Australian Native Plants Society (Australia) Inc.

ACACIA STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER

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Seed Bank Curator
Victoria Tanner

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From The Leader

Dear Members

There are a few items included in this Newsletter that I would particularly like to draw to your attention. An updated Seed Bank List is included on pages 10 and 11, and also a note on the operation of the Seed Bank on page 9. In some parts of Australia, this is now an excellent time of year for collecting seed, so if you are in a position to collect seed, perhaps you can donate some to our Seed Bank.

There are some other items in the Newsletter where you may be able to assist us – including a request for photos of *Vachellia* species, an invitation to assist in planning a Study Group display at next year's ANPSA Biennial Conference and an invitation to send us a photo as part of an initiative suggested by Victoria Tanner.

The Victorian members of our Study Group will be aware that Stage 2 of the Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne was formally opened a few weeks ago. The new section of the Gardens is very large and spectacular, and from an Acacia point of view it is quite exciting that there has been a significant increase in the Acacia collection. Based on a list I saw of Acacias in the Gardens, there are now about 76 different varieties to be found. For anyone visiting Melbourne, a day at the Cranbourne Gardens is well worthwhile.

Thank you to all members who have paid their membership renewals for the 2012/13 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).

As we come to the end of another year, I would like to extend best wishes to all for the festive season and for a safe and healthy 2013.

Bill Aitchison

Welcome

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

Mike Ridley, Montmorency, Vic

From Members and Readers

Further to our report on Fireblight Beetles in our September Newsletter, I have received a further note (17 October 2012) from **Julia Franco** (Nillumbik Shire Council). Julia writes:

"I just had a report from a landowner who has been monitoring this situation. He emailed me with the following:

"We have been following the life cycle of these beetles. Most caterpillars went into the ground about a month ago (about 1-2cm deep). Last week the beetles started to emerge and are starting to feed on what wattle leaves are left. It will be interesting to see if there are enough leaves left in autumn for the beetles to deposit their eggs on."

We haven't seen any recovery yet, but are keeping our eyes open. One of the properties I have seen that was pretty severely affected, with majority of the foliage gone, but I didn't observe any beetles."

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Harry Franz (Kingaroy, Qld) notes (30 October 2012) that "as always we have enjoyed the wattle season – we have some majestic ones locally, *Acacia pustula* and *Acacia leucoclada*'.

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Michael McCuaig (Wurtulla, Qld) comments (2 December, 2012) on Acacias that won't flower for him (following comments in our recent newsletters):

"I have three species of Acacia which will not flower here. The first is *Acacia baileyana* which is worth growing for the lovely purple leaves. I was told it would not flower and another person told me to place ice at the base of the shrub as this encourages flowering. This is yet to be demonstrated. The second is *A. cultriformis* which I well remember from my Canberra days. The plant grows beautifully and once again I think it is worth it just for the phyllodes. The plant produces floral initials but they don't become the flowers. Finally I have a few plants of *A. floribunda* which also grow very well, produce floral buds which don't open, but the plants are acting as great screens. You can't have everything."

Michael also commented as follows:

"Also, one of your correspondents mentioned that *A. suaveolens* (and *A. terminalis*) should not be hit with boiling water to hasten germination. As one of about 24 species, all receiving the same addition of boiling water, *A. suaveolens* responded very well with a high percentage of germinated seeds and wonderful resulting seedlings. In fact, these seedlings were by far the most attractive and if judged by appearance alone, they win hands down over the others. I have to say it, *A. dunnii* is just amazing with huge (relatively) cotyledons and delightful seed leaf pinnae."

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Phil Hempel (Diamond Creek, Vic) writes (20 November 2012) about a variegated Acacia that he has in his garden:

"I grew this plant from seed about six years ago and it always had yellowish leaves. I assumed it had some deficiency in the soil but all the other plants nearby were normal. At times I wasn't even sure if it was a Hakea or an Acacia due to its odd appearance. At the end of every summer the leaves would seem to become greener. The bush is growing in full sun and is never watered. This year for the first time it started to flower and it was obvious it was indeed an Acacia. It was flowering very late in November. I keyed it out and it appears to be *Acacia jennerae.* As well as flowering for the first time the leaves have changed slightly to be variegated. It stands out growing in front of dark green leafed plants."

