

Acacia kirkii

Floodplain Acacia

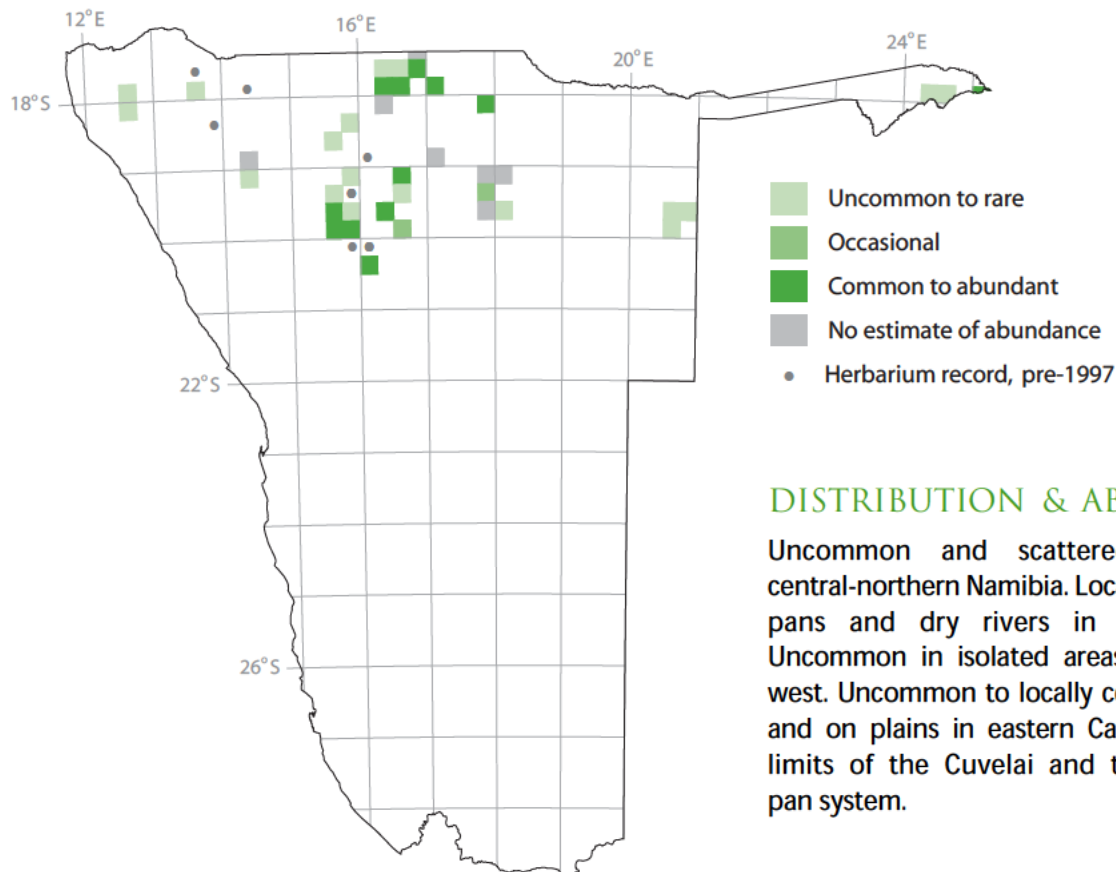
Buckelhülsenakazie (G);
orukumbuya (H); g!unkxarih (J)

[62 records from 39 (4%) squares]



A shrub or medium-sized tree with **horizontal branches**. BARK **smooth, greenish-yellow, peeling**. THORNS straight and white. LEAVES clustered, medium-sized and feathery, with a short petiole. FLOWERS in creamy coloured balls. FRUIT a yellowish brown pod, with **characteristic swellings over the seeds**.

Flowers and ripe pods are conspicuous. Could be confused with *A. sieberiana*.

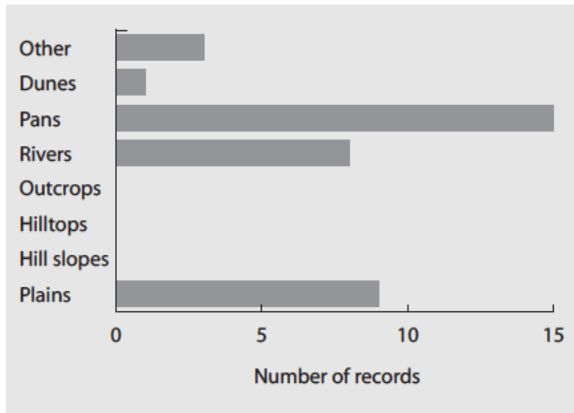


DISTRIBUTION & ABUNDANCE

Uncommon and scattered throughout central-northern Namibia. Locally abundant in pans and dry rivers in the Karstveld. Uncommon in isolated areas of the northwest. Uncommon to locally common in pans and on plains in eastern Caprivi, the outer limits of the Cuvelai and the Nyae Nyae pan system.

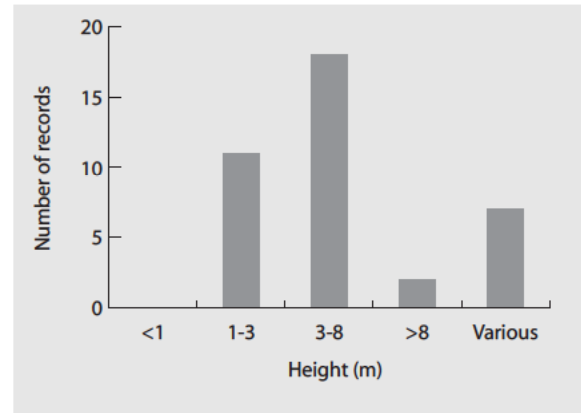
HABITAT

Mostly found in pans or depressions and on floodplains, but also on plains. Generally grows on clay.



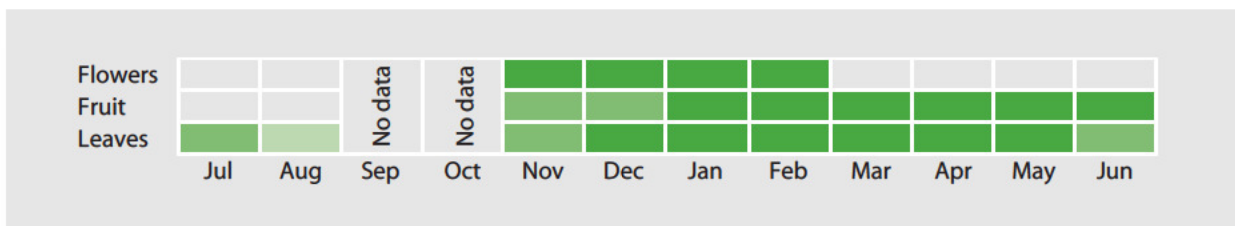
GROWTH FORM

Mostly a tree of 3–8 m, but also a shrub of 1–3 m. There were two records of individuals over 8 m, one in the Cuvelai and one on Impalila Island; none were less than 1 m.



ANNUAL CYCLE

There were no annual cycle records in September and October. FLOWERS November to February. FRUIT November to June. LEAVES recorded most months; bare trees were noted from June to August.



GENERAL

Browsed by giraffe, kudu, elephant and springbok.

CONSERVATION CONCERNS

One atlaser (STR1) noted that some populations in Etosha appear to be declining. There were also fewer records from the north-west than previously shown by earlier herbarium records.

Acacia kirkii, Ruacana road,
B. Curtis

