

**Family:** *Fabaceae*

**Taxon:** *Acacia podalyriifolia*

**Synonym:** *Racosperma podalyriifolium* (A. Cunn ex G. I. **Common Name:** Mt. Morgan wattle  
pearl acacia  
Queensland silver wattle  
Queensland wattle  
vaalmimosa

**Questionnaire :** current 20090513  
**Status:** Assessor Approved

**Assessor:** Patti Clifford  
**Data Entry Person:** Patti Clifford

**Designation:**

**WRA Score 12**

101	Is the species highly domesticated?	y=-3, n=0	n
102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?	y=1, n=-1	
103	Does the species have weedy races?	y=1, n=-1	
201	Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical"	(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)	High
202	Quality of climate match data	(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)	High
203	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)	y=1, n=0	n
204	Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates	y=1, n=0	y
205	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?	y=-2, ?=-1, n=0	y
301	Naturalized beyond native range	y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n= question 205	y
302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed	n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	
303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed	n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	
304	Environmental weed	n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	y
305	Congeneric weed	n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	y
401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	y=1, n=0	n
402	Allelopathic	y=1, n=0	
403	Parasitic	y=1, n=0	n
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals	y=1, n=-1	
405	Toxic to animals	y=1, n=0	n
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens	y=1, n=0	
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	y=1, n=0	n
408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems	y=1, n=0	
409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle	y=1, n=0	n

410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)	y=1, n=0	n
411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	y=1, n=0	n
412	Forms dense thickets	y=1, n=0	
501	Aquatic	y=5, n=0	n
502	Grass	y=1, n=0	n
503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	y=1, n=0	
504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	y=1, n=0	n
601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	y=1, n=0	n
602	Produces viable seed	y=1, n=-1	y
603	Hybridizes naturally	y=1, n=-1	y
604	Self-compatible or apomictic	y=1, n=-1	
605	Requires specialist pollinators	y=-1, n=0	n
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y=1, n=-1	n
607	Minimum generative time (years)	1 year = 1, 2 or 3 years = 0, 4+ years = -1	2
701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	y=1, n=-1	
702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y=1, n=-1	y
703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	y=1, n=-1	n
704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	y=1, n=-1	n
705	Propagules water dispersed	y=1, n=-1	
706	Propagules bird dispersed	y=1, n=-1	y
707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	y=1, n=-1	y
708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	y=1, n=-1	
801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)	y=1, n=-1	n
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	y=1, n=-1	y
803	Well controlled by herbicides	y=-1, n=1	
804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire	y=1, n=-1	y
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	y=-1, n=1	

Designation:

WRA Score 12

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**Supporting Data:**

101	2010. Specialized Information Services, U.S. National Library of Medicine. TOXNET Toxicology Data Network [Online Database]. National Institutes of Health, <a href="http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/">http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/</a>	No evidence of toxicity of allergies.
101	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	No evidence.
201	2010. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl</a>	Native range: Australia - New South Wales (n.e.), Queensland (s.e.),
202	2010. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl</a>	Native range: Australia - New South Wales (n.e.), Queensland (s.e.).
203	. Ecocrop. <i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i> . FAO, <a href="http://ecocrop.fao.org/ecocrop/srv/en/cropView?id=2681">http://ecocrop.fao.org/ecocrop/srv/en/cropView?id=2681</a>	<i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i> can be found in southeastern Queensland, Australia within the latitudinal range 23-29°S at elevations between 25-700 m.
203	2010. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: Queensland silver wattle, pearl <i>Acacia</i> , <i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i> . Dave's Garden, <a href="http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/68382/">http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/68382/</a>	USDA Hardiness Zones: 9b-11.
204	1989. Henson, H.J.. <i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i> Flora of Australia Online. <a href="http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/main-query-styles.html">http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/main-query-styles.html</a>	Naturalized in some areas of Western Australia and Southern Australia.
205	2010. Australian Native Plants Society. <i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i> . <a href="http://asgap.org.au/a-pod.html">http://asgap.org.au/a-pod.html</a>	<i>A. podalyriifolia</i> is one of the most popular and cultivated <i>Acacias</i> .
301	1989. Henson, H.J.. <i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i> Flora of Australia Online. <a href="http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/main-query-styles.html">http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/main-query-styles.html</a>	Naturalized in some areas of Western Australia and Southern Australia.
302	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	See 3.05 (environmental weed)
303	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	The Global Compendium of Weeds lists <i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i> as an agricultural weed. No evidence of control and impact to agriculture in the literature.
304	1992. Carr, G.W./Yugovic, J.V./Robinson, K.E.. Department of Conservation and Environment, East Melbourne	According to Carr et al. (1992), <i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i> is a potential environmental weed threatening vegetation formations in Victoria.
305	2006. Global Invasive Species Database. <i>Acacia mearnsii</i> . National Biological Information Infrastructure (NBII) & IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG), <a href="http://www.issg.org/database/species/ecology.asp?fr=1&amp;si=51">http://www.issg.org/database/species/ecology.asp?fr=1&amp;si=51</a>	<i>Acacia mearnsii</i> is invasive. "The invasiveness of this species is partly due to its ability to produce large amounts of long-lived seeds (which may be triggered to germinate en masse following bush fires) and the development of a large crown (which shades other vegetation). Its leaves and branches may have allelopathic properties. <i>Acacia mearnsii</i> competes with, and replaces, indigenous vegetation. It may replace grass communities, reducing the carrying capacity of the land. By causing an increase in the height and biomass of vegetation <i>Acacia mearnsii</i> infestations increase rainfall interception and transpiration, which causes a decrease in streamflow. Soil under <i>Acacia mearnsii</i> becomes dessicated more quickly (than it does under grass). <i>Acacia mearnsii</i> stands also destabilise stream banks and support a lower diversity of species.
401	1989. Henson, H.J.. <i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i> Flora of Australia Online. <a href="http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/main-query-styles.html">http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/main-query-styles.html</a>	No spines, burrs or thorns.
402	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.

