

WATTLE

Acacias of Australia

Acacia nanopravissima Molyneux & Forrester



Source: WorldWideWattle ver. 2.
Published at: www.worldwidewattle.com
See illustration.



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

Common Name

Little Kooka Wattle

Family

Fabaceae

Distribution

Known only from type locality, Splitters Ck, S of Wulgulmerang in East Gippsland, Vic. Currently known by a single small population on the Wombargo Ra. in the upper catchment of Little R., a tributary of the Snowy R. The population comprises small fragmented stands in close proximity extending across a slope overlooking and S of Splitters Ck, a tributary of Little R.; an isolated stand of five plants occurs just E of the Splitters Ck subpopulation.

Description

Erect shrub 0.4–0.6 (–1) m high, readily suckering. **Branchlets glabrous**. Phyllodes **crowded**, markedly inequilateral, generally **obdeltate** with **adaxial** margin conspicuously **rounded** and its **proximal** edge \pm parallel to branchlet, 3–8 mm long, 4–8 mm wide, **mucronulate**, grey-green, **glabrous**; imperfectly 2-nerved, **lateral** nerves not **anastomosing**; **gland** prominent, (1.6–) 2.3–3.7 (–4.5) mm above **pulvinus**, similar in form to *A. kettlewelliae*. Inflorescences (6–) 8–10-headed racemes; **raceme axes** (0.5–) 1.2–2.7 (–6) cm long (exceeding the phyllodes); peduncles 2–4 mm long, **glabrous**; heads **globular**, 3–4 mm diam. (dry), 7–9-flowered, golden. Flowers 5-**merous**; sepals united. Pods and seeds not seen.

Phenology

Flowers late Aug.–early Oct.

Habitat

Grows in dry open forest on high rocky ground in shallow soils derived from sediments.

Specimens

Vic.: Wulgulmerang, Little R., 15 Jan. 1971, *A.C.Beauglehole s.n.* (MEL 563409); Splitters Ck, Wulgulmerang, 11 Jan. 1949, *N.A.Wakefield s.n.* (MEL 544638); Splitters Ck crossing, Limestone Ck Rd, 22 Sep. 1990, *W.M.Molyneux & S.G.Forrester s.n.* (MEL 1587015).

Notes

A slow growing dwarf species that spreads by suckering; plants do not seem to set fruit. It was treated as a dwarf variant of *A. pravissima* by B.R.Maslin in *Fl. Australia* 11A: 331 (2001). *Acacia infecunda* and *A. tabula* occur in the same area and were treated as dwarf variants of *A. boormanii* and *A. buxifolia* subsp. *buxifolia* in *Fl. Australia* 11A: 334 & 341 (2001) respectively.

Most closely related to *A. pravissima* which differs in its taller stature, generally larger phyllodes and larger heads, see W.M.Molyneux & S.G. Forrester (*Muelleria* 26(1): 54, Table 1 (2008), Table 1) for a detailed comparison of these two species. According to W.M.Molyneux & S.G. Forrester (*Muelleria* 26(1): 56 (2008) the nearest stands of *A. pravissima* to those of *A. nanopravissima* are on the upper Gibbo R., some 90 km to the NW.

FOA Reference

Flora of Australia Project

Author

B.R.Maslin

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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