Acacia brunioides

Australian Native Plants Society (Australia) Inc.

ACACIA STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER

Group Leader and Newsletter Editor
Bill Aitchison
13 Conos Court, Donvale, Vic 3111
Phone (03) 98723583
Email: acaciastudygroup@gmail.com

Seed Bank Curator
Victoria Tanner

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From The Leader

Dear Members

The year 2016 was the 50th Anniversary of the local Australian Plants Society district group of which I am a member (the APS Maroondah Group). A number of celebratory activities took place during the year, including a 50th birthday cake cutting, ceremonial tree planting (not a wattle, but a firewheel tree), an anniversary lunch attended by about 140 people, and the production of a book relating to the history of the Group over the last 50 years. This prompted me to think that the 60th Anniversary of the formation of the Acacia Study Group will occur in 2021 (the Study Group having been formed in 1961). This is still a few years away, but I think is a pretty significant achievement, and perhaps triggers a question as to how a Study Group might celebrate such an anniversary. I haven't tried to answer that question, but there may be some members who might like to start throwing some ideas around?

I recently visited Echuca in northern Victoria to give a talk about Acacias to the local Echuca-Moama District APS Group. They have a very enthusiastic group of members, with the result that the meeting was a particularly interactive one, and they were also very welcoming and hospitable. I was very grateful to Drew Galley and Sue Robertson for taking me on a tour of some of the local areas. We did a 200km round trip along the back roads to the north and west of Moama, in NSW. It was interesting to see some of the travelling stock routes, and to gain an appreciation of the importance of these in conserving flora and fauna (they no longer exist in Victoria). In APS NSW's most recent quarterly journal, it is noted that travelling stock routes are currently under threat from the NSW Government – hopefully the multiple values of this land will be recognized by the Government and the resource protected for the future.

Of course, during the 200km trip, we kept a list of the Acacia species seen, and this totalled 10 species – being *A. acinacea*, *A. brachybotrya*, *A. dealbata*, *A. hakeoides*, *A. montana*, *A. oswaldii*, *A. pendula*, *A. pycnantha*, *A. rigens* and *A. salicina*.

An updated Seed Bank List appears in this Newsletter (page 9). A reminder that we do rely upon seed donations, so please think of the Seed Bank if you have collected seed in excess of your own requirements. Victoria points out that seed of many species is not available to buy, and where seed is available it is often expensive.

Bill Aitchison

Welcome

Welcome to the following new member to the Study Group.

Andre Penders (Canberra)
Ray and Noreen Baxter (Taringa, Qld)
Barbara Bell (Torquay, Vic)

Barbara tells me that her objective is to have a wattle in flower in her garden in each month of the year.

From Members and Readers

We have reported previously in the Newsletter that **Doug White (Longwood, Vic)** lost his house and garden in a bush fire shortly before Christmas 2014. Doug has recently (5 December 2016) provided an update on how things have progressed:

"My garden is still a mess. There are some interesting experiences. *Acacia penninervis* seems to regrow, at least sometimes, from buds surviving on the lower trunk (more investigation needed). *Acacia cognata* 'Limelight' seems to survive fire better than any other, with shoots arising from a blackened stump.

I am attempting to grow wattles not normally grown in gardens. At present my best efforts are on *Acacia strongylophylla* and *Acacia quornensis*. Seedlings came from the Port Augusta Arid Gardens. Both are growing well and survived both winter and summer (my garden is frost free)."

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Neil and Wendy Marriott (Black Range, Vic) sent a photograph of an Acacia that they took in Kings Park earlier this year, labelled as *Acacia* sp. Yinnetharra Gascoyne. Neil describes it as a truly superb looking Acacia and suggests that it would make a superb garden plant if it were available – and efforts should be made to introduce it into our gardens. This Acacia was referred to in the 2011/12 Annual Report of the Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority in WA. The following is an extract from the Report:

"Another highlight was the discovery of a new species of *Acacia* from the Gascoyne region of which seed was collected along with voucher specimens for future identification. This is a spectacular small tree with fine weeping foliage now known as *Acacia sp* Yinnetharra, and is currently under cultivation for display in the Botanic Garden."

At the time it was first collected in July 2011, it was described as follows:

"Generally a small tree 5-8 m, woody with a grey rough trunk. Some trees single trunked when young forming an ornamental dense foliage appearance, older trees more sprawling and woody. Long weeping phyllodes to 15 cm, narrow, terete, lush green. Flowers bright yellow rods to 1 cm, flowering. Fruits a long stout pod to 7 cm, shapely with linear markings. Seeds brown, medium size, roundish, flattened at centre. Some trunks up to 30 cm thick indicating considerable age. Flowering 23rd July when first seen and fruits collected for seeds on 5th October."

