

WATTLE

Acacias of Australia

Acacia blakelyi Maiden



Source: WorldWideWattle ver. 2.
Published at: www.worldwidewattle.com
B.R. Maslin



Source: WorldWideWattle ver. 2.
Published at: www.worldwidewattle.com
B.R. Maslin



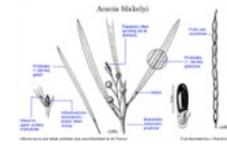
Source: Australian Plant Image Index (a.10059).
ANBG © M. Fagg, 1993



Source: WorldWideWattle ver. 2.
Published at: www.worldwidewattle.com
B.R. Maslin



Source: WorldWideWattle ver. 2.
Published at: www.worldwidewattle.com
B.R. Maslin



Source: WorldWideWattle ver. 2.
Published at: www.worldwidewattle.com



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

Family

Fabaceae

Distribution

Common from the Cooloomia Nature Reserve, c. 70 km N of Kalbarri, S to near Regans Ford and Piawaning in south-western W.A.

Description

Often **dense glabrous shrub** or **tree**, 1–3 m high. **Branchlets flexuose**, commonly **pruinose**. **Stipules caducous**. Phyllodes horizontally flattened, **linear** to very narrowly **elliptic**, 7–15 cm long, 2–15 mm wide, **acute** to **obtuse**, often **mucronate** and \pm **coarsely pungent**, thinly to moderately **coriaceous**, green or **glaucous**, 1- or 3-nerved, sometimes obscurely **reticulate** between nerves; **gland** on upper surface (3–) 5–12 (–17) mm above **pulvinus**. Inflorescences 3–6-headed racemes, enclosed when young by conspicuous **imbricate scarious striate** bracts; **raceme axes** 2–6 cm long, sometimes growing out during **anthesis**; peduncles 7–15 mm long; heads **globular**, 7–8 mm diam., 20–30-flowered, bright golden. Flowers 5-**merous**; sepals united into a \pm **truncate calyx**. Pods submoniliform with segments narrowly **elliptic**, **straight** to shallowly **curved**, to 16 cm long, 4–5 mm wide, thinly **coriaceous-crustaceous**, finely **reticulate** longitudinally, sometimes **pruinose**. Seeds **longitudinal**, 5.5–7 mm long, **elliptic** to narrowly **elliptic** or \pm **narrowly oblong**, shiny, black; **aril** yellow-brown.

Habitat

Occurring commonly in sand, sand over laterite, clayey sand and gravelly sand, less frequently on loam or white beach sand, on sand plains and in woodland or tall shrubland.

Specimens

W.A.: 8 km E of Piawaning, 9 Sept. 1959, *T.E.H.Aplin s.n.* (PERTH); 24.2 km from Gorge Rd intersection towards Ajana on Kalbarri/Ajana road, *R.S.Cowan A818 & R.A.Cowan* (CANB, NY, PERTH, US); Cooloomia Nature Reserve, 21 km SW of Cooloomia HS, *S.D.Hopper 1420* (PERTH); 45 km N of Murchison R. on North West Coastal Hwy, *B.R.Maslin 3722* (CANB, K, MEL, PERTH).

Notes

Among species with diaphylloidinous phyllodes (see *A. diaphylloidea* for definition and discussion) *A. blakelyi* is closest to *A. scirpifolia* which has narrower, normally terete to subterete phyllodes but is otherwise very similar to the narrower, green, 1-nerved phyllode form of *A. blakelyi*; this form may also resemble *A. rostellifera*. The broader, glaucous phyllode form of *A. blakelyi* is superficially similar to *A. xanthina*.

Variable in phyllode colour, width and venation, ranging from broad, 3-nerved and glaucous to narrow, 1-nerved and green. The variation pattern is complex and requires further study; there is some suggestion that it is edaphically correlated, for specimens with glaucous phyllodes are the most common and usually were taken from plants growing in yellow sand; specimens with green phyllodes are less frequent and often occur in loam or white sand.

FOA Reference

Data derived from *Flora of Australia* Volumes 11A (2001), 11B (2001) and 12 (1998), products of ABRS, ©Commonwealth of Australia

Author

B.R.Maslin

Minor edits by J.Rogers

This identification key and fact sheets are available as a mobile application:



Australian Government
Department of the Environment and Energy



Department of
Biodiversity, Conservation
and Attractions
Western Australian Herbarium



Australian
Biological
Resources
Study



URL: <https://keys.lucidcentral.org/keys/v3/wattle>
Copyright 2018. All rights reserved.

>