

Taxon: <i>Acacia vestita</i> Ker Gawl.	Family: Fabaceae
Common Name(s): hairy wattle weeping boree	Synonym(s): <i>Acacia conspicua</i> Hort. ex Anon.

Assessor: Chuck Chimera	Status: Assessor Approved	End Date: 1 Jan 2019
WRA Score: 2.0	Designation: L	Rating: Low Risk

Keywords: Temperate Shrub, Naturalized, Landscaping Plant, N-Fixing, Ant-Dispersed

Qsn #	Question	Answer Option	Answer
101	Is the species highly domesticated?	y=-3, n=0	n
102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?		
103	Does the species have weedy races?		
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)	Intermediate
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	n
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		
303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed	n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
304	Environmental weed		
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		
403	Parasitic	y=1, n=0	n
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals		
405	Toxic to animals	y=1, n=0	n
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens	y=1, n=0	n
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	n
409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle		

Qsn #	Question	Answer Option	Answer
410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)	y=1, n=0	y
411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	y=1, n=0	n
412	Forms dense thickets	y=1, n=0	n
501	Aquatic	y=5, n=0	n
502	Grass	y=1, n=0	n
503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	y=1, n=0	y
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		
604	Self-compatible or apomictic		
605	Requires specialist pollinators	y=-1, n=0	n
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y=1, n=-1	n
607	Minimum generative time (years)		
701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	y=1, n=-1	n
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		
706	Propagules bird dispersed	y=1, n=-1	n
707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	y=1, n=-1	y
708	Propagules survive passage through the gut		
801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m ²)		
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	y=1, n=-1	y
803	Well controlled by herbicides		
804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire	y=1, n=-1	n
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)		

Supporting Data:

Qsn #	Question	Answer
101	Is the species highly domesticated?	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Australian National Botanic Gardens and Centre for Australian National Biodiversity Research. (2018). Growing Native Plants. <i>Acacia vestita</i> . https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp5/aca-vest.html . [Accessed]	"A widely cultivated, ornamental species." [Cultivated, but no evidence of domestication]

102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. 2018. Personal Communication	NA

103	Does the species have weedy races?	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. 2018. Personal Communication	NA

201	Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical"	Intermediate
	Source(s)	Notes
	Gardening With Angus. (2018). <i>Acacia vestita</i> – Hairy Wattle. https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/acacia-vestita-hairy-wattle/ . [Accessed 28 Dec 2018]	"Climate Zone: Warm temperate, Cool temperate, Mediterranean, Semi-arid"
	USDA, ARS, Germplasm Resources Information Network. 2018. National Plant Germplasm System [Online Database]. http://www.ars-grin.gov/npgs/index.html . [Accessed 28 Dec 2018]	"Native Australasia AUSTRALIA: Australia [New South Wales]"

202	Quality of climate match data	High
	Source(s)	Notes
	USDA, ARS, Germplasm Resources Information Network. 2018. National Plant Germplasm System [Online Database]. http://www.ars-grin.gov/npgs/index.html . [Accessed 28 Dec 2018]	

203	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Benson, D., & McDougall, L. 1996. Ecology of Sydney plant species. Part 4 Dicotyledon family Fabaceae. <i>Cunninghamia</i> 4(4): 552-752	"Altitude: 800–1000 m Annual rainfall: 800–1000 mm"

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Dave's Garden. (2018). Acacia Species, Hairy Wattle, Weeping Boree - <i>Acacia vestita</i> . https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/74759/ . [Accessed 28 Dec 2018]	"Hardiness: USDA Zone 9a: to -6.6 °C (20 °F) USDA Zone 9b: to -3.8 °C (25 °F) USDA Zone 10a: to -1.1 °C (30 °F) USDA Zone 10b: to 1.7 °C (35 °F) USDA Zone 11: above 4.5 °C (40 °F)"

