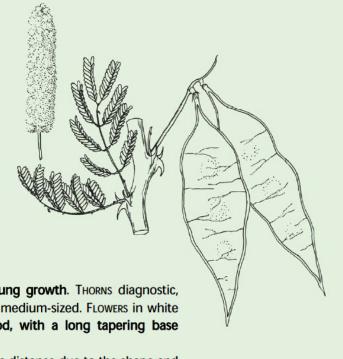
Acacia senegal Driehaakdoring

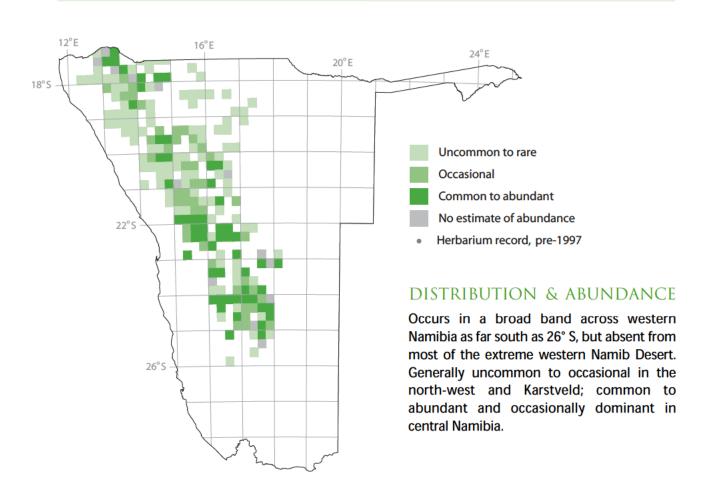
Three-hook acacia (E); Dreidornakazie (G); omuryangava (H); dus (K)

[449 records from 219 (20%) squares]



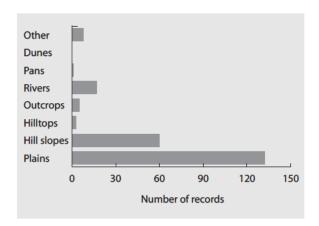
A V-shaped shrub. BARK pale; greenish young growth. THORNS diagnostic, hooked and in threes at each node. LEAVES medium-sized. FLOWERS in white spikes. FRUIT a straw-coloured, papery pod, with a long tapering base and apex.

May be confused with *A. erubescens* at a distance due to the shape and pale bark, but the thorns and pods distinguish the two species.



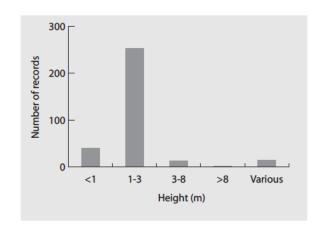
HABITAT

Mostly found on plains and hill slopes, also along river banks in the north-west. Grows on sand, gravel, stone and rocky substrates; occasionally on granite and calcrete.



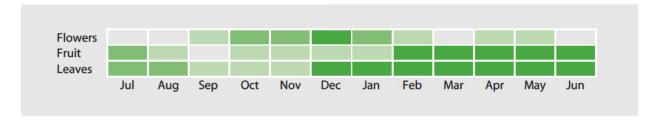
GROWTH FORM

Usually a shrub (77% of records), but also a tree (23%). Mostly in the 1–3-m height category, but occasionally higher.



ANNUAL CYCLE

FLOWERS found from September to May, but mostly from October to January, with a peak in December; it appears that there is a second flowering in April/May, possibly as a result of late rains. FRUIT whole year round, but mainly February to June, with ripe fruit recorded in July. LEAVES essentially deciduous, but may be found the whole year round; most bare trees were recorded from June to November, with young leaves from September.



GENERAL

Leaves, flowers, bark and young branches are eaten by rhino, elephant, giraffe and springbok. This species produces a high quality, flavoured gum, which is harvested commercially in other countries. Branches are used for fencing stock enclosures. Sometimes the wood is used for making charcoal. May encroach where other bush has been cleared.

CONSERVATION CONCERNS

None recorded.

