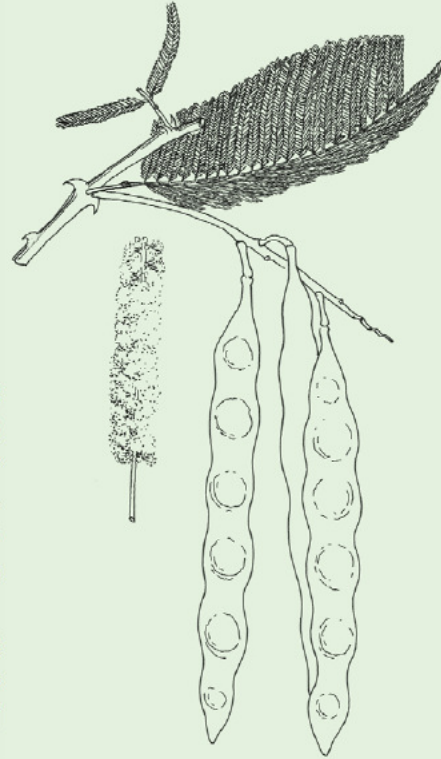


Acacia hereroensis

Bergdorn

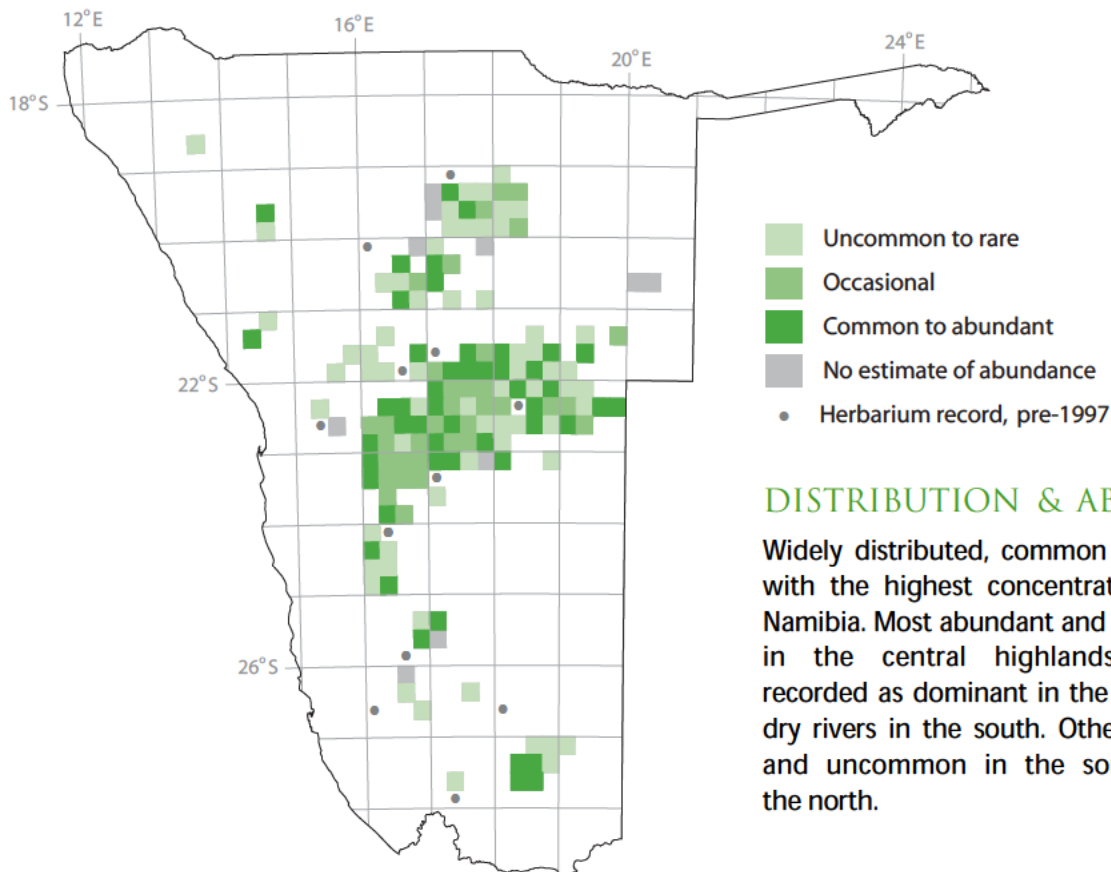
Mountain-thorn (E); oroo (H);
#ninib (K)

[663 records from 157 (15%) squares]



A **wispy** tree or shrub with an open, airy canopy; occasionally a large tree with dark, fissured bark and a rounded canopy. THORNS **fine, hooked**; in pairs, single or sometimes absent, may appear scattered. LEAVES **long, narrow, with small, compact leaflets**. FLOWERS light yellow to creamy-white, in spikes on the ends of branches. FRUIT a reddish-brown pod; flattened and leathery.