204	Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Wattle Day Association Inc. (2018). Wattles for the garden and back yard. http://www.wattleday.asn.au/about-wattles/wattles-for-the-garden-and-back-yard/ . [Accessed 28 Dec 2018]	" <i>Acacia vestita</i> (Hairy Wattle) ... Moderately frost hardy. Popular garden shrub suitable for temperate regions."
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	" <i>Acacia vestita</i> Ker.-Gawl. References: Australia-N-945, Australia-E- 380, Australia-N-354, Australia-N-1049, Australia-W-1977." [Reported as naturalized outside native range in Australia. but primarily in regions with warm temperate or Mediterranean climates]
	Gardening With Angus. (2018). <i>Acacia vestita</i> – Hairy Wattle. https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/acacia-vestita-hairy-wattle/ . [Accessed 28 Dec 2018]	"Climate Zone: Warm temperate, Cool temperate, Mediterranean, Semi-arid"
	Orchard, A. E. & Wilson, A. J. G. 2001. Flora of Australia. Volume 11A, Mimosaceae, <i>Acacia</i> , Part 1. ABR/CSIRO, Melbourne	"Occurs in N.S.W. on the western part of the Great Divide from near Dunedoo S to Yass, and further S from Delegate to Bega." [Occurs naturally at latitudes of ca. 32° S - 37 ° S]

205	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Orchard, A. E. & Wilson, A. J. G. 2001. Flora of Australia. Volume 11A, Mimosaceae, <i>Acacia</i> , Part 1. ABR/CSIRO, Melbourne	"A widely cultivated, ornamental species."
	Wandrag, E. M. (2012). Do mutualists matter? The role of pollinators, seed dispersers and belowground symbionts in the invasion success of <i>Acacia</i> . PhD Dissertation. Lincoln University, New Zealand	"Table A.1 List of Australian <i>Acacia</i> species introduced to New Zealand (Diez et al. 2009)" [Includes <i>Acacia vestita</i>]
	Dave's Garden. (2018). <i>Acacia</i> Species, Hairy Wattle, Weeping Boree - <i>Acacia vestita</i> . https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/74759/ . [Accessed 28 Dec 2018]	"This plant has been said to grow in the following regions: Fort Bragg, California"

301	Naturalized beyond native range	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	PlantNET. (2018). New South Wales Flora Online - <i>Acacia vestita</i> . National Herbarium of NSW, Royal Botanic Garden, Sydney. http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au . [Accessed 28 Dec 2018]	"Distribution and occurrence: chiefly in the Wellington, Mudgee, Forbes, Bathurst to Cowra area; dubious records from near Bega (SC) in 1891 and from Bombala district (ST) in 1901; widely cultivated, occasionally naturalized."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Randall, R.P. 2007. The introduced flora of Australia and its weed status. CRC for Australian Weed Management, Glen Osmond, Australia	"Nn: This plant is an Australian native species that has naturalised beyond its native range within Australia."
	Wagner, W.L., Herbst, D.R. & Lorence, D.H. 2018. Flora of the Hawaiian Islands. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. http://botany.si.edu/ . [Accessed 28 Dec 2018]	No evidence in Hawaiian Islands to date

302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	Listed as a weed. A review of the references cited did not specify negative impacts
	WRA Specialist. 2018. Personal Communication	Unconfirmed reports of weediness

303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	No evidence

304	Environmental weed	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Mulvaney, M. J. (1991). Far from the Garden Path: An Identikit Picture of Woody Ornamental Plants Invading South-Eastern Australian Bushland. PhD Dissertation. Dept. Australian National University, Canberra ACT	"Most invasive species have a score of over 150, though the majority of species with a score over 150 are uninvasive." [Acacia vestita scored 140 in this study. It was not cited as invasive, or "known to be intrusive in areas of similar climate" in Appendix 7. Randall (2017) listed this dissertation to categorize Acacia vestita as an environmental weed, but the study does not corroborate its designation or provide evidence of negative environmental impacts]

Qsn #	Question	Answer
305	Congeneric weed	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	<p>Le Maitre, D. C., Gaertner, M., Marchante, E., Ens, E. J., Holmes, P. M., Pauchard, A., O'Farrell, P. J., Rogers, A. M., Blanchard, R., Blignaut, J. & Richardson, D. M. (2011). Impacts of invasive Australian acacias: implications for management and restoration. <i>Diversity and Distributions</i>, 17(5): 1015-1029</p>	<p>"Case studies are used to identify similarities and differences between three regions severely affected by invasions of Australian acacias: <i>Acacia dealbata</i> in Chile, <i>Acacia longifolia</i> in Portugal and <i>Acacia saligna</i> in South Africa." ... "Australian acacias have a wide range of impacts on ecosystems that increase with time and disturbance, transform ecosystems and alter and reduce ecosystem service delivery. A shared trait is the accumulation of massive seed banks, which enables them to become dominant after disturbances. Ecosystem trajectories and recovery potential suggest that there are important thresholds in ecosystem state and resilience. When these are crossed, options for restoration are radically altered; in many cases, autogenic (self-driven and self-sustaining) recovery to a preinvasion condition is inhibited, necessitating active intervention to restore composition and function."</p>
	Randall, R.P. (2017). <i>A Global Compendium of Weeds</i> . 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	Several <i>Acacia</i> species are invasive

