



Australian Native Plants Society (Australia) Inc.

ACACIA STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER

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**Note: If you wish to view or download
previous Study Group Newsletters, they are
available on the Study Group website.**

The address is:

<http://anpsa.org.au/acaciaSG>

From The Leader

Dear Members

A very successful ANPSA Biennial Conference was recently hosted by the ANPS Canberra Group. About 200 people attended the Conference, including 21 Acacia Study Group members. As part of the Conference, our Study Group set up a display, and there was also a meeting of Study Group members.

In relation to the display, I would like to thank Joanna McLachlan, Lyn Burgett, Victoria Tanner and Sue Guymmer for helping to put it together. Thanks also to the Australian National Botanic Gardens for providing the Acacia flowers and foliage that were used in the display. One component of the display featured vases of wattle flowers and foliage, with different water treatments intended to illustrate how the vase life was impacted by the different treatments. A report on this is included on page 5, together with an invitation to all Study Group members to take part in a small experiment in relation to how to prolong the vase life of Acacias – the more people who take part in this, the more interesting the results may be.

At our Study Group meeting, a number of matters were discussed. One of these related to future Field Trips, following our successful excursions in 2012 and 2014. Some further details are provided on page 2. If you are interested in participating in any of these trips, would you please register an expression of interest.

Some discussion also took place in relation to what *Acacia* hybrids are being grown, and it was suggested that it would be useful to conduct a survey on what hybrids our Study Group members are growing. Jan Glazebrook noted that she has both a *macradenia x fimbriata* hybrid and a *cardiophylla x oshanesii* hybrid. Could you please advise

what hybrids you have, and we will share the results in our next newsletter?

On a lighter note, someone asked what is the *Acacia* species we have in the banner on the front page of our newsletter. I don't know the origin of this illustration, I think it was something I inherited. But one of our knowledgeable Study Group members at the Conference was 95% sure that it is *Acacia conferta*. Does anyone wish to express a different opinion?

A meeting of Study Group Leaders was also held during the Conference. It was announced here that a new National Study Group Coordinator has been appointed, this being Jane Fountain from Queensland. Congratulations to Jane on her appointment.

Note that an updated Seed Bank List is included in this newsletter – see page 10.

Thank you to all members who have paid their membership renewals for the 2015/16 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).

Bill Aitchison

Welcome

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

Erica Rink, Mittagong, NSW

Vale – Russell Best (1963-2015)

Sadly, we report the death of Russell Best on 14th October 2015. Russell was a member of the Acacia Study Group, and a member of the APS Keilor Plains Group. He was co-founder of NatureShare (natureshare.org.au) and contributed over 5,000 images to this free and open website.

One of these images is reproduced below. It is a photo of *Acacia aculeatissima* taken on 18th September 2015. The photo was taken in the Macedon Ranges, to the north of Melbourne. Russell observed that the population in this area appeared to consist wholly of plants with hairy phyllodes, a rarely seen occurrence for *A. aculeatissima*. Russell noted that hairy phyllode forms occur in the northern Pyreth but not in other surrounding areas (eg Brisbane Ranges, Riddells Creek, Whittlesea, Kilmore and Blackwood all have glabrous phyllodes).



Acacia aculeatissima

Photo Russell Best

Future Field Trips

Following the two field trips that we have held in recent years, the question of future field trips was discussed at the recent ANPSA Biennial Conference. If you are interested in any of the following three possible excursions, please register your interest (as indicated).

Grampians, Victoria – Neil and Wendy Marriott have offered to lead an excursion in the Grampians on the weekend of 6 and 7 August 2016. Neil and Wendy will be able to lead us to the most interesting wattles growing in the Grampians, and there will also be opportunities to visit a number of local gardens growing a wide range Acacia species. If you would like to register your interest in joining this excursion, or would like further information, please email acaciastudygroup@gmail.com.

Girraween – Jan Glazebrook is organizing a Wattle excursion to Girraween National Park, on 23 and 24 August 2016. Girraween lies on the Queensland – NSW border, about 260km south-west of Brisbane, and features a large number of *Acacia* species. If you are interested in this excursion, please contact Jan (email janlazebrook@gmail.com).

