

Acacia siculiformis



FAMILY: MIMOSACEAE

BOTANICAL NAME: *Acacia siculiformis*,
A.Cunn. ex Benth., *Lond. J. Bot.* 1: 337 (1842)

COMMON NAME: dagger wattle

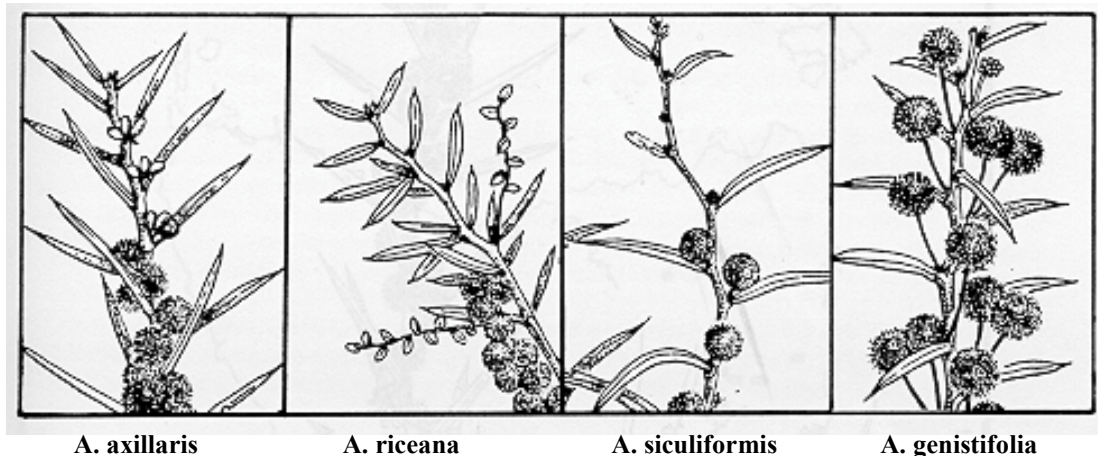
COMMONWEALTH STATUS: (*EPBC Act*) Not Listed

TASMANIAN STATUS: (*TSP Act*) rare

Acacia siculiformis. S. Wood

Description

An erect or spreading, rigid shrub between 1-2 metres tall. The branches are brown, somewhat scaly and circular in cross section. **Leaves:** The adult foliage consists of flattened leaf stalks (petioles), which function as leaves and are known as phyllodes. These are long and narrow, widest about the middle, often slightly sickle-shaped and tapering to a sharp point. They are 1.0-2.5 cm long and 1.5-4 mm wide with a prominent central vein and thickened margins. **Flowers:** This species flowers in spring and early summer, producing yellow, ball shaped flowers on stalks up to 12 mm long, in the phyllode axil. **Fruit:** The fruit is a long and narrow pod between 20-70 mm long and 4-7 mm wide, each containing 6-10 black shiny seeds (description from Curtis & Morris 1975, Tamre 1992). The following diagram from Lynch (1993) shows the differentiation of four Tasmanian *Acacia* species based on bud characteristics.



A. axillaris

A. riceana

A. siculiformis

A. genistifolia

Distribution and Habitat

On the mainland this species occurs in Victoria and New South Wales. In Tasmania, *Acacia siculiformis* is found near watercourses and in dry, rocky situations within sclerophyll forest. Its distribution includes the north-east, east and central highlands (Tamre 1992).

Key Sites and Populations

Key sites include the edge of Jacks Marsh, Weasel Hills, Long Marsh Dam, Gunns Lake, Clyde River Gorge (south of Bothwell), The Basin (Ouse River), Murderers Tier and Tater Garden Creek.



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Known Reserves

Reserved in the Avenue River Forest Reserve, Bouchers Creek Conservation Area, Great Lake Conservation Area, Dans Hill Conservation Area and Mount William National Park.

Ecology and Management

Not known to be susceptible to root rot (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*). This may be due to the dry habitats from which most populations are known (P. Barker pers. comm).

Bees are the most likely pollination vector for this species (A. Hingston pers. comm.).

Conservation Status Assessment

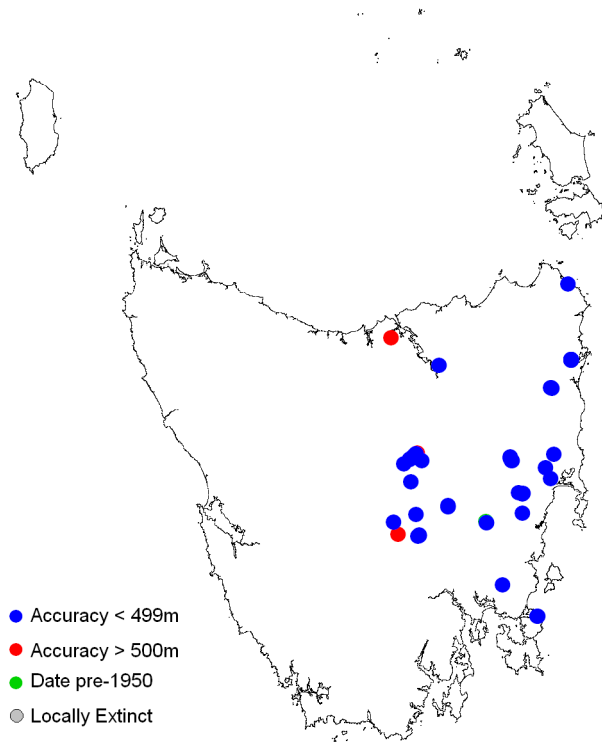
There is no immediate need for reassessment of *Acacia siculiformis*.

Further Information

- Curtis, WM & Morris, DI 1975, *The Student's Flora of Tasmania*, Part 1, Government Printer, Hobart.
- Kirkpatrick, JB, Barker, P, Brown, MJ, Harris, S & Mackie, R 1994, *The Reservation Status of Tasmanian Vascular Plant Communities*, Tasmanian Conservation Trust Incorporated, Hobart.
- Lynch, AJJ 1993, *Conservation Biology and Management of 16 Rare or Threatened FABACEAE Species in Tasmania*, Australian National Parks & Wildlife Service Endangered Species Program Project No. 4, Parks & Wildlife Service, Hobart.
- Tamre, T 1992, *Acacias of South Eastern Australia*, Kangaroo press, Australia.

Tasmanian Distribution

(From Natural Values Atlas records, July 2008)



1:25 000 Map Sheets

Apslawn, Arthurs Lake, Bradys Lookout, Cawood, Cluny, Colonels, Cranbrook, Dilston, Dublin Town, Dunalley, Harford, Henry, Lemont, Millers, Monarch, Musselroe, Runnymede, Snow, St Helens, Table, Tooms, Wihareja.

Date last modified: 21/7/08

View

<http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/threatenedspecieslists>

Contact details

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Permit

It is an offence to collect, disturb, damage or destroy this species unless under permit.