

WATTLE

Acacias of Australia

Acacia sparsiflora Maiden



Source: Australian Plant Image Index
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Source: WorldWideWattle ver. 2.
Published at: www.worldwidewattle.com
J. & M. Simmons



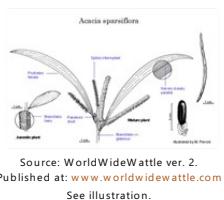
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Acacia sparsiflora occurrence map.
Occurrence map generated via Atlas of Living
Australia (<https://www.ala.org.au>).

Common Name

Currawong, Currawang

Family

Fabaceae

Distribution

Most common in the Darling Downs district, Qld, with scattered occurrences as far N as c. 120 km S of Charters Towers, as far W as near Adavale and S to the vicinity of Yetman, N.S.W.

Description

Tree to 15 m high. Bark rough. Branchlets **glabrous** or subglabrous (hairy on juvenile plants). Phyllodes (excluding juvenile plants) **falcately recurved**, rarely **straight**, narrowed at both ends, (6–) 8–16 (–22) cm long, (3–) 5–12 mm wide, thinly **coriaceous**, grey-green, **glabrous** or sparsely **appressed-puberulous**, with numerous fine close non-anastomosing nerves, of which 1–3 more prominent. Inflorescences **binate, rudimentary** racemes; raceme axes 0.5–4 mm long, normally terminated by a dormant vegetative bud, sometimes growing out at **anthesis**; peduncles (3–) 5–10 mm long, **glabrous** or sparsely **appressed-puberulous**; spikes 2–4.5 cm long, bright lemon-yellow, sometimes pale yellow. Flowers **5-merous**; sepals united into a sinuate-toothed, **glabrous calyx**; **ovary** densely hairy. Pods shallowly constricted between and slightly **convex** over seeds, to 9 cm long, 2–3 mm wide, thinly **coriaceous**, brown with yellow margins, **glabrous**. Seeds **longitudinal, oblong**, 4–5 mm long, shiny, dark brown to blackish; **funicle/are** folded below seed.

Habitat

Often forms dense stands, sometimes with *A. shirleyi*, in shallow stony soil, often over weathered sandstone, in the 625–750 mm annual rainfall belt. Also occurs in eucalypt woodland and open forest.

Specimens

Qld: 5 km W of Clermont T/S, Adams 1271 (BRI, PERTH); on Warrego Hwy, W of Baking Board, between Chinchilla and Miles, M.G.Lithgow 954 (BRI); 5 km SE of Ula Ula HS, V.J.Nelder & M.B.Thomas 461 (BRI); western boundary of Milo Holding, c. 13 km WNW of Gooyea outstation, NW of Adavale, R.W.Purdie 2057 (BRI). N.S.W.: 9 km from Yetman on Texas road, A.N.Rodd 4110 (B.n.v., BRI n.v., CANB n.v., K.n.v., MEL n.v., NSW, NY n.v.).

Notes

Young plants have silvery sericeous or (on Bancroft's 'Eidsvold' collection) puberulous branchlets and phyllodes. Furthermore, their phyllodes are elliptic to narrowly elliptic, 3–5 cm long, 10–20 mm wide and straight. Mature plants are glabrous to subglabrous and have markedly falcate phyllodes mostly 8–16 cm long and 5–12 mm wide; trees with 'intermediate' foliage resemble *A. burrowii* but the two species are not closely related.

The leaves are eaten readily by stock and the trees are cut for fodder in times of drought.

In the absence of pods mature plants could be confused with *A. spirorbis* subsp. *solandri* which can be distinguished by phylode nerves more widely spaced and sparingly anastomosing, and spikes rarely on a much-reduced raceme.

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 B.R.Maslin & J.Rogers

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



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

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