

Acacia tingoorensis Pedley

Tingoora Wattle

Threatened Species

Scientific Name: *Acacia tingoorensis*

Common Name: Tingoora Wattle

Status:

Listed as Endangered

Schedule 2, Queensland Nature Conservation Act 1992

Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2009

Identification:

Acacia tingoorensis is a small tree with hard grey-brown, slightly furrowed bark.

Height: Grows to 8 metres

Phyllodes: Straight, sickle shaped or elliptic to 20 cm long by 5 cm wide, simple, alternate, and green or blue green.
(Enlarged part of the leaf stalk taking the form of a leaf).

Flowers: Golden spikes to 9 cm generally present during spring and summer.

Pods: Brown and black, leathery, straight sided to 9 cm long by 3 mm wide.

Seeds: Shiny black with a yellow aril approximately 4 mm by 2 mm, arranged longitudinally in the pod.

Seed Dispersal/Reproduction: Native parrots and pigeons may assist with seed dispersal. As the aril is an attractive food source to them, ants play an important role in protecting the seeds from fire for later germination by taking it underground.

Habitat:

Found in open forest and woodland on shallow sandy or loamy soils, gravelly soils, or occasionally found on some poor red soils.

Distribution:

Occurs in hilly country, from the Wilkesdale district in the east to the Ballogie district west of the Stuart River, over an area of approximately 50 sq km and at an altitude of 400 - 500 m.



Adult foliage



Venation running together



Hairy juvenile foliage



Basal gland, orange pulvinus, stout angled branchlets



Acacia tingoorensis Pedly

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Threats:

Fires occurring at the wrong time of year, at too great an intensity and frequently, can interrupt the reproductive cycle, resulting in the loss of plants and soil-stored seed banks.

As acacia species rely on fire to enable regeneration, the exclusion of fire from the habitat can also threaten its survival.

The introduced grass, *Eragrostis curvula* (African Love Grass) is a major threat to the species. Its large biomass leads to large fuel loads being accumulated and therefore more intense, damaging fires.

Disturbance of the habitat through development, clearing and roadside maintenance is also a threat to the species.

The dumping of rubbish leads to degradation of habitat and hinders natural regeneration and worse, it facilitates the introduction and establishment of competitive weeds.

The drift of agricultural chemicals, collection of firewood and the inappropriate collection of plant material all pose risks to the continued survival of the plant.

Due to the small fragmented populations of this plant, a loss of genetic variation may pose a threat to its resilience or capacity to overcome adverse impacts of any nature.

Council Requirements:

The South Burnett Regional Council is responsible for the management and protection of remnant vegetation that occurs on council controlled reserves and local road reserves in accordance with Section 60 of the *Local Government Act 2009*.

An application must be made to council to clear or burn any of the council controlled reserves or roadside reserves in the South Burnett Region so that the impact on this species and other threatened species may be assessed and managed or minimised.

For further information contact:

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For Application and Referral Forms Visit:

www.derm.qld.gov.au

www.environment.gov.au



Golden-yellow flower spikes



Pods of *Acacia tingoorensis*



Enlargement of seeds clearly shows the aril and an interested ant



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This publication is an initiative of South Burnett Regional Council's Natural Resources Management department and was compiled with information and photographs provided by Caroline Haskard, Vegetation Matters. This information is provided as a guide only and South Burnett Regional Council accepts no responsibility or liability for the accuracy of the information presented.