



## PLANT FACT SHEET

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# *Acacia mangium* Willd.

GENUS *Acacia* FAMILY Fabaceae

COMMON NAMES Hickory Wattle, Brown sandalwood

## EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

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**Edible parts:** Roots, Seeds, Vegetable

The roots of young plants are eaten.

The seeds can be germinated and cooked as a vegetable.

## DESCRIPTION

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An evergreen tree. It grows to 30 m high and spreads about 5 m across. The trunk can be 15-45 cm thick. Sometimes the trunk is fluted at the base. The stem is slender and the bark is brown with cracks. The branches are triangle shaped in cross section. The leaves (phyllodes) are egg-shaped. They are 10-25 cm long. The leaves can be 5-10 cm wide. There are 4 veins running along the leaf. The tip of the leaf is blunt. Commonly the leaves are dark green. The flowers are white rods. They can be 6-10 cm long. Either one or two occur in the angles where leaves join. The flower stalks are 1 cm long and hairy. The pods are light brown. They are long (5 cm) and slender (3-5 mm). The pods are twisted or coiled. The seeds are black and rectangular. They are about 5 mm long. They are shiny and have an orange stalk where they join the pod.

## HABITAT

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A tropical plant. A native of Queensland Australia. It occurs across SE Asia to Malaysia. It prefers medium to heavy soils. It needs a protected shady position. It is drought resistant and can tolerate waterlogging. It is probably damaged by frost. It suits high rainfall areas. It grows up to 195 m altitude. It suits hardiness zones 11-12.

## PRODUCTION

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### Cultivation

It is grown from seed. The seed need to be treated to break the hard seed coat. Normally this is by putting the seeds in very hot water and letting the water cool down overnight then planting the seeds immediately. Seed are normally produced October to November.

### Harvesting and Seed Production

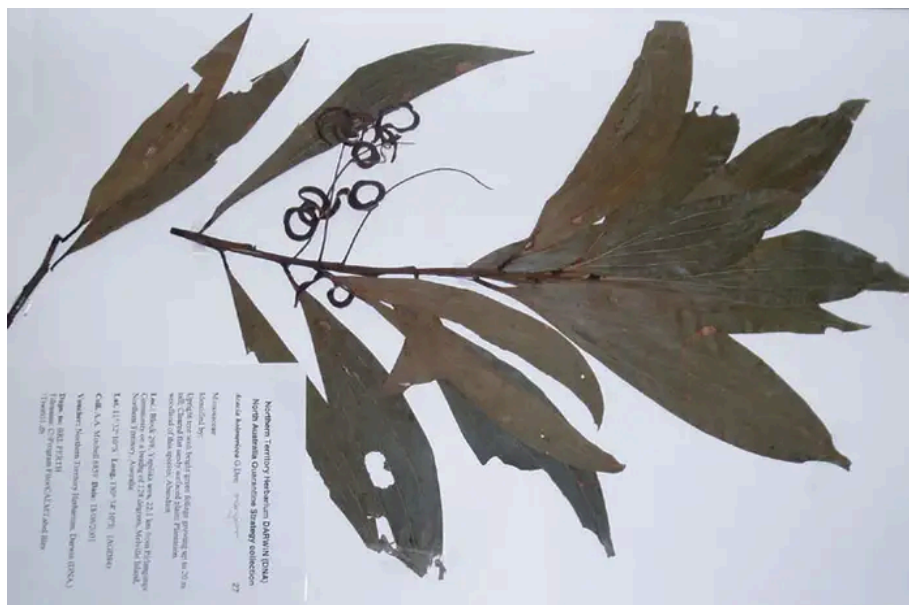
(Seed are commonly eaten by native animals making seed collection hard.) The tree is fast growing.

## NOTES

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

## PICTURES



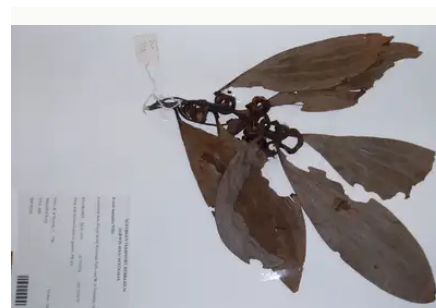
Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)



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