

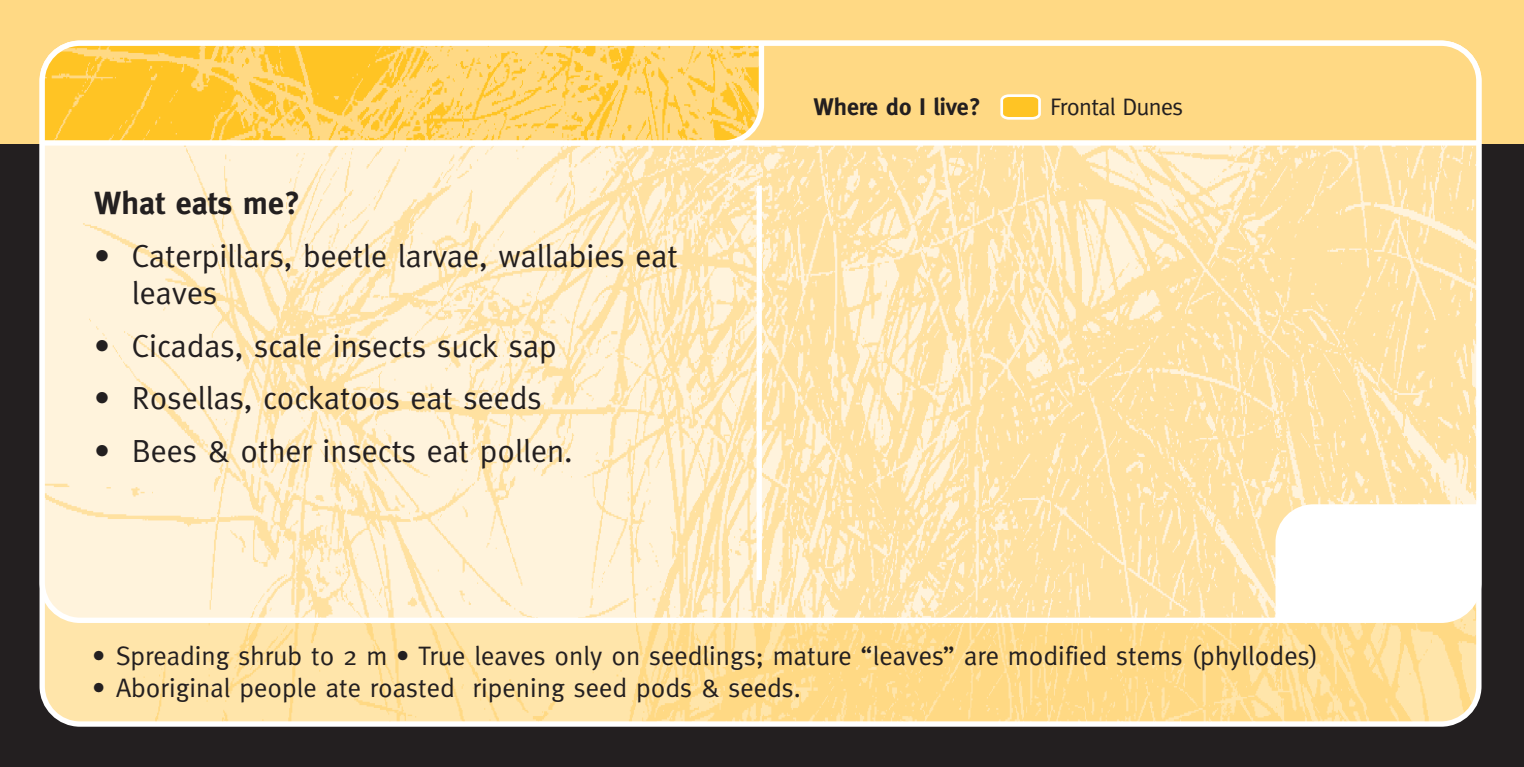
Coastal Wattle

Acacia sophorae



Adaptation to environment

- Forms dense thickets & drop lots of mulch that help stabilise loose sand on dunes; provide shelter for many insects, birds & reptiles
- Nitrogen-fixing root nodules increase nutrients in soil
- Hard coated seed can survive many years in ground; seeds only germinate after heat from fire
- Young plants grow quickly when conditions are good.



Where do I live?

Frontal Dunes

What eats me?

- Caterpillars, beetle larvae, wallabies eat leaves
- Cicadas, scale insects suck sap
- Rosellas, cockatoos eat seeds
- Bees & other insects eat pollen.

- Spreading shrub to 2 m
- True leaves only on seedlings; mature “leaves” are modified stems (phyllodes)
- Aboriginal people ate roasted ripening seed pods & seeds.