



Australian Native Plants Society (Australia) Inc.

ACACIA STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER

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There was enthusiasm amongst the field trip participants for further Acacia Study Group field trips to be held in future. If anyone has any suggestions in relation to future activities or would be willing to organize something in their local area, please let me know.

Our Newsletter No. 122 (September 2013) included an article on the Canberra garden of **Ros and Ben Walcott**, who are members of our Study Group. Congratulations are now in order for Ros and Ben, as their magnificent garden now features on an Australia Post stamp.

Geoff Lay has been the ANPSA National Study Group Coordinator for a number of years, and has recently decided to resign from that position. I am pleased to be able to advise that Geoff's role has been taken over by **Lesley and Neville Page**. Lesley and Neville live on 20 acres of Yellow Box woodland at Wamboin in New South Wales (near Bungendore) and have been members of ANPS Canberra Region for the past 22 years. Lesley is currently Study Group Liaison Office for ANPS Canberra, and Neville is currently Canberra ANPS President. Our thanks to Geoff for filling this role very ably in the past, and congratulations to Lesley and Neville on their appointment.

An up to date list of species held within our **Study Group Seed Bank** is included in this newsletter.

Thank you to all members who have paid their **membership renewals** for the 2014/15 year. If you have not already paid your subscription, it would be appreciated if you could attend to this (or let me know if you do not wish to renew). Note that our financial report for the 2013/14 year appears on page 10.

Bill Aitchison

From The Leader

Dear Members

I am very pleased to report that our Study Group field trip to the Barakula State Forest was an outstanding success. For this we are indebted to **Len and Joan Hubbard** for their superb leadership and organization and for sharing their unrivalled local knowledge of the area, as a result of which we saw all 56 species of *Acacia* found in the forest. A report on the four day tour of the forest is included on page 3 of this newsletter.

Welcome

A special welcome to the following new members to the Study Group.

Peter Bevan, Lowood, Qld
Glenda and Bernard Datson, Baranduda, Vic
Laylee Purchase, Toowoomba, Qld

Val Hando 28.3.26 – 11.7.14

Sadly, we record the death on 11 July 2014 of Val Hando. Val was born in South Australia and spent the early part of her life there. However, since her marriage in 1951 she lived all her life in Chinchilla, Queensland. It was here that she developed her interest in the local bush and the plants to be found there.

She gathered and identified plants, and developed extensive lists of plants growing in Chinchilla and surrounding districts. She was honoured when Queensland botanist Les Pedley named a new species, *Acacia handonis*, after her.

From Members and Readers

Brendon Stahl (Colac, Vic) advises that it is now 18 months since he moved from Deans Marsh, Vic (14 acres) to Colac (1 acre). He writes (25 August 2014) as follows:

“When we moved to this property there were four acacias here; they are *Acacia floribunda* and they are flowering now. They survive despite cattle in the neighbouring property pruning them whenever they get a chance.

Since taking over the property I have planted twenty acacia varieties. Those currently flowering are *Acacia baileyana*, *A. dodonaefolia*, *A. suaveolens*, and *A. lasiocarpa* (“Little Lassie”). I plan to start propagating by seed in spring to swell the number of acacias planted, but I don’t anticipate being able to better the one hundred and sixty varieties that I planted at the Deans Marsh property.

Earlier this month we had two severe frosts and I was surprised by how the frosts affected *Acacia saligna*, *A. saligna* prostrate, and *A. beckleri*, as well as other Australian plants.”

Des Nelson (Alice Springs, NT) writes (6 July 2014) as follows:

“We are having cold mornings, down to -3°C recently. I enclose a cutting from the local paper, the Centralian Advocate with an advertisement for Ironwood firewood (*Acacia estrophiolata*). Dry wood of several *Acacia* species is the common firewood in Central Australia both in the

bush and domestically. Mulga (*Acacia aneura* and allied species) is used more than any other due to its abundance. The hottest burning species is Gidgee (*A. georginae*). Ironwood also burns quite hot and is used in our glass fronted fireplace as we have quite a lot of dead Ironwood trees and logs on our block. We also use dead branches of Witchetty Bush which burn well but the timber available is usually fairly narrow so it’s necessary to put several sticks together into the stove. Unlike some other parts of Australia, Acacias outnumber Eucalypts and Corymbias in our district so they are relied on for heating for those with wood burning devices.



I note the new species *A. equisetifolia*, in the section which includes *A. spondylophylla* which is a low growing shrub of stony desert areas to the north of Alice Springs. We used to call it “Curry Wattle” due to its distinctive, rather pleasant smell. More often these days, due to its flattish shape, it is called “Flying Saucer Bush”.

In a subsequent letter (10 September 2014) **Des** (who is the recipient of an Order of Australia Medal), referred to the latest issue of “The Order”, which is a magazine sent to people who have been made members of the Order of Australia Association. An article in that magazine traced the history of awards in Australia, and referred to a suggestion, in 1911, for an Order of the Wattle Blossom. Des comments:

“How interesting it is to read that we may have had an Order of the Wattle Blossom dating from 1911. It took long enough for the institution of our own Australian awards – 1975. There is so much more meaning and much more to be proud of to be awarded an Australian medal. As it is, the basis of the medals is a wattle blossom. The actual medal does not have a border but is just the unadorned blossom surmounted by a crown and with our coat of arms in the centre. The design was conceived by Mr Stuart Devlin AO CMG in 1976. “He translated an individual ball of wattle blossom into a simple convex golden disc – “as stated in the Order of Australia manual.”