Western Australia – Victoria Tanner has expressed interest in a future field trip to WA. This would obviously involve a large amount of planning. If you believe you may be interested in taking part in such an excursion, please let us know (email acaciastudygroup@gmail.com).

From Members and Readers

Anthony O'Halloran has provided photos that he took of *Acacia pravifolia* and *Acacia amblygona*, growing side by side on Burma Road, Pilliga, NSW (within about 1m of each other). Anthony notes that if you ignore the hairs, they

appear identical – which is interesting.



Acacia amblygona (not hairy)



Acacia pravifolia (hairy)

In our September 2012 Newsletter No. 118, reference was made to the Fireblight Beetle (*Peltoschema orphana*) attacking Black Wattles (*Acacia mearnsii*) in areas just to the north of Melbourne.

Gerard Casey (Ballarat, Vic) advises that this beetle has recently been responsible for defoliation of *A. mearnsii* trees throughout the Ballarat region (about 114 km to the west of Melbourne). The beetle is also known to attack Silver Wattle (*A. dealbata*), but Gerard advises that his neighbour has a young *A. baileyana* which is also being defoliated. This prompts a question as to whether it is the same species of beetle that is attacking this plant, or maybe a closely related species at work.

The defoliation of the black wattles in the Ballarat area was reported in an article by Roger Thomas in the local Ballarat Courier newspaper. This article referred to the defoliated wattles as being a common and concerning sight in various parts of the Ballarat district. It noted that the trees appear to have been scorched, hence the name fireblight. In many cases there is hardly a leaf remaining.

Phil Price (Jamison, ACT) has commented (4 November 2015) on a couple of matters referred to in our previous Newsletter No. 130:

“I support Victoria's and others' comments about *A. gordonii*, its deep colour and compact shape make it very suitable for gardens. As a 'Friend of ANBG' I have observed it at the ANBG over the past couple of years hoping to see seeds forming - no such luck, but I assume it does produce seeds in its natural location. I wonder if any members have seed of this sp?

On the small acacia for gardens I'd like to nominate *A. buxifolia* which puts on a good display when rain has been plentiful, can be pruned and grows (in Canberra at least) to only a modest size. *A. drummondii* as mentioned by Neil is another good garden plant, very showy and not too large.”

Further to the note in our previous newsletter regarding the lack of availability in nurseries of many desirable species of Acacia, **Margaret Lee** has provided a list of the wattles that were available at the last APSSA plant sale – she notes 28 in all but few unusual ones – they find they don't sell very well, and Margaret suggests a few media articles are needed to arouse interest.

Species that were available were *acinacea*, *anceps*, *araneosa*, *argyrophylla*, *baileyana* (Prostrate), *baileyana* 'Purpurea', *cardiophylla*, *cognata* (dwarf), *cultriformis*, *denticulosa*, *floribunda*, *glaucoptera*, *holosericea*, *howittii*, *imbricata*, *iteaphylla*, *lasiocarpa*, *lasiocarpa* (prostrate), *longifolia*, *melanoxyton*, *notabilis*, *oswaldii*, *pendula*, *pravissima*, *rigens*, *spectabilis*, *tysonii*, *victoriae*.

Mark Hewitson (Dee Why, NSW) has provided a report (22 October 2015) on his attempts with germination of *A. caerulea* seed (using a packet of seed from our Seed Bank). He writes as follows:

“From the packet I got 8 seeds to swell after the standard boiled-water treatment method... Same result as the previous batch of seeds. They swell after treatment, and the surface changes from rock hard to hard rubber consistency... but the tap root doesn't seem to be able to punch through the seed shell very easily. **These seeds require nicking** in my experience.

I kept them moist and nicked all of them, and from those 8, 3 started to grow out. I noticed on one of the tap roots, it was quite blunt at the tip, where almost all other Acacia seed I germinate have pointy tips. Whether or not this plays a part in the problem of breaking through the seed shell after swelling, I'm not sure..?

