Senna artemisioides Taxonomic Authority: (Gaudich. ex DC.) Randell ✓ Global Assessment Regional Assessment Region: Global Endemic to region **Common Names Synonyms** Cassia artemisioides DC. **BURNT-LEAVED ACACIA** English Cassia canaliculata R.Br. **DESERT ACACIA** English **GREY ACACIA** English Cassia desolata F.Muell. A.Cunn. ex Vogel LIMESTONE ACACIA English Cassia eremophila English Cassia helmsii Symon **PUNTY ACACIA** SILVER ACACIA English Cassia nemophila Vogel Cassia oligophylla F.Muell. WOODY ACACIA English Cassia oligophylla va Symon R.Br. Cassia phyllodinea Cassia platypoda R.Br. Cassia sturtii R.Br. Cassia sturtii var. inv J.Black Cassia sturtii var. pla J.Black Cassia sturtii var. to Benth. Cassia teretifolia A.Cunn. ex Lindl. Cassia teretiuscula F.Muell. Cassia zygophylla Benth. **Upper Level Taxonomy** Kingdom: PLANTAE Phylum: TRACHEOPHYTA Order: **FABALES** Class: MAGNOLIOPSIDA Family: **LEGUMINOSAE Lower Level Taxonomy** Infra- rank name: ☐ Plant Hybrid Rank: Subpopulation: Authority: Most Australian "cassias" occur in large and variable populations that integrate into hybrid swarms maintained by asexual and sexual reproduction. This makes it difficult to separate them into species. There are two ways of dealing with this: one way reduces the number of variants formerly regarded as separate species into subspecies of two widespread species, one of which is Senna artimisioides. The other way, is to treat the hybrid forms into "form taxa", where separation is based on appearance but taxonomic rank is not defined. For the purposes of assessing this species we have chosen the first approach. In which case S. artimisioides includes the following: S. artimisioides ssp. alicia, nothossp. artimisioides (Silver Acacia), nothossp. coriacea (Desert Acacia), ssp. filifolia (Desert Acacia), ssp. helmsii (Burnt-leaved Acacia), ssp. oligophylla (Limestone Acacia), ssp. petiolaris (Woody Acacia), nothossp. sturtii (Grey Acacia) and ssp. zygophylla (Punty Acacia) (Moore 2005). **General Information** Distribution Senna artemisioides is endemic to Australia, distributed across all mainland states throughout arid habitats. Range Size Elevation Biogeographic Realm 950 Area of Occupancy: Upper limit: ☐ Afrotropical Lower limit: Extent of Occurrence: Antarctic Map Status: ✓ Australasian Depth

Upper limit:

Lower limit:

Neotropical

Oceanian

			Depth Zones ☐ Shallow photic	☐ Bathyl	☐ Hadal		llearctic domalayan			
			Photic	☐ Abyssal		□ Ne	earctic			
<u>Population</u>										
Total population	size is not known	but it is known	to be a common sp	ecies.						
Total Population Minimum Popula		Maxim	Maximum Population Size:							
Habitat and Ec		Waxiiii	ann ropalation oleo.							
		grows in arid ha	abitats from rocky hi	llsides to deep	desert sands on	a variety o	of soils.			
<u>System</u>		Movement par	ttern		Crop Wild Rela	ative				
✓ Terrestrial	☐ Freshwater ☐ Marine	☐ Nomadic	•							
Growth From	<u>Definition</u>									
Shrub - large	Perennial sł	nrub (>1m), al	so termed a Phanero	ophyte (>1m)						
Threats There are no ma	ajor threats known	to this species.								
						<u>Past</u>	Present	<u>Future</u>		
13 None						$\overline{\square}$	Ø			
Conservation N										
Protection and E Project. Seeds a	Biodiversity Conservice located at: Wake	vation Act 1999 ehurst Place, R	sted areas. This spec (EPBC Act). Seeds oyal Botanic Garden delaide Botanic Gard	have been colle s, Kew (UK), L	ected as part of	the Millenn	ium Seed E			
							In Place	Needed		
3 Research acti	ons							$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$		
3.1 Taxonomy								\checkmark		
3.2 Population numbers and range								$\overline{\checkmark}$		
								\checkmark		
4 Habitat and site-based actions										
4.4 Protected areas										
5 Species-based							$\overline{\mathbf{V}}$			
	conservation actio						$\overline{\mathbf{V}}$			
5.7.2 Genome resource bank										
Countries of O	<u>ccurrence</u>									
			PRESENCE			ORIG	IN			

