

# WATTLE

## *Acacias of Australia*

### *Acacia wollarensis* S.A.J.Bell & Driscoll



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

#### Common Name

Wollar Wattle

#### Family

Fabaceae

#### Distribution

Known only from the Parish of Wollar in the upper Hunter Valley, 120 km W of Muswellbrook and 50 km NE of Mudgee, New South Wales; see S.A.J. Bell & C. Driscoll, *Telopea* 20: 129, fig. 3 (2017).

#### Description

**Tree** 12–20 m high. Bark smooth, greyish, becoming rough, furrowed and brown with age. **Branchlets terete** with broad **rounded** ridges, densely **villous** with spreading white hairs (smaller hairs 0.3–0.5 mm long forming a **continuous indumentum**, with **scattered** emergent longer hairs 0.7–1.0 mm long). Leaves **obovate** in outline, pale light green on new growth, mid-green when mature, **±sessile**; **petiole** 0.2–0.4 cm long, densely **villous**; **rachis** 5.3–9.5 cm long, prominently and narrowly-ridged above, densely **villous** with spreading white hairs c. 1 mm long; **jugary** glands prominently raised, circular to broadly **elliptic**, 0.6–1 mm diam., at base of upper 1–4 pairs of **pinnae** and occasionally on lower 1 or 2 pairs; **pinnae** 10–14 (–16) pairs, 13–61 mm long, lowermost pairs shorter than others, near-uppermost pairs the longest; pinnules 6–26 pairs, **oblong-subulate**, 3–6 mm long, 1–1.7 mm wide, dark green above, paler green below, **setose** with **scattered** white bristles to 0.5 mm on upper side, confined to margins and midvein below, margin **recurved**, apex **obtuse** to subacute. Inflorescences in terminal and **axillary** racemes and panicles. Peduncles 4.5–6.5 mm long, white **appressed-pubescent**. Heads **globose**, c. 24–31-flowered, c. 4–6 mm diam. (when dry), golden yellow. Pods **straight** to slightly **curved**, **moniliform**, margin moderately and **±** regularly constricted between seeds, distinctly raised over seeds, 9–13.5 cm long, 7–9 mm wide, **coriaceous**, green becoming light to dark brown at maturity, with fine raised and **reticulate lateral** veins, **scattered** white **setose** with hairs to 0.6 mm long.

#### Phenology

Flowers recorded in Sept.; pods with mature seed collected Dec.–Jan.

#### Habitat

Grows in sheltered gullies or on mid to lower slopes, at the interface of Triassic Narrabeen sandstones and Permian claystones and shales. Sometimes forms a dense sub-canopy below *Eucalyptus punctata* and *E. sparsifolia*. For more details see Bell & Driscoll (2017).

#### Specimens

N.S.W.: near Wollar, Upper Hunter Valley, 4 Sept. 2014, S.A.J. Bell s.n. & C. Driscoll (NSW); opposite “Wollarah Downs”, Wollar, S.A.J. Bell 4936 & C. Driscoll (DMHN, K, PERTH); NE of Wollar, 1 Oct. 2015, C. Driscoll s.n. (AD, MEL) and 3 Nov. 2015, C. Driscoll s.n. (NSW).

#### Notes

Diagnostic Features: *Acacia wollarensis* has affinities to *Acacia fulva* and the rare *A. chrysotricha*, but differs from these most prominently in the densely white-setose rachis and pinnules. Affinities are described in detail by Bell & Driscoll (2017).

#### Conservation

Known only from two populations and under IUCN guidelines qualifies as Vulnerable.

#### FOA Reference

Flora of Australia Project

#### Author

S.A.J. Bell & P.G. Kodela

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.