

Acacia fleckii

Sand-veld Acacia

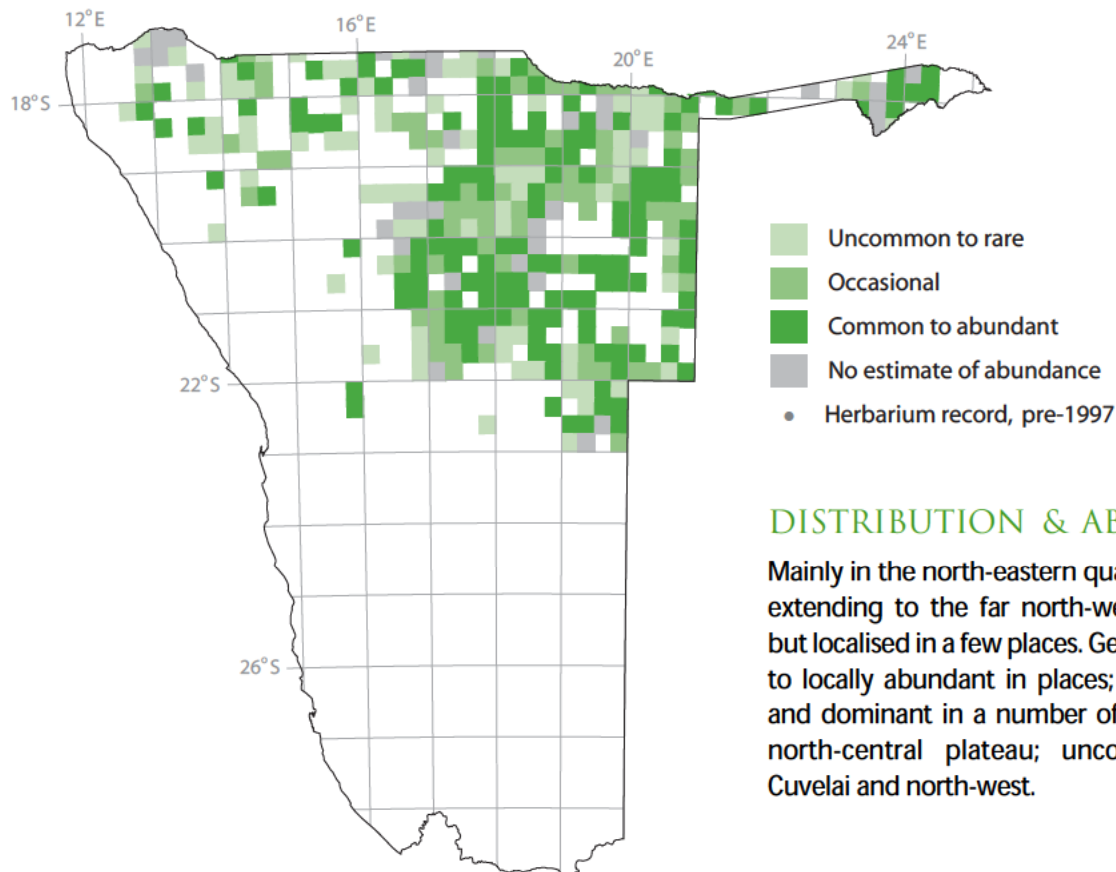
Bladdoring; geelhaak (A);
Sandveldakazie (G); omutaurambuku
(H); |ha (K); mungamba (Rk)

[1,009 records from 359 (34%) squares]



Usually a multi-stemmed tree or shrub. BARK rough, peeling in yellowish or greyish papery layers. THORNS hooked, dark, broad-based with base extending down the stem. LEAVES longer than broad, with extremely small, closely-packed leaflets; sometimes with tiny hooks on the underside of the rachis; petiole less than 13 mm long, with a flattish, concave, oval gland. FLOWERS in spikes, creamy-white. FRUIT a flattened and papery pod.

Flowers and pods are conspicuous. May be confused with *A. erubescens* or *A. senegal*.