Des also referred in his letter to *Acacia murrayana*:

“Our *Acacia murrayana* trees are about to produce their annual burst of beautiful bright yellow blossom. This species flowers at the same time each year regardless of climate conditions; dry, wet or in between. Local botanist, Peter Latz refers to species like this as “Calendar Plants”. I noted on a recent day trip that about 150km north of town the *A. murrayana* plants are already flowering well.”

Marion Simmons (Legana, Tas) advises that she has been enjoying a beautiful flowering of Acacias this year in spite of some really awful wind storms (one of which resulted in a fully grown *A. vestita* in full flower finishing half out of the ground and lying across the front fence). Some of the slightly later flowering species have just come into their full colour (in late September), such as *A. dictyoneura* and *A. gnidium*.

Victoria Tanner took the following photo of King Parrots in her *A. dealbata*. She advises that they, and other parrots and birds, spend hours there. She thought they were after the nectar, but wonders whether it is the galls. Can anyone suggest what these parrots would be after?



For anyone who may be travelling near Mildura in the next few weeks, sadly Lang's Nursery is closing after many years. Peter and Marion are retiring and hope to close by Melbourne Cup. If anyone wishes to travel there and buy discount plants (10% off), you are advised to check opening hours and stock before travelling.

Details: 564 Eleventh Street, Mildura
 Phone: 03- 50232551
 Email: langsnursery@hotmail.net.au
 No mail orders.

Barakula State Forest Field Trip 2014

By Len Hubbard, Chinchilla, Qld

Friday 1st August at 1.00pm, the Visitors Information Centre in Chinchilla saw ANPS participants Bill Aitchison along with fellow VICs, Alan Gibb and Ray Purches, Victoria Tanner Canberra, John and Barbara Nevin Armidale, Allan and Diane Carr QLD, Denis Cox Jan Glazebrook Brisbane, Janet Schultz, Warwick, Adrian and Gail Wockner Toowoomba, Eric Anderson Diana O'Connor QLD, Pete Bevan QLD, and Len and Joan Hubbard QLD. A genuine gathering of wattle enthusiasts. Travelling out to

Base Camp in Barakula State Forest we stopped to inspect *A. salicina* (F), *decora* (F), *leiocalyx* subsp *leiocalyx* (F), *aneura* (S), *melvillei* (F), *excelsa* (S), *semilunata* (F), *triptera* (B). Arriving at the "Motel", some in motor homes, caravans, kampas, tents, set up their camps. Others returned to Chinchilla for softer accommodation. Adrian soon had the campfire crackling and happy hour was enjoyed by all.



Acacia barakulensis and our Group

Photo Allan Carr

8.00am Saturday morning saw Stephen and Laylee Purchase from Toowoomba turn up in their 5th wheeler. We travel down the big break to *A. chinchillensis* (F) round the corner to Hockings Circle, *A. caroleae* (F), *A. neriifolia* (F), along with *Micromyrtus sessilis* (F). The next break *A. muelleriana* (S), *A. handonis* (F), *A. sparsiflora* (B). Stockyard Lagoons and morning tea. *A. falcata* (F), *A. implexa* (S), *A. leichhardtii* (S). Travelling north we find *A. pustula* (F), *A. complanata* (P), *A. semirigida* (P). Into the east and we find *A. loroloba* (S), *A. glaucocarpa* (S), *A. bancroftiorum* (P), and at the lunch stop *A. harpophylla* (F).



Acacia handonis

Back down Peanga Lane to *A. striatifolia* (B) and *A. penninervis* subsp *penninervis* (F). A quick run up Turkey Mountain Fire Lookout and local landmarks were pointed out. West now to *A. buxifolia* subsp *pubiflora* (B) and *A. burrowii* (B). South east to *A. leptostachya* (B) and west to

A. amblygona (F) prostrate variety. Across the Auburn Road and find *A. longispicata* (B). A quick run down the bitumen, around the corner to base camp, another day ends with a warm campfire and discussion on the day's activities during happy hour.

Sunday morning and 1.2° in the caravan. A total power outage at the Motel. No hot water! Is there such a thing as a good frost? With cold hands and warm hearts our group headed north across Cutthroat Creek, stopping to recognise *A. spectabilis* (F), *A. semilunata* (F) along a splendid permanent water hole, adjacent to the decaying Barakula Sleeper Mill and rail line. Two juvenile *A. jucunda* (S), growing in the table drain, courtesy of a prior forestry grader. This species grows in the north west area of the forestry, but access is difficult. In a moist sandy area further along the road we find a large area of *A. johnsonii* (F). We stop to enjoy a small lagoon lined with healthy stand of eucalypts and a few ducks. Stopping at Kunzea Corner we find *K. opposita* starting to punch out its magnificent mauve flowers. Further north we find *A. blakei* subsp *blakei* with its fading floral display amongst a large stand of *Xanthorrhoea johnsonii*. Prior to reaching the Waaje Fire Tower a large stand of *A. shirleyi* (B) towered above us. Morning tea at the 100 ft, 50 year old wooden fire tower on a spur of the Great Dividing Range. Next stop *A. buxifolia* subsp *pubiflora* (F), *A. juncifolia* subsp *juncifolia* (F), *A. julifera* (F), and a few *E. rubiginosa*, rare for this area. Further along an erect stand of *A. amblygona* (F), *A. ixiophylla* (F), *A. sparsiflora* (F). Lunch at the wild flower patch sees *A. barakulensis* (F), *A. leichhardtii* (F), *A. tenuinervis* (B). Panda lane, purple *Homoranthus decumbens* (F), *Hakea purpurea* (F), *Grevillea longistyla* (F), *Calytrix gurulumundensis* (F), around a lone stand of *E. pachycalyx* subsp *waajensis*. Round sand burr corner to *A. leucoclada* subsp *argentifolia* (S) hiding in a clump of *Callitris glaucophylla*. Next stop *A. deanei* subsp *deanei* (F), *A. crassa* subsp *crassa* (F). An interesting run south, back to base camp. Power has been restored. Hot showers and lights are welcomed, along with a roaring campfire.



