

WATTLE

Acacias of Australia

Acacia sabulosa Maslin



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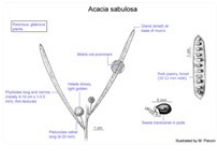
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See illustration.



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

Family

Fabaceae

Distribution

Discontinuous, occurring near Roebourne, Port Hedland, Mandora (c. 250 km due NE of Port Hedland) and Marble Bar, and in the south-central Great Sandy Desert and the Little Sandy Desert, north-western W.A.; also occurs near Fiddlers Lake, N.T.

Description

Bushy, \pm obconic, normally multistemmed shrub or sometimes tree 1–3 (–5) m high, glabrous, resinous. Phyllodes normally linear, usually 6–10 cm long and 1–3.5 mm wide with l:w = 20–100, narrowed at base, \pm straight, thin, green, sometimes scurfy (especially on nerves), sparsely tuberculate; midrib not prominent, the minor nerves few, obscure (commonly not visible on narrowest phyllodes) and openly longitudinally anastomosing with some \pm parallel to midrib; gland circular to oblong–elliptic, 0.2–0.5 mm long, 1–2 (–5) mm above pulvinus, with a smaller gland at base of mucro. Inflorescences simple, initiated synchronously with phyllodes on new shoots, 1 or 2 per axil; peduncles 6–20 mm long, slender, ebracteate at base; heads globular, densely 35–50-flowered, bright light golden. Flowers 5-merous; sepals 3/4–5/6-united. Pods narrowly oblong, flat, raised over seeds alternately on each side, to 6 cm long, 10–12 mm wide, chartaceous, transversely reticulate, yellow-brown to light brown. Seeds transverse to slightly oblique, oblong to elliptic, 4–4.5 mm long; funicle and aril membranous, creamy white.

Phenology

Flowers May–July.

Habitat

Grows in deep red or brown sand, commonly on dunes, associated with spinifex.

Specimens

W.A.: Lake Auld, *A.S.George 15667* (CANB, K, MEL, NY, PERTH); 8 km E of Telfer Mining Centre, *E.M.Goble-Garratt 245* (CANB, MO, PERTH); 26 km due ESE of Sandfire Roadhouse, between Port Hedland and Broome, *B.R.Maslin 4878* (NSW, PERTH). N.T.: c. 16 km SSE of Fiddlers Lake, Sangsters Bore area, *D.E.Albrecht 6176* (DNA, PERTH).

Notes

A few specimens have atypically short/broad, narrowly oblong phyllodes, 5–7 cm long, 5–6 mm wide, l:w = 10–15 (e.g. Telfer Mining Centre, *E.M.Goble-Garratt 93*, BRI, PERTH). The typical form grows in the same region.

Near *A. jensenii*, which has generally shorter broader phyllodes and a more open growth habit with normally one or two main stems arising from the base. Along with *A. jensenii* and *A. melleodora*, *A. sabulosa* may possibly be better treated as an infraspecific taxon of *A. dictyophleba*. *Acacia sabulosa* vegetatively resembles *A. hockingsii*.

FOA Reference

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

Author

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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>
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