Variegated Acacia jennerae **Photo: Phil Hempel**

Our thanks to **John Nevin** for pointing out that the photo labelled *Acacia pruinosa* on page 5 of our September newsletter was in fact *Acacia decurrens*. We saw both of these plants on our recent field trip, both growing on the southern side of Emmaville. The *Acacia decurrens* was actually a foreigner, probably a garden escape, as it does not occur on the Northern Tablelands (it is a beautiful wattle, albeit one that gets very big).

Regenerating Acacias

by Warren and Gloria Sheather, Yarrowyck, NSW

Our garden west of Armidale on the Northern Tablelands of NSW is now close to 17 years old. The property, Yallaroo, was originally a sheep property and over many years was grazed to within an inch of its life. Many areas were almost bare with thistles the only vegetation. Sheep were removed when we purchased the property. A large area, around our house, has been densely planted with a wide range of native plants. The rest of the 60 hectares has been left to regenerate. Over the years there has been a satisfactory return of the original vegetation with acacias in the forefront of regeneration. Three species have been very prominent in restoring the property to something like its original appearance.

Acacia implexa has reappeared in large numbers. There are literally hundreds of specimens scattered throughout Yallaroo. There is the complete size range from trees to seedlings and everything in between. We are very fond of our *Acacia implexa* population. Their main flowering period occurs in December and January when our garden and surrounding bushland shines with masses of cream, globular flowers. Sporadic flowering sometimes occurs at other times.

Acacia implexa **Photo: W &G Sheather**

Acacia neriifolia, sometimes known as the Oleander Wattle, is another native of Yallaroo that has made a comeback over the past 17 years. Although not as prolific as *Acacia implexa* there has still been satisfactory return of this tall species. Their grey-green foliage contrasts with the bright yellow, spring blooms that add to the blaze of colour from our other acacias. Recently there has been extensive roadwork outside Yallaroo and we have noticed that the soil disturbance has triggered a proliferation of *Acacia neriifolia* seedlings. Sometimes our *Acacia neriifolia* plants are attacked by Processional Caterpillars. In one case a mature plant was completely defoliated. The specimen returned to full foliage in a month or so.

Acacia neriifolia **Photo: W & G Sheather**

Acacia viscidula, a Sticky Wattle, is an erect, slender shrub reaching a height of about two metres. There were only scattered specimens, of this species, when we purchased Yallaroo. Now there are clumps of *Acacia viscidula* scattered throughout our regenerating bushland. In spring their branches are covered with pale yellow globular flowers. This is another species that has regenerated along the road to Armidale due to roadworks.

Acacia viscidula **Photo: W & G Sheather**

Acacia dawsonii is not native to Yallaroo but occurs along the Waterfall Way, east of Armidale. This small wattle has an upright growth habit and small, yellow, spring flowers. Twenty years ago there was a small population about 20 kilometres from Armidale. Once again due to roadworks we have noticed that *Acacia dawsonii* is marching west towards Armidale. There are now many more populations, along the road, than there were twenty years ago. Some native plant growers do not think very highly of this species. We find that *Acacia dawsonii* is a cheerful small plant that is used as a foreground specimen in our dense shrubberies.

Acacia dawsonii **Photo: W & G Sheather**

Kath Alcock's watercolours

In our previous Newsletter (No 118) I referred to Maria Hitchcock's newly published book, A Celebration of Wattle, that was launched in Canberra on 1 September. I understand that the book is proving to be very popular and selling well.

A highlight of the book is a number of watercolour paintings by botanical artist Kath Alcock (Kath also extensively painted correas, some of which appear in Maria's previous book, Correas, Australian Plants for Waterwise Gardens). With Kath's permission, I have included one of her Acacia watercolours below, of *Acacia araneosa*.

Kath has been honoured in the past with two plant species being named after her, *Thelymitra alcockiae* (Kath's Sun Orchid) and *Triglochin alcockiae* (Alcock's Water-ribbons).

Interestingly, there is an *Acacia alcockii*, named after Charles Raymond (Ray) Alcock, who collected extensively in South Australia (especially on Eyre Peninsula). He was born in Mt Gambier, in the south east of SA.

Coincidentally, Kath Alcock also comes from the south east of SA, having been born in Bordertown and now living in Naracoorte. I have included an article on *Acacia alcockii* below.

There is also an orchid called *Paracaleana alcockii* (a wasp pollinated flying duck orchid from WA). This is named after Professor John Alcock from Arizona State University, who has visited the south west of WA many times to conduct fieldwork on orchids and their pollinators.