Unfortunately in my little indoor greenhouse, a small infestation of tiny spiders (which I presume are spider-

mites?) started to wreak damage on the bi-pinnate leaves.... I think this even attributed to production of nectar on the glands (at such an early stage of development!) - see 1st picture.



Acacia caerulescens – nectar on glands



Acacia caerulescens Photos M Hewitson

Anyway, a few days outside with some strong sun and dry conditions, seems to have helped a bit. I wiped off the cobwebs and the big phyllodes are growing fast enough that the mites can't keep up."

As advised in our Newsletter No. 128, **Doug White (Longwood, Vic)** lost his house and garden in a bush fire shortly before Christmas last year. Most of his wattles perished, but he was hoping for some seedlings when the rains came. He has now (1 December 2015) written as follows:

"Few Acacia survived the fire, and few have regrown from seeds. The chief regrowth is from *Acacia implexa*, which is the local pioneer here. Regrowth is from suckers and seeds. Of my planted species, only *Acacia elata*, *A. vestita* and *A. quornensis* survive, mainly by luck I think. I am beginning new plantations – so far *A. jibberdingensis*, *A. guinetii*, *A. gilbertii*, *A. alata*, but many more are on the way.

I now have a voluntary job at the Euroa Arboretum as a propagator of non-local garden possible species. This is encouraging and gives me use of some helpful processes."

Des Nelson (Alice Springs, NT) writes (2 December 2015) in relation to some items raised in our previous newsletter No 131.

"I would like to add to the list of small wattles as listed on pages 7 and 8. In particular, *Acacia spondylophylla*, a beautiful low growing shrub usually 30cm to 80cm in height with a diameter to about 1 metre. It bears bright globular flowers. The phyllodes are linear 1cm long, borne in dense whorls. The plant is viscous and has a strong smell of curry. Today it is usually known as Flying Saucer bush but I prefer the older name Curry Wattle. It is a tough plant, growing in stony flat or undulating country in the Barrow Creek, Tennant Creek area.

Other species in this group of tough small shrubs with narrow whorled phyllodes are *A. perryi*, *A. adoxa* and *A. chippendalei*. Closely related, also a small species, is *A. minutifolia* which has tiny phyllodes, flattened, 2mm long.

To Matthew Alexandra of Bacchus Marsh who is interested in Acacias as food sources, I recommend the book "Bushfires and Bushtucker" by Peter Latz, IAD Press Alice Springs, 1995. Pete has listed and described 42 Central Australian Acacias almost all known as Aboriginal food plants. There are nutritional values determined for 12 of the major food species in an Appendix."

John Boevink (Port Sorell, Tas) has previously advised that he has been hesitant to apply boiling water pre-treatment to *Acacia pendula* seeds, as they are said not to respond to this treatment. He has recently attempted to germinate these seeds applying pre-treatment by rubbing with sandpaper (until he could see some white). Out of 8 seeds that he treated with sandpaper, 1 germinated and is still growing, seemingly well.

John has also applied the sand paper treatment to some other species, with rather disappointing results, as shown in the following table.

Species	No. of seeds	No. germinated
<i>A. notabilis</i>	6	0
<i>A. scirpifolia</i>	6	0
<i>A. subulata</i>	7	1

John's germination results prompted him to ask whether he should use hot water treatment after abrading or nicking seeds.

I referred John's question to Joe Wilson (an experienced plant propagator). Joe advised that with larger seed, he generally nicks them with a knife, and with smaller seed he finds sand paper better. However, he then does soak them in cold (not hot) water overnight, if for no other reason that this tells him if the seeds are viable, which he is keen to know as soon as possible – if the seeds haven't swollen within about 2 hours, this would tell him that most likely they are not viable.

An Experiment

As a cut flower, an inherently short vase life is characteristic of many Acacia species.

Having regard to this, we conducted a small experiment as part of our Study Group display at the recent Canberra Biennial Conference. The aim was to examine the longevity of a number of similar vases of wattle flowers over the course of the week, with each being treated in a different manner. In each vase, we had flowers and foliage of two species, being *Acacia mearnsii* and *A. rupicola*.

