

# WATTLE

## Acacias of Australia

### *Acacia pedina* Kodela & Tame



Source: Australian Plant Image Index (dig.22005).  
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Source: Australian Plant Image Index (dig.22006).  
ANBG © M. Fagg, 2011



Source: WorldWideWattle ver. 2.  
Published at: [www.worldwidewattle.com](http://www.worldwidewattle.com)  
See illustration.



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

### Family

Fabaceae

### Distribution

Occurs near Bermagui S to near Tathra, N.S.W.

### Description

Shrub or tree 2–5 (–7) m high, often slender or spindly. Branchlets normally pruinose, glabrous. Phyllodes (adult) oblanceolate to obovate, ±straight to shallowly recurved, (5–) 6–10.5 (–12) cm long, (1.2–) 1.5–3.5 (–4.3) cm wide, often larger on juvenile plants, apices rounded to broadly obtuse, ±attenuated at base, thinly coriaceous, grey-green aging pruinose, glabrous, midrib prominent, finely penninerved; gland 1 (–2), the lowermost 10–30 mm above pulvinus, connected to midrib by a fine, oblique nerve. Inflorescences axillary and terminal racemes and/or panicles; raceme axes (1–) 3–7 (–9) cm long, glabrous; peduncles 2–4 (–5) mm long, glabrous; heads globular to ovoid, (25–) 30–40-flowered, yellow to golden; bracteoles peltate, the laminae subcircular, 0.3–0.5 mm diam., brown, fimbriolate. Flowers 5-merous; sepals united. Pods linear, to 12 cm long, 5–7.5 mm wide, firmly chartaceous to thinly coriaceous, glabrous. Seeds longitudinal, elliptic to oblong, 4–6 mm long, blackish brown to black; funicle folded once or twice; aril clavate.

### Phenology

Flowers July.–Oct.

### Habitat

Grows in clayey or sandy loams, in eucalypt open forest, on hillslopes, headlands and behind sand dunes on coast.

### Specimens

N.S.W.: near Tanja, R.G.Coveny 5829 & J.Armstrong (A, AD, B, BRI, CANB, E, FRI, HO, K, MEL, MO, NE, NSW, NY, PE, PERTH, PRE, UNSW); Mumbulla State Forest, R.G.Coveny 7311 (AD, B, BRI, CANB, DNA, HO, K, MEL, MO, NE, NSW, NY, PE, PERTH, PRE, UNSW).

### Notes

Closely related to *A. pycnantha*. Some specimens of *A. pycnantha* from eastern Vic. are similar to *A. pedina* in having <40 flowers per head, ±pruinose stems and similar adult phyllode morphology, but differ in having larger flower-heads (e.g. A.N.Rodd 4291, K, MEL, NSW). Further study of these specimens is required to assess status and relationships with *A. pedina*, fide P.G.Kodela & T.M.Tame (*loc.cit.*) for discussion.

Phyllodes variable with juvenile/intermediate phyllodes larger than those of the adult plants, namely, 8.5–16 cm long, 2.7–8 cm wide (with a gradual transition in size to the adult phyllodes), abruptly narrowed to obtuse or sometimes emarginate apex, with ±cuneate base and bluish- to brownish-green.

### FOA Reference

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

### Author

P.G.Kodela, B.R.Maslin

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



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Australian  
Biological  
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Study



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