***A.* sp Yinnetharra** **Photo N & W Marriott**

Neil and Wendy also provided another photo that they took at Kings Park this year, showing the superb fruits of *Acacia idiomorpha*. This is a wattle that Wendy has growing in her "Wattle Walk" in their property in the Black Range, and their plant flowered this year. They describe this wattle as a real beauty.

***Acacia idiomorpha* fruits** **Photo N & W Marriott**

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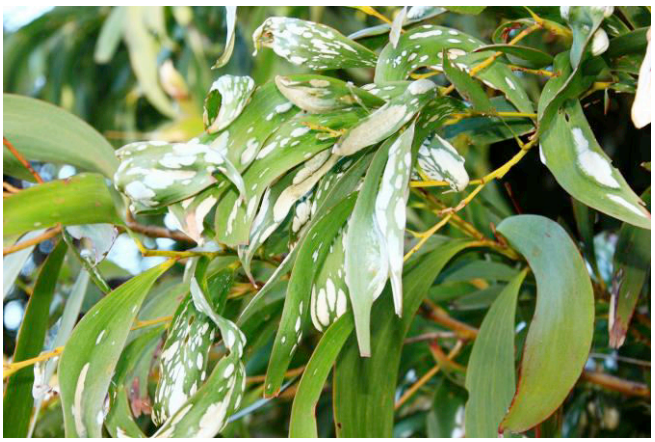
Barry Jahnke has had a problem on several of the *Acacia harpophylla* on his Kalbar, Qld, property – the development of light grey patches on the phyllodes of two relatively young trees, and spreading to a third tree. After making various enquiries, Dr Jenny Beard from the Queensland Museum confirmed that the phyllodes were infested with eriophyid mites.

These are very small mites that can generally only be seen with a microscope. Most eriophyid mites are host specific.

Unlike most adult mites that have four pairs of legs, eriophyid mites have only two pairs



Eriophyid mite damage on *Acacia harpophylla* Photo B Jahnke

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John Boevink (Port Sorell, Tas) has provided a report (8 December 2016) on his recent propagation activities.

"Just to let you know my various experiences with Acacia seed, mainly supplied by the Study Group.

I went a bit more harsh than last year and used by measure 200mL boiling water per seed lot. Then kept it overnight in the cooling water. It still does not stay hot a long time.

And I used punnets with a germination mix containing more vegetable garden soil (not really fertile). After germination seedlings were transferred to tubes within say 10 days.

As usual, results were mixed:

acuminata	14 seeds, none
alata	12 seeds, 3 arose, 2 probably OK
buxifolia	12 seeds 1 arose & OK for now
cyclops	7 seeds none
denticulosa	10 seeds none
elongata	14 seeds 2 OK
excelsa	10 seeds none
havilandiorum	17 seeds 6 OK
holland rock	14 seeds 5 OK
irrorata	13 seeds 7 OK
merinthophora	12 seeds 1 arose, now v dubious
pendula	14 abraded seeds none arose
plicata	8 seeds none
prominens	12 seeds 7 OK
rigens (own seed)	20 seeds, 6 up, 5 OK
saligna	12 seeds 5 OK (4 planted yesterday)

So 6 of 16 seed lots did not work for me this year.

I am a bit suspicious of a possible role of lowish overnight temperatures (but no frosts). Nevertheless I have way more acacias now than I know what to do with, other than offer for sale. Which is a good option.

Mind you, we had a lot of death (also in acacias) because of the very wet winter-spring and the sogginess of much of our ground.

Thanks for your rapid seed supply and inspiration."

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Following the reference to *Acacia declinata* in our last Newsletter (No. 134), **Arthur Baker (Gatton, Qld)** advises that this species flowered very well for him this year, perhaps from the unseasonal winter rains.

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Steven Midwinter (Fish Creek, Vic) provided the following photo of an *Acacia baileyana* 'Purpurea' which he notes has orange tips, distinctly different from the usual form.

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Victoria Tanner (Canberra) asks if someone may be able to help in identifying a very large leafed Acacia that she is growing. She had thought that it was *A. wickhamii* from WA but it is not. She still thinks that it is a WA species. It has a very conspicuous central vein.

Can you identify this wattle? Photo V Tanner

Victoria also advises that she has had her first flowering (just a little) of *A. caerulescens* after 4-5 years. She notes that the leaves are being attacked by a leaf miner (perhaps

encouraged by the recent rain).