Acacia araneosa **Watercolour by Kath Alcock**

Acacia alcockii

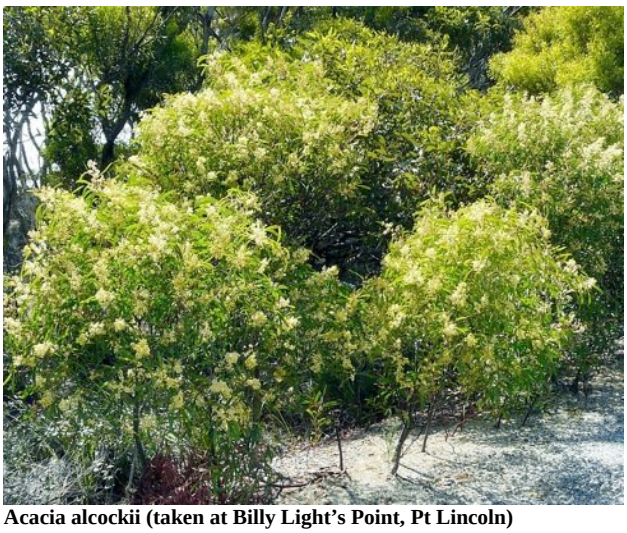
by Bill Aitchison

Acacia alcockii was one of 64 Acacia species that were propagated and offered for sale to attendees at the F J C Rogers Biennial Seminar, held in Melbourne in 2006, on the subject of Acacias. The 64 species were selected with a number of criteria in mind, in particular they were species suitable for gardens in temperate areas of Australia, they were smaller sized wattles not generally available through nursery outlets, had good horticultural potential and with some preference given to species that flowered outside of the normal July to September flowering period.

Acacia alcockii met most of these criteria. It is a bushy shrub growing to about 2-3m x 2-3m. It occurs naturally in a very restricted distribution in coastal and near coastal areas in the southern part of Eyre Peninsula in South Australia. It is also a summer flowering species. It is also a species that appears not to be commonly available through nurseries – and in fact I cannot find any records of it being grown in any botanic gardens in Australia.

It has dark green phyllodes, 6-9cm x 8-21mm, and large pale yellow globular flower heads in axillary racemes. Interestingly, Max McDowall recently told me that a common rule of thumb is that summer flowering Acacia

species often (but not always) have pale coloured flowers (as this one does) – why is this so?



Acacia alcockii (taken at Billy Light's Point, Pt Lincoln)
Photo: duddles2011's photostream

Given that it occurs naturally in sandy soils, it is not surprising that it is reported as being suited to well drained soils. It also prefers a full or part sun situation, and tolerates dry periods. The need for a well drained situation perhaps explains why the plant that I bought at the 2006 Seminar did not survive in the clay of our garden. Perhaps any other Study Group members who bought a plant at the 2006 Seminar may be able to report on their success, or otherwise, in growing it.

Note that the photo above was taken on 17 January 2010, confirming that it is true summer flowering species.

Acacia podalyriifolia

I recently received a query from an Acacia enthusiast who lives in South Florida in the USA.

This person was looking for an appropriate wattle seed to use in making wattle seed ice cream and was keen to try *Acacia podalyriifolia*. He had found a few attestations to it being edible, but no published descriptions of how it tastes when roasted and ground. He advised that this species is one that grows well in his area (hot wet summers and cool winters).

I made some enquiries with a few people over here, and it seems that this species is not one that is commonly used in Australia as a source of wattle seed for bush food (although one contact had heard of it being used by some people). Lenore Lindsay (who was previously leader of the Bush Foods Study Group) commented as follows:

"We have only used the flowers of *A. podalyriifolia* as flavouring – in pikelets, cream (both very nice), sugared as a cake decoration with native violets and mint, and as a liqueur (not so successful – needs more experimentation). It's not one of the seeds grown and used in quantity commercially."

I subsequently received a report from our friend in Florida on his experience in using the seeds of this species:

"I have a report on *A. podalyriifolia* as a flavoring agent. I had a tablespoon of the seeds left over after I planted 2 flats of them. I cleaned the arils off the seeds by hand and roasted them in my little countertop coffee roaster. The aroma was amazing! It scented the house for hours. It smells a little like coffee with a roasted-nuts scent. I also detected a dark caramel scent as well. I cooled them to room temperature and covered them until the next day. I tasted one by itself and the flavor matches the aroma very closely. I ground the seeds and bloomed them with a little boiling water. I added this to a neutral ice cream base (no other flavoring agents) and the results were very good! It was as good as the ice creams I had with commercial wattle seed, last time I was in Australia. And I appear none the worse for the wear.

