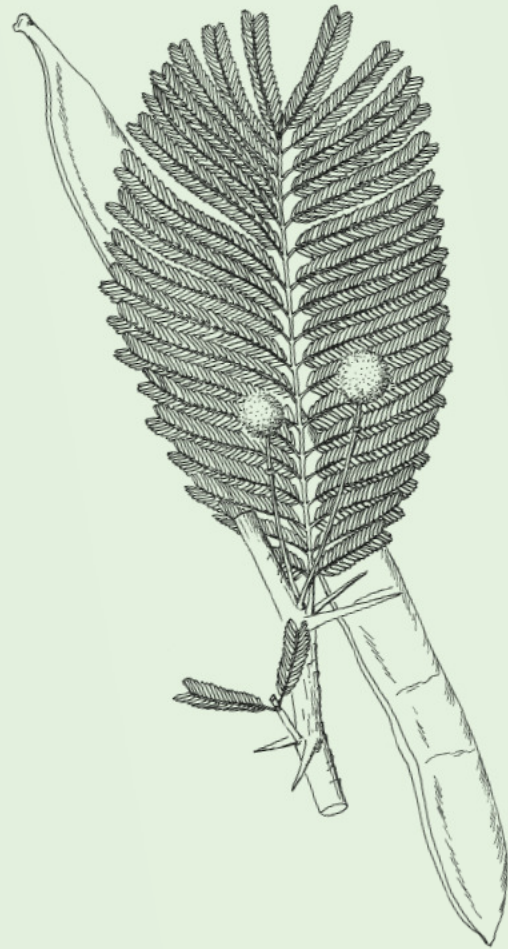


Acacia sieberiana

Paper-bark Acacia

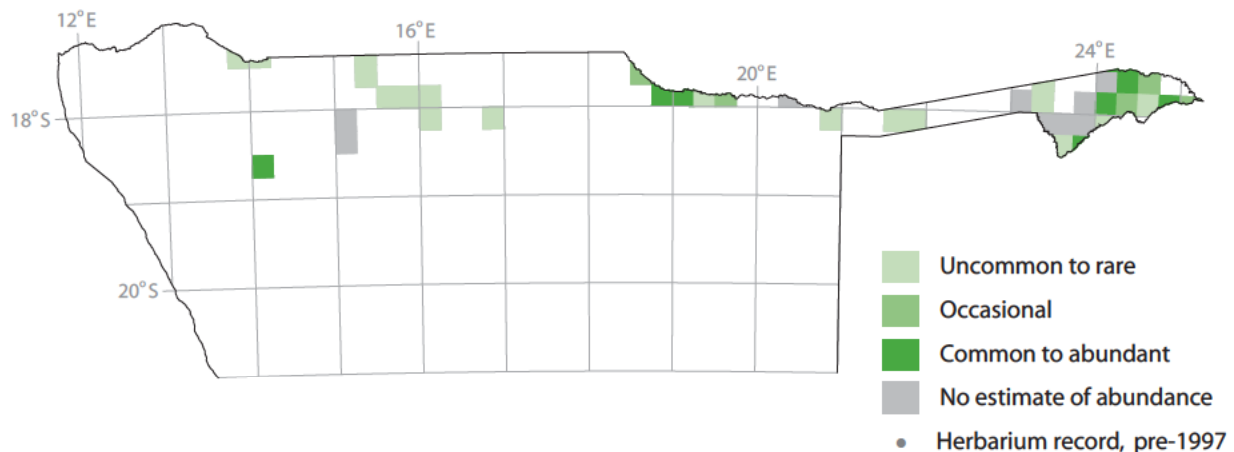
Omuyere, omuhengehenge (H);
mutubatuba (L); muhengeva (Rk, Rum)

[85 records from 40 (4%) squares]



A medium-sized tree with grey to **yellow, peeling bark, dark foliage and flattened, spreading crown**. **THORNS** are **strong, straight and white**. **LEAVES** are **long and narrow with extremely small, closely packed leaflets**. **FLOWERS** in creamy balls. **FRUIT** a straight, **thick, reddish brown and woody pod**.