401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	<p>Orchard, A. E. & Wilson, A. J. G. 2001. <i>Flora of Australia</i>. Volume 11A, Mimosaceae, <i>Acacia</i>, Part 1. ABR/CSIRO, Melbourne</p>	<p>[No evidence] "Bushy shrub to 4 m high; branches gracefully pendulous. Branchlets pubescent to villous. Phyllodes inequilaterally ovate-elliptic but often narrowly so, 10–20 mm long, 4–10 mm wide, with a delicate, straight to shallowly incurved, 1–2 mm long mucro, thin, grey-green to ±glaucous, with indumentum as on branchlets but hairs normally shorter and slightly antrorse, 1-nerved per face; lateral nerves indistinct; gland indistinct, 0–1.5 mm above pulvinus. Inflorescences racemose; raceme axes 1.5–6 cm long, hirtellous; peduncles 1.5–4 mm long, hirtellous; heads globular, 12–18-flowered, bright light golden. Flowers 5-merous; sepals united. Pods narrowly oblong, rounded over seeds, to c.11 cm long, 10–14 mm wide, thinly coriaceous, dark brown but pruinose at least when young, glabrous. Seeds longitudinal, oblong to elliptic, 5. –7 mm long, slightly shiny, black; aril clavate."</p>

402	Allelopathic	
	Source(s)	Notes

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Rutherford, M. C., & Powrie, L. W. (1993). Allelochemic control of biomass allocation in interacting shrub species. <i>Journal of Chemical Ecology</i> , 19(5): 893-906	[Unknown. Other <i>Acacia</i> species may be allelopathic] "Aqueous leachates derived from canopy phyllodes of invasive <i>Acacia cyclops</i> affected growth of a range of shrub species independently of nutrient input effects. All plants showed a sublethal phytotoxic response. Root mass was generally less adversely affected than shoot mass and, while decreasing significantly in response to the 10% concentration, showed no such response to the 1% solution. Root-shoot biomass ratios increased, except in <i>Euphorbia burmannii</i> , which may recognize intrinsic root architecture limitations on extensive exploitation of toxin-free soil. Application of surface plant litter from under <i>A. cyclops</i> canopies stimulated the production of basal stems in <i>Protasparagus capensis</i> and <i>Eriocephalus racemosus</i> but was insufficient to significantly reduce root-shoot ratios. Plant growth inhibition was maximized by canopy leachate compounded by surface litter effects in <i>Anthospermum spathulatum</i> . The net effect of leachate at high concentration on biomass allocation in certain shrub species may help explain their patterns of association and disassociation with <i>A. cyclops</i> ."
	WRA Specialist. 2018. Personal Communication	Unknown. No evidence found, but other <i>Acacia</i> species may be allelopathic

403	Parasitic	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Orchard, A. E. & Wilson, A. J. G. 2001. <i>Flora of Australia</i> . Volume 11A, Mimosaceae, <i>Acacia</i> , Part 1. ABR/CSIRO, Melbourne	"Bushy shrub to 4 m high; branches gracefully pendulous." [Fabaceae. No evidence]

404	Unpalatable to grazing animals	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. 2018. Personal Communication	Unknown. Other <i>Acacia</i> species exhibit varying degrees of palatability or unpalatability

405	Toxic to animals	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Quattrocchi, U. 2012. <i>CRC World Dictionary of Medicinal and Poisonous Plants: Common Names, Scientific Names, Eponyms, Synonyms, and Etymology</i> . CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	No evidence

406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Australian National Botanic Gardens and Centre for Australian National Biodiversity Research. (2018). <i>Growing Native Plants</i> . <i>Acacia vestita</i> . https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp5/aca-vest.html . [Accessed 23 Dec 2018]	"There has been no record of any pests or diseases attacking this species and it seems to be fairly resistant to root-rot fungus."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Quattrocchi, U. 2012. CRC World Dictionary of Medicinal and Poisonous Plants: Common Names, Scientific Names, Eponyms, Synonyms, and Etymology. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	No evidence