I plan to continue with a trial planting of this species, but I will also put out a few trees of *A. fimbriata*, *melanoxylon*, and *aneura* as backups.

I note that *A. podalyriifolia* has become invasive is some of your southern and western states. If they are there in sufficient numbers, they might be another harvestable source of high-quality wattle seed."

In a later report he commented:

"I can further report that over a period of 10 days I have eaten almost 1 quart of the ice-cream and have suffered no ill effects. 3 of my (brave) friends were over and sampled it, pronounced it delicious, and also have suffered no ill effect.

Also, it wasn't a blind gamble - I am a retired doc. I knew what to look for with fluoroacetate poisoning and in my career, I had seen a case of lectin toxicity.

One other question I have for you - how do they get the arils off the seeds? I did it by hand and it is laborious".

In relation to his question regarding the arils, Lenore commented as follows:

"I have asked around, and most people don't even notice the arils - presumably because they collect ripe seed on which the arils have already dried and fallen off. The Aborigines prized the arils of many species for their nutritional value, but for modern roasting and grinding, perhaps drying the seed in the sun for a couple of days and winnowing or yandying would get rid of the arils more easily than removing by hand. Maybe you could try roasting with the arils on and then winnowing, to see how it works. It will be

a case of experimenting I think."

One comment that I received in relation to the use of *A. podalyriifolia* for this purpose was that the seed crop each year with this species may well be less than with other species – maybe 2kg per year per tree, compared with say 10kg per year with *A. pycnantha* (in a good year).

If anyone has any comments in relation to this issue, they would be very welcome.

Note: In recent years, there has been some research carried out in Brazil that has shown that the flowers of this species have antioxidant and antibacterial properties (this Acacia has been cultivated in the south of Brazil as an ornamental tree).

Reference:
Andrade CA, Carvalho JLS, Cunico MM, Lordello ALLL, Higaskino CEK, Almeida SCC, Dias JFG, Kerber VA, Miguel MD, Miguel OG. Antioxidant and antibacterial activity of extracts, fractions and isolated substances from the flowers of *Acacia podalyriifolia* A. Cunn. ex G. Don Brazilian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences V.46, No 4, 2010

Acacia stricta

I was recently given a copy of an article that appeared in the Ballarat Courier Newspaper (14 September 2012). Written by Roger Thomas, the article was headed Wattle Time in Ballarat District. The article noted that there are 22 species of Acacia occurring naturally within 40km of the city of Ballarat.

The article made some specific reference to *Acacia stricta*, and made the interesting observation that this is one wattle whose flowers have very little fragrance (unlike the honey perfumed flowers of *Acacia melanoxylon* (Blackwood) which is one of the other wattles that occurs in the Ballarat area).

The article also noted that the origin of the common name of *Acacia stricta* (Hop Wattle) is unclear, there being no obvious similarity between it and the true hop plant. I had previously also wondered why *Acacia stricta* is called Hop Wattle – if you know the explanation, perhaps you could let me know?

Vachellia species in Australia

In accordance with the decision of the 2005 International Botanical Congress (held in Vienna), and subsequently upheld at the 2011 Melbourne Congress, those species of the former *Acacia* subg. *Acacia* are now known as *Vachellia*. In Australia there are now 9 naturally occurring species of *Vachellia*, these being:

Vachellia bidwillii, *V. clarksoniana*, *V. ditricha*, *V. douglasica*, *V. pachyphloia* ssp. *pachyphloia*, *V. pachyphloia* ssp. *brevipinnula*, *V. pallidifolia*, *V. suberosa*, *V. sutherlandii* and *V. valida*.

These 9 species are endemic to tropical Australia. They are generally shrubs or trees, with bipinnate leaves, inflorescences simple or in very short racemes, and spinose stipules, at least on young plants.

Dr Wolf-Achim Roland has an excellent web site (http://www.acacia-world.net). Dr Roland has recently relaunched the website, and he has asked whether Study Group members may be able to assist in providing photos of the Australian species of *Vachellia*. He currently has photos of only two species, *V. sutherlandii* (these being two not particularly good photos that we previously provided from the Study Group photo library), and more recently some photos of *V. suberosa* (from Geoff Lay). If you could assist with photos of any of the 9 species, please let me know (any new photos will also be worthwhile additions to our Study Group photo library).