Victoria also notes that she was recently in a pharmacy looking at skin cream, and happened to see a fairly expensive cream with a number of botanical items listed as being amongst its ingredients, one of which was *Acacia decurrens*.

Moving to Canberra? House and Bush Garden for Sale

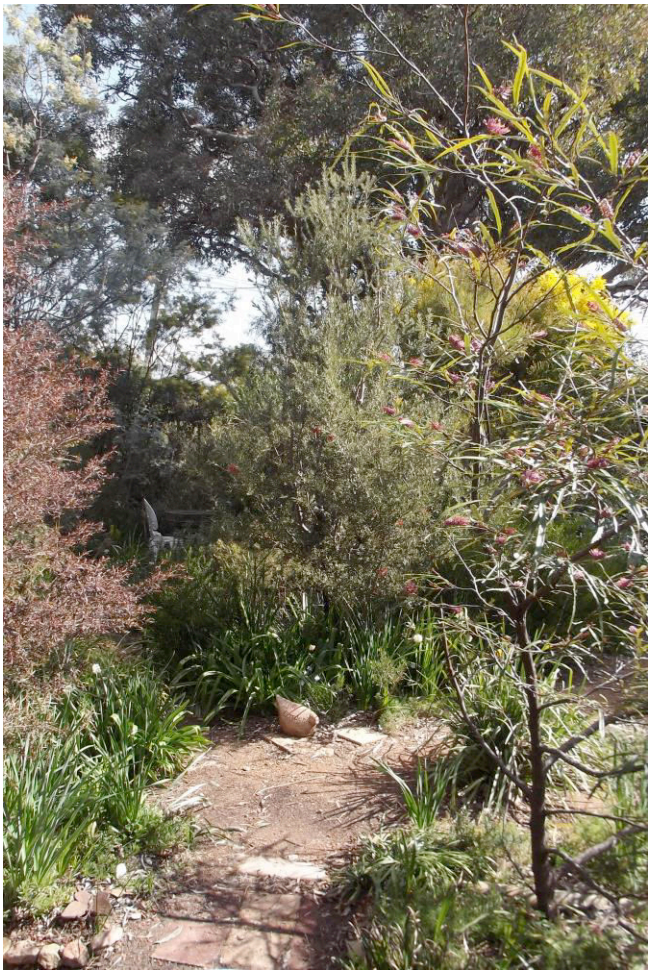
Our Study Group Seed Bank Curator Victoria Tanner is looking to both sell her house in Canberra and to buy a new home.

After 13 years of creating a bush garden and wlidlife haven in the south of Canberra (Tuggeranong), Victoria is looking to find a new home of rural acreage (plus or minus a house), but preferably not all cleared. The location has yet to be found.

Victoria's house has potentially 4 bedrooms and was built on a near 900 sq. m block. There are separate solar panels for the hot water system and for power generation (grid connected). As the house is located to the front of the allotment, this has allowed for the creation of a large backyard 'bush' garden. A winding path allows access and discovery. As garden was always planned to be a bush garden 'escape' to attract wildlife, it contains a variety of native trees, shrubs and ground covers forming different layers, heights and structure and blissfully, there is no lawn to mow (even on the footpath). The back garden's majestic backdrop and feature is a remnant eucalypt (centre back and well away from the house), while sunsets over the Brindabella Mountains are often spectacular and encourage you to sit, relax and watch the many visiting native birds and other wildlife.

View of the front garden from the street

The garden's variety of natives including numerous acacias (estimated at over 100) and also includes two veggie patches (one a wicker style), fruit trees, grapes and berries.



Back Garden

So if you are thinking of buying in Canberra and would like to know more please contact Victoria via the Acacia Study Group email (acaciastudygroup@gmail.com). Similarly, if you know of a rural haven for sale, also contact Victoria via the Study Group email.

Cheap Wattles For Sale

The Friends of the Melton Botanic Garden have recently acquired a number of Acacias which are not relevant to their Garden. They were grown from seed purchased from Nindethana. There is one (occasionally two) plants of each species and they have recently been potted into 8 inch pots. The Friends are asking $6 each but are open to negotiation. For practical reasons, the plants would presumably be of most interest to people not that far from Melton (in Melbourne's outer west).

If you are interested in any of these plants, please contact David Pye (email dabpye@gmail.com, or phone 0417289369).

