

Acacia aulacocarpa A.Cunn. ex Benth.

Family:
Fabaceae



Bentham, G. (1842) *London Journal of Botany* 1: 378. Type: Port Bowen, N. Coast, Cunningham. Lectotype Port Bowen, N. Coast, Cunningham (Clinton) A. Cunningham no. 115 (K), Isolectotypes: BM, K.

Common name:
Brown Salwood; Hickory Wattle; Golden-flowered Salwood; Wattle; Wattle, Black; Wattle, Hickory;
Black Wattle; Salwood, Golden-flowered

Stem

Usually a small, poorly formed tree in NEQ. Living bark very strong and fibrous.

Leaves

Leaves phyllodineous. Veins numerous (30-40 or more), longitudinal and parallel. Leaf blades about 6-7 x 1.2-1.5 cm, covered with white or pale-coloured wax with an occasional brownish scale, petioles about 0.4 cm long. Stipules difficult or impossible to distinguish.

Flowers

Flowers yellow or bright yellow, strongly but not particularly pleasantly perfumed. Spikes about 15-20 mm long, peduncle about 4-5 mm long. Most flowers in each spike are male with occasional hermaphrodite flowers. Staminal filaments fused together at the very base. Style about as long as the stamens.

Fruit

Pods about 5 x 1 cm, outer surface conspicuously veined. Seeds about 5 x 2 mm. Funicle grey to cream, about 2-6 mm long, folded 2 or 3 times. Embryo about 5 x 2 mm, mainly composed of cotyledons. Radicle small, straight.

Seedlings

Features not available.

Distribution and Ecology

Occurs in NEQ,CEQ and south to north-eastern New South Wales. Altitudinal range in NEQ from near 30 to 1300 m. Grows along rocky watercourses, in wet sclerophyll forest and also in the drier types of rain forest.

Synonyms

Racosperma aulacocarpum (Benth.) Pedley, *Austrobaileya* 2(3): 345(1984). **Acacia aulacocarpa** var. **fruticosa** C.T.White, *Austrobaileya* 2: 345(1987), Type: Ngun Ngun, Glass House Mts, 20 Mar. 1931, C. T. White 7651 Holo: BRI; iso: K, NY.

RFK Code

1137



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