PLANT FACT SHEET

Vachellia leucophloea (Roxb.) Maslin, Seigler & Ebinger

GENUS *Vachellia* **FAMILY** Fabaceae

COMMON NAMES Kuteera-Gum, White-barked acacia

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Gum, Pods, Seeds, Bark, Vegetable

The young pods and seeds are used as a vegetable. The seeds are germinated and cooked.
The seeds are ground and mixed with flour.
The bark is ground and mixed with flour when food is short. The bark is also used to flavour brewed spirit made from sugarcane and palm juice.

DESCRIPTION

A shrub or small tree up to 10 m tall. It can grow 35 m high. It loses its leaves during the year. It is spiny. The trunk is straight. The leaves are twice divided. There are 12-30 leaflets. The flowers are dull white. They are in groups made up of several small round heads. The pods are 10-20 cm long. They have a covering over them. The pods are flattened.

HABITAT

A tropical plant. It grows in wasteland and open forest. It grows in dried parts of India. It grows up to 1,000 m above sea level in India. In Timor it grows on heavy clay soils below 300 m altitude in the Savannah. It grows in areas with an annual rainfall between 450-1,560 mm. It grows in dry shallow soils. It can grow in arid places.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

Plants are grown from seed. The seedlings must have light. The plant can be cut back and will re-grow.

Harvesting and Seed Production

It grows slowly.

NOTES

There are about 1,350 Acacia species. Over 1,000 occur in Australia. Also as Mimosaceae.

REFERENCES

Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 6 (As Acacia leucophloea)

Ashton, M. S., et al 1997, A Field Guide to the Common Trees and Shrubs of Sri Lanka. WHT Publications Ltd. pdf p 234 (As Acacia leucophloea)

Badwar, R. R., & Fernandez, R. R., 2011, Edible Wild Plants of the Himachal Pradesh State by IHBT, Himalayas, Daya Publishing House,. Delhi, India (As Acacia leucophloea)

Basha, S. K. M., Ethnobotanical Trees of Sri Lanka Malleswara Wildlife Sanctuary; Eastern Ghats, Andhra Pradesh. (As Acacia leucophloea)

BHANDARI, (As Acacia leucophloea)

Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics. AUC Press. p 4 (As Acacia leucophloea)

Burkill, I.H., 1966, A Dictionary of the Economic Products of the Malay Peninsula. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Vol 1 (A-H) p 21 (As Acacia leucophloea)

Cowie, I, 2006, A Survey of Flora and vegetation of the proposed Jaco-Tutuala-Lore National Park. Timor-Lests (East Timor) www.territorystories.nt/gov.au p 50 (As Acacia leucophloea)

Dassanayake, M. D. & F. R. Fosberg. 1980-. A revised handbook to the flora of Ceylon. (As Acacia leucophloea)

Dobriyal, M. J. R. & Dobriyal, R., 2014, Non Wood Forest Produce an Option for Ethnic Food and Nutritional Security in India. Int. J. of Usuf. Mngt. 15(1):17-37 (As Acacia leucophloea)

Facciola, S., 1998, Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications, p 151 (As Acacia leucophloea)

Flora of Pakistan. www.eFloras.org (As Acacia leucophloea)

Friday, J. B., 2005, Forestry and Agroforestry Trees of East Timor. http://www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/forestry/data/Timor/Timor trees.html (As Acacia leucophloea)

GAMMIE; (As Acacia leucophloea)

Gunjatkar, N., & Vartak, V.D., 1982, Enumeration of wild edible legumes from Pune District, Maharashtra State. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol 3 pp 1-9 (As Acacia leucophloea)

GUPTA & KANODIA, (As Acacia leucophloea)

Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the world. p 20 (As Acacia leucophloea)

http://palaeoworks.anu.edu.au/Nuno_PhD/04.pdf re Timor (As Acacia leucophloea)

ILDIS Legumes of the World http:www;ildis.org/Legume/Web (As Acacia leucophloea)

Kew Plants of the World Online

Krishen P., 2006, Trees of Delhi, A Field Guide. DK Books. p 270 (As Acacia leucophloea)

Menninger, E.A., 1977, Edible Nuts of the World. Horticultural Books. Florida p 88 (As Acacia leucophloea)

Pham-Hoang Ho, 1999, An Illustrated Flora of Vietnam. Nha Xuat Ban Tre. p 824 (As Acacia leucophloea)

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 26th April 2011] (As Acacia leucophloea)

SAXENA; (As Acacia leucophloea)

SHANKARNARAYAN & SAXENA, (As Acacia leucophloea)

Siemonsma, J. S. & Kasem Piluek, eds. 1993. Vegetables. In: Plant Resources of South-East Asia (PROSEA) 8:311 (As Acacia leucophloea)

Singh, H.B., Arora R.K.,1978, Wild edible Plants of India. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 78, 82 (As Acacia leucophloea)

Singh, V. and Singh, P., 1981, Edible Wild Plants of Eastern Rajasthan. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol 2 pp 197-207 (As Acacia leucophloea)

Sp. pl. 4(2):1083. 1806 (As Acacia leucophloea)

Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, 3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia. LIPI p 100 (As Acacia leucophloea)

Usher, G., 1974, A Dictionary of Plants Used by Man. Constable. p 13 (As Acacia leucophloea)

WATT. (As Acacia leucophloea)

Westphal, E. and P. C. M. Jansen, eds. 1989. A selection. In: Plant Resources of South-East Asia (PROSEA) A:28. (As Acacia leucophloea)

Wild edible plants of Himachal Pradesh (As Acacia leucophloea)

World Checklist of Useful Plant Species 2020. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

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/88c2cfb5-18be-4151-836d-8dfeb3a49f55