408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Morangup 6083. (2018). Fire Resistant and Fire Retardant Plants. https://morangup.com.au/blogs/post/33/fire-resistant-and-fire-retardant-plants-morangup . [Accessed 31 Dec 2018]	"Fire Retardant Plants. Plants that may burn once dried out (will survive first attack):" [Includes <i>Acacia vestita</i>]
	Australian Native Plant Society. (2018). Australian Plants for Fire Prone Areas. http://anpsa.org.au/fire.html . [Accessed 31 Dec 2018]	<i>Acacia vestita</i> included in this list. Will burn if exposed to sufficient heat, but somewhat fire resistant

409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Australian Native Plants. (2018). <i>Acacia vestita</i> . https://www.australianplants.com/plants.aspx?id=1051 . [Accessed 28 Dec 2018]	"Exposure: Full Sun to Partial Shade"
	San Marcos Growers. (2018). <i>Acacia vestita</i> - Hairy Wattle. https://www.smgrowers.com/products/plants/plantdisplay.asp?plant_id=20 . [Accessed 23 Dec 2018]	"Exposure: Full Sun"
	Australian National Botanic Gardens and Centre for Australian National Biodiversity Research. (2018). Growing Native Plants. <i>Acacia vestita</i> . https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp5/aca-vest.html . [Accessed 23 Dec 2018]	"Planted in an open, well-drained position it forms a large, slightly spreading, bushy shrub up to 3 m high with a spread of 3 m."

410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	San Marcos Growers. (2018). <i>Acacia vestita</i> - Hairy Wattle. https://www.smgrowers.com/products/plants/plantdisplay.asp?plant_id=20 . [Accessed 23 Dec 2018]	"A very adaptable shrub which tolerates both short periods of wet soil as well as fairly dry periods."
	Australian National Botanic Gardens and Centre for Australian National Biodiversity Research. (2018). Growing Native Plants. <i>Acacia vestita</i> . https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp5/aca-vest.html . [Accessed 23 Dec 2018]	"It may also tolerate heavier clay soils."
	Benson, D., & McDougall, L. 1996. Ecology of Sydney plant species. Part 4 Dicotyledon family Fabaceae. <i>Cunninghamia</i> 4(4): 552-752	"Substrate: Shallow stony soil on shales."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	PlantNET. (2018). New South Wales Flora Online - <i>Acacia vestita</i> . National Herbarium of NSW, Royal Botanic Garden, Sydney. http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au . [Accessed 28 Dec 2018]	"Widely cultivated, having an attractive, pendulous habit and adaptable to a variety of habitats and soils."
	Gardening With Angus. (2018). <i>Acacia vestita</i> – Hairy Wattle. https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/acacia-vestita-hairy-wattle/ . [Accessed 28 Dec 2018]	:Ph Level: Acid, Neutral, Alkaline Soil Type: Loamy, Sandy loam, Clay loam:

411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Orchard, A. E. & Wilson, A. J. G. 2001. Flora of Australia. Volume 11A, Mimosaceae, <i>Acacia</i> , Part 1. ABR/CSIRO, Melbourne	"Bushy shrub to 4 m high; branches gracefully pendulous."

412	Forms dense thickets	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Harden, G. J. (ed.). Flora of New South Wales, Volume 2. Revised Edition. UNSW Press, Sydney	[No evidence] "Grows in dry sclerophyll forest, often on steep slopes or sheltered gullies; chiefly in the Wellington, Mudgee, Forbes, Bathurst to Cowra area; dubious records from near Bega (SC) in 1891 and from Bombala district (Sn in 1901; widely cultivated, occasionally naturalized."
	Orchard, A. E. & Wilson, A. J. G. 2001. Flora of Australia. Volume 11A, Mimosaceae, <i>Acacia</i> , Part 1. ABR/CSIRO, Melbourne	[No evidence] "Occurs in N.S.W. on the western part of the Great Divide from near Dunedoo S to Yass, and further S from Delegate to Bega. Usually grows on rocky hillsides in Eucalyptus woodland or open forest."

501	Aquatic	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Orchard, A. E. & Wilson, A. J. G. 2001. Flora of Australia. Volume 11A, Mimosaceae, <i>Acacia</i> , Part 1. ABR/CSIRO, Melbourne	[Terrestrial] "Bushy shrub to 4 m high... Usually grows on rocky hillsides in Eucalyptus woodland or open forest."