The list of species available is as follows:
alkinsiana, *ampliceps*, *ancistrocarpa*, *assimilis* ssp. *assimilis*, *aulacocarpa*, *auriculiformis*, *beauveridiana*, *binervia*, *bivenosa*, *blakelyi*, *burrowii*, *buxifolia*, *celastrifolia*, *chisholmii*, *cincinnata*,

colei, *concurrens*, *consobrina*, *coriacea*, *cowleana*, *crassa*, *crassicarpa*, *crassiuscula*, *cyclops*, *difficilis*, *disparrima*, *doratoxylon*, *falciformis, filicifolia*, *flavescens*, *frigescens*, *gittinsii, gnidium*, *grandifolia*, *havilandiorum*, *heteroclita, julifera*, *juncifolia, kempeana*, *kybeanensis*, *laccata*, *legnota*, *leiocalyx*, *leioderma*, *leptopetala*, *leucoclada*, *longispicata*, *macdonnellensis*, *mangium*, *microbotrya*, *monticola*, *multispicata*, *myrtifolia* ssp. *angustifolia* (WA), *neriifolia*, *neurophylla* ssp. *neurophylla*, *oshanesii*, *obtusata*, *olsenii, oncinocarpa*, *oncinophylla*, *parramattensis*, *parvipinnula*, *penninervis, pentadenia*, *phlebopetala*, *pilligaensis, polystachya*, *pruinosa*, *ptychoclada*, *pubifolia*, *pyrifolia*, *sabulosa*, *saliciformis*, *scirpifolia*, *sclerophylla, semirigida, shirleyi, silvestris*, *simsii*, *sparsiflora*, *spectabilis*, *steedmanii*, *striatifolia*, *tanumbirinensis*, *tenuissima*, *terminalis*, *torulosa*, *trachycarpa*, *trachyphloia*, *tratmaniana*, *trinervata*, *trineura*, *ulicina*, *uncinata*, *viscidula.*

If you buy any of these wattles, not only will you most likely get some species not commonly available, but you will also be helping the Melton Botanic Garden.

This Garden has only been established in recent years, following a feasibility study in 2003 and detailed plans being drawn up in 2008. A number of Acacias feature in the Garden – one of which, *A. lasiocarpa*, is shown below.

***Acacia lasiocarpa*, Melton Botanic Garden**

Acacia siculiformis

by Warren and Gloria Sheather, Yarrowyck, NSW

This is part of a continuing series of articles on wattles of the Northern Tablelands of NSW.

Acacia siculiformis is one of the 60 or so wattles that occur on the Northern Tablelands of NSW.

Acacia siculiformis, the Dagger Wattle, is a medium, upright shrub that reaches a height of two metres. The phyllodes are narrow, up to 30 millimetres long and crowned with a very pungent point. There is a small gland near the centre of the phyllode. Dagger Wattle is a very apt common name. Blooms are yellow, held in globular clusters that are comprised of up to 45 individual flowers. One to two heads are held in the axils of each phyllode. Flowering occurs in spring and late summer. The pods are linear and hold a number of small seeds that are almost circular.

This is one of the few wattles, to our knowledge, that grows naturally in moist situations such as swamps and watercourses as well as dry, rocky areas.

Acacia siculiformis is found mainly on the southern and northern tablelands of NSW, Victoria's north-eastern highlands as well as Tasmania.

The Dagger Wattle is common on the Northern Tablelands of NSW. In spring the species lights up watercourses along the Waterfall Way, east of Armidale. Cathedral Rock National Park and Oxley Wild Rivers National Park, also east of Armidale, are strongholds of *Acacia siculiformis*

Acacia siculiformis **Photo W & G Sheather**

Horticulturally the Dagger Wattle is a versatile plant that could be grown both in moist and well drained situations. Propagate from seed that has been treated with boiling water.

***Acacia siculiformis* pods** **Photo W & G Sheather**

The type specimen was collected, by Alan Cunningham, on rocky hills north of Lake George, ACT in the mid 1800's.

The species was first named *A. siculaeformis*. *A. stuartiana* was another early name. The species name means little daggers, a very appropriate description.

Lace Bugs and Acacias

By Bill AItchison

Lace bugs are small insects, called Lace bugs because the adults have forewings that have a delicate and intricate network of veins.

They are distributed worldwide and according to Wikipedia, there are about 2,000 described species. In 2008, it was reported that there were 152 Australian species of Lace bug (this number of described species would have increased since then).

They are generally host-specific and can be destructive to plants, feeding on the undersides of leaves and sucking the sap. In Australia, they are generally of little significance in native gardens, but some species cause problems in non-native gardens. The Azalea lace bug is an introduced insect that attacks Azaleas, and another lace bug, introduced from North America feeds on sycamore and plane trees. In the 1930s, a lantana lace bug was introduced into Australia with the aim of controlling lantana. There is a native Australian species, the Olive Lace Bug, which is a serious pest of olive trees.