Treatments that were used were:

1. No treatment, just water
2. Sugar added to the water.
3. A small amount of vinegar added to the water (about 1 Tsp per litre of water).
4. Addition of Chrysal Liquid Clear Cut Flower Food to the water
5. Addition of a FLOS florist sachet to the water.

Conference attendees were invited to make an assessment of which vase survived best during the course of the week. The unanimous decision was that the vinegar treatment produced the best result.

Some people made suggestions as to other treatments that could be used – in particular, suggestions made were aspirin, bleach, and a combination of vinegar and sugar.

I would like to invite Study Group members to carry out your own experiment at home – using whatever wattles you may have in flower, or in fact the experiment could be carried out using just foliage. You don't need to use any commercial additives, but you can use just any of the readily available additives referred to above.

Please let me have your conclusions after carrying out the experiment, and we will include these in our next Newsletter.

Note: In June 2000 a manual was produced by the Rural Industries Research & Development Corporation, titled *Acacia Cut Flower & Foliage Production Manual*. This can be freely downloaded from the RIRDC website. The following are just a few of the interesting conclusions in this manual:

- (a) Although Acacia has proved successful as a cut flower in Europe (sold as *Mimosa*) very little is grown in Australia as cut flowers or foliage.
- (b) The most promising Acacia species tested included *A. buxifolia*, *A. pravissima*, *A. retinodes*, *A. baileyana* and *A. cultriformis*.
- (c) To extend vase life, it was suggested that the following be added to the water (per 10 litre bucket if water):
100gm of sugar
1ml Agral 600 (this is a detergent that acts as a lubricant and aids the uptake of water in flower stems)
2gm Aluminium sulphate (this lowers the pH of the solution, which kills the microorganisms in the water which can block up the stem ends)

Reference:

Horlock F, Faragher J & Jones R, *Acacia Cut Flower & Foliage Production Manual* (June 2000) RIRDC (<https://rirdc.infoservices.com.au/items/00-057>)

Pictures and Manuscripts collections at the National Library of Australia

by Catriona Anderson Pictures and Manuscripts Branch, National Library of Australia

Special Collections held at the National Library of Australia in Canberra offer material of great interest to Acacia enthusiasts.

The range and abundance of items in the collections are in a way a reflection and expression of the variety and brilliance of the genus that is Acacia in all its glory.

In the Pictures collection there is a remarkable array of inspiring botanical illustrations and other forms of pictorial works. There are literally hundreds of botanical illustrations of Acacia, with works dating back to the early 1800s.

Artists such as [Ellis Rowan](#) (1848-1922), [Adam Forster](#) (1848-1928) and Ebenezer Gostelow (1866-1944) feature Acacia prolifically in their collections of beautiful watercolours.

In the extensive [Adam Forster collection](#) of over 900 watercolours of Australian flowers painted from 1916 to 1927, there are over 40 different species of Acacia represented.

In a signed and inscribed by the author first edition copy of *Wild flowers of Australia* with illustrations by Adam Foster held in the [Whelan collection](#), further to her tribute to Forster in the publication itself, in her handwritten inscription Thistle Harris dedicates the work to the Australian people, associates in the field of Natural History, and "To my old friend the artist Adam Forster I am deeply indebted. Without him the work would have been nothing". Forster did not get to celebrate the fruits of his endeavours through the publication, having passed away ten years prior to its release.

The Adam Forster collection of botanical illustrations held by the National Library is truly beautiful.

There are over 60 works featuring Acacia by Ebenezer Gostelow, most of those as the featured flora in his *Birds of Australia* series.

Many botanical illustrations have been digitised and are available to view via the [National Library's catalogue](#) - <http://www.nla.gov.au/catalogue>. A simple keyword search on the artist's name and Acacia will list examples in the search results.

There are also studies of Acacia in the fine prints based on the field illustrations by artist Sydney Parkinson in [Banks' Florilegium](#), a set of which is held by the National Library.

