Australia's Floral Emblem is now in Bloom at Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria

Now is the best time to see Australia's floral Emblem, *Acacia* (wattle) in bloom at Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne and Cranbourne. A multitude of stunning and unique species are blooming at both gardens and expected to continue until the end of spring.

"We have approximately 87 species growing at Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne and 92 species on display at Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne," said Tim Sansom, Executive Director Living Collections and Environment at Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria. "We have several must-see, unique and rare varieties including *Acacia leprosa* 'Scarlet Blaze'."

This unusual cultivar was found in 1995 deep in the Black Range State Park. Like virtually all species of wattle, *Acacia leprosa* usually flowers in yellow, so, when bushwalkers stumbled upon a bright red specimen, they took cuttings and passed them on to Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria. There, botanists worked with the nursery team to conserve the spectacular cultivar by propagating new plants from the original cuttings. As a result, *Acacia leprosa* 'Scarlet Blaze' was born.

To this day, all 'Scarlet Blaze' plants are clones that descend from the cuttings propagated at the Melbourne Gardens nursery. There are approximately 1,100 known species of *Acacia*, but the vast majority occur naturally in Australia, with *Acacia pycnantha* (Golden Wattle) officially proclaimed the national floral emblem in 1988. For more than 25 million years, wattles have grown on the Australian continent. They have adapted to Australia's extreme environments, and many species have evolved resistance to fire, salinity, drought, alkalinity and disease.

"This genus has evolved various shapes and textures, sizes, bark and leaf forms due to the environments that they



are adapted to. They can range from tall trees to small shrubs and are fascinating to explore," said Sansom.

Some highlights include:

- A unique red cultivar called Acacia leprosa 'Scarlet Blaze';
- Acacia denticulosa (Sandpaper Wattle) which is nicknamed the 'twisties' wattle due to its flowers' resemblance to the snack
- Acacia aphylla (Leafless Rock Wattle), a Western Australian species that evolved without leaves due to environmental selection pressures; and
- Acacia cultriformis (Knife-leaf Wattle), which has been grafted to look as though it is growing upside down.

The science team at Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria was also part of the team that recently sequenced the genome of *Acacia pycnantha* (Golden Wattle) which will help support conservation of the rarer species in the genus.

National Wattle Day is 1 September. PTO for images and descriptions of highlight wattles in bloom now.

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Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne

Temple of the Winds and steps down through the Grey Garden



Left: Acacia cardiophylla

Right: Acacia aphylla (Leafless Rock Wattle). Vulnerable under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPCB). It lacks phyllodes and occurs east of Perth in Western Australia.



Left: Acacia baileyana 'Prostrata' (Cootamundra Wattle).

Right: Acacia glaucoptera (Flat Wattle). Its leaves are actually cladodes, which the flowers emerge from

The fence line along Anderson St



Acacia montana (Mallee Wattle)



Left: Acacia boormanii (Snowy River Wattle). Endangered under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (FFG).

Right: Acacia trigonophylla. The phyllodes of this species are contiguous with the branches, so they appear to have no obvious leaves.

Long Island



Acacia dealbata (Silver Wattle). This species is significant to First Peoples and known as Muyan. The flowering indicates a change of season from Warring to Guling, also aligning with the harvesting of luk (eels) along the Birrarung (Yarra River).

Soon to flower:



Acacia paradoxa (Prickly Wattle)



Acacia melanoxylon

Herbarium bed



Acacia denticulosa (Sandpaper Wattle). EPCB: vulnerable



Acacia aspera subsp. parviceps. FFG: Endangered.

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Acacia glandulicarpa (Hairy-pod Wattle). FFG: Endangered, EPBC: Vulnerable.

Near the Visitor Centre and main entrance gate at Melbourne and in the Future gardens at Cranbourne



Acacia leprosa 'Scarlet Blaze'. A unique and rare wattle with eponymous scarlet coloured blooms.

Rare and Threatened Bed



Acacia lineata (Streaked Wattle)



Acacia farinosa (Mealy Wattle)

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PTO for Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne



Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne

Future Garden



Acacia leprosa 'Scarlet Blaze'. This is also found at Melbourne Gardens – see previous section.

On the path near the Visitor Centre and Red Sand Garden



Acacia spectabilis (Mudgee Wattle). Bright and spectacular, living up to the 'spectabilis' in its name. Found in NSW and Queensland.

Forest Garden



Acacia howittii (Sticky Wattle). It is called sticky wattle due to its slightly sticky and perfumed pendulous foliage.

Forest Garden and Research Garden



Acacia boormanii subsp. gibba (Mt Typo Wattle). A beautiful early flowering wattle, which is different to the more commonly known subspecies Acacia boormanii subsp. boormanii (Snowy River Wattle). Only occurs on Mt Typo in Victoria.

Ironbark Garden



Acacia flexifolia (Bent-leaf Wattle). An early flowering small Acacia that grows to 1.5m tall. It occurs in north central Victoria and is endangered.

Not in flower but still worth seeing due to interesting features

Peppermint Garden



Acacia alata (Winged Wattle). This is from Western Australia and has interesting, flattened foliage. 'Alata' means winged.

Weird and Wonderful Garden



Acacia cyperophylla (Miniritchie). From Western Australia. Interesting, flaky, peeling bark up the trunk and lower branches. This bark type is referred to as 'minni ritchi', also seen on some Eucalyptus.

Arid and Weird and Wonderful Garden



Acacia aphylla (Leafless Rock Wattle). These can be seen across Cranbourne Gardens, with the most noteworthy specimens in the Arid and Weird and Wonderful Garden. It is also found at Melbourne Gardens, see previous section.

Backvard Garden



Acacia cultriformis (Knife-leaf Wattle grafted standard). A prostrate form of Acacia cultriformis grafted onto Acacia dealbata (Silver Wattle).

PTO for photo credits



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Photo credits

Melbourne Gardens

Acacia aspera subsp. parviceps by Neville Walsh

Acacia baileyana 'Prostrata' - Cootamundra Wattle by Neil Blair

Acacia boormanii by Ian McCann

Acacia cardiophylla by Neil Blair

Acacia farinosa by Graham and Maree Goods

Acacia montana by Maree and Graham Goods

Acacia melanoxylon by Neil Blair

Acacia paradoxa by Neil Blair

Cranbourne Gardens

Acacia howittii (Sticky Wattle) by Geoff Lay

All other images can be credited to Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria.

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