Our Convoy

Monday morning, day four, a lot warmer start to the day. With tents folded, vans hooked on, fire out, motel clean and locked, at a little past eight, our party moved west to Pelham. We stopped by Dogwood Creek, still trickling under the causeway, and caught up with a bit of local history of the area. As we regretfully leave the Barakula State Forestry, a small clump of roadside *A. flexifolia* in full flower was enjoyed. A recent fire has germinated seeds of *A. burbridgeae* (S) where the parents have not been seen for twenty years. Many juveniles to 600mm were seen. *A. aprepta* (S) lined the Hookwood Road into Miles. Morning tea was enjoyed at Paddy's Lagoon along with *A. stenophylla* (S), *A. pendula* (S). On the road to Condamine we inspected *A. victoriae* (S), *A. farnesiana* (P), *A. omalophylla* (B). *A. decora* was flowering along the roadsides. At Condamine, Pete, Jan and Denis have generously donated plants for a raffle. Most had a choice of some local wattles and others. Bill Aitchison, ANPSA Acacia Study Group Leader and Newsletter Editor, formally thanked Len and Joan for organising the Study Group Tour for August 2014, along with a few "wattle goodies". Len responds and thanks all for their contributions in so many ways to the trip, and for such a well supported four day Acacia Study Tour, and issues a challenge for another person, persons, group, to next year organise a few "wattle days" in a different area of Australia. A great farewell lunch was enjoyed at the Condamine Hotel. Travelling east *A. hakeoides* (F), *A. wardellii* (S) were inspected. Last but not least in a blaze of yellow *A. debilis*, at Sandy Creek won the day. A fitting end to a marvellous wattle study area, now with a total of 56 species, 29 flowering, for four days. After a few hearty hand shakes and goodbyes, our group dispersed, indicating we will all meet again further down the track.

(B) budded, (S) sterile, (F) flowering, (P) pods



Acacia debilis, Sandy Creek

Acacia linearifolia – new record for Victoria

Bill Molyneux advises that *Acacia linearifolia* has been recorded for the first time in Victoria. He writes (16 June 2014) as follows:

Hi Bill - receiving the newsletter reminded me that I hadn't reported a recent find by Tallangatta Parks ranger Kelton Goyne. Kelton has been very helpful to Sue & me with our field research on a new *Grevillea* species in the Burrowa - Pine Mt National Park in NE Victoria. He's always going off track looking for interesting plants and earlier this year he came across a small number of very old Acacias in a rocky site, but with one just outside a farm fence line in the Mt Lawson State Park west of Burrowa - Pine Mt. National Park. He sent some images with a tentative idea that I might confirm or otherwise - he also sent a non flowering specimen with one shed pod. I provided him with a tentative "yes it looks like *linearifolia*", which was then confirmed by the Melbourne Herbarium from the specimens I forwarded.

A. linearifolia has a very large trunk that has the appearance of a stringybark Eucalypt and how it escaped collection and recognition before in this well frequented (although rugged) park east of Wodonga is a mystery. To qualify this though, we found that the new *Grevillea* in the *G. victoria* complex was only known from one specimen collection before we commenced work on it in the early 2000s. We have now recorded two major populations one of many thousands of plants. Back to the *Acacia linearifolia*, most collections of this species are from around 'The Rock' area in southern NSW. And North West of Albury, so its new found position in Victoria is not that isolated in distance, but by barriers that now exist such as the Murray River. I wonder what studies have been undertaken on the successful colonisation across barriers by avian dispersed seed?

Regards
Bill Molyneux.

Footnote: Bill refers above to colonisation across barriers by avian dispersed seed. At about the same time that I received Bill's note, I came across a report of some research done by researchers at Stellenbosch University in South Africa, where they had concluded that a sea bird had taken a seed of *Acacia koa* from Hawaii to the Reunion Island in the Indian Ocean, a distance of 18000km (about 1.4 million years ago). If a bird could do this, then it is not surprising that seed of *A. linearifolia* could be dispersed as it appears to have been.

The reference for the report on *Acacia koa* is <http://www.nature.com/news/tree-hitched-a-ride-to-island-1.15419>.

Commercial Interest in Acacia Seed Harvesting

Forest Seeds Australia are seeking expressions of interest from individuals, businesses or other organizations for contract supply of Acacia and other Australian native tree and shrub seed. Interested parties need to be able to reliably identify species. We are predominantly interested in purchasing seed of species indigenous to Eastern Australia and possibly also from South Australia. We are able to advise on technical aspects of harvesting and processing tree and shrub seed. We also have various seed processing machinery which may be able to facilitate the processing of seed.

