

# WATTLE

## *Acacias of Australia*

### *Acacia podalyriifolia* A.Cunn. ex G.Don



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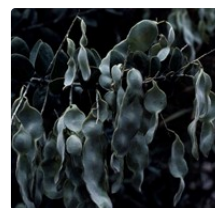
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B.R. Maslin



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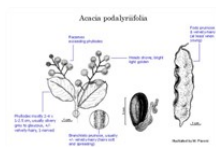
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*Acacia podalyriifolia* occurrence map.  
Occurrence map generated via Atlas of Living  
Australia (<https://www.ala.org.au>).

### Common Name

Queensland Silver Wattle, Mt Morgan Wattle

### Family

Fabaceae

### Distribution

Common in Qld from Mt Morgan inland to W of the Carnarvon Ra. and SE to Stanthorpe; in N.S.W. it is known only from Legume (c. 3 km W of Qld/N.S.W. border). Naturalized in places in south-western W.A.

### Description

Spreading tree 3–7 m high. Branchlets pruinose, ±velvety with dense straight soft and spreading hairs, very rarely glabrous. Phyllodes elliptic to widely elliptic, oblong-elliptic, ovate or sometimes obovate, 2–4 (–6) cm long, 1–2.5 (–3) cm wide, lw normally 1.5–2.5, mucronate, thin, usually silvery grey to glaucous, with indumentum as on branchlets but sparser, sometimes glabrescent, with slightly excentric midrib, finely penninerved; gland normally inconspicuous and 8–18 mm above pulvinus; pulvinus 1–2 mm long. Inflorescence racemose; raceme axes 2–11 cm long, exceeding phyllodes, with indumentum similar to branchlets; peduncles (3–) 5–10 mm long, with indumentum similar to branchlets; heads showy, fragrant, globular, 15–30-flowered, bright light golden. Flowers 5-merous; sepals united. Pods to 12 cm long, 1.5–2 cm wide, thinly coriaceous, velvety and pruinose when young, sometimes glabrous with age, dehiscing unilaterally; margins often undulate. Seeds longitudinal, oblong, 6–7.5 mm long, dull, black; aril clavate.

### Phenology

Flowers mainly June and July.

### Habitat

In the N of its range it is more or less restricted to sandstone hills in open *Eucalyptus* forest, but in the south it occurs on rocks of various types.

### Specimens

Qld: 8 km N of Helidon on '17 mile road', *M.E.Ballingall 2104* (PERTH); Isla Gorge, *S.L.Everist 8019* (BRI). N.S.W.: Legume, *E.F.Constable s.n.* (NSW3514). W.A.: Araluen, 20 km SSE of Perth, *G.J.Keighery 6991* (PERTH).

### Notes

A widely cultivated and fast growing species which is highly decorative on account of its masses of bright golden, perfumed heads and normally silvery grey to glaucous phyllodes. Variants with green phyllodes are rare and the invalid name, *A. podalyriifolia* var. *viridis*, presumably refers to these. Most closely related to *A. uncifera*.

*Acacia* × *deneufvillei* L.Winter ex A.Berger (*A. podalyriifolia* × *A. pycnantha*), *Gartenwelt* 14: 112 (1910), as *de Neufvillei*; G.Vagliasindi, *Rev. Hort. Belge. Etrangère* 37(3): 207, pl. (1911) & *Bull. R. Soc. Toscana Ort.* 37(7): 222 (1911); Le Tennier, *Le Jardin* No. 604: 122 (1912). T: n.v.

*Acacia* × *hanburyana* L.Winter ex A.Berger (*A. podalyriifolia* × *A. dealbata*), *Gartenwelt* 14: 111 (1910); G.Vagliasindi, *Rev. Hort. Belge Etrangère* 37(3): 206, pl. (1911) & *Bull. R. Soc. Toscana Ort.* 37(7): 220 (1911); Le Tennier, *Le Jardin* No. 604: 122 (1912). T: n.v.

*Acacia* × *siebertiana* L.Winter ex A.Berger (*A. podalyriifolia* × *A. pycnantha*), *Gartenwelt* 14: 112 (1910); G.Vagliasindi, *Rev. Hort. Belge Etrangère* 37(3): 207, pl. (1911) & *Bull. R. Soc. Toscana Ort.* 37(7): 223 (1911); Le Tennier, *Le Jardin* No. 604: 122 (1912), as *seiberiana*. T: n.v.

G.Bentham, *Fl. Austral.* 2: 374 (1864), erroneously treated *A. caleyi* as conspecific with *A. podalyriifolia*; this name is now regarded as synonymous with *A. decora*.

The following three European garden hybrids involving *A. podalyriifolia* as one parent have been described:

#### FOA Reference

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

#### Author

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Minor edits by B.R.Maslin & J.Rogers

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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