The genus *Vachellia* was named in 1834 by Robert Wight and G A Walker-Arnott, in honour of the Rev George Harvey Vachell. He was chaplain to the British East India Company's factory at Macao in China. He arrived there in 1828 and in his spare time collected plants. In naming the genus in his honour, Wight and Walker-Arnott stated the following:

"We have named this very distinct genus in honour of the Rev. G. H. Vachell, who has lately contributed largely, by means of specimens, to make the botany of China better known to Europeans." (Prodromus Florae Peninsulae Indiae Orientalis, 1834)

In 1834, the only species in the genus was *Vachellia farnesiana*, which occurs in Australia but is an introduced species.

A New Book

Do species exist?
Principles of Taxonomic classification
By Werner Kunz
Published by Wiley-Blackwell 2012
ISBN 978-3-527-33207-6

In my recent communications with **Dr Wolf-Achim Roland**, he has referred to a new book that he is reading and has found interesting. It is a recently published book written by a German professor from Düsseldorf whom he knows personally. The book is the result of 10 years of

work. Wolf comments as follows:

"All 20 or so species concepts that are man-made have – if exposed to reality – their shortcomings. There are three main concept groups:

A) The phenetic concepts, based on traits (Linnaeus had this approach)

B) The cladistic concept, based on genealogical relationship

C) The gene-flow community

Bruce Maslin uses a species concept of Type A, with narrow definitions and leads to many species. It is partly supported by Miller (study of Mulga complex with a cladistic approach).

If his approach would be applied to all sectors of biology, we would probably have a 10-100 fold number of species in the world - which is a relevant number for conservation programs."

The book is listed in Australia as having a retail price of $130, but the cheapest price I could find (an overseas source on the Internet) was about $88 (including postage to Australia).

Some New Acacia Selections

Thanks to **Peter Goldup** (Mt Evelyn, Vic) for providing photos of some Acacias that you may find in your local nursery some time in the future.

Acacia melanoxylon 'Snow Drops', approx 2m x 3m

Acacia cognata 'Lime Cascade', approx 1m x 1m

A gold foliaged Acacia baileyana, gold in late winter spring on the new growth. It may be called 'Winter Gold'.

ANPSA Biennial Conference

The next ANPSA Biennial Conference is being held at Queensland's Sunshine Coast from 10-16 August next year. Meetings of Study Group members are held at these Conferences, and Study Groups are also invited to mount a display.

I was delighted recently when **Michael McCuaig**, a member of our Study Group who lives at Wurtulla on the Sunshine Coast offered to prepare a display for our Study

Group at the Conference. Michael also has a number of great ideas in relation to the display.

As with many things, it is no doubt best not to let all the work rest upon the shoulders of one person – so if there are any other members of the Study Group who would be willing and able to help in putting our display together, it would be greatly appreciated if you would contact either Bill Aitchison or Michael. I realise that the Conference is still 8 months away, but I am sure there are some benefits in some early planning.

A Competition?

Victoria Tanner recently wrote to me as follows: "You may think this a stupid idea but how about including a sort of competition where members can send in photos of locations called 'wattle' or have 'wattle' in the name?

Here is one to start it off...Wattle Flat on route north between Bathurst and Mudgee."

I thought Victoria's idea sounded like fun, but also why shouldn't we honour some of the many places in Australia that somehow have Wattle as part of their name? So, we are going to start a small competition (although the only prize for winning will be the prestige of having your photo in print)! But, do get your camera out, and join in a bit of fun!

Germination of Acacia Seeds

The results of some research carried out on the most effective method of germination of seeds of 14 Acacia species has recently been published. The species studied as part of this research included 12 Australian species (*A. aneura*, *A. blakei*, *A. deanei* ssp. *deanei*, *A. deanei* ssp. *paucijuga*, *A. estrophiolata*, *A. kempeana*, *A. ligulata*, *A. pendula*, *A. pruinocarpa*, *A. saligna*, *A. sparsiflora* and *A. victoriae*), and 2 non Australian species (*A. farnesiana* and *A. karroo*).

The study evaluated the most effective seed stratification method for these species, using 4 different treatments:

(1) water (control),

(2) soaking in boiling water for 10 minutes,

(3) soaking in concentrated sulphuric acid for 1 hour followed by a rinse with tap water, and

(4) mechanical scarification (using sandpaper).

It was found that the highest germination percentage for 7 of these species was recorded under sulphuric acid treatment (*A. deanei* ssp. *deanei*, *A. deanei* ssp. *paucijuga*, *A. farnesiana*, *A. karroo*, *A. pruinocarpa*, *A. saligna* and *A. victoriae*), for 4 species using hot water (*A. aneura*, *A. blake*i, *A. estrophiolata* and *A. ligulata*), and for 3 species using mechanical scarification (*A. kempeana*, *A. pendula* and *A. sparsiflora*).

