

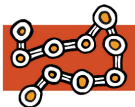
Acacia ammobia

Mt. Connor Wattle



Description:

Acacia ammobia is a multi-stemmed shrub or small tree that grows 2-7 m high. It has rough dark bark and long, thin, erect leaves (11-20 cm long, 0.4-0.9 cm wide) that have 9-11 parallel nerves and slender blunt tips. Flowers are yellow cylindrical spikes, 2-5 cm long. The long thin seed pods occur in clusters.



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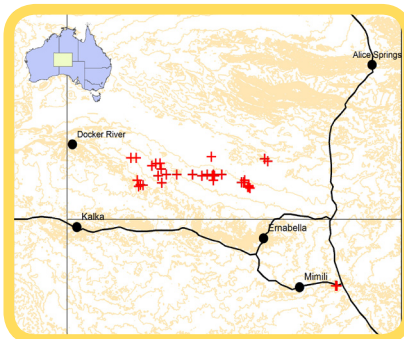
Distribution and ecology:

Mainly distributed in south-western Northern Territory, east of Uluru and west to the Petermann Ranges. In South Australia it is known only from the eastern end of the Indulkana Range.

Occurs on rocky outcrops, colluvial slopes and rarely on deep sands of dune crests and swales. The Indulkana Range population occurs on south-facing slopes of a quartzite ridge. Here it is associated with *Acacia aneura*, *A. minyura*, *Callitris glaucophylla*, and *Triodia irritans*.

Status:

Rare in South Australia



Map of distribution

Threats to survival:

- Fire
Fire is a threatening process for the persistence of communities.
- Browsing
Camels are known browsers of the species. Browsing of young plants may affect recruitment of individuals into populations.

What Anangu can do:

- Help reduce spinifex fuel in areas near known populations by conducting cool-season burning.
- Re-survey monitoring sites at 5-year intervals or as soon as wildfire occurs through the sites or if camel numbers increase.
- Keep an eye out for this species so that additional populations may be located.