Contact: Forest Seeds Australia.
Email: forestseedsaust@bigpond.com Ph. 03 5367 7466

New *Acacia* species

Bruce Maslin has recently had 5 papers published in *Nuytsia*, describing 17 new species of *Acacia* (one paper, describing *Acacia mackenziei*, was co-authored with **Russell Barrett**). The following is a brief summary of the new species:

Nuytsia 24: 131-138, published 3 July 2014

Two new species from the Banded Iron Formation (BIF) ranges in the vicinity of Koolyanobbing, WA.

Acacia haematites – A low spreading shrub known from only a single BIF Range near Koolyanobbing (about 50km north-east of Southern Cross).

Acacia shapelleae – A shrub to 3m tall and 4m across that is known only from the Helena and Aurora Range about 50km north of Koolyanobbing.



Acacia shapelleae

Photo Jennifer Jackson

Nuytsia 24: 139-159, published 3 July 2014

Six new species endemic to south-west WA are described.

Acacia adjutrices – A multi-stemmed, normally erect sub-shrub 0.3-0.7m tall. Found in a few, disjunct populations from near Pingelly and Brookton in the south-central wheatbelt, extending north-west of Brookton to Wandoo Conservation Park.



Acacia adjutrices

Photo Bruce Maslin

Acacia coatesii – A low-domed, intricately branched, compact, generally glabrous sub-shrub 20-40 cm tall, forming hemispherical cushions (common name is Coates' Cushion Wattle). Occurs in the goldfields region of south-west WA where it is presently known from only a single population (containing several hundred plants) south of Coolgardie. The species was first collected by Ken Newbey in 1966.



Acacia coatesii

Photo Bruce Maslin

Acacia thieleana – A grass-like sub-shrub, either erect and 20-50cm tall or prostrate. It occurs in south-west WA along the south-west margin of the wheatbelt where it has a discontinuous distribution near Toodyay south to Dardadine.

Acacia collegialis – A spreading shrub or tree 2.5-6m tall. Its distribution extends from Coolgardie east to Karonie and south to the vicinity of Norseman.

Acacia besleyi – A resinous shrub 1-3m tall with stringy and fibrous bark, grey externally, the underlying new bark light to reddish brown. Presently known from just three localized populations in the Ravensthorpe Range.

Acacia fraternalis – An obconic shrub 1-3m tall. Occurs in the southern goldfields region of south-west WA. This species appears to have a long flowering period from about November to June.



Acacia fraternalis at Jimberlana Hill

Photo Bruce Maslin

Nuytsia 24: 161-175, published 21 August 2014

Four new species with fasciculate phyllodes from south-west WA are described. Fasciculate means arranged in tight bundles or clusters. The phyllodes on 3 of these species (*A. keigheryi*, *A. kulinensis* and *A. parkerae*) are all or mostly grouped at the mature nodes to form distinct, fasciculate, nodose clusters arranged on short shoots. While nodose clusters occur in the fourth species (*A. dilloniorum*) its phyllodes are more commonly sub-fasciculate. Species with fasciculate clusters are not especially common among Australian acacias with 53 species (representing about 5% of the genus) recorded as possessing them.

Acacia dilloniorum – An intricately branched shrub that occurs in the mid-west region of the south-west arid zone in WA where it is known from only the Weld Range, about 60km north-west of Cue.

Acacia keigheryi – A diffuse or low-domed shrub 0.3-0.5m tall, rarely prostrate. It occurs in a relatively restricted area to the west and north-west of the Stirling Range in south-west WA.

Acacia kulinensis – An intricately branched, prickly shrub 0.5-1.5m tall. Known from only a very restricted area in the vicinity of Kulin in the south-central wheatbelt area of south-west WA.

Acacia parkerae – A prostrate shrub. Occurs in a restricted area near Kojonup in south-west WA. The species was first collected by Alex George in 1971. A recent (December 2013) investigation of this site showed that no plants survive in this population which was located on a narrow road verge in a landscape extensively cleared for agriculture.

Nuytsia 24: 187-192, published 21 August 2014

Acacia mackenziei is a new species from the East Kimberley region in northern WA, where it is restricted to a single sandstone range near Kununurra. A spindly, single-stemmed, sparingly branched, erect shrub 1-2m tall. It lies within *Acacia* sect. *Lycopodiifoliae*, which is a group of 23 species that predominate in tropical and sub-tropical Australia and are most easily recognized by their innocuous phyllodes that are arranged in regular whorls at the nodes.

Nuytsia 24: 193-205, published 21 August 2014

Four new species of *Acacia* section *Juliflorae* from the arid zone of WA are described (with one extending to south-central NT and north-west SA).

Acacia curryana – This shrub, 1.5-2.5m tall, is known from only a very few populations about 200km north east of Carnarvon. It is a very distinctive species on account of its relatively small but broad, elliptic to obovate, sericeous phyllodes with light brown to dark red-brown, resinous margins, and its broad, densely villous pods that are golden-hairy when young.

Acacia doreta – This is a multi-stemmed or small tree with “Minni Ritchi” bark. It is found in the eastern desert regions of WA, ranging eastwards to south-central Northern Territory and far north-west South Australia.