A paper has recently been published setting out a revision of the Australian Lace Bug genus *Nethersia*, including the description of 18 new species. The paper includes the host plant associations, with most species being recorded from phyllodinous *Acacia* species. There are now 24 species of Nethersia (including one from New Caledonia, with the rest from continental Australia) – most species being found in semiarid and arid regions of Australia.

Nineteen of the 24 species of *Nethersia* have *Acacia* plant associations, and ten of these are associated with just a single *Acacia* host species. The 24 species of Nethersia are listed in the Table below, together with the locality where they are currently known from, and their Acacia host species (where these have been designated as host plants). All associations are with phyllodinous Acacia species (none from bipinnate Acacia species).

***Nethersia* species**	**Locality where known from/ Acacia host species**
absimilis	Central Qld, NSW *A. pendula*
acaciaphila	Nth western WA *A. coriacea* ssp *coriacea*, *A. coriacea* ssp *pendens*
appha	Kimberley district, WA
bipannanota	Central SA
boorabbinensis	Southwest WA
chazeaui	New Caledonia *A. spirorbis*
costata	North west WA, central SA, Bogan River NSW *A. coriacea*
finlayae	Tropical north Queensland *A. disparrima* ssp *calidestris*
haplotes	NSW
kimberleyensis	Kimberley district, WA
maculosa	Pilbara, WA *A. stellaticeps*
magna	SA
mareeba	Near Mt Garnett Qld, SA *A. leptostachya*
mcquillani	SA
nigra	Qld, NSW
pilbara	Pilbara, WA *A. xiphophylla*
pugna	
setosa	Qld, SA, Bogan River NSW An unidentified Acacia species
silveirae	Lillian Stoke Rock WA, Murray Sunset NP Vic, Eyre Peninsula SA *A. pinguiculosa* ssp. *teretifolia* and *A. sclerophylla*
stipula	SA (3 localities) *A. paradoxa*
tanami	Tanami Desert, NT *A. kempeana*
tatarnici	WA (4 localities) *A. rostellifera*, *A. sclerosperma*, *A. spathulifolia*
tomentosa	7 central desert localities in NT *A. aneura*
westralensis	WA (3 localities) *A. tetragonophylla*

The photo below is of an (unidentified) species of *Nethersia* on an *Acacia pycnantha*. It was taken by Patrick Kavanagh along the Newstead-Guildford Road at Strangways in central Victoria.

***Nethersia* sp.** **Photo P Kavanagh**

Reference:
Cassis, G., Koenig, P., Symonds, C. & Shofner, R. (2016) Systematics and host plant associations of the Australian lace bug genus *Nethersia* (Insecta: Heteroptera: Tingidae), including the description of eighteen new species *Insect Systematics & Evolution*

Acacia craspedocarpa

by Bill Aitchison

A number of Acacia Study Group members were amongst the attendees at a recent APS Victoria weekend gathering held in Horsham, and inevitably there was some discussion on wattles. One of the conversations related to *Acacia craspedocarpa*, this being one of the mulgas found in inland areas of WA, mostly being confined to the Murchison Bioregion (where it is often quite common in places).
It is a slow growing medium to tall shrub, 2-5m high, with small oval shaped grey green phyllodes, yellow rod like flower heads in late winter to early spring, followed by flat rounded and quite distinctive pods.

Glenda Datson (Baranduda, Vic) commented on some excellent plants growing at Galore Reserve (NSW). **Jan Hall** (Yarrawonga, Vic) admires it greatly, although hasn't been that successful with it – her first plant died on her heavy clay, during the drought, and her second plant is stunted in the root zone of an Ironbark, and almost overcome by *A. redolens* (Jan wants to get another one). **Helen van Riet** (Wangaratta, Vic) has two plants in her garden, the first is a beauty, about 3.5m high beside a shed growing on her Warby Range granitic and well drained soil. Helen's second plant is the same age as the first plant, healthy but very slow growing, in a dry sheltered position. The plant that I am most familiar with is one growing at Maranoa Gardens (Balwyn, Vic). Being surrounded by other plants it has grown upwards (a height of about 4m), but is quite narrow.

With the plant at Maranoa Gardens I have observed that it retains its mature seed pods on the plant for a long time – this is consistent with the observations of Maslin and Reid, in which they report that the pods of this species are indehiscent and appear to persist on the plants for some time following the maturation of the seed. However, Helen van Riet has recently reported (4 December 2016) as follows: "I was outside early this a.m., and passed by the big *A. craspedocarpa.* I've been keeping an eye on seed maturation. Yesterday they were still pretty green. Today, they are whitish coloured. To my surprise, the seedpods are not retained on the plant, but are falling …….. At the slightest touch, they drop. I will collect them as they drop (or as I touch them and pretend to be a hot north wind (coming later today!))"

