

WATTLE

Acacias of Australia

Acacia covenyi Tindale



Source: Australian Plant Image Index (a.14775).
ANBG © M. Fagg, 2002



Source: Australian Plant Image Index (a.14776).
ANBG © M. Fagg, 2002



Source: Australian Plant Image Index (a.31397).
ANBG © M. Fagg, 1999



Source: Australian Plant Image Index (a.31398).
ANBG © M. Fagg, 2002



Source: Australian Plant Image Index (a.31399).
ANBG © M. Fagg, 2000



Source: Australian Plant Image Index (a.11955).
ANBG © M. Fagg, 1997



Source: Australian Plant Image Index (a.9942).
ANBG © M. Fagg, 1993



Source: Australian Plant Image Index (a.9943).
ANBG © M. Fagg, 1993



Source: Australian Plant Image Index (dig.21339).
ANBG © M. Fagg, 2011



Source: Australian Plant Image Index (dig.22216).
ANBG © M. Fagg, 2011



Source: Australian Plant Image Index (dig.6210).
ANBG © M. Fagg, 2008



Source: Australian Plant Image Index (dig.6211).
ANBG © M. Fagg, 2008



Source: Australian Plant Image Index (dig.6212).
ANBG © M. Fagg, 2008



Source: Australian Plant Image Index (dig.6213).
ANBG © M. Fagg, 2008



Source: Australian Plant Image Index (dig.7852).
ANBG © M. Fagg, 2008



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



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

Common Name

Blue Bush

Family

Fabaceae

Distribution

Restricted in N.S.W. to the eastern hills of the Great Divide from the Deua R. to near Kybeyan.

Description

Glabrous shrub or tree 1.5–7.5 m high. Branchlets acutely angled at extremities, pruinose. Phyllodes on raised stem-projections, crowded, slightly inequilateral, narrowly oblong-elliptic, (2–) 3.5–5.5 cm long, 5–11 mm wide, mucronate, thin, glaucous, 1-nerved per face, obscurely penninerved; gland not prominent, 5–25 mm above pulvinus, commonly connected to midrib or pulvinus by fine oblique nerve(s). Inflorescences racemose; raceme axes 3–6 cm long, slender, normally pruinose and flexuose; peduncles 2–5 mm long, slender; heads globular, normally 5–8-flowered, bright yellow; bracteoles sessile, widely ovate, pruinose. Flowers 5-merous; sepals 2/3–5/6-united. Pods narrowly oblong, to 8 cm long, 8–13 mm wide, firmly chartaceous to thinly coriaceous, pruinose. Seeds longitudinal, ovate, 4–4.5 mm long, somewhat shiny, black; funicle straight and appressed to inner surface of pod for 4 mm; aril clavate.

Habitat

Grows in thickets, mainly on limestone slopes and ridges but also sometimes on quartzite.

Specimens

N.S.W.: Bendethera Caves, 32 km W of Moruya, *E.F.Constable 6857* (NSW); E of Kybeyan near Cooma, early Aug. 1977, *G.Neville s.n.* (NSW).

Notes

Gland morphology is important in distinguishing *A. covenyi* from related species such as *A. prominens*, *A. barringtonensis*, etc., *fide* M.D.Tindale, *Telopea* 1: 436, pl. 20 (1980). *Acacia barringtonensis* is further distinguished by its hairy branchlets, phyllodes, raceme axes, peduncles and ovary.

The distinctive bracteoles are similar to those found in *A. dawsonii* (sect. *Plurinerves*).

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 B.R.Maslin

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.