502	Grass	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	USDA, ARS, Germplasm Resources Information Network. 2018. National Plant Germplasm System [Online Database]. http://www.ars-grin.gov/npgs/index.html . [Accessed 23 Dec 2018]	Family: Fabaceae (alt. Leguminosae) Subfamily: Caesalpinioideae Tribe: Acacieae

Qsn #	Question	Answer
503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	USDA, ARS, Germplasm Resources Information Network. 2018. National Plant Germplasm System [Online Database]. http://www.ars-grin.gov/npgs/index.html . [Accessed 23 Dec 2018]	Family: Fabaceae (alt.Leguminosae) Subfamily: Caesalpinioideae Tribe: Acacieae

504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Orchard, A. E. & Wilson, A. J. G. 2001. Flora of Australia. Volume 11A, Mimosaceae, Acacia, Part 1. ABR/CSIRO, Melbourne	"Bushy shrub to 4 m high; branches gracefully pendulous."

601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Harden, G. J. (ed.). Flora of New South Wales, Volume 2. Revised Edition. UNSW Press, Sydney	[No evidence] "Grows in dry sclerophyll forest, often on steep slopes or sheltered gullies; chiefly in the Wellington, Mudgee, Forbes, Bathurst to Cowra area; dubious records from near Bega (SC) in 1891 and from Bombala district (Sn in 1901; widely cultivated, occasionally naturalized."

602	Produces viable seed	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Orchard, A. E. & Wilson, A. J. G. 2001. Flora of Australia. Volume 11A, Mimosaceae, Acacia, Part 1. ABR/CSIRO, Melbourne	"Pods narrowly oblong, rounded over seeds, to c.11 cm long, 10–14 mm wide, thinly coriaceous, dark brown but pruinose at least when young, glabrous. Seeds longitudinal, oblong to elliptic, 5.5–7 mm long, slightly shiny, black; aril clavate."
	Australian National Botanic Gardens and Centre for Australian National Biodiversity Research. (2018). Growing Native Plants. <i>Acacia vestita</i> . https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp5/aca-vest.html . [Accessed 23 Dec 2018]	"Propagation is by seed, which requires treatment before sowing to allow water to permeate through the hard seed coat. Treatments include pouring near-boiling water over the seeds, rubbing seeds between two sheets of sandpaper, or scratching them with a file."

603	Hybridizes naturally	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Orchard, A. E. & Wilson, A. J. G. 2001. Flora of Australia. Volume 11A, Mimosaceae, Acacia, Part 1. ABR/CSIRO, Melbourne	[Possibly] "A putative hybrid involving <i>A. vestita</i> and <i>A. decora</i> is recorded from 'Whitewell', Wellington (G.W.Althofer 144, NSW). It has narrowly elliptic phyllodes 2–3 cm long and 2–4 mm wide but otherwise has the characters of <i>A. vestita</i> . (BRM)"

604	Self-compatible or apomictic	
	Source(s)	Notes

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Orchard, A. E. & Wilson, A. J. G. 2001. Flora of Australia. Volume 11A, Mimosaceae, Acacia, Part 1. ABR/CSIRO, Melbourne	[Unknown] "Inflorescences racemose; raceme axes 1.5–6 cm long, hirtellous; peduncles 1.5–4 mm long, hirtellous; heads globular, 12–18-flowered, bright light golden. Flowers 5-merous; sepals united."

605	Requires specialist pollinators	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Gardening With Angus. (2018). <i>Acacia vestita</i> – Hairy Wattle. https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/acacia-vestita-hairy-wattle/ . [Accessed 31 Dec 2018]	"Attracts Wildlife: Bees, Butterflies, Other insects" [Presumably serve as pollinators]
	Orchard, A. E. & Wilson, A. J. G. 2001. Flora of Australia. Volume 11A, Mimosaceae, Acacia, Part 1. ABR/CSIRO, Melbourne	"Inflorescences racemose; raceme axes 1.5–6 cm long, hirtellous; peduncles 1.5–4 mm long, hirtellous; heads globular, 12–18-flowered, bright light golden. Flowers 5-merous; sepals united." [No evidence]

606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Australian National Botanic Gardens and Centre for Australian National Biodiversity Research. (2018). Growing Native Plants. <i>Acacia vestita</i> . https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp5/aca-vest.html . [Accessed 31 Dec 2018]	[No evidence of natural vegetative spread] "Regular pruning is recommended to maintain a healthy bushy shrub and this should be done after flowering; old wood will not regenerate so this may be cut out completely provided that new shoots are present. " ... "Propagation is by seed,"

