

Wedderburn Wattle

Acacia euthycarpa
subsp. oblanceolata

Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act
1988

Listed as endangered

Acacias are a culturally and environmentally significant species providing multiple cultural and ecosystem functions across Australia.

Acacias are a pioneer species, often the first to colonize disturbed soils, providing important organic ground litter, fixing nitrogen, and stabilizing the soil. It gives shelter to smaller trees and shrubs, and provides habitat for native mammals, reptiles, birds, and insects; all of which play an integral role in nutrient cycling. These services are particularly important in arid and semi-arid regions of Australia, where acacias dominate, where few other species can fill these roles and are capable of performing these roles

Species typical of Mallee-Broomebush scrub

Bristly Wallaby-grass	<i>Austrodanthonia setacea</i>
Black-anther Flax-lily	<i>Dianella revoluta</i> s.l.
Common Raspwort	<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>
Smooth Sunray	<i>Rhodanthe laevis</i>
Golden Pennants	<i>Glischrocaryon behrii</i>
Shiny Everlasting	<i>Xerochrysum viscosum</i>
Slender Fireweed	<i>Senecio tenuiflorus</i>
Cranberry Heath	<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>
Spiky Guinea-flower	<i>Hibbertia exutiacies</i>
Silky Bush-pea	<i>Pultenaea prostrata</i>
Twiggy Bush-pea	<i>Pultenaea largiflorens</i>
Flame Heath	<i>Astroloma conostephioides</i>
Drooping Cassinia	<i>Cassinia arcuata</i>
Gold-dust Wattle	<i>Acacia acinacea</i> s.l.
Grey Everlasting	<i>Ozothamnus obcordatus</i>
Melaleuca uncinata	<i>Broombush</i>

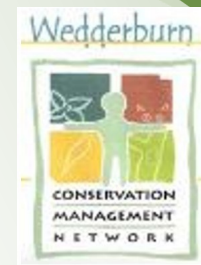
Photos courtesy of James and Trudy Nelsson

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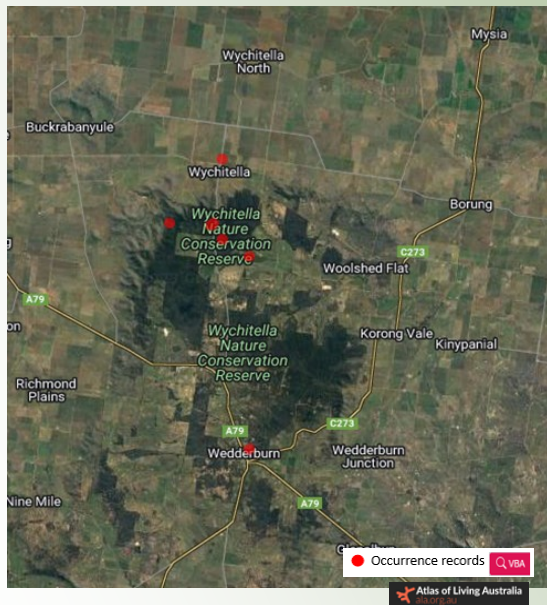
→ WHY Wedderburn Wattle?



Wedderburn Wattle

→ *Acacia euthycarpa* subsp. *Ob-lanceolata*

The Wedderburn - Wychitella landscape is 61,793ha in size, with 46% of the area covered in native vegetation. Public land makes up 15% of the area and includes multiple parcels that make up the Wychitella Nature Conservation Reserve.



Notable cultural importance for the Dja Dja Wurrung people, the Djaara, is Ngarri (Mt Egbert).

Species identification

→ The Wedderburn Wattle can grow to 10 meters, but most are less than 4 meters.



They usually have a single stem, unlike *Wallowa* (*A. euthycarpa*), which has multiple drooping stems that form the tree. Wedderburn wattle's single stem has the same drooping habit of the *Wallowa*, often draping over adjacent vegetation as it competes for light with its neighbors.



The phyllodes are narrowly-oblongate to oblanceolate and mucronate (i.e., with that typical *Wallowa* hook at the end). Phyllodes are flat, typically 2.5–6 mm wide, between 30–60 mm long, with a gland 0.1–5 mm from the base.



Vegetation Community

→ It is found on rocky sites (Ironstone Gravelly Woodland) in Mallee-Broomebush scrub, open woodland, on private property, and along some roadsides within the Wychitella Park.

Mallee-Broombush scrub has low open mallee to 3 m tall typically with a tall shrubby understory, or shrubland with scattered emergent Green, Blue and Bull mallees.