***A. craspedocarpa* in Helen van Riet's gardem**

***A. craspedocarpa* seed pods** **Photo H van Riet**

A Google search on *A. craspedocarpa* perhaps suggests that this species is grown more commonly in the south west of the USA (especially California and Arizona), than in Australia. In the USA, it is known as the leatherleaf acacia, whereas its common name in Australia is Hop Mulga, or Broad-leaved Mulga.

Some of the features attributed to it in the USA relate to it being drought hardy, evergreen, and of low water use. It is reported that it can work well as a hedge or screening plant (it is sometimes grown in front of walls or fences). With a little pruning it can be grown as a small but shapely multi-trunk specimen tree. It is also suggested as being a good tree for patio and pool areas. It is also found in the USA to be very cold hardy – following some extreme weather conditions in Tucson, Arizona in February 2011, a study was conducted (Johnson) on the response of a large number of species to these conditions (where the minimum temperature was -7.7°C). This showed that the tips of 10-20% of the outer phyllodes of *A. craspedocarpa* exhibited minor damage.

A. craspedocarpa is recorded (Downey 1998) as being a host species for a number of mistletoes - *Lysiana casuarinae*, *Lysiana murrayi* and *Korthalsella leucothrix*.

References

Maslin B. R. and Reid J. R. (2012) A taxonomic revision of Mulga (Acacia aneura and its close relatives: Fabaceae) in Western Australia. Nuytsia 22(4): 129-267
Johnson, M. B. (2011) Summary of the February Freeze and Effects on Plants in DELEP's Tucson Fields. Desert Plants
Downey, P. O. (1998) An inventory of host species for each aerial mistletoe species (Loranthaceae and Viscaceae) in Australia. Cunninghamia Vol. 5(3) 686-720.

Seed Bank

An up to date list of species held in our Seed Bank is included on pages 9 and 10.

Although we do purchase some seed from commercial sources, we also rely upon donations of seed. If you are able to help with any seed donations they would be very welcome (we would ask you to post any donations to Bill Aitchison, who will forward them on to our Seed Bank Curator, Victoria Tanner).

Our thanks to Sandra McKenzie and Annie Treasure for some recent seed donations.

One of the seed donations from Sandra comes from a plant growing in a friend's garden in Kadina, SA. It was understood that this plant is *A. toondulya*, but Sandra is unsure of this, and believes that it could possibly be a hybrid between *A. toondulya* and *A. notabilis*. This particular plant was referred to in our Newsletter No. 134 (see page 2). If you would like to try out these seeds, please refer specifically to this when you make your request.

Sandra has drawn our attention to an excellent website "The Seeds of South Australia", where you can find out just about anything about South Australian native seeds. (saseedbank.com.au).

The procedure for requesting seed from our Study Group Seed Bank is as follows. Study Group members are entitled to lodge up to 3 orders per member per year, with 18 packets maximum in each order (negotiable). There is a charge of $3 in relation to each order, to cover the cost of a padded post bag and postage. The $3 may be paid in stamps or by direct credit to our Group's bank account. Some members include an additional payment with their annual subscriptions to cover the Seed Bank charge.
Requests for seed may be lodged in either of the following ways:

1. By email to our Study Group email address, acaciastudygroup@gmail.com (emails to this address go directly to both Victoria and Bill Aitchison). If you make a request by email, you will also need to make the necessary payment by one of the above methods. If you are paying by stamps, these should be mailed to Bill Aitchison, 13 Conos Court, Donvale, Vic 3111
2. By mail (enclosing stamps if required). These requests should be posted to Bill Aitchison (address as in the previous paragraph). Bill will then advise Victoria of the request.

We would like to maintain some data on your results in propagating seed from the Seed Bank. We would therefore ask if you could provide a report on your results, recording information on species, number of seeds sown, number germinated and days after sowing.

