–12) mm wide, thinly coriaceous to firmly chartaceous, obliquely reticulate, viscid; margins thick and yellowish. Seeds oblique, 4.2–5 mm long, black; areole closed, depressed, surrounded by a conspicuous pale halo.

Phenology

Flowers Apr.–Sept.

Habitat

Grows in sandy or gravelly soils, often on laterite, on plains or hillsides, frequently along streams, in open mixed eucalypt and Acacia woodland, low scrub or spinifex grassland.

Specimens

W.A.: 13 miles [20.8 km] W of Kununurra, *F.Lulfitz L6194* (CANB, NSW). N.T.: 172 km from Borroloola, Daly Waters road, *S.Jacobs 1677* (BRI, CANB, K, NSW, US); Uluru Natl Park, *P.K.Latz 10675* (NT); 50.4 km W of Timber Creek, *M.D.Tindale 10123*, *P.Munns & R.Turley* (DNA, MO, NSW, PERTH). Qld: 36 km WSW of Normanton, *S.Jacobs 1243* (BRI, CANB, K, MEL, NSW, TL, US, Z); 20 miles [32 km] E of Camooweal, *B.Maloney 10/70* (AD, K, NSW, PERTH).

Notes

Details of ecology, utilisation, etc. of *A. lysiphloia* are given in L.A.J.Thomson & N.Hall, *Austral. Acacias* no. 24, CSIRO Division of Forestry & Forest Products (1989). Details of fire tolerance and Aboriginal use are given by P.Latz, *Bushfires & Bushtucker* 106 (1995).

The following specimens are probable *A. lysiphloia* × *A. monticola* intergrades: Sisters Plateau, c. 96 km due SE of Derby, W.A., *B.R.Maslin 2671* (MEL); 'Highland Plain', N.T., *Henry 231* (NSW). *Acacia monticola* is one of the species bridging sections *Plurinerves* and *Juliflorae*. *Acacia lysiphloia* is very closely allied to and rather doubtfully distinct from *A. chisholmii* which may usually be distinguished by the two raised nerves of the narrower phyllodes.

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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Minor edits by J.Rogers

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



Australian Government
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Australian
Biological
Resources
Study



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