

Featured Tree

Acacia binarvia (Coast Myall)



Notes

Blue-green, hairy foliage is an unusual characteristic that provides contrast to adjacent green vegetation. The fibrous or fissured bark is also distinct from many wattles. Masses of bright yellow flower spikes are a feature in spring.

This species is adapted to dry sites and has a high drought tolerance.

Useful small to medium tree in urban landscapes. Above: Glossy, green bi-pinnate foliage and purplish flowers.

*Left: Maturing tree in park.
Below: Fibrous / fissured grey bark.*



Origin	Common on the coast, central tablelands and central western slopes of N.S.W. and Eastern Victoria near the Snowy River (Upper). Scattered, mostly on rocky slopes near rivers or creek gullies.
Habit:	Long-lived, large shrub to small erect or spreading tree, with a broad domed canopy. In its natural environment, height varies from 2-16m. In cultivation, mature height could be expected to reach approximately 5-8m high x 5-8m wide.
Description:	Slightly corrugated to fissured bark, fibrous-flaky, grey or dark brown. Branchlets flattened and hairy. Blue-grey phyllodes, narrowly elliptical to falcate, 6-15cm x 5-25mm, covered in fine hairs and silvery hue. 1-5 inflorescences in axil of phyllodes, spike heads cylindrical, 2-6 cm long, pale to bright golden yellow in spring. Pods straight to slightly curved, flat but slightly raised over seeds, straight-sided to slightly, or occasionally more deeply, constricted between seeds, 2-8.5 cm long, 2.5-5 mm wide.
Tolerances:	Adaptable species, tolerant of alkaline soils and has a high drought tolerance.
Root space:	Based on mature size tree would require approximately 50m ² area or 30m ³ root volume (crown projection method).
Availability:	Common in N.S.W nurseries. Occasional in other States

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<p>Uses & Management:</p>	<p>Can be used as an alternative to Cootamundra Wattle, which can become weedy. Silvery foliage provides excellent contrast. It is an adaptable species growing in a range of situations in its natural habitat, from coastal areas to dry open forests. Could be used as small dominant tree or as an understorey planting. Is reported to be toxic to stock.</p>



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Ref:

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