

Acacia nebrownii

Slapdoring

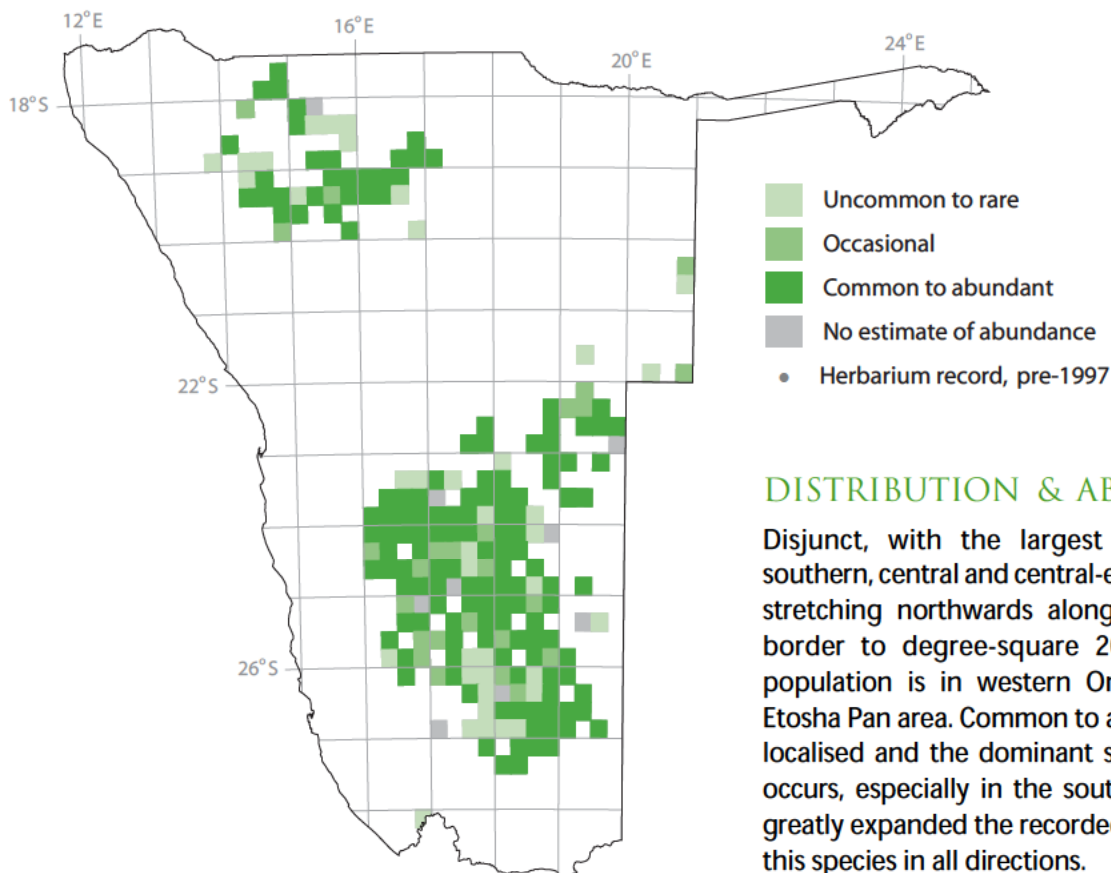
Water-thorn (E); soetdoringbos (in the south), waterdoring (A); Pfannenstrauch (G); orupunguya (H); /nubib (K)

[560 records from 216 (20%) squares]



A **straggly and untidy shrub** up to 3 m, often forming thickets. **Young shoots covered in sticky glands.** THORNS paired, slender, straight, white. LEAVES clustered at nodes, generally with **only one pinna pair; shiny green.** FLOWERS; **round, yellow balls;** FRUIT a **crescent-shaped pod, with numerous protruding black, sticky glands.**

The flowers are conspicuous; young pods can be overlooked. The **extremely glandular stems, leaves and pods** separate it from all the other Namibian *Acacia* spp., although at a distance it is sometimes mistaken for young plants of *A. karroo*.

