PLANT FACT SHEET

Paraserianthes lophantha (Willd.) I. C. Nielsen

GENUS *Paraserianthes* **FAMILY** Fabaceae

COMMON NAMES Cape Leeuwin wattle, Brush wattle, Caped Wattle, Crested Wattle, Swamp Wattle

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Seeds, Spice

DESCRIPTION

A small slender tree. It grows up to 6-10 m tall and spreads 2-8 m across. The small branches are slightly ribbed. The leaves are feather like. They are twice divided. There are many small leaflets. The flowers are small and creamy yellow. They occur in large numbers. The stamens are long. The flowers occur in dense spikes in the axils of leaves. The spikes are 10 cm long. The fruit are long, flat, brownish pods. They are 8-12 cm long. They contain many black seeds. There are 6-12 seeds.

HABITAT

It grows in temperate and subtropical places. It grows along rivers and near the edges of forest. It can grow in moist well drained soils and dry soils. It does best in full sun. It can grow in arid places. In Indonesia it grows in mountain forests between 1,800-3,100 m above sea level. It suits hardiness zones 9-10. Tasmania Herbarium.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

Plants are grown from seed. Seed germinate readily. It re-sprouts when cut.

Harvesting and Seed Production

It is fast growing.

NOTES

There are 4 Paraserianthes species. Some Paraserianthes have been transferred to Falcataria. It can be invasive. Also as Mimosaceae.

PICTURES



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)

REFERENCES

Bekele-Tesemma A., Birnie, A., & Tengnas, B., 1993, Useful Trees and Shrubs for Ethiopia. Regional Soil Conservation Unit. Technical Handbook No 5. p 80 (As Albizia lophantha)

Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat., B, Adansonia 5:326. 1983

Hibbert, M., 2002, The Aussie Plant Finder 2002, Florilegium. p 219

Bodkin, F., 1991, Encyclopedia Botanica. Cornstalk publishing, p 62 (As Albizia lophantha)

Brickell, C. (Ed.), 1999, The Royal Horticultural Society A-Z Encyclopedia of Garden Plants. Convent Garden Books. p 93 (As Albizia lophantha)

Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible. ABC Books. p 986

Elliot, W.R., & Jones, D.L., 1982, Encyclopedia of Australian Plants suitable for cultivation. Vol 2. Lothian. p 170 (As Albizia lophantha)

Etherington, K., & Imwold, D., (Eds), 2001, Botanica's Trees & Shrubs. The illustrated A-Z of over 8500 trees and shrubs. Random House, Australia. p 510

Kew Plants of the World Online

Lazarides, M. & Hince, B., 1993, Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia, CSIRO. p12 (As Albizia lophantha)

Lord, E.E., & Willis, J.H., 1999, Shrubs and Trees for Australian gardens. Lothian. p11 (As Albizia lophantha)

Marinelli, J. (Ed), 2004, Plant. DK. p 464

Paczkowska, G . & Chapman, A.R., 2000, The Western Australian Flora. A Descriptive Calatogue. Western Australian Herbarium. p 330

Palgrave, K.C., 1996, Trees of Southern Africa. Struik Publishers. p 221 (As Albizia lophantha)

PROSEA handbook Volume 13 Spices. p 278

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (1999). Survey of Economic Plants for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (SEPASAL) database. Published on the Internet; http://www.rbgkew.org.uk/ceb/sepasal/internet [Accessed 28th April 2011]

Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, 3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia. LIPI p 432

Tasmanian Herbarium Vascular Plants list p 39

PROVIDED BY **Food Plants International**

French, B.R. & Maynard, A.R. Food Plants International Database. Food Plants International

LICENCE CC BY-NC-SA 3.0

ONLINE FACT SHEET https://www.echocommunity.org/en/resources/3ffa179a-d14b-4a2d-8781-f6bc8a27eb10