As well as botanical illustrations, throughout the collection you will find photographic and other forms of pictorial works in which Wattle features in ceremonial, commemorative and celebratory ways.

An example of a delightful and curious item you can find in the Pictures collection, in the Jim Davidson postcard collection, is a [Hearty Australian Greetings postcard](#) ([nla.obj-153090609](#))

The image on the card is a photograph of two Kookaburras on an illustration of a map of Australia with text that reads:

"These seeds are from the mountain side, where bush-birds laugh all day; "Right happy be thy Christmas tide" is the message they convey."

Folded in a tiny envelope affixed to the postcard titled "Golden Wattle Seeds from the Sunny South" there are seeds and instructions on how to germinate them and subsequent care for the young plant, proudly stating:

"The Cootamundra Wattle is one of the most beautiful native shrubs in Australia. The splendour of its prolific golden booms is responsible for its great popularity amongst the antipodeans."

One wonders how many of these postcards were produced and how far afield the seeds were scattered!

You will also find research resources in the archival collections held in Manuscripts.



Adam Forster (1848-1928)

R793

Acacia accola

1919

nla.obj-135378488

<http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-135378488/view>



Ellis Rowan (1848-1922)
R2437
Acacia pycnantha Benth. Family Fabaceae
nla.obj-138784565
<http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-138784565/view>



Ebenezer Edward Gostelow (1866-1944)
R5949
Acacia elongata (Swamp Wattle), Acacia buxifolia (Box-leaved Wattle)
Sydney Region, 1925
nla.obj-135342652
<http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-135342652/view>



Adam Forster (1848-1928)
R808
Acacia floribunda
1920
nla.obj-135382435
<http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-135382435/view>

Of particular note are letters and documents relating to the Wattle League in papers of Archibald James Campbell and his son Archibald George Campbell (MS 9650),

Archibald James Campbell (1853-1929) was Founder of the Wattle League and author of *Golden wattle, our national floral emblem*, 1912. His son Archibald George Campbell (1880-1954) was also a major influence and instrumental in furthering research and advocacy for Wattle, a President of the Wattle League and established plantings at his property of over 300 varieties of Wattle.

There are a number of ways you can access and enjoy the National Library's collections.

Items and collections are available upon request for registered Library readers to view in the Special Collections Reading Room.

You can lodge a reference enquiry online via the website: <http://www.nla.gov.au/askalibrarian> or call +61 (02) 6262 1266 to speak directly with a reference officer.

You can request copies of collection items using an online ordering system [Copies Direct](https://copiesdirect.nla.gov.au) – <https://copiesdirect.nla.gov.au>

For more information you can visit the [National Library's website](http://www.nla.gov.au), contact reference staff using the [Ask a Librarian](http://www.nla.gov.au) service, or come in person to the reading rooms. The [National Library's website](http://www.nla.gov.au) is <http://www.nla.gov.au>

Different Scarification Treatments – *A. cyclops* and *A. victoriae*

A study has recently been conducted in Libya in relation to the effects of different scarification treatments on seed germination of *Acacia cyclops* and *Acacia victoriae*. For each species, the study compared various scarification treatments, being immersion of seeds in concentrated sulphuric acid (for 30, 60 and 90 minutes respectively), dipping seeds in boiling water (for 30, 60 and 90 seconds respectively), and oven dry heating at 100°C (for 30, 60 and 90 seconds respectively). Un-scarified seeds were used as a control.

For *Acacia cyclops*, all treatments increased the germination percentage compared to the untreated control, but there was a significant difference between treatments. The seeds treated with sulphuric acid (especially for 60 and 90 minutes) and those treated with dry heat for 90 seconds gave the highest germination percentage (all close to 70%). With the boiling water treated seeds, the germination percentage decreased with increasing time of exposure, being 45% at 30 seconds exposure, reducing down to closer to 30% with 90 seconds exposure.

For *Acacia victoriae*, the highest germination rates were achieved using sulphuric acid, with germination rates of 78%, 82% and 84% respectively for 30, 60 and 90 minutes exposure. These compared with germination rates of 20% in the untreated control. Interestingly, neither boiling water nor dry heat increased the germination rates significantly (and in fact the germination percentage using the boiling water treatment dramatically decreased with increasing time of exposure, to reach zero germination at 90 seconds exposure).