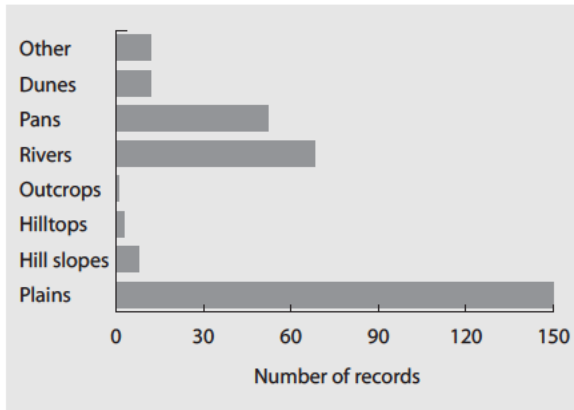


DISTRIBUTION & ABUNDANCE

Disjunct, with the largest population in southern, central and central-eastern Namibia, stretching northwards along the Botswana border to degree-square 20°; the other population is in western Omusati and the Etosha Pan area. Common to abundant. Often localised and the dominant species where it occurs, especially in the south. The TAP has greatly expanded the recorded distribution of this species in all directions.

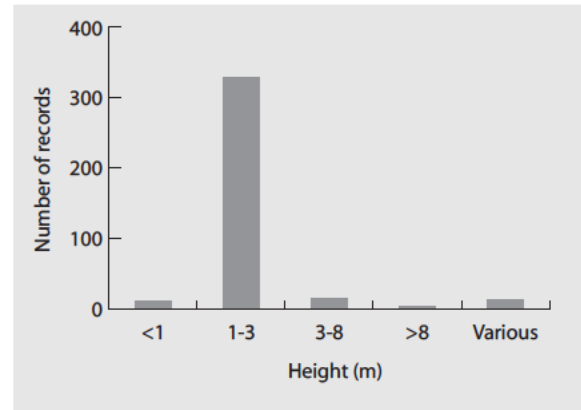
GROWTH FORM

Mostly a shrub up to 3 m high, very occasionally up to 8 m high. Often found in dense thickets.



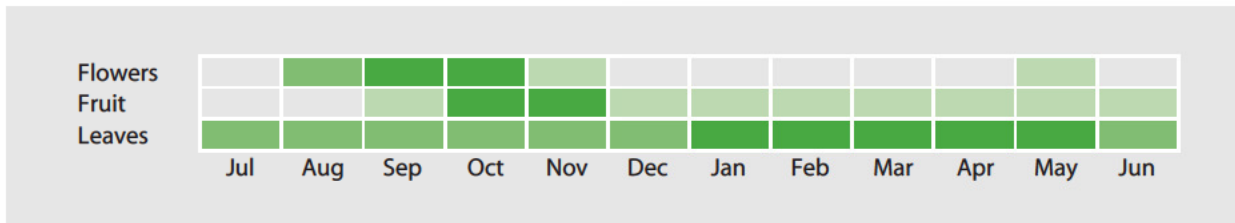
HABITAT

Mostly on plains, in pans or depressions and in dry rivers; it occurs sporadically in a wide range of other habitats, where it is usually rare to uncommon. Generally found on limestone, calcrete and sometimes clay; rarely on sand.



ANNUAL CYCLE

FLOWERS mainly August to October, with a few records until February and again in May (1998, 2000 and 2001), which presumably reflects a response to late rain. FRUIT probably under-recorded, but mainly October and November, with some records from September to June. LEAVES recorded on at least some individuals all year round, but bare plants recorded from May until December; new leaves mostly in September and October.



GENERAL

The sweetly scented flowers attract insects. Browsed by antelope, giraffe, elephant and rhinos; only moderately utilised by livestock. An encroaching species often found in dense stands in road reserves where water collects during the rainy season. Often parasitised by *Tapinanthus* spp.

CONSERVATION CONCERNS

None recorded.

Acacia nebrownii, pods, H. Kolberg