Flowers and pods are conspicuous. May be confused at a glance with *A. arenaria*, but has hooked thorns, whereas *A. arenaria* has straight thorns. Has also been confused with *Albizia brevifolia*.

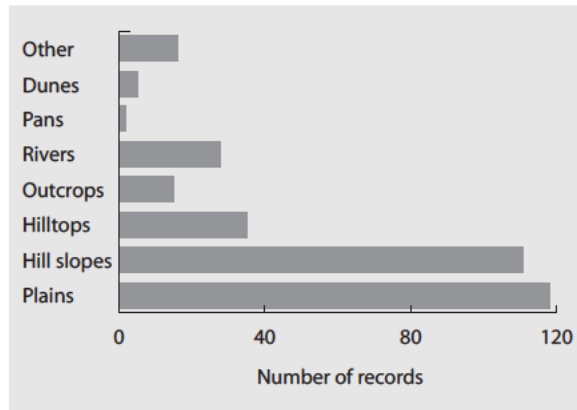


DISTRIBUTION & ABUNDANCE

Widely distributed, common to uncommon, with the highest concentrations in central Namibia. Most abundant and often dominant in the central highlands; occasionally recorded as dominant in the Kalahari and in dry rivers in the south. Otherwise scattered and uncommon in the south; absent in the north.

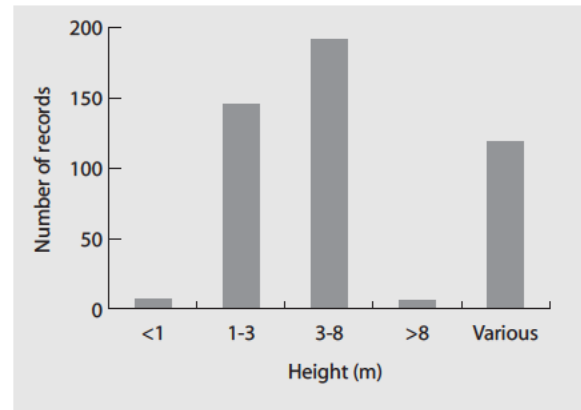
HABITAT

Various, but mostly on plains and hill slopes; on plains it was mainly recorded as uncommon whereas on hill slopes it was mainly common and the highest number of 'abundant' records was from hill slopes. Always on stony, rocky or gravel substrates.



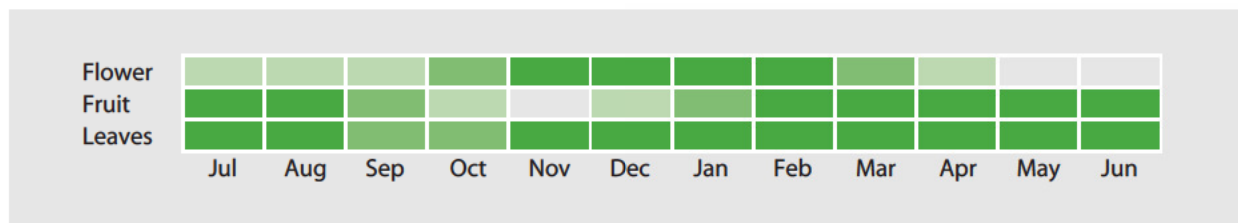
GROWTH FORM

Mostly a tree up to 8 m tall, seldom over 8 m; sometimes a shrub up to 3 m. Often stands of trees had heights ranging from less than 1 m up to 8 m. Those trees over 8 m were all north of 21° S, but in scattered localities.



ANNUAL CYCLE

FLOWERS some every month, with a peak in December and January, and buds recorded in October, November and March. FRUIT mostly February to August; young fruit from December to May and ripe fruit in May to July. LEAVES present most of the year; less in September and October and new growth starting in October.



GENERAL

Browsed by eland and kudu. Flowers attract butterflies. The roots are used medicinally. The trees are often infested by various parasitic species; in a few areas dead or dying trees were reported.

CONSERVATION CONCERNS

None recorded.

Acacia hereroensis, B. Curtis