For some of the species, there were quite significant differences in the rates of germination achieved with the various methods used. For example, the germination percentage for *A. pruinocarpa* after 21 days was 44% using sulphuric acid, but 11% using boiling water and 4% using scarification. For *A. blakei*, the germination percentage after 21 days was 24% using scarification, 17% using boiling water and 11% using sulphuric acid.

The species where the highest rate of germination was achieved was *A. victoriae* (97% after 21 days using sulphuric acid, 96% using boiling water and 21% using scarification).

A general conclusion was that for the species with the larger seed weight, the highest germination was achieved using sulphuric acid, and for smaller seed, the highest germination was achieved using scarification and boiling water.

Of course, many of us amateur propagators may not wish to get involved in using concentrated sulphuric acid as a means of breaking the hard seed coats of Acacias. But this research does highlight that the method chosen to achieve seed germination can be important, and will vary between species.

Reference: Ghassali, F., Salkini, A. K., Petersen, S. L., Niane, A. A., and Louhaichi, M. 2012. Germination dynamics of *Acacia* species under different seed treatments. *Range Mgmt. & Agroforestry* 33(1): 37-42

Seed Bank

As advised in our September Newsletter, our Seed Bank is now resident in Canberra under the enthusiastic management of Victoria Tanner. Over the last couple of months Victoria has spent many hours going through the many boxes that comprise the Seed Bank, and she has prepared an up to date list of species for which we currently hold seed. This list is included in this Newsletter. Victoria has marked some species, the legend used being as follows:

* = No stock currently (but hoping to replenish soon)
+ = Quite a lot of seed

Victoria has already packaged and posted off a number of seed orders, but our general impression is that the Seed Bank has not been utilized as much in recent years as it was in some previous periods. Perhaps members are not now doing as much propagation as they were previously? The Seed Bank is, however, a great resource for members and Victoria would love to see an increase in the orders that she is asked to supply.

We have recently supplied a quantity of seed to the Bendigo Native Plant Group, who are planning to hold another Wattle Spectacular in September next year, following the success of this year's Show. Maybe there are other Groups with which you may be involved, who might be interested in doing something along similar lines, and propagating a range of Acacia species.

We have about 500 species included in the Seed Bank – which means that there are many for which we do not hold seed. If there are any species that you believe would make a welcome addition to our Seed Bank, please let us know, and Victoria will try to track down seed. We have had a recent request for seed of *Acacia congesta*, of which we do not hold seed. If you are able to assist in providing seed of this species, or can suggest an appropriate source of seed please let us know.

Although we do purchase some seed from commercial sources, we also rely upon members for donations of seed that they have been able to collect. 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 Victoria).

Note that the species where we do not currently have stock (marked with an * on the Seed List) are as follows. Any donations of these species would be particularly welcome: *camptoclada*, *celastrifolia*, *crassuloides*, *deficiens*, *drewiana*, *ephedroides*, *exocarpoides*, *flagelliformis*, *gilbertii*, *glandulicarpa*, *lasiocarpa* var. *sedifolia*, *maranoensis*, *moirii*, *murrayana*, *myrtifolia* (NSW, SA and Vic), *ptychophylla*, *resinimarginea*, *spongolitica*, *tetragonocarpa*, *tysonii*, *wardellii* and *willdenowiana.*

Our thanks to Martin Rigg and Diana Leggat for a donation of seeds of *Acacia uncinata*.

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 $2.40 in relation to each order, to cover the cost of a padded post bag and postage. The $2.40 may be paid in stamps (eg four 60 cent 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 are always interested in hearing about your success or otherwise, in propagation of seeds that you source from the Seed Bank. For example, the seeds in the Seed Bank do vary in age, and some may be less viable then others. You may also find that some species do better with different treatments – let us know how successful you are!

Study Group Membership

Acacia Study Group membership for 2012/13 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 27 November 2012)

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

ACACIA STUDY GROUP SEED BANK LIST 2012 (cont)

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

Note:

Those species marked with an asterisk (*) are currently out of stock. We are hoping to restock these species shortly. If you wish to order any of these species, we suggest that you should check with us first as to whether we have stock. In addition, if you are able to donate stock of any of these species, those donations would be very welcome.

Those species marked with a (+) sign are species where we have quite a lot of seed.