

Acacia excelsa

LC

Taxonomic Authority: Benth.

Global Assessment Regional Assessment

Region: Global

Endemic to region

Synonyms

Acacia daintreeana F.Muell.
Acacia excelsa var. d (F.Muell.) Domin
Acacia excelsa var. d (F.Muell.) Domin
Acacia excelsa var. g Domin
Acacia excelsa var. p Domin
Acacia excelsa var. t Domin
Racosperma excelsu (Benth.) Pedley

Common Names

BUNKERMAN English
DOODLALLIE English
IRONWOOD English
ROSEWOOD English

Upper Level Taxonomy

Kingdom: PLANTAE Phylum: TRACHEOPHYTA
Class: MAGNOLIOPSIDA Order: FABALES
Family: LEGUMINOSAE

Lower Level Taxonomy

Rank: Infra- rank name: Plant Hybrid
Subpopulation: Authority:

Two subspecies are recognised: subsp. angusta and subsp. excelsa.

General Information

Distribution

Acacia excelsa is endemic to Australia with a widely scattered distribution in southern inland parts of Queensland and extending into New South Wales. Subsp. excelsa has a rather frequent occurrence in Queensland, primarily from 20 degrees S to the Condobolin area of central New South Wales while subsp. angusta is widely scattered from south of Mount Isa, Queensland, to northern New South Wales, mostly along the western range of the typical subspecies but with a few collections from east of the main distribution (Orchard and Wilson 2001).

Range Size

Area of Occupancy:
Extent of Occurrence:
Map Status:

Elevation

Upper limit: 750
Lower limit:

Depth

Upper limit:
Lower limit:

Depth Zones

Shallow photic Bathyl Hadal
 Photic Abyssal

Biogeographic Realm

Afrotropical
 Antarctic
 Australasian
 Neotropical
 Oceanian
 Palearctic
 Indomalayan
 Nearctic

Population

Total population size is not known, it was recently collected in 2008.

Total Population Size

Minimum Population Size: Maximum Population Size:

Habitat and Ecology

A large tree to 20 m high commonly with a weeping habit growing commonly in red sandy loam with mulga and in eucalypt woodland (subsp. augusta) or in yellow or brown gravelly, sandy or clayey soils in eucalypt woodland (subsp. excelsa) (Orchard and Wilson 2001).

System		Movement pattern			Crop Wild Relative
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Terrestrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater	<input type="checkbox"/> Nomadic	<input type="checkbox"/> Congregatory/Dispersive	<input type="checkbox"/> Is the species a wild relative of a crop?	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Marine	<input type="checkbox"/> Migratory	<input type="checkbox"/> Altitudinally migrant		

Growth From	Definition
Tree - large	Large tree, also termed a Phanerophyte (>1m)

Threats
There are no major threats known to this widespread species.

	Past	Present	Future
13 None	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Conservation Measures
The species is known to occur within protected areas. It is not listed as Threatened under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act). The seeds of both subspecies have been banked as an ex situ conservation measure. Seeds are located at: Wakehurst Place, Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, (UK), Kings Park & Botanic Garden, Perth and Mount Annan Botanic Garden, NSW Seed Bank (Australia).

	In Place	Needed
4 Habitat and site-based actions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.4 Protected areas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Species-based actions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.7 Ex situ conservation actions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.7.2 Genome resource bank	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	PRESENCE							ORIGIN				
	Year Round	Breeding Season only	Non-breeding season only	Passage migrant	Possibly extinct	Extinct	Presence uncertain	Native	Introduced	Re-Introduced	Vagrant	Origin uncertain
Australia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
New South Wales	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Queensland	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

General Habitats	Score	Description	Major Importance
2 Savanna	1	Suitable	Unset
2.1 Savanna - Dry	1	Suitable	Unset
3 Shrubland	1	Suitable	Unset
3.8 Shrubland - Mediterranean-type Shrubby Vegetation	1	Suitable	Unset

Species Utilisation

Species is not utilised at all

Purpose / Type of Use	Subsistence	National	International
16. Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

A stable hard and dark timber new to the market. Likely to be very suited to instrument fretboards (Australian Arid Zone Timbers). The wood is also used by Aboriginal to make spearthrower and boomerangs (Kamminga 2002).

Trend in the level of wild offtake/harvest in relation to total wild population numbers over the last five years:

Trend in the amount of offtake/harvest produced through domestication/cultivation over the last five years:

CITES status: Not listed

IUCN Red Listing

Red List Assessment: (using 2001 IUCN system) Least Concern (LC)

Red List Criteria:

Date Last Seen (only for EX, EW or Possibly EX species):

Is the species Possibly Extinct? Possibly Extinct Candidate?

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

A. excelsa is a large tree with a widely scattered distribution in southern inland parts of Queensland and New South Wales. It is known to occur within protected areas, its seeds are banked as a conservation measure and the distribution of this species does not meet the criteria to warrant a threatened category and it is known from many localities. Therefore, this species is listed here as Least Concern.

Reason(s) for Change in Red List Category from the Previous Assessment:

- Genuine Change
 - Genuine (recent)
 - Genuine (since first assessment)
- Nongenuine Change
 - New information
 - Knowledge of Criteria
 - Incorrect data used previously
- Taxonomy
- Criteria Revisio
- Other
- No Change
 - Same category and criteria
 - Same category but change in criteria

Current Population Trend: Stable

Date of Assessment: 08/09/2010

Name(s) of the Assessor(s): Malcolm, P.

Evaluator(s):

Notes:

% population decline in the past:

Time period over which the past decline has been measured for applying Criterion A or C1 (in years or generations):

% population decline in the future:

Time period over which the future decline has been measured for applying Criterion A or C1 (in years or generations):

Number of Locations:

Severely Fragmented:

Number of Mature Individuals:

Bibliography

A.E. Orchard and A.J.G. Wilson, 2001, Mimosaceae, Acacia part 1, Flora of Australia Volume 11A, , ABRS, Canberra

Australian Arid Zone Timbers, not known, Australian Arid Zone Timbers08-09-2010, , ,

Commonwealth of Australia, 1999, Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)10 June 2010, , ,

Kamminga, J., 2002, Australian Aboriginal Timber Quick Search, , ,

Kodala, P.G. and Haden, G.J., 2002, Acacia, Flora of New South Wales. Revised Edition, G.J. Harden, , University of New South Wales Press Ltd., Sydney