Acacia lapidosa – This is a multi-stemmed shrub that is known from only a few populations in the vicinity of Mt Magnet, WA.

Acacia petricola – This species is known only from Mt Augustus, 195km north-east of Gascoyne Junction, WA, where it grows on steep, rocky sites (hence the species name, *petricola*, meaning a rock dweller).

Wattle Day

I am sure that our Study Group members would have recently celebrated Wattle Day in a variety of ways – but I am happy to report on just a few of these.

From my own point of view, on Sunday 31 August I attended the Hurstbridge Wattle Festival, and helped the local APS Yarra Yarra District Group with their display and stand featuring wattles. This festival has been held each year since 2004, and attracts several thousand people each

year.

My thanks to Lorna Murray for letting us know about an activity of the SGAP Warwick Group in Queensland. This Group celebrates Wattle Day by booking a site at the local Rose City Shopping Centre in Warwick (on the first Saturday in August because any later and most of the Acacias have long finished flowering). They provide a free wattle to each shopper, with a \$3 charge for anyone who wishes to take home more than that. The most popular this year seemed to be *Acacia podalyriifolia*, *A. decora* and *A. fimbriata*. Other species that they propagated for the event included *A. cardiophylla*, *A. rubida*, *A. spectabilis*, *A. cultriformis* and *A. iteaphylla*.

And from New South Wales, those people who live in Young were able to celebrate Wattle day by taking part in two Wattle Walks that were organized by Young District Landcare, one on 22 August, the other on 26 August. The photo below was taken on 26 August at Mokhinui Vineyards, where the owner, Katrina Hudson, has wild-growing and planted wattles throughout the box gum woodland.



Celebrating Wattle Day at Young, NSW

As always, the Wattle Day Association does a great job in promoting Wattle Day. One of their initiatives (since 2011) has been a Golden Wattle Award. This is presented each year on 1 September to the Australian who has brought “gold” to Australia that year. The award is an honorary recognition of the achievements of an Australian whose contribution in the past 12 months deserve special acknowledgement by Australians. This year, the recipient of the award was Ben Roberts-Smith VC MG. Ben works with The White Cloud Foundation, which assists our veterans and also works within the broader community, offering practical support and assistance to those suffering not only PTSD but also other forms of depression and mental health issues.

I am aware of two APS District Groups in Victoria who are already planning Wattle Day events for next year – both

these groups are going to propagate a range of Acacia species for sale at these events. Maybe there are some other Groups who might consider similar Wattle Day celebrations for next year.

Red Centre Garden, Australian Botanic Garden (Canberra)

By Victoria Tanner, Canberra

Visitors to Canberra may be interested in the arid land acacias which have been planted at the new Red Centre Garden within the ANBG. The Red Centre Garden is described as having drawn its inspiration from the area of Central Australia that lies within a 500 km radius of the town of Alice Springs (encompassing the northern parts of South Australia, western Queensland, Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park and southern parts of the Northern Territory almost to Tennant Creek). The new section was opened in October 2013 as part of Canberra's 100th birthday celebrations.



Red Centre Garden

Photo V Tanner

A centrepiece of the Red Centre Garden is the Central Meeting Place which features an Indigenous artwork pavement by Indigenous artist Teresa Pula McKeeman.

In summer there are wonderful displays of colour with Swan River Daisies, Sturt's Nightshade and Sturt's Desert Rose while in the colder months, the garden reflects the seasonal change. The acacias that have been grown in the Red Centre Garden have all been grown from seed – some plants came from the work of Joe Miller while some seed was collected at Uluru and other seed was sourced from the ANBG seed bank. All seed was grown in the ANBG nursery. The seed collection zone was defined as the collection species having to occur naturally in the northern part of SA or the southern part of NT, with seed also being sourced from other locations where a species also with a distribution from other parts of Australia being allowed to be sourced from quite nearby and so having a more suitable

tolerance to Canberra's climate (Paul Carmen, ANBG 2014).

ANBG Red Centre Acacia Planting List (March 2014)

Acacia adoxa var. *adoxo*
Acacia ammobia
Acacia aneura var. *tenuis*
Acacia aneura
Acacia ayersiana
Acacia desmondii
Acacia kempeana
Acacia ligulata
Acacia macdonnellensis
Acacia minyura
Acacia murrayana
Acacia olgana
Acacia papyrocarpa
Acacia paraneura
Acacia peuce
Acacia rhodophloia
Acacia tetragonophylla
Acacia victoriae

Further information is available on the ANBG website.

Books

Birds and Plants of the Little Desert A Photographic Guide

**Written and published by Ian Morgan,
Graham Goods and Maree Goods, 2014
330 pages, flexi-cover, colour illustrations
RRP \$50**

Two of the authors of this recently published book, Graham and Maree Goods, are members of the Acacia Study Group. The Little Desert National Park is in the Wimmera region of central western Victoria, situated roughly equally between Adelaide and Melbourne.