Study Group Membership

Acacia Study Group membership for 2016/17 is as follows:

$7 (newsletter sent by email)
$10 (hardcopy of newsletter posted in Australia)
$20 (hardcopy of newsletter posted overseas)
Subscriptions may be sent to:

Bill Aitchison
13 Conos Court. Donvale, Victoria 3111

Subscriptions may also be paid directly to our Account at the Bendigo Bank. Account details are:
Account Name: ASGAP Acacia Study Group
BSB: 633-000
Account Number: 130786973
If you pay directly to the Bank Account, please advise us by email (acaciastudygroup@gmail.com)

ACACIA STUDY GROUP SEED BANK LIST

(current at December 2016)

acanthoclada
acinacea
acradenia
acuaria
acuminata
acutata
adenophora
adoxa ssp adoxa
adsurgens
adunca
aemula ssp. aemula
aestivalis
alata ssp alata
alata ssp tetrantha
alcockii
alleniana
amblygona
amoena
ampliceps
anaticeps
anceps
ancistrocarpa
aneura
angusta
anthochaera
aphylla
applanata
aprepta
aptaneura
argyraea
argyrophylla
arida
arrecta
aspera
assimilis
assimilis
ssp atroviridis
atkinsiana
attenuata
aulacocarpa
aulacophylla
auriculiformis
ausfeldii
axillaris
baileyana
baileyana prostrate
baileyana purple
bancroftiorum
barattensis
barringtonensis
baxteri
beauverdiana
beckleri
betchei
bidwillii
binervata
binervia
bivenosa
blakei
blakelyi
blayana
boormanii
brachybotrya
brachystachya
brassii
brevifolia
browniana
browniana
ssp browniiana
ssp intermedia
ssp endlicheri
brownii
(ulicifolia ssp
browneii)
brumalis
brunioides
burbidgee
burkittii
burrowii
buxifolia
bynoeana
caerulescens
caesiella
calamifolia
calantha
camptocada
cardiophylla
caroleae
celastrifolia
chamaeleon
cheelii
chinchillensis
chisholmii
chrysella
chrysocephala
cincinnata
clunes-rossei
cochlearis
cognata
colei
colletioides
complanata
concurrens
conferta
consobrina
continua
coolgardiensis
coolgardiensis
ssp effusa
coriacea
courtii
covenyi
cowleana
craspedocarpa
crassa
crassicarpa
crassiuscula
cretata
cultriformis
cupularis
curranii
curvata
curvinervia
cuthbertsonii
cyclops
cyperophylla
dallachiana
dawsonii
dealbata
deanei
deanei ssp deanei
debilis
declinata
decora
decurrens
deficiens
deflexa
delphina
demissa
dempsteri
denticulosa
dentifera
desertorum
dictyoneura
dictyopleba
dielsii
dietrichiana
difficilis
difformis
dimidiata
diphylla
disparrima
divergens
dodonaeifolia
donaldsonii
doratoxylon
drepanocarpa
drummondii dwarf
drummondii
ssp drummondii
ssp elegans
ssp affinis
ssp candolleana
dunnii
elata
elongata
empelioclada
enervia
ssp explicata
enterocarpa
ephedroides
eremophila
eremophila
ssp variabilis
ericifolia
erinacea
eriopoda
estrophiolata
euthycarpa
everistii
excelsa
exilis
exocarpoides
extensa
falcata
falciformis
farinosa
fasciculifera
fauntleroyi
filicifolia
filifolia
fimbriata
flavescens
flexifolia
flocktoniae
floribunda
fragilis
frigescens
gemina
genistifolia
genistifolia
prstrate
georginae
gilbertii
gillii
gittinsii
gladiiformis
glaucescens
glaucissima
glaucocarpa
glaucoptera
gnidium
gonocarpa
gonoclada
gonophylla
gracilifolia
gracillima
grandifolia
granitica
grasbyi
guinetii
gunnii
hakeoides
halliana
hamersleyensis
hamiltoniana
hammondii
handonis
harveyi
hastulata
havilandiorum
helicophylla
hemignosta
hemiteles
hemiteles
(Goldfields form)
hemiteles
(Wheatbelt form)
hemsleyi
heterochroa
heteroclita
heteroneura
hexaneura
hispidula
Holland's rock
holosericiea
holotricha
horridula
howittii
hubbardiana
huegelii
hyaloneura
hystrix
Idiomorpha
imbricata
implexa
inaequilatera
inaequiloba
incurva
ingramii
inophloia
intricata
irrorata
iteaphylla
ixiophylla
ixodes
jamesiana
jennerae
jensenii
jibberdingensis
johnsonii
jonesii
jucunda
julifera
juncifolia
kempeana
kettlewelliae
kybeanensis
laccata
lamprocarpa
lanigera
lanigera
lanuginosa
laracina
ssp laracina
lasioclyx
lasiocarpa
ssp bracteolata
ssp lasiocarpa
ssp sedifolia
lateritocola
(formerly strigosa)
latescens
latipes
latisepala
lauta
legnota
leichhardtii
leiocalyx
leioderma
leiophylla
leprosa
leptalea
leptocarpa
leptoclada
leptoloba
leptoneura
leptopetala
leptospermoides
leptostachya
leucoclada
ssp argentifolia
ssp leucoclada
ligulata
ligulata prostrate
ligulata narrow leaf
ligustrina
limbata
limbata prostrate
linearifolia
lineata
lineolata ssp lineolata
linifolia
linophylla
littorea
loderi
longifolia
longifolia
ssp longifolia
longiphyllodinea
longispicata
longissima
longispinea
loxophylla
lucasii
lysiphloia
mabellae
macdonnellensis
macnuttiana
macradenia
maidenii
maitlandii
mangium
marramamba
maslinii
mearnsii
megacephala
megacephala
prostrate
megalantha
meiosperma
melanoxylon
melliodora
melvillei