The authors of the study suggest that the seed coat of *A. cyclops* may be thicker than that of *A. victoriae*. This may explain why *A. cyclops* seeds treated with sulphuric acid for 90 minutes attained their highest germination percentage, while *A. victoriae* seeds are very sensitive to the time of exposure to boiling water treatment.

While noting the favourable results of immersing seeds in concentrated sulphuric acid, the authors do acknowledge

that there are some disadvantages of this acid scarification technique including high cost, serious safety hazard to workers and the environment and the risk of seed damage caused by over treatment.

Scarification methods not considered in the study include mechanical scarification and soaking in warm water for a longer period.

The results of this study were presented at a Conference held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on 21 and 22 September 2015.

Reference:

Shanta, MB, Eshkab, IA and Alwaer, HN (2015) Germination Responses of *Acacia cyclops* and *A. victoriae* seeds to Different Scarification Treatments 3rd International Conference on Biological, Chemical & Environmental Sciences (<http://dx.doi.org/10.15242/IICBE.C0915081>)

Acacias and Allergies

Some research has recently been conducted in Mexico to assess the sensitivity to various tree pollens of a group of individuals diagnosed with either asthma or allergic rhinitis. The study included 104 allergic rhinitis patients and 99 asthma patients. The tree species included *Prosopis* (mesquite tree), *Schinus* (American pepper), *Eucalyptus* and *Acacia*.

The study concluded that except for *Schinus*, the sensitization of this group of individuals to these tree pollens was low, and in fact the sensitization to *Acacia* pollen was the lowest of all the tree species included in the study (only about 3% of the individuals recorded sensitivity to this pollen).

Reference:

Bedolla-Barajas M, Valdez-Lopez F, J Arceo-Barba, Bedolla TR-Pulido et al. Frequency of sensitization to pollens of the Rosidae subclass in patients with respiratory allergy. *Allergy Rev Mex* 2014; 61: 327-335

Some Wattle Trivia

An article in Brisbane's Courier Mail on 9 November 2015 discussed some "weird" place names. One was a place called Burpengary. The article reported:

"Located in the Moreton Bay region, Burpengary is around 35km from the Brisbane CBD. The name of the area in fact has nothing to do with a guy named Gary who has drunk too much beer – it's derived from the Aboriginal word burpengar, meaning the "place of the green wattle"."

Seed Bank

An up to date list of species held in our Seed Bank is included on pages 10 and 11.

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).

Our thanks to Neil and Wendy Marriott, Barry Lees and an anonymous donor for some recent seed donations.

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 2015/16 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)

ACACIA STUDY GROUP SEED BANK LIST

(current at December 2015)

