

WATTLE

Acacias of Australia

Acacia urophylla Benth.



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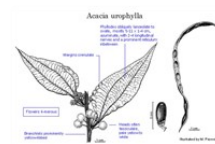
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See illustration.



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

Common Name

Pointed leaved Acacia, Tail-leaved Acacia

Family

Fabaceae

Distribution

Occurs from S of New Norcia S to Augusta and E to near Walpole, and in the Porongurup Ra., south-western W.A.

Description

Shrub to 3 m high, normally **glabrous**. Branchlets prominently yellow-ribbed. Stipules 2–8 mm long, **indurate**, \pm **pungent**. Phyllodes obliquely **lanceolate** to **ovate**, with **adaxial** margin **crenulate** and normally more **convex** than **abaxial** margin, 5–11 (–16) cm long, 1–4 (–5) cm wide, narrowed at base, slightly **undulate**, **acuminate**, thin, prominently **reticulate** between the 2–4 prominent **longitudinal** nerves per face; **gland** 5–10 (–15) mm above **pulvinus**. Inflorescences normally 2–5-headed racemes, normally 2 per **node**; **raceme axes** normally < 1–2 mm long; peduncles often appearing **fasciculate**, 5–14 mm long, slender; heads **globular**, subloosely 8–12-flowered, pale yellow or white. Flowers 4-**merous**; sepals c. 2/3-united. Pods narrowly **linear**, twisted, to c. 14 cm long, 2–4 mm wide, **coriaceous** to **crustaceous** or subwoody, black; margins thick and pale coloured. Seeds **longitudinal**, 3–4 mm long, **oblong-elliptic**, glossy, dark brown; **aril** terminal.

Habitat

It is especially common in the Karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*) forest from near Walpole to Pemberton where it commonly forms dense regrowth populations following fire. Further N it is less common and occurs as disjunct populations along creeks in Jarrah (*E. marginata*) woodland or forest.

Specimens

W.A.: 7.9 km from Northcliffe towards Pemberton, *E.M.Canning* WA/68 6480 (PERTH); western end of the Porongurup Ra., *R.H.Kuchel* 1990 (PERTH); 1.6 km S of Augusta township, *B.R.Maslin* 1689 (K, MEL, NSW, PERTH); 116 km N of Perth on Geraldton Hwy, *R.Melville* 4090 (P); Darling Ra., *E. Pritzel* 323 (B, M, MO, NSW, P, W, Z).

Notes

Some field workers have suggested that *A. scalpelliformis* might be a hybrid between *A. urophylla* and *A. divergens*.

Most closely related to *A. scalpelliformis* with which it is sometimes sympatric. Despite its unusual phyllode nervation, *A. urophylla* is related to the '*A. myrtifolia* group' as shown especially by its 4-merous flowers and by carpological features. Seedling studies by J.Vassal, *Bull. Soc. Hist. Nat. Toulouse* 108: 125–247 (1972), showed that these two species, plus other phyllodinous and bipinnate taxa, were related, and consequently were accommodated in sect. *Pulchelloidea*.

FOA Reference

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

Author

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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