607	Minimum generative time (years)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Benson, D., & McDougall, L. 1996. Ecology of Sydney plant species. Part 4 Dicotyledon family Fabaceae. <i>Cunninghamia</i> 4(4): 552-752	" <i>Acacia vestita</i> ... Primary juvenile period:" [Unknown. No information provided]

701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Orchard, A. E. & Wilson, A. J. G. 2001. Flora of Australia. Volume 11A, Mimosaceae, Acacia, Part 1. ABR/CSIRO, Melbourne	[Unlikely. Seeds relatively small, but lack means of external attachment] "Pods narrowly oblong, rounded over seeds, to c.11 cm long, 10–14 mm wide, thinly coriaceous, dark brown but pruinose at least when young, glabrous. Seeds longitudinal, oblong to elliptic, 5.5–7 mm long, slightly shiny, black; aril clavate."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Orchard, A. E. & Wilson, A. J. G. 2001. Flora of Australia. Volume 11A, Mimosaceae, Acacia, Part 1. ABR/CSIRO, Melbourne	"A widely cultivated, ornamental species."
	San Marcos Growers. (2018). <i>Acacia vestita</i> - Hairy Wattle. https://www.smgrowers.com/products/plants/plantdisplay.asp?plant_id=20 . [Accessed 23 Dec 2018]	"This species was introduced into cultivation in California by William Walker at his Golden Gate Nursery in San Francisco in 1858 and we have grown this beautiful plant since 1996."

703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Orchard, A. E. & Wilson, A. J. G. 2001. Flora of Australia. Volume 11A, Mimosaceae, Acacia, Part 1. ABR/CSIRO, Melbourne	"Bushy shrub to 4 m high" ... "Pods narrowly oblong, rounded over seeds, to c.11 cm long, 10–14 mm wide, thinly coriaceous, dark brown but pruinose at least when young, glabrous. Seeds longitudinal, oblong to elliptic, 5.5–7 mm long, slightly shiny, black; aril clavate." ... "A widely cultivated, ornamental species." [No evidence found. Unlikely. A shrub cultivated as an ornamental, with relatively large seeds, and not grown with produce]

704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Orchard, A. E. & Wilson, A. J. G. 2001. Flora of Australia. Volume 11A, Mimosaceae, Acacia, Part 1. ABR/CSIRO, Melbourne	"Pods narrowly oblong, rounded over seeds, to c.11 cm long, 10–14 mm wide, thinly coriaceous, dark brown but pruinose at least when young, glabrous. Seeds longitudinal, oblong to elliptic, 5.5–7 mm long, slightly shiny, black; aril clavate." [No adaptations for long distance wind dispersal]

705	Propagules water dispersed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Benson, D., & McDougall, L. 1996. Ecology of Sydney plant species. Part 4 Dicotyledon family Fabaceae. <i>Cunninghamia</i> 4(4): 552-752	" <i>Acacia vestita</i> ... Habitat: Rocky slopes, creeks." [Distribution along creeks suggests water may move pods and seeds]

706	Propagules bird dispersed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Orchard, A. E. & Wilson, A. J. G. 2001. Flora of Australia. Volume 11A, Mimosaceae, Acacia, Part 1. ABR/CSIRO, Melbourne	"Pods narrowly oblong, rounded over seeds, to c.11 cm long, 10–14 mm wide, thinly coriaceous, dark brown but pruinose at least when young, glabrous. Seeds longitudinal, oblong to elliptic, 5. –7 mm long, slightly shiny, black; aril clavate." [Aril apparently an adaptation for ant dispersal]

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Blemings, R. (2005). Observations of the Superb Parrot on Mt Rogers, ACT. Canberra Bird Notes 30(2): 79-80	[Superb parrots observed as seed predators] "I first noticed Superb Parrots in the Mt Rogers area of North Belconnen on Christmas Eve 1998. They were quietly feeding on the unripe pods of <i>Acacia vestita</i> and <i>A. pravissima</i> , wattles planted there in the seventies as the area was revegetated following infrastructure development for Flynn. Fraser, Spence and Melba." ... "The parrots appear to use the Mt Rogers area as a foraging site, mainly in the early mornings, and probably as a roosting site at night, although I have never observed the roost. <i>Acacia vestita</i> and <i>A. pravissima</i> are favoured food sources, as would be the pods from Cootamundra Wattle <i>Acacia baileyana</i> if the Superb Parrots arrived before Sulphur-crested Cockatoos <i>Cacatua galerita</i> and rosellas had stripped them."
	Mulvaney, M. J. (1991). Far from the Garden Path: An Identikit Picture of Woody Ornamental Plants Invading South-Eastern Australian Bushland. PhD Dissertation. Dept. Australian National University, Canberra ACT	Classified as ant-dispersed

