

WATTLE

Acacias of Australia

Acacia melleodora Pedley



Source: WorldWideWattle ver. 2.
Published at: www.worldwidewattle.com
B.R. Maslin



Source: Australian Plant Image Index
(dig.38353).
ANBG © M. Fagg, 2015



Source: WorldWideWattle ver. 2.
Published at: www.worldwidewattle.com
B.R. Maslin



Source: WorldWideWattle ver. 2.
Published at: www.worldwidewattle.com
B.R. Maslin



Source: WorldWideWattle ver. 2.
Published at: www.worldwidewattle.com
J Maslin



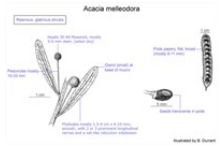
Source: WorldWideWattle ver. 2.
Published at: www.worldwidewattle.com
B.R. Maslin



Source: WorldWideWattle ver. 2.
Published at: www.worldwidewattle.com
B.R. Maslin



Source: WorldWideWattle ver. 2.
Published at: www.worldwidewattle.com
J. Maslin



Source: WorldWideWattle ver. 2.
Published at: www.worldwidewattle.com
See illustration.



Source: WorldWideWattle ver. 2.
Published at: www.worldwidewattle.com
See illustration.



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

Common Name

Scented Wax Wattle, Waxy Wattle

Family

Fabaceae

Distribution

Widespread and common in the N and central arid zone where it extends from the Pilbara region in W.A. eastwards through central and southern N.T. and north-western S.A. to central Qld.

Description

Shrub 1–4 m high, glabrous, resinous, viscid. Branchlets often sparsely tuberculate. Phyllodes obovate to oblanceolate or narrowly oblong-elliptic, 1.5–4 (–5) cm long, (3–) 4–10 (–15) mm wide, l:w = 3–6, obtuse, mucronulate, coriaceous to thinly coriaceous, smooth or sparsely tuberculate, dull grey-green or glaucous, frequently with a whitish bloom (especially over the nerves) due to dry resin; with 2 or 3 prominent longitudinal nerves, with secondary nerves forming a relatively fine, open, net-like reticulum; basal gland elongate, c. 1.5 mm long, with an obscure smaller gland at base of the minute apical mucro. Inflorescences simple, 1–3 per axil; peduncles 1–2 (–3) cm long, ebracteate at base; heads globular or obloid, 5–6 (–8) mm diam. when dry, densely 30–40-flowered, golden. Flowers 5-merous; sepals united almost to their apices. Pods stipitate, oblong to narrowly oblong, flat, raised over seeds alternately on each side, to 9 cm long, 9–11 (–15) mm wide, firmly chartaceous, often ±vermicose; stipitate. Seeds transverse, c. 4 mm long, arillate.

Phenology

Flowers May–July.

Habitat

Grows in deep red or red-brown siliceous sand, on dunes or interdunal areas; sometimes found on shallow stony soils.

Specimens

W.A.: Upper Rudall R. area, B.R.Maslin 2093 (MEL, PERTH). N.T.: Heavtree Gap Ra. near Mt Gillen, M.Lazarides 5330 (BRI, DNA, PERTH). S.A.: c. 4.5 km ESE of Ampeinnia Hills, D.J.E.Whibley 6375 (AD, PERTH). Qld: 3 km E of Windorah towards Quilpie, M.E.Ballingall 2270 (BRI, PERTH).

Notes

Acacia melleodora, *A. jensenii* and *A. sabulosa* may ultimately prove to be better placed as infraspecific taxa of *A. dictyophleba*. *Acacia jensenii* and *A. sabulosa* are most readily distinguished from both *A. dictyophleba* and *A. melleodora* by their generally more elongate and predominantly 1-nerved phyllodes. *Acacia melleodora* is especially close to *A. dictyophleba* and in W.A. at least some intermediates appear to occur.

Can resprout from the base following fire although in most instances it is killed.

For Aboriginal use of *A. melleodora* in central Australia, refer to the discussion of *A. dictyophleba* in P.Latz, *Bushfires & Bushtucker* 96 (1995); it is probable that most of

the information contained in this account refers to *A. melleodora*.

Phyllodes sometimes resemble those of which is distinguished by its generally hairy branchlets and pods, shorter peduncles with a persistent basal bract and longitudinal seeds. *Acacia praemorsa* and sometimes *A. johnsonii* also have an apical gland on the phyllode apex. . Narrow phyllode forms may superficially resemble *A. orthotropica* from Kimberley region, W.A., but the two species probably not especially closely related.

FOA Reference

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

Author

B.R.Maslin

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.