acinacea	bidentata	continua	drewiana	glaucoptera	jenseni
acradenia	bidwillii	coolgardiensis	drummondii	gnidium	jibberdingensis
acuaria	biflora	ssp coolgardiensis	ssp affinis	gonocarpa	johnsonii
aculeatissima	binata	ssp effusa	ssp candolleana	gonoclada	jonesii
acuminata	binervata	costiniana	ssp drummondii	gonophylla	jucunda
acuminata (narrow)	bivenosa	coriacea	ssp elegans	gracilifolia	julifera
adenophora	binervosa	var sericophylla	ssp grossus	gracillima	juncifolia
adsurgens	blakei	courtii	dunnii	grandifolia	kempeana
adunca	blakelyi	covenyi	effusa	granitica	kettlewelliae
aemula ssp aemula	boormanii	cowleana	elata	grasbyi	kybeanensis
aestivalis	brachybotrya	craspedocarpa	elegans	gregorii	laccata
alata	brachyclada	crassa	elongata	guinetii	lachnophylla
alcockii	bracteolata	crassicarpa	empelioclada	gunnii	lanigera
alleniana	brachystachya	crassiuscula	enervia	hadrophylla	laricina
alpina	brassii	crassuloides	ssp explicata	hakeoides	laricina var laricina
amblygona	brevifolia	cretata	enterocarpa	halliana	lasiocalyx
amoena	browniana	cultriformis	ephedroides	hamersleyensis	lasiocarpa
ampliceps	var browniana	cupularis	eremaea	hamiltoniana	var lasiocarpa
anatriceps	var intermedia	curranii	eremophila	hammondii	var sedifolia
anceps	var endlicheri	curvata	var variabilis	handonis	lateriticola
ancistrocarpa	brownii	curvinervia	ericifolia	harpophylla	latisens
andrewsii	brumalis	cuthbertsonii	erinacea	harveyi	latipes
aneura	brunioides	cyclops	eripoda	hastulata	latisejala
var macrocarpa	burbidgeae	cyperophylla	estrophiolata	havilandiorum	lauta
angusta	burkittii	dallachiana	euthycarpa	helicophylla	lazaridis
anthochaera	burrowii	dawsonii	everistii	hemignosta	legnota
aphylla	buxifolia	dealbata	excelsa	hemiteles (Goldfields)	leichardtii
applanata	bynoeana	ssp dealbata	exilis	hemiteles (Wheatbelt)	leiocalyx
aprepta	caerulescens	Kambah Carpet	exocarpoides	hemsleyi	leioderma
aptaneura	caesiella	deanei	extensa	heterochroa	leiophylla
argyraea	calamifolia	ssp deanei	falcata	ssp heterochroa	lleprosa
argyrophylla	calantha	ssp paucijuga	falciformis	heteroclita	leptalea
arida	calyculata	declinata	farinosa	heteroneura	leptocarpa
arrecta	cabbagei	decora	farnesiana	hexaneura	leptoclada
ashbyae	camptoclada	decurrens	fasciculifera	hispidula	leptoloba
aspera	cana	deficiens	fauntleroyi	holosericea	leptoneura
assimilis	cardiophylla	deflexa	filicifolia	holotricha	leptopetala
atkinsiana	caroleae	delphina	filifolia	horridula	leptospermoides
attenuata	celastrifolia	demissa	fimbriata	howittii	var leptospermoides
aulacocarpa	chamaeleon	dempsteri	flagelliformis	hubbardiana	leptstachya
aulacophylla	cheelii	denticulosa	flavescens	huegelii	leuoclada
auriculiformis	chinchillensis	dentifera	flexifolia	hyaloneura	ssp angustifolia
ausfeldii	chisholmii	derwentiana	flocktoniae	hypophylla	ssp leuoclada
ayersiana	chrysellia	desertorum	floribunda	hystrix	ligulata (narrow leaf)
axillaris	chrysocephala	dictyoneura	fragilis	idiomorpha	ligulata prostrate
baeuerlenii	cincinnata	dictyophleba	frigescens	imbricata	ligustrina
baileyana	citrinoviridis	dielsii	gemina	implexa	limbata
baileyana prostrate	clunes-rossei	dietrichiana	genistifolia	inaequilatera	limbata prostrate
baileyana purpurea	cochlearis	difficilis	genistifolia	inaequiloba	linearifolia
bakeri	cognata	difformis	prostrate	incurva	lineata
bancroftiorum	colei	dimidiata	georginae	ingramii	lineolata
barakulensis	colletioides	diphylla	gilbertii	inophloia	linifolia
barattensis	cometes	disparrima	gillii	intricata	linophylla
barringtonensis	complanata	divergens	gittinsii	irrorata	littorea
baxteri	concurrans	dodonaeifolia	gladiiformis	iteaphylla	loderi
beauverdiana	conferta	dolichophylla	glaucescens	ixiophylla	longifolia
aff beauverdiana	confluens	donaldsonii	glandulicarpa	ixodes	ssp longifolia
beckleri	congesta	doratoxylon	glaucissima	jamesiana	ssp sophorae
betchei	consobrina	drepanocarpa	glaucocarpa	jennerae	ssp sophorae

ACACIA STUDY GROUP SEED BANK LIST 2015 (cont)

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