ACACIA STUDY GROUP SEED BANK LIST 2016 (cont)

menzelii
merinthophora
merrallii
microbotrya
microcarpa
mimica ssp angusta
mimula
mitchellii
moirii ssp dasycarpa
moirii ssp moirii
mollifolia
montana
monticola
mooreana
mountfordiae
mucronata
ssp mucronata
ssp longifolia
muelleriana
multispicata
murrayana
myrtifolia
myrtifolia
ssp angusta WA
WA, Vic, SA, NSW
nana ssp nana
nanodealbata
nematophylla
neriifolia
nervosa
neurophylla
nigricans
nitidula
notabilis
nova-anglica
nuperrima
nuperrima
ssp cassitera
nysophylla
obliquinervia
obovara
obtecta
obtusata
obtusifolia
oldfieldii
olsenii
omalophylla
oncinocarpa
oncinophylla
oraria
orthocarpa
oshanesii
oswaldii
oxycedrus
oxyclada
pachyacra
pachycarpa
palustris
paniculata
paradoxa
parramattensis
parvipinnula
pataczekii
patagiata
paucijuga
pellita
pendula
penninervis
pentadenia
perangusta
phasmoides
phlebocarpa
phlebopetala
phlebophylla
pilligaensis
pinguifolia
platycarpa
plectocarpa
podalyriifolia
polybotrya
polystachya
prainii
pravifolia
pravissima
prominens
pruinocarpa
pruinosa
ptychoclada
ptychophylla
pubicosta
pubifolia
pulchella
pulchella
ssp pulchella
'Kamballup dwarf'
ssp goadbyi
ssp glaberrima
pulviniformis
pustula
pycnantha
(SA, NSW, VIC)
pycnostachya
pyrifolia
quadrilateralis
quadrimarginea
quadrisulcata
racospermoides
ramulosa
redolens
redolens pr
resinimarginea
restiacea
retinodes
retinodes
ssp uncifolia
Blue leaf form
retivenia
rhetinocarpa
rhigiophylla
rhodophloia
riceana
rigens
rossei
rostellifera
rotundifolia
rothii
rubida
rupicola
sabulosa
saliciformis
salicina
saligna
schinoides
scirpifolia
sclerophylla
sclerophylla
ssp teretiuscula
ssp lissophylla
sclerosperma
semilunata
semirigida
semitrullata
sericophylla
ssp coeiacea
sertiformis
sessilis
sessilispica
shirleyi
sibina
siculiformis
signata
silvestris
simsii
sophorae
sowdenii
(papyrocarpa)
sparsiflora
spathulata
spathulifolia
spectabilis
sphacelata
spinescens
spinosissima
ssp robusta
spongolitica
spondylophylla
sporadica
steedmanii
stereophylla
stenoptera
striatifolia
stricta
strigosa
(now lateriticola)
stowardii
stupuligera
suaveolens
subcaerulea
subflexuosa
subglauca
sublanata
subulata
sulcata
sulcata
ssp planoconvexa
subtilinervis
synchronicia
tanumbirinensis
tenuissima
teretifolia
terminalis
tetragonocarpa
tetragonophylla
tetraptera
tindaleae
toondulya
torringtonesis
torulosa
trachycarpa
trachyphloia
translucens
trigonophylla
trinervata
trineura
triptycha
triquetra
tropica
trulliformis
truncata
tumida
tumida
ssp pilbarensis
tysonii
ulicifolia
ulicifolia
ssp brownii
ulicina
umbellata
uncifera
uncifera x conferta
uncinata
uncinella
urophylla
validinervia
varia
ssp parviflora
venulosa
verniciflua
verricula
verticillata
vestita
viscidula
victoria
wanyu
wattsiana
wilhelmiana
willdenowiana
williamsoni
xanthocarpa
xiphophylla
yorkrakinensis ssp
acrita