The book is quite different from most similar guides, in that it includes a guide to both birds and plants in the same volume. The book features a brief description of each species, with the quality of both the photography and overall presentation being outstanding. 18 Acacias are included, being *A. acinacea*, *A. brachybotrya*, *A. dodonaeifolia*, *A. euthycarpa* ssp. *euthycarpa*, *A. farinosa*, *A. glandulicarpa*, *A. gunnii*, *A. hakeoides*, *A. ligulata*, *A. mitchellii*, *A. montana*, *A. myrtifolia*, *A. paradoxa*, *A. provincialis*, *A. pycnantha*, *A. rigens*, *A. spinescens* and *A. x grayana* (a natural hybrid between *A. brachybotrya* and *A. euthycarpa* ssp. *euthycarpa*).

Plant Life on the Sandplains in Southwest Australia

Editor, Hans Lambers

Published by UWA Publishing, 2014, 350 pages
RRP \$69.99

This book includes contributions from 39 scientists and researchers and deals with a broad range of topics relating to southwest Australian flora. It includes chapters on plant-animal interactions, conservation, phylogenetics and Aboriginal use of plants. It is obviously not a book relating specifically to Acacias, but Acacia is one of the dominant genera in the area covered by the book (being represented by 438 species as quoted in the book).

Acacias in the News

The Waddi Tree (*Acacia peuce*) is a rare plant found in only three locations in Australia, each on the edge of the Simpson Desert. The ABC reported (1 September 2014) on a project whereby seeds have been collected from the wild population at Boulia, west of Longreach. These seeds have now been germinated and are growing at a greenhouse in Longreach.

The aim of the project is to raise awareness about this species and to help ensure its survival. The project has been undertaken by natural resource management group Desert Channels Queensland in conjunction with Lake Eyre Basin Indigenous rangers. The seedlings will be given back to the Boulia community so they can be planted around the town.

In total, 300 seeds were collected, and of these 40 germinated, so the rate of germination was fairly low. The seeds were dropped into boiling water and left to soak overnight before planting out.

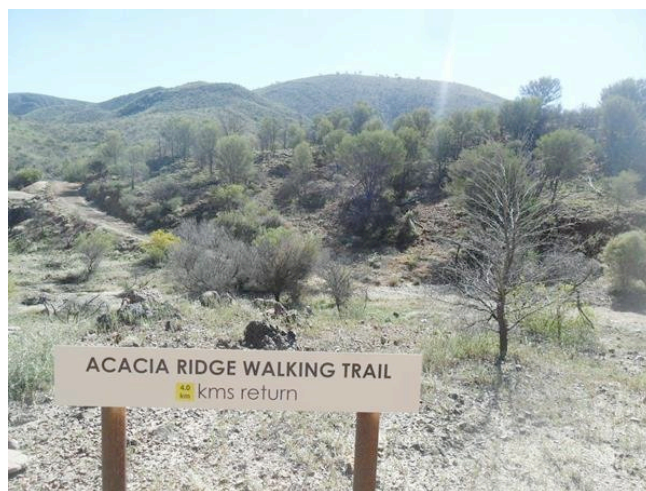
A report in New Zealand's Marlborough Express (26 August 2014) relayed the story of a Blenheim woman who was suffering allergy symptoms of watery and itchy eyes and a runny nose. The woman noted that some people had suggested to her that she was allergic to wattle. However, a nurse confirmed to her that she was in fact allergic to pine pollen. The report noted that the yellow pollen blown from pine plantations is New Zealand's most visible pollen event of the year, and that this is the pollen that people see in puddles, driveways and on cars.

Photos of Wattle Places

Victoria Tanner has recently enjoyed a trip to the Flinders Ranges NP, Gammon Ranges NP and on to Arkaroola Station. Victoria notes that there are many interesting

plants at Arkaroola and nearby. There is an Acacia walk along a ridge about 5km in length finishing at the entrance to the Sanctuary. A number of acacias grow in the area of the walk including *A. aneura*, *A. tetragonophylla*, *A. rivalis*, *A. oswaldii*, *A. notabilis*, *A. ligulata*, *A. continua*, *A. victoriae* and *A. sclerophylla*. Marg Sprigg (Director of the Sanctuary) has recently discovered a new acacia for this walk (single specimen) and the area, and believes it to be *A. beckleri* (waiting for confirmation of this).

It is this walk that has inspired this month's photo (taken by Victoria) of a Wattle Place!



Seed Bank

An up to date list of species held in our Seed Bank is included on pages 11 and 12.

Although we do purchase some seed from commercial sources, we also rely upon donations of seed. If you are able to help with any seed donations they would be very welcome (we would ask you to post any donations to Bill Aitchison, who will forward them on to our Seed Bank Curator, Victoria Tanner).

The procedure for requesting seed from the Seed Bank is as follows. Study Group members are entitled to lodge up to 3 orders per member per year, with 18 packets maximum in each order (negotiable). There is a charge of \$3 in relation to each order, to cover the cost of a padded post bag and postage. The \$3 may be paid in stamps or by direct credit to our Group's bank account. Some members include an additional payment with their annual subscriptions to cover the Seed Bank charge.

Requests for seed may be lodged in either of the following ways:

1. By email to our Study Group email address, acaciastudygroup@gmail.com (emails to this address go directly to both Victoria and Bill

Aitchison). If you make a request by email, you will also need to make the necessary payment by one of the above methods. If you are paying by stamps, these should be mailed to Bill Aitchison, 13 Conos Court, Donvale, Vic 3111

2. By mail (enclosing stamps if required). These requests should be posted to Bill Aitchison (address as in the previous paragraph). Bill will then advise Victoria of the request.

