Acacia glaucocarpa  

Maiden & Blakely

**Acacias of Australia**

**Family**  
Fabaceae

**Distribution**  
Occurs in south-eastern Qld from c. 82 km W of Emerald S to near the N.S.W. border, common near Kingaroy and Ipswich.

**Description**  
Shrub or tree 2.5–10 m high. Bark slightly fissured, grey or grey-brown, mottled, later rough at base. Branchlets terete, faintly ridged, glabrescent, tomentose towards apices. Young foliage tips ferruginous, densely fawn- or grey-tomentose. Leaves blue-green, glaucous; petiole 1–3 cm long, bearing 1 tomentose orbicular gland close to basal pair of pinnae; rachis (1.5–) 3–10 cm long, with 1 similar gland at or near base of all or some pinnae, occasionally eglandular; pinnae (2–) 3–8 pairs, 3.5–11 cm long; pinnules 12–33 pairs, cultrate to narrowly oblong, narrowly elliptic or lanceolate, 5–14 mm long, 2–4 mm wide, with midnerve closer to straight upper margin, and 1 or 2 shorter nerves (not reaching margin) between midnerve and convex lower margin, glabrous or with sparse, long, white or fawn hairs on upper surface, subglabrous or with dense white or fawn crisped hairs beneath, obtuse or subacute. Inflorescences in terminal or axillary false-panicles; peduncles 3–6 mm long. Heads globular, 15–30-flowered, pale yellow or cream-coloured. Pods straight-sided, 5–13 cm long, 6.5–10 mm wide, subcoriaceous, blue-green or blue-black, pruinose, sparsely fawn-puberulous.

**Phenology**  
Flowers Feb.–July; fruits Sept.–Dec., July.

**Habitat**  
Grows in open forest or woodland or mixed scrub woodland, on sandstone or sedimentary rocks, often in deep soils.

**Specimens**  
Qld: Eidsvold, Mar., Aug. & Nov. 1918, T.L.Bancroft (NSW); W edge of Carnarvon Gorge Natl Park, D.F.Blaxell 1536 & J.Armstrong (BRI, NSW); c. 30 miles [48.3 km] NE of Rolleston Township, R.Story 303 & G.A.Yapp (CANB, NSW); 4 miles [6.4 km] S of Murgon, M.D.Tindale s.n. (NSW52679).

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Notes
Cultivated in gardens and parks of inland tropical and subtropical areas, being moderately drought resistant but sensitive to frost. Allied to *A. polybotrya* which is a shrub to 3 m high, flowering in July-Oct., with golden heads, (1–) 2–4 pairs of pinnae, 4–12 pairs of pinnules, moniliform pods and differently shaped funicle. The pinnules of *A. glaucocarpa* are more pubescent and more acute than in *A. pruinosa* which also occurs in south-eastern Qld. *Acacia glaucocarpa* possibly hybridizes with *Acacia deanei subsp. deanei* in the Barakula State Forest, Qld.

**FOA Reference**

**Author**
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Minor edits by B.R. Maslin & J. Reid

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