

# q-bankplants factsheet

## *Acacia saligna* (Labill.) Wendl.

Fam: Fabaceae

Blue-leaved wattle

**Synonyms:** *Mimosa saligna* Labill., *Racosperma salignum* (Labill.) Pedley, *Acacia lindleyi* Meisn., *Acacia cyanophylla* Lindl., *Acacia bracteata* Maiden & Blakeley

**Ecology:** Blue-leaved wattle is an Australian species from arid areas with an annual rainfall of 350-600 mm. Outside Australia it is primarily found in disturbed habitats and can tolerate an occasional frost to about -5°C.

**Threat:** Blue-leaved wattle is fast growing, resprouts from root suckers after fire or after being lopped, and matures to reproduction in four years after germination. Increase of soil fertility due to N-fixation may promote the invasion of other weeds. When invading watercourses it may decrease water availability available for irrigation.

**Control:** Blue-leaved wattle is difficult to control mechanically or chemically. Aerial parts, the complete root system and seeds must be removed. Eradication may only be feasible in the initial stages of infestation.

**Identification / similar species:** Blue-leaved wattle differs from other *Acacia* species with 1-veined phyllodes, flowers in globose glomerules and flattened fruits: *A. saligna* flowers yellow (to orange), globules 7-12 mm across, 25-55 flowers per globule, seed aril yellowish; *A. retinodes* flowers pale yellow, globules 4--8 mm across, seed aril reddish brown; *A. pycnantha* phyllodes strongly falcate, 40--100 flowers per globule, 10--20 globules per raceme.

This species is on the list of invasive alien species of Union concern ('the Union list') pursuant to regulation (EU) no.1143/2014.

