

Black Wattle

Acacia concurrens



Adaptation to environment

- 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
- Thick waxy 'leaves' (phyllodes) reduce water loss.



What eats me?

- Caterpillars, beetle larvae, wallabies eat leaves
- Cicadas, scale insects suck sap
- Rosellas, cockatoos eat seeds
- Aboriginal people ate seeds; early European settlers made “coffee” from seeds.

- Tall shrub 2-10 m • True leaves only on seedlings; mature “leaves” are modified stems (phyllodes) • Aboriginal people used wood & bark for artefacts; infusion made from bark to treat coughs and colds. • Europeans used wattle bark to tan leather.