403	1989. Henson, H.J.. <i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i> Flora of Australia Online. <a href="http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/main-query-styles.html">http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/main-query-styles.html</a>	Not parasitic.
404	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
405	2010. National Center for Biotechnology Information. PubMed. U.S. National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, Maryland <a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez</a>	No evidence of toxicity to animals.
405	2010. Specialized Information Services, U.S. National Library of Medicine. TOXNET Toxicology Data Network [Online Database]. National Institutes of Health, <a href="http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/">http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/</a>	No evidence of toxicity to animals.
406	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
407	2010. National Center for Biotechnology Information. PubMed. U.S. National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, Maryland <a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez</a>	No evidence of allergies or toxicity to humans.
408	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
409	2010. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: Queensland silver wattle, pearl Acacia, <i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i> . Dave's Garden, <a href="http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/68382/">http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/68382/</a>	Full sun.
409	2010. Plants for aFuture Database. <i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i> - A.Cunn. ex G.Don. Queensland Silver Wattle. Plants for a Future Database, <a href="http://www.pfaf.org/database/plants.php?Acacia+podalyriifolia">http://www.pfaf.org/database/plants.php?Acacia+podalyriifolia</a>	Cannot tolerate shade.
410	2010. Plants for aFuture Database. <i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i> - A.Cunn. ex G.Don. Queensland Silver Wattle. Plants for a Future Database, <a href="http://www.pfaf.org/database/plants.php?Acacia+podalyriifolia">http://www.pfaf.org/database/plants.php?Acacia+podalyriifolia</a>	Prefers a sandy loam and a very sunny position.. Succeeds in any good garden soil that is not excessively limey. Many members of this genus become chlorotic on limey soils.
411	1989. Henson, H.J.. <i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i> Flora of Australia Online. <a href="http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/main-query-styles.html">http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/main-query-styles.html</a>	"Spreading tree 3-7 m high."
412	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
501	1989. Henson, H.J.. <i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i> Flora of Australia Online. <a href="http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/main-query-styles.html">http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/main-query-styles.html</a>	Terrestrial.
502	1989. Henson, H.J.. <i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i> Flora of Australia Online. <a href="http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/main-query-styles.html">http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/main-query-styles.html</a>	Fabaceae.
503	. Ecocrop. <i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i> . FAO, <a href="http://ecocrop.fao.org/ecocrop/srv/en/cropView?id=2681">http://ecocrop.fao.org/ecocrop/srv/en/cropView?id=2681</a>	Nitrogen fixing.
504	1989. Henson, H.J.. <i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i> Flora of Australia Online. <a href="http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/main-query-styles.html">http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/main-query-styles.html</a>	Tree.
601	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	No evidence.
602	2010. Australian Native Plants Society. <i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i> . <a href="http://asgap.org.au/a-pod.html">http://asgap.org.au/a-pod.html</a>	Propagate from seed.

