

WATTLE

Acacias of Australia

Acacia quadrimarginea F.Muell.



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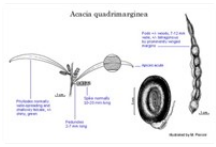
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See illustration.



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

Family

Fabaceae

Distribution

Widely distributed in south-central W.A. from Meekatharra to Lorna Glen Stn (NE of Wiluna), S to near Kalgoorlie and E as far as the Great Victoria Desert.

Description

Shrub or tree 1.5–6 m high, **obconic**, often gnarled. **Branchlets glabrous**. Phyllodes normally widely spreading, narrowly **elliptic** to **linear-elliptic**, shallowly to strongly **falcate**, 6–12 (–14) cm long, 2–5 mm wide, **acute** with a **straight** to hooked tip, thinly **coriaceous**, ±shiny, **glabrous**, with numerous closely parallel nerves; central **nerve** the most evident; marginal normally red- or brown-**resinous**, becoming yellow or light brown and not **resinous** with age. Inflorescences **simple**; peduncles (2–)4–8(–10), mm long, normally **glabrous** to sparsely **appressed** hairy; heads broadly **ellipsoid**, **obloid** or **cylindrical**, 8–20 mm long, 4–6 mm diam., golden. Flowers **5-merous**, **resinous**; sepals united to 1/3. Pods **narrowly oblong**, flat but often appearing **quadrangular** by development of an obvious marginal flange perpendicular to face, to 14 cm long, 6–10 (–13) mm wide, ±**woody**. Seeds **longitudinal**, broadly **elliptic**, mostly 6–8 mm long, dull, dark brown; **aril** terminal, **turbinate**.

Habitat

Grows commonly on granitic and lateritic hills and outcrops, in open shrubland, especially with members of the '*Acacia aneura* group'.

Specimens

W.A.: Mt Singleton SW of Paynes Find, *W.E.Blackall 13* (PERTH); Great Victoria Desert, *M.I.H.Brooker 8573* (PERTH); 48 km from Paynes Find towards Wubin, *B.R.Maslin 3555* (PERTH); Cobra Stn, 78 km N of Landor HS on track to Mount Augustus Stn, *B.R.Maslin 5195* (PERTH); 20 km NE of Sinclair Soak, c. 75 km NE of Norseman, *K.Newbey 7009* (PERTH).

Notes

There is very considerable variation in the shape and dimensions of the phyllodes but they are never pendulous. The red or brown margins so typical of the species are not always obvious, sometimes appearing on the young phyllodes but not on the older ones.

In a study of aboriginal uses of plants in the Leonora area of W.A., A.Parker, *Austral. Instit. Aboriginal Stud. Newsletter* 41 (1980), records the name '*mamanpa*' for this species, and the facts that bardie grubs are found in roots and the galls are edible.

Related to *A. demissa*, *A. petricola* and *A. umbraculiformis* in W.A.; also similar in some respects to *A. tarculensis* in S.A. Specimens cited by B.R.Maslin, *Fl. Australia* 11B: 309 (2001), and now *A. umbraculiformis* (i.e. *W.E.Blackall 13*, *B.R.Maslin 3555* and *5195*) and *A. collegialis* (i.e. *K.Newbey 7009*). Further study of variation within the W.A. populations of *A. quadrimarginea* is needed.

FOA Reference

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

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

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



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Biodiversity, Conservation
and Attractions
Western Australian Herbarium



Australian
Biological
Resources
Study



URL: <https://keys.lucidcentral.org/keys/v3/wattle>
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