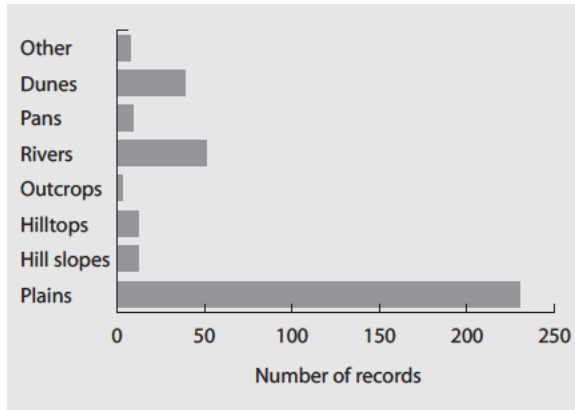


DISTRIBUTION & ABUNDANCE

Mainly in the north-eastern quarter of Namibia, extending to the far north-west. Widespread, but localised in a few places. Generally common to locally abundant in places; most abundant and dominant in a number of squares on the north-central plateau; uncommon in the Cuvelai and north-west.

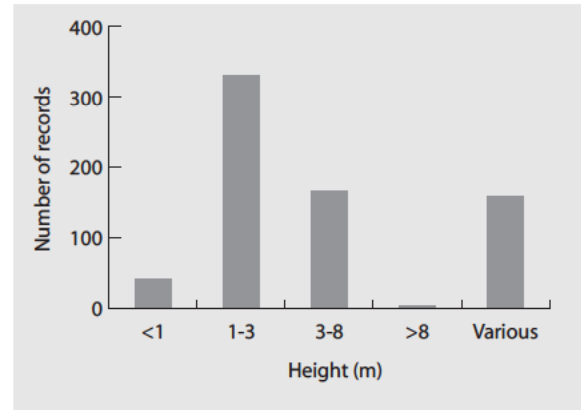
HABITAT

Mainly on plains; a few records in other habitats, such as dry rivers in the north-west, and on dunes and along river banks in the north-east. Predominantly found on sandy soils, sometimes on clay, seldom on calcrete.



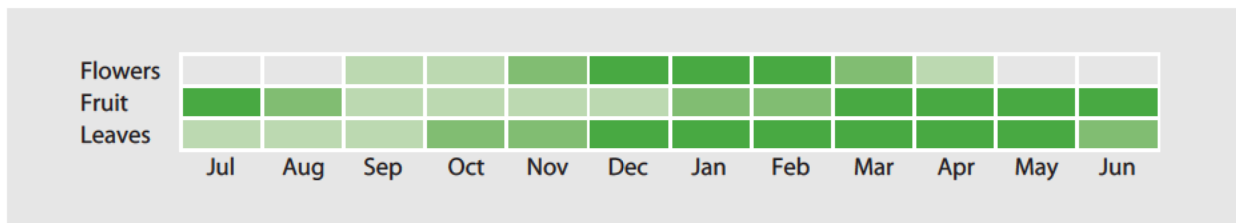
GROWTH FORM

Mostly a shrub up to 3 m high; sometimes a tree of up to 8 m. Only five records of trees over 8 m, generally on river banks; one tree in the Kaokoveld was over 10 m, with a single trunk. Stands ranging in height were recorded in many areas. Thicket-forming in some areas.



ANNUAL CYCLE

FLOWERS mostly November to May, peaking in January. In January/February 1998 flowering was good in degree-square 1916, but only a few seeds set, possibly due to the heat. FRUIT present all year, but mostly March to July; ripe fruit in April. LEAVES deciduous, with a few records of leaves all year round, but trees mostly bare in winter; young leaves from September to December, with most trees having leaves from January to June.



GENERAL

Browsed by elephant, rhino, various antelope, giraffe and goats. The roots are used medicinally (chest problems, coughing); traditionally, also used for producing cords and gates; wood harvested for charcoal production. The honey was reported as being good (HOB1), but Mr Geardes of Farm Kalidona (2118AC) says 'the gum is better' (CUR1).

Can be an aggressive encroacher and farmers eradicate it manually or chemically in some areas. Spreading due to overgrazing reported in 2118DD. Dead trees reported from 1917BD and 2017AA. Not a very frost-hardy species.

CONSERVATION CONCERNS

None recorded.