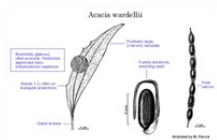


WATTLE

Acacias of Australia

Acacia wardellii Tindale



Source: WorldWideWattle ver. 2.
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See illustration.



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See illustration.



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

Family

Fabaceae

Distribution

Known only from S of Roma, SW of Chinchilla and the Thomby Ra. near Surat, south-eastern Qld. Cultivated to some extent and may have become naturalised in places, *vide* L.Pedley, *Austrobaileya* 1: 216 (1978).

Description

Slender **shrub** or **tree** 5–7 m high. Bark smooth, silvery grey or white. **Branchlets** often **pruinose, glabrous**. Phyllodes narrowly **elliptic**, normally falcately **recurved**, usually 10–17.5 cm long and 1.5–3 cm wide, much narrowed at base, **glabrous**, with 2 prominent nerves \pm running together and often **contiguous** with lower margin at base, and a lesser third **nerve** commonly also present, openly **reticulate** between nerves; **gland** at or near **distal** end of **pulvinus** commonly elongate, with 1–3 additional glands often on **triangular** projections. Inflorescences **racemose**; racemes 1–4.5 cm long; peduncles 3–6 mm long, **appressed-puberulous**, to 8 mm long and often **glabrous** in fruit; heads **globular**, 20–35-flowered, pale yellow to cream. Flowers 5-**merous**; sepals united. Pods to 12 cm long, 4.5–6 mm wide, thinly **coriaceous, glabrous**. Seeds **longitudinal, oblong** to **elliptic**, 5–6 mm long, slightly shiny, black, minutely **punctulate**; **funicle** thickly **filiform**, 3/4 encircling seed, reddish brown; **aril clavate**.

Habitat

Grows on shallow weathered sandstone in eucalypt woodland.

Specimens

Qld: Thomby Ra., *D.M.Gordon 177* (BRI, NSW, PERTH); 9.4 km W of entrance to Rockwood Stn, c. 43.2 km SW of Chinchilla, *N.Hall H78/80* (NSW, PERTH); 16 km W of Inniscraig HS on road to Megine HS, *V.J.Neldner & M.B.Thomas 379* (BRI).

Notes

Related to *A. binervata* which is distinguished most readily by its brown to grey bark, non-pruinose branchlets, solitary gland further from pulvinus and never on a triangular projection of the margin, and broader pods. These two species are not far removed from the '*A. microbotrya* group'. Resembles *A. bancroftiorum* (especially in habit, large, reticulate-nerved phyllodes with glands often on triangular projections, and seeds with encircling funicles) which is most readily distinguished by its 1-nerved phyllodes.

A specimen with unusually broad phyllodes, to 9 cm wide, occurs near Chinchilla (e.g. *M.D.Tindale 724 & D.Boyland*, BRI, NSW) and one with shorter than normal phyllodes, 7–8 cm long, occurs near Roma (e.g. *V.J.Nelder & M.B.Thomas 379*, BRI).

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:



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