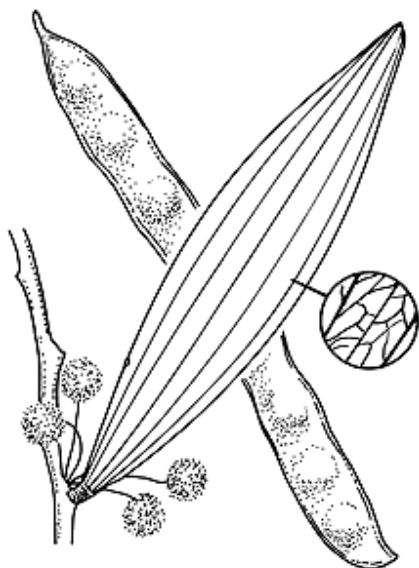


Mimosaceae
Acacia complanata
 Flat-stem Wattle



ALA Local Natives

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ETYMOLOGY

(a-KAY-sha) Greek akakia from akis = a sharp point as this is spiny species; The species complanata (com-plah-NAH-tah) flattened out; to make level or even;

LIFEFORM

Tree 3-5m x 3m Spread

STATUS

Widespread distribution; Uncommon per site; low population size; Short lived;

OCCURS

Dumaresq River, Jericho, Rollston Q, Torrington, Maclean NSW

HABITAT

Open forest, Heath

LEAVES

Alternate, 50-110 x 15-40 mm, flatted winged, elliptic, phyllodes, streaked with many long veins faintly netted between them blunt nearly stalkless;

FLOWERS

Ball, yellow-orange, terminal clusters of 4-9 flowers twice a year; **Flowering Times** Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan, Feb, March, April, May

FRUIT

Pods, 10-15 cm x 7-10 mm, light brown, raised high over seeds; **Fruiting Times** June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov

BARK

Smooth green brown or grey, wood pale fawn

TRUNK or STEM

Trunk short small; Branches flat, slender and graceful, with arching downwards stems;

ETHNOBOTANY

Edible seeds, Squirrel Glider eat gum and seeds; Fibre from branches used for making rope, bags & traps: Collected by Banks/Solander at Endeavour River 1770 (Bentham 1984)

INSECTS

Rust covers phyllodes causing shrubs to die; *Eucrocoris tumidiceps* Acacia Bug

BIRD

Fruit eaten by Pale Headed Rosella

INDIGENOUS USES

Aborigines ate seeds; fiber from stems used for ropes & bags; twine made from inner bark

ID FEATURES

Phyllodes less than 5 times as long as wide + Flowers in heads (all year) Branchlets winged and flattened; Drought and frost tolerant; Flowers anytime mainly after rain, will flower in semi-shade; similar to *Acacia homoclada*;