We would like to maintain some data on your results in propagating seed from the Seed Bank. We would therefore ask if you could provide a report on your results, recording information on species, number of seeds sown, number germinated and days after sowing.

Study Group Membership

Acacia Study Group membership for 2014/15 is as follows:

\$7 (newsletter sent by email)
 \$10 (hardcopy of newsletter posted in Australia)
 \$20 (hardcopy of newsletter posted overseas)

Subscriptions may be sent to:

Bill Aitchison
 13 Conos Court
 Donvale, Victoria 3111

Subscriptions may also be paid directly to our Account at the Bendigo Bank. Account details are:

Account Name: ASGAP Acacia Study Group

BSB: 633-000

Account Number: 130786973

If you pay directly to the Bank Account, please advise us by email (acaciastudygroup@gmail.com)

ANPSA ACACIA STUDY GROUP FINANCIAL BALANCE SHEET 2013-14			
INCOME	Balance at 1.7.13		\$589.78
	Members' subs	\$1,097.00	
	Donations	\$338.00	
	Other Income	\$47.75	
	Total Income	\$1,482.75	\$1,482.75
EXPENSES	Stationery	\$12.00	
	Printing	\$456.00	
	Photocopying	\$294.40	
	Postage	\$199.60	
	Seeds	\$54.50	
	Gifts	\$66.45	
	Total Expenses	\$1,082.95	-\$1,082.95
BALANCE	Balance at 30.6.14		\$989.58

ACACIA STUDY GROUP SEED BANK LIST

(current at September 2014)

acanthoclada	binervata	craspedocarpa	enterocarpa	halliana	lasioalalyx
acinacea	binervia	crassa	ephedroides	hamersleyensis	lasiocarpa
acradenia	bivenosa	crassicarpa	eremaea	hamiltoniana	var lasiocarpa
acuaria	blakei	crassiuscula	eremophila	hammondii	var sedifolia
aculeatissima	blakelyi	cretata	var variabilis	handonis	lateriticola
acuminata	boormanii	cultriformis	ericifolia	harpophylla	latescens
acuminata (narrow)	brachybotrya	cupularis	erinacea	harveyi	latisepala
adenophora	brachyclada	curranii	eripoda	hastulata	lauta
adsurgens	brachystachya	curvata	estrophiolata	haviandiorum	lazaridis
adunca	brassii	curvinervia	euthycarpa	helicophylla	leichardtii
aemula ssp aemula	brevifolia	cuthbertsonii	everistii	hemignosta	leioalalyx
aestivalis	browniana	cyclops	excelsa	hemiteles (Goldfields)	leioderma
alata	var browniana	dallachiana	exilis	hemiteles (Wheatbelt)	leiophylla
alcockii	var intermedia	dawsonii	exocarpoides	hemsleyi	leprosa
alleniana	var endlicheri	dealbata	extensa	heterochroa	leptalea
amblygona	brownii	ssp dealbata	falcata	ssp heterochroa	leptocarpa
amoena	brumalis	deanei	falciformis	heteroclita	leptoclada
ampliceps	brunioides	ssp deanei	farinosa	heteroneura	leptoloba
anaticeps	burbidgeae	ssp paucijuga	farnesiana	hexaneura	leptoneura
anceps	burkittii	debilis	fasciculifera	hilliana	leptopetala
ancistrocarpa	burrowii	declinata	fauntleroyi	hispidula	leptospermoides
andrewsii	buxifolia	decora	filicifolia	holosericea	var leptospermoides
aneura	bynoeana	decurrens	filifolia	holotricha	leptostachya
var macrocarpa	caerulescens	deficiens	fimbriata	horridula	leucoclada
angusta	caesiella	deflexa	flagelliformis	howittii	ssp argentifolia
anthochaera	calamifolia	delphina	flavescens	hubbardiana	ssp leucoclada
aphylla	calantha	demissa	flexifolia	huegelii	ligulata (narrow leaf)
applanata	calyculata	dempsteri	flocktoniae	hyaloneura	ligulata prostrate
aprepta	cabbagei	denticulosa	floribunda	hypophylla	ligustrina
aptaneura	cana	dentifera	fragilis	hystrix	limbata
argyrea	cardiophylla	desertorum	frigescens	idiomorpha	limbata prostrate
argyrophylla	caroleae	dictyoneura	gemina	imbricata	linearifolia
arida	celastrifolia	dictyophleba	genistifolia	implexa	lineata
arrecta	chamaeleon	dielsii	genistifolia	inaequilatera	lineolata
aspera	cheelii	dietrichiana	prostrate	inaequiloba	linifolia
assimilis	chinchillensis	difficilis	georginae	incurva	linophylla
atkinsiana	chisholmii	difformis	gilbertii	ingramii	littorea
attenuata	chrysellia	dimidiata	gillii	inophloia	loderi
aulacocarpa	chrysocephala	diphylla	gittinsii	intricata	longifolia
aulacophylla	cincinnata	disparrima	gladiiformis	irrorata	ssp longifolia
auriculiformis	clunes-rossei	divergens	glaucescens	iteaphylla	ssp sophorae
ausfeldii	cochlearis	dodonaefolia	glandulicarpa	ixiophylla	longiphylloidea
ayersiana	cognata	dolichophylla	glaucissima	ixodes	longispicata
axillaris	colei	donaldsonii	glaucoarpa	jamesiana	longissima
baeuerlenii	colletioides	doratoxylon	glaucoptera	jennerae	longispinea
baileyana	cometes	drepanocarpa	gnidium	jensenii	loroloba
baileyana prostrate	complanata	drummondii	gonocarpa	jibberdingensis	loxophylla
baileyana purpurea	concurrans	ssp affinis	gonoclada	johnsonii	lucasia
bancroftiorum	conferta	ssp candolleana	gonophylla	jonesii	luteola
barringtonensis	consobrina	ssp drummondii	gracilifolia	jucunda	lysiphloia
baxteri	continua	ssp elegans	gracillima	julifera	mabellae
beauverdiana	coolgardiensis	ssp grossus	grandifolia	juncifolia	macdonnellensis
aff beauverdiana	ssp coolgardiensis	dunnii	granitica	kempeana	macnuttiana
beckleri	ssp effusa	elata	grasbyi	kettlewelliae	macradenia
betchei	constiniana	elegans	gregorii	kybeanensis	maidenii
bidentata	coriacea	elongata	guinetii	laccata	maiflandii
aff bidentata	var sericophylla	empelioclada	gunnii	lanigera	mangium
bidwillii	covenyi	enervia	hadrophylla	lanuginosa	marramamba
binata	cowleana	ssp explicata	hakeoides	laracina var laracina	maslinii

