

Mimosaceae
Acacia leiocalyx subsp. leiocalyx
 early-flowering wattle



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ETYMOLOGY	(a-KAY-sha) Greek akakia from akis = a sharp point; The species leiocalyx (lee-oh-CAY-lix) = smooth calyx;
LIFEFORM	Tree 4-6m x 2m Spread
STATUS	Widespread in Eastern Qld, where it extends from S of Mackay Northern Limit Gladstone (inland to about 146° E) to northeastern New South Wales; also Sydney and Narrabri
OCCURS	Burdekin Basin Qld to Taree NSW
QLD DISTRICTS	Burnett, Darling Downs, Leichhardt, Maranoa, Mitchell, Moreton, Port Curtis, South Kennedy, Warrego, Wide Bay
HABITAT	Coastal heaths, Open forest, Headlands, woodland
LEAVES	Alternate, 8-15 cm x 7-30 mm, narrow elliptic flat, obliquely falcate acute to mucronate, 3 prominent veins, glabrous secondary veins are branching; rounded ends with red angular branches on 3-4 mm stalk.
FLOWERS	Rod-shaped, 3-7 cm, yellow, scented, cylindrical spikes in pairs; sepals united with glabrous triangular lobes petals partly united reflexed and glabrous ovary woolly.
FRUIT	Flowering times April, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct Pods, 7-15 cm, loosely straight open coiled, convex over seeds cylindrical narrow drying to dark brown; seeds longitudinal in pod stalks (funicles) folded several times below the seed and terminating in orange aril; Fruiting times Oct, Nov, Dec
BARK	Deeply fissured greyish brown, slightly furrowed, develop uneven cracks; Vegetative spread: Possibly root suckering
STEM	Shrub to small tree; Branchlets sharply 3 angled glabrous, reddish brown flattened towards apices, lenticellate, glabrous short stout stem
ETHNOBOTANY	Edible seeds and gum; wood for cabinets; Bark contains 9.13% Tannin; Cattle eat the leaves all year.

TOLERANCE:	Full sun Heavy clay soils
WILDLIFE	Food plant for squirrel gliders and sugar gliders Insects take nectar, rich in amino acids, from phyllode glands (Bernhardt 1982)
INSECTS	<i>Bethelium signiferum, Calomela crassicornis, Chrysophorus spectabilis</i> Diamond Weevil, <i>Eucerocoris tumidiceps</i> (acacia bug) <i>Cicadetta oldfieldi</i> (inland wattle cicada) <i>Lampronia senator</i> Metallic Shield bug <i>Pachydissus sericus</i> , <i>Amyema quandang, Dendrophthoe glabrescens</i> ;
MISTLETOES	Thornbill, Bronze-wing Pigeon, Red-tailed Black-cockatoo
BIRD	
BUTTERFLY	<i>Hypochrysops delicia</i> Moonlight Jewel, <i>Jalmenus evagoras</i> Common Imperial Blue, <i>Prosotas dubiosa</i> , <i>Prosotas felderri</i> Small Tailed Lined-blue, <i>Sahulana scintillata</i> Glistening Line-blue, <i>Prosotas dubiosa, Theclinesthes scintillata</i>
INDIGENOUS USES	Used in production of gum, seeds eaten, wood used to make boomerangs.
ID FEATURE	Phyllodes inequilateral (lower margin ± straight, upper convex) broadly wedge-shaped on 3-4 mm stalks; Branchlets reddish triangular + Flowers yellow calyx without hairs in spikes + Pods thin curved Seeds with bright yellow aril.