May be confused with some of the other single-stemmed, yellow, peeling-barked acacia species of the north, but is distinguished by its robust thorns, long, narrow leaves and thick, woody pods.

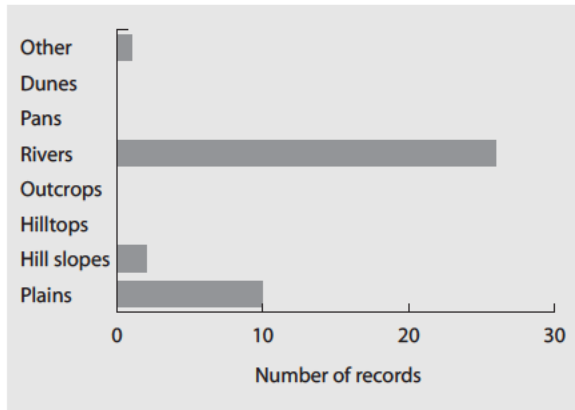


DISTRIBUTION & ABUNDANCE

A few isolated localities in the extreme north of Namibia, mainly in eastern Caprivi. Common in eastern Caprivi and along the Okavango River; uncommon in the Cuvelai and along the Kunene River. Often occurring as single individuals or small, isolated groups. A record from the south-west – from the western boundary of Etosha National Park (1814CA, BER2) – represents a range extension, as yet not confirmed with a specimen.

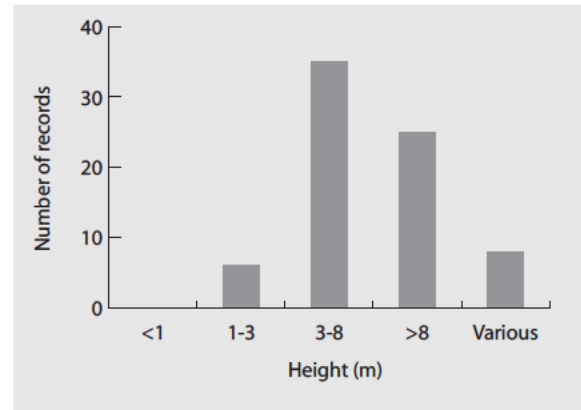
HABITAT

Mainly found on floodplains, but also on river banks and sandy plains.



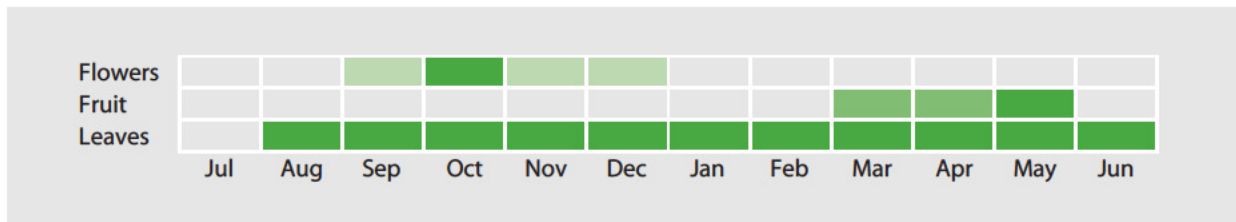
GROWTH FORM

Usually a tree of 3–8 m (58% of records), but often over 8 m (35%). Very few juveniles were recorded; those recorded were in eastern Caprivi.



ANNUAL CYCLE

FLOWERS from September to December, with one record in March. FRUIT single records in almost every month, with most records March to May. LEAVES seem to be present most months.



GENERAL

In 1714AC it was noted that trees were dying due to 'borer attack' (GRE3). Strong fibres produced from the bark are used to thread beads.

CONSERVATION CONCERNS

None recorded. Protected by forestry legislation.

Acacia sieberiana, Oshana Region,
B. Curtis