ACACIA STUDY GROUP SEED BANK LIST 2014 (cont)

maxwellii	nervosa	pentadenia	redolens	silvestris	translucens
mearnsii	neurophylla	perangusta	redolens low form	simsii	tratmaniana
megacephala	ssp neurophylla	peuce	redolens upright	sparsiflora	trigonophylla
megalantha	ssp erugata	phasmoides	resinimarginea	spathulifolia	trinervata
meiosperma	nigricans	phlebocarpa	restiacea	spectabilis	trineura
meisneri	nodiflora var ferox	phlebopetala	retinodes	sphacelata	triptera
melanoxylon	notabilis	pilligaensis	retinodes (blue leaf)	spinescens	triptycha
melliodora	nova-anglica	pinguiculosa	var. uncifolia	spinosissima	triquetra
melvillei	nuperrima	pinguifolia	retivenia	spondylophylla	tropica
menzelii	var cassitera	platycarpa	rhetinocarpa	spongolitica	trulliformis
merinthophora	nysophylla	plectocarpa	rhigiophylla	squamata	truncata
merrallii	obliquinervia	plicata	rhodophloia	steadmanii	tumida
microbotrya	obovata	podalyriifolia	riceana	stenoptera	tysonii
microcarpa	obtecta	polybotrya	rigens	stereophylla	ulicifolia
mimica var angusta	obtusata	polyfolia	rigens broadleaf	stipuligera	ulicina
mimula	obtusifolia	polystachya	rivalis	striatifolia	umbellata
minutifolia	oldfieldii	praelongata	rossei	stowardii	uncifera
mittellii	olsenii	prainii	rostelifera	stricta	uncinata
moirii ssp moirii	omalophylla	pravissima	rotundifolia	strigosa	uncinella
var dasycarpa	oncinocarpa	preissiana	rothii	(now browniana)	undoolyana
mollifolia	oncinophylla	prominens	rubida	suaveolens	urophylla
montana	oraria	pruinocarpa	rupicola	subcaerulea	validinervia
monticola	orthocarpa	pruinosa	ruppii	subflexuosa	varia v parviflora
mooreana	orthotricha	ptychoclada	sabulosa	subglauca	venulosa
mountfordiae	oshanesii	ptychophylla	saliciformis	subulata	verniciflua
mucronata	oswaldii	pubescens	salicina	subulosa	verricula
var mucronata	oxycedrus	pubicosta	saligna	sulcata	verticillata
var longifolia	oxyclada	pubifolia	schinoides	var platyphylla	vestita
muelleriana	pachyaera	pulchella	scirpifolia	sutherlandii	viscidula
multisiliqua	pachycarpa	var glaberrima	sclerophylla	synchronicia	victoriae
multispicata	palustris	var goadbyi	var lissophylla	tanumbirinensis	wanyu
var multispicata	paniculata	var pulchella	var teretiuscula	tenuissima	wattsiana
murrayana	papyrocarpa	'Kamballup Dwarf'	sclerosperma	teretifolia	wickhamii
myrtifolia (NSW)	paradoxa	pustula	semilunata	terminalis	wilhelmiana
myrtifolia (SA)	paraneura	pycnantha	semirigida	tetragonocarpa	willdenowiana
myrtifolia (VIC)	parramattensis	pycnostachya	semitrullata	tetragonophylla	williamsonii
myrtifolia (WA)	parvipinnula	pyrifolia	sessilis	tetraptera	xanthina
myrtifolia v angustifolia	patacekii	quadrilateralis	sessilispica	tindaleae	xanthocarpa
nana ssp. nana	patagiata	quadrimarginea	shirleyi	torringtonensis	aff xanthocarpa
nanodealbata	paucijuga	quadrisulcata	sibina	torulosa	xiphophylla
nematophylla	pellita	racospermoides	siculiformis	trachycarpa	yorkrakinensis
neriifolia grey	pendula	ramulosa	signata	trachyphloia	ssp acrita
neriifolia green	penninervis				