Acacia pinguifolia

Fat-leaf Wattle

Family LEGUMINOSAE

Habitat


On Brimarvi Road near Finniss, records indicate it occurs with Eucalyptus dumosa, E. foecunda, and Melaleuca lanceolata. In the Victor Harbor area, associated species include Eucalyptus odorata, E. incrassata, Acacia pycnantha, Callistemon rugulosus and Melaleuca uncinata. Understorey species can be dominated by exotic grasses, also native Stipa spp., Danthonia spp., Lepidosperma spp. and Dianella revoluta (Davies 1992).

Within the AMLR the preferred broad vegetation groups are Mallee and Shrubland.

Within the AMLR the species' degree of habitat specialisation is classified as Moderate-Low.

Biology and Ecology
Flowering is usually between August and September, but also recorded from June through October, and January. Fruits have been collected between October and February (Davies 1992).

Individual plants vary considerably in the amount of seed produced, and in the onset of seed maturity, with differences also observed between populations (Jusaitis 1991a). It requires fire for regeneration.
Aboriginal Significance
Post-1983 records indicate the entire AMLR distribution occurs in Ngarrindjeri Nation.²

Threats
As all AMLR populations are small and occur along roadsides or rail reserves, weed invasion and maintenance of these areas are significant threats.³

Current moderate and high threats include:
- habitat loss and/or degradation
- weed competition (especially Bridal Creeper and exotic grasses)
- lack of recruitment
- road/rail maintenance activities
- population fragmentation
- lack of formal protection
- inappropriate fire regimes
- recreational activities
- grazing impact
- inadequate knowledge of ecology and threats (Jusaitis and Sorensen 1994).⁵

Phytophthora is not considered a threat because Acacia pinguifolia grows on alkaline soils.¹

Additional current direct threats have been identified and rated for this species. Refer to the main plan accompanying these profiles.

Regional Distribution

Map based on filtered post-1983 records.² Note, this map does not necessarily represent the actual species’ distribution within the AMLR.

References
Note: In some cases original reference sources are not included in this list, however they can be obtained from the reference from which the information has been sourced (the reference cited in superscript).


