

WATTLE

Acacias of Australia

Acacia salicina Lindl.



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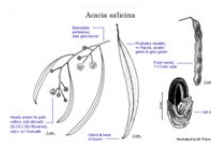
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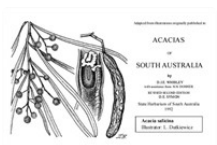
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Acacia salicina occurrence map.
Occurrence map generated via Atlas of Living Australia (<https://www.ala.org.au>).

Common Name

Broughton Willow, Cooba, Doolan, Native Wattle, Willow Wattle and others, see G.M.Cunningham *et al.*, *Pl. W. New South Wales* 371 (1981)

Family

Fabaceae

Distribution

Widespread in eastern Australia, predominantly in central Qld and western N.S.W., but extending to N.T., S.A. and Vic. A few specimens from near Wiluna, W.A., may possibly be this species, but pods are need to confirm the identity of the plants, and field work undertaken to ensure that they represent natural occurrences, e.g. about 12 miles [19.3 km] W of Wiluna, *I.J.Mason LAC 5279* (PERTH).

Description

Shrub or tree 3–13 m high, sometimes to 20 m high in N.S.W., often **clonal** due to suckering habit. **Branchlets pendulous**, dark grey-brown, **glabrous**. Phyllodes **pendulous**, variable, **linear** to narrowly **oblanceolate** or narrowly **elliptic**, (5–) 7–20 cm long, 4–30 mm wide, l:w = 4–40, \pm **flaccid**, green to grey-green, sometimes **glaucous**, **glabrous**, 1-nerved, **penninerved**; glands 2–5, lowermost 0–5 mm above **pulvinus**, and **distal** glands often prominent and one at base of **mucro**. Inflorescences 2–8-headed racemes; **raceme axes** mostly 1–5 cm long, **glabrous**, rarely **appressed-puberulous**; peduncles (4–) 5–15 mm long, **glabrous**; heads **globular**, subdense, 15–25 (–30)-flowered, cream to pale yellow. Flowers 5-**merous**; sepals united into a \pm **truncate calyx**. Pods **narrowly oblong**, to 12 cm long, 7–13 mm wide, **woody**, thick, longitudinally **striate** when dry, grey-green, **glabrous**. Seeds **longitudinal**, **elliptic** to **oblong-elliptic**, 4.5–6 mm long, shiny, dark brown to black; **aril** scarlet.

Phenology

Flowers irregularly throughout the year with peak appearing to be Apr.–June.

Habitat

Grows mostly along water courses and on floodplains, in soils ranging from sand to clay. For full discussion of habitat and of uses, see J.W.Turnbull (ed.), *Multipurpose Austral. Trees Shrubs* 192 (1986).

Specimens

N.T.: Burt Plain, c. 51 km N of Alice Springs, *D.J.Nelson 343* (PERTH). S.A.: Yandama Ck, 16 km SW of Hawker Gate, *J.Campbell & J.Pickard 1266* (PERTH); Dry Ck, Northfield, suburb N of Adelaide, *D.N.Kraehenbuehl 158* (PERTH). Qld: Milray Stn, S of Pentland, *S.T.Blake 9971* (BRI); Budgerygar, 64 km SW of Yaraka and 80 km E of Windorah, *R.W.Johnson 3078* (BRI). N.S.W.: c. 10 km E of Scone towards Moonan Flat, *R.Coveny 2381* (PERTH); Murrumbidgee R., 17.5 km WSW of Darlington Point P.O., Yarrada State Forest, *R.G.Coveny 12889 et al.* (PERTH). Vic.: Spence Bridge education area, *A.C.Beaglehole 83493* (MEL, PERTH).

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, 198–203 (2004).

A member of the '*A. bivenosa* group', which in the past was often confused with *A. ligulata* and *A. amplexes*: see A.R.Chapman & B.R.Maslin, *Nuytsia* 8: 249–283 (1992) for review. It is distinguished most readily from *A. ligulata* by its pendulous phyllodes and cream to pale yellow heads, and from *A. amplexes* by its fewer-flowered, cream to pale yellow flower-heads and broader pods.

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

A.R.Chapman, 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



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