603	2006. Florabank.org. Acacia dealbata silver wattle. Corangamite Seed Supply & Revegetation Network 2005, <a href="http://www.florabank.org.au/files/documents/provenance/20070801-08.pdf">http://www.florabank.org.au/files/documents/provenance/20070801-08.pdf</a>	Acacia dealbata hybridizes with <i>A. podalyriifolia</i> , Golden Ball Wattle native to NSW and Qld. European garden hybrids with this species have been described as <i>A. x hanburyana</i> .
604	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
605	1993. Stone, G.N./Raine, N.E./Prescott, M./Willmer, P.G.. Pollination ecology of acacias (Fabaceae, Mimosoideae). Australian Systematic Botany. 16: 103-118.	All Acacia's are visited by bees. Honeybees are important pollinators both where they are native (Africa, South-east Asia) and where they are introduced (the Americas and Australia). Stingless bee genera ( <i>Trigona</i> , <i>Scaptotrigona</i> ) are important visitors for Mexican acacias. Solitary bees ( <i>Megachilidae</i> , <i>Colletidae</i> , <i>Halictidae</i> and <i>Anthophoridae</i> ) are important visitors to acacia wherever their pollination has been studied in depth.
606	2010. Australian Native Plants Society. Acacia podalyriifolia. <a href="http://asgap.org.au/a-pod.html">http://asgap.org.au/a-pod.html</a>	Propagate by seed. Propagation by cuttings is unusual.
607	2010. Australian Native Plants Society. Acacia podalyriifolia. <a href="http://asgap.org.au/a-pod.html">http://asgap.org.au/a-pod.html</a>	Acacia podalyriifolia is fast-growing and may produce flowers in its second year.
701	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
702	1989. Henson, H.J.. Acacia podalyriifolia Flora of Australia Online. <a href="http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/main-query-styles.html">http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/main-query-styles.html</a>	"A widely cultivated and fast growing species which is highly decorative on account of its masses of bright golden, perfumed heads and normally silvery grey to glaucous phyllodes."
702	2010. Australian Native Plants Society. Acacia podalyriifolia. <a href="http://asgap.org.au/a-pod.html">http://asgap.org.au/a-pod.html</a>	Acacia podalyriifolia is one of the most popular and widely cultivated Acacias.
703	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	No evidence of produce contamination.
704	1992. Carr, G.W./Yugovic, J.V./Robinson, K.E.. Department of Conservation and Environment, East Melbourne	Dispersed by birds and ants.
705	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
706	1992. Carr, G.W./Yugovic, J.V./Robinson, K.E.. Department of Conservation and Environment, East Melbourne	Dispersed by birds and ants.
707	1992. Carr, G.W./Yugovic, J.V./Robinson, K.E.. Department of Conservation and Environment, East Melbourne	Dispersed by birds and ants.
708	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown
801	2008. Richardson, D.M./Kluge, R.L.. Seed banks of invasive Australian Acacia species in South Africa: role in invasiveness and options for management. Perspectives in Plant Ecology, Evolution and Systematics. 10: 161-177.	"Fruiting efficiency (number of pods per inflorescence) is typically low; less than 1% of the flowers of <i>A. cyclops</i> , <i>A. longifolia</i> , <i>A. podalyriifolia</i> , <i>A. melanoxylon</i> and <i>A. saligna</i> produce mature pods."
802	2008. Richardson, D.M./Kluge, R.L.. Seed banks of invasive Australian Acacia species in South Africa: role in invasiveness and options for management. Perspectives in Plant Ecology, Evolution and Systematics. 10: 161-177.	Acacia podalyriifolia seed characteristics include: water impermeability, dormancy broken by heat pulse, aril small and colorless, adapted for myrmecochory, adapted for fire prone habitats. The seed bank characteristics include: persistent, small proportion of the seeds germinate or decay within the first 3 months and the majority persist thereafter, slow turnover, rapid accumulation.
803	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
804	2010. Australian Plant Society. Australian native plants for fire protection. Australian Native Plant Society, <a href="http://www.apsvic.org.au/plant_fire_resistant.html">http://www.apsvic.org.au/plant_fire_resistant.html</a>	Acacia podalyriifolia is a fire-retardant plant. It will not burn in the first wave of a bushfire, but may burn once dried out.
805	2010. Agricultural Research Council. Biological and other control options List of biological control agents released in South Africa. Agricultural Research Council South Africa, <a href="http://www.arc.agric.za/home.asp?PID=1000&amp;ToolID=63&amp;ItemID=2359">http://www.arc.agric.za/home.asp?PID=1000&amp;ToolID=63&amp;ItemID=2359</a>	<i>Melanterius maculatus</i> (Curculionidae) was released in 2008 in Australia to control Acacia podalyriifolia. Its effectiveness was not known on the site.