707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Orchard, A. E. & Wilson, A. J. G. 2001. Flora of Australia. Volume 11A, Mimosaceae, Acacia, Part 1. ABR/CSIRO, Melbourne	"Seeds longitudinal, oblong to elliptic, 5.5–7 mm long, slightly shiny, black; aril clavate." [Aril an adaptation for ant dispersed]
	Mulvaney, M. J. (1991). Far from the Garden Path: An Identikit Picture of Woody Ornamental Plants Invading South-Eastern Australian Bushland. PhD Dissertation. Dept. Australian National University, Canberra ACT	Classified as ant-dispersed

708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Australian National Botanic Gardens and Centre for Australian National Biodiversity Research. (2018). Growing Native Plants. <i>Acacia vestita</i> . https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp5/aca-vest.html . [Accessed 1 Jan 2019]	[No evidence that pods are consumed, but some <i>Acacia</i> species are browsed by animals, & the hard seeds could possibly survive gut passage if ingested] "Propagation is by seed, which requires treatment before sowing to allow water to permeate through the hard seed coat. Treatments include pouring near-boiling water over the seeds, rubbing seeds between two sheets of sandpaper, or scratching them with a file."

801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m ²)	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Orchard, A. E. & Wilson, A. J. G. 2001. Flora of Australia. Volume 11A, Mimosaceae, Acacia, Part 1. ABR/CSIRO, Melbourne	"Pods narrowly oblong, rounded over seeds, to c.11 cm long, 10–14 mm wide, thinly coriaceous, dark brown but pruinose at least when young, glabrous. Seeds longitudinal, oblong to elliptic, 5.5–7 mm long, slightly shiny, black; aril clavate." [Seed densities unknown. Probably does not produce such high seed densities]

802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	y

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Source(s)	Notes
	Australian National Botanic Gardens and Centre for Australian National Biodiversity Research. (2018). Growing Native Plants. <i>Acacia vestita</i> . https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp5/aca-vest.html . [Accessed]	"Propagation is by seed, which requires treatment before sowing to allow water to permeate through the hard seed coat. Treatments include pouring near-boiling water over the seeds, rubbing seeds between two sheets of sandpaper, or scratching them with a file."

803	Well controlled by herbicides	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. 2018. Personal Communication	Unknown. Herbicides effectively control other <i>Acacia</i> species, but no information on herbicide efficacy or chemical control of this species

804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Australian National Botanic Gardens and Centre for Australian National Biodiversity Research. (2018). Growing Native Plants. <i>Acacia vestita</i> . https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp5/aca-vest.html . [Accessed 23 Dec 2018]	"Regular pruning is recommended to maintain a healthy bushy shrub and this should be done after flowering; old wood will not regenerate so this may be cut out completely provided that new shoots are present."

805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. 2018. Personal Communication	Unknown

Summary of Risk Traits:

High Risk / Undesirable Traits

- Commonly cultivated and naturalized within Australia, outside natural range
- Listed as a weed of unspecified impacts in Australia (unconfirmed)
- Other *Acacia* species are invasive
- Tolerates many soil types
- N-Fixing (modifies soil chemistry)
- Reproduces by seeds
- Seeds dispersed by ants, possibly water and/or gravity and intentionally by people
- Seeds able to be stored for extended periods; May form a persistent seed bank
- Gaps in biological and ecological information may reduce accuracy of risk prediction

Low Risk Traits

- Grows primarily in temperate to Mediterranean climates (may limit ability to spread to cooler, higher elevations of tropical/subtropical islands)
- Unarmed (no spines, thorns, or burrs)
- Ornamental
- Not reported to spread vegetatively
- Ant-dispersed seeds unlikely to be dispersed long distances without human assistance

Second Screening Results for Tree/tree-like shrubs

(A) Shade tolerant or known to form dense stands?> No. Not known to form dense stands. Tolerates partial shade

(B) Bird or clearly wind-dispersed?> No. Ant-dispersed

Outcome = Accept (Low Risk)