	Year Round			g migrant	Possibly extinct	Extinct	Presence uncertain	Native I	ntroduced Ii	Re- ntroduc	Vagrant ed	Origin uncertain
Australia	$\overline{\checkmark}$							$\overline{\checkmark}$				
Australian Capital Territory	\square							\square				
New South Wales	$\overline{\checkmark}$							\checkmark				
Northern Territory	$\overline{\checkmark}$							\checkmark				
Queensland												
South Australia	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$											
Victoria	☑											
Western Australia	<u> </u>							<u> </u>				
General Habitats							<u>Score</u>	<u>Descri</u>	<u>ption</u>		<u>Maj</u>	
2 Savanna							1	Suitabl	e		Un	
2.1 Savanna - Dr	V						1	Suitabl	e		Un	set
3 Shrubland	,						1	Suitabl			Un	
	/lediterrar	nean-type	Shrubb	v Vegetat	ion		1	Suitabl			Un	
3.8 Shrubland - Mediterranean-type Shrubby Vegetation6 Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks)							1	Suitabl			Un	
8 Desert			, ,				1	Suitabl			Un	set
8.2 Desert - Tem	norato						1	Suitabl			Un	
Species Utilisation	<u>1</u>											
Species is not utilised	l at all											
Purpose / Type of Use							<u>Subsi</u>	stence	<u>Natio</u>	<u>nal</u>	<u>Inter</u>	national
17. Unknown							v	1				
Trend in the level of wild offtake/harvest in relation to total wild population numbers over the last five years: Trend in the amount of offtake/harvest produced through domestication/cultivation over the last five years: CITES status: Not listed												
IUCN Red Listing												
Red List Assessment: (usin	ng 2001 IU	ICN systen	n) Leas	t Concerr	ı (LC)							
Red List Criteria:												
Date Last Seen (only for EX, EW or Possibly EX species):												
Is the species Possibly Extinct? Possibly Extinct Candidate?												
Rationale for the Red List A		nt										
S. artemisioides is listed as			view of i	ts wide d	istributio	n throu	igh arid ha	bitats ac	ross main	land A	ustralia,	also for

S. artemisioides is listed as Least Concern in view of its wide distribution through arid habitats across mainland Australia, also for the fact that it is known to occur in protected areas across its range and there are no known major threats to the species. It is recommended that further research is carried out to better delimit this complex group of hybrid swarms.

Reason(s) for Change in Red List Category from the Previous Assessment:

☐ Genuine Change	□ Nongenuine Change	☐ No Change				
Genuine (recent)Genuine (since first assessment)	New information Knowledge of Criter Incorrect data used previously					
Current Population Trend: Stable		Date of Assessment: 27/07/2011				
Name(s) of the Assessor(s): Malcolm, P.						
Evaluator(s):						
Notes:						
% population decline in the past:						
Time period over which the past decline h applying Criterion A or C1 (in years or gen						
% population decline in the future:						
Time period over which the future decline applying Criterion A or C1 (in years or gen						
Number of Locations:	:	Severely Fragmented:				
Number of Mature Individuals:						

Bibliography

Commonwealth of Australia, 1999, Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)10 June 2010, , , Moore, P., 2005, A guide to plants of inland Australia, , Reed New Holland, Sydney

Randell, B.R. and Barlow, B.A., 1998, Senna, Flora of Australia Volume 12, Mimosaceae (excl. Acacia), Caesalpiniaceae, A.E. Orchard and P.M. McCarthy, , ,