

## 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.

**Flowering times** April, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct

#### FRUIT

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.

<b>TOLERANCE:</b>	Full sun Heavy clay soils
<b>WILDLIFE</b>	Food plant for squirrel gliders and sugar gliders Insects take nectar, rich in amino acids, from phyllode glands (Bernhardt 1982)
<b>INSECTS</b>	<i>Bethelium signiferum</i> , <i>Calomela crassicornis</i> , <i>Chrysolophus spectabilis</i> Diamond Weevil, <i>Eucerochoris tumidiceps</i> (acacia bug) <i>Cicadetta oldfieldi</i> (inland wattle cicada) <i>Lampromicra senator</i> Metallic Shield bug <i>Pachydissus sericus</i> ,
<b>MISTLETOES</b>	<i>Amyema quandang</i> , <i>Dendrophthoe glabrescens</i> ;
<b>BIRD</b>	Thornbill, Bronze-wing Pigeon, Red-tailed Black-cockatoo
<b>BUTTERFLY</b>	<i>Hypochrysops delicia</i> Moonlight Jewel, <i>Jaumesia evagoras</i> Comon Imperial Blue, <i>Prosotas dubiosa</i> , <i>Prosotas felderi</i> Small Tailed Lined-blue, <i>Sahulana scintillata</i> Glistening Line-blue, <i>Prosotas dubiosa</i> , <i>Theclinessthes scintillata</i>
<b>INDIGENOUS USES</b>	Used in production of gum, seeds eaten, wood used to make boomerangs.
<b>ID FEATURE</b>	Phyllodes inequilateral (lower margin $\pm$ 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.