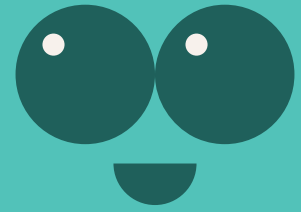


Ear-leaved Acacia

Scientific name : *Acacia auriculiformis*



English name : Ear-leaved Acacia / Ear-pod Wattle

Family : Mimosaceae

Native Distribution : Invasive species

Origin : Northern Australia and New Guinea

Growth habits : Evergreen trees

Leaf : The green leaf we see is a modified petiole. The actual "leaf" degenerates into a small black spot at the top of the pleoid stalk, which is nearly invisible to the naked eye, and photosynthesis is conducted by the petiole-like stalk. The leaf-shaped blade is sickle-shaped and oblong, tapering at both ends, with 3 to 7 distinct main veins.

Flower : Yellow inflorescences are arranged in spikes, resembling plush iron wire. The inflorescences can be solitary or in clusters, located at the apex or in the axils.

Fruit : The fruit is ribbon-like, becoming woody when ripe, dark brown, spirally curly, resembling ears, and contains approximately 12 seeds.

Tree characteristics : A height of up to 20 meters, grayish-white trunk bark, drooping branches, and twigs with noticeable lenticels.

Flowering period : September to November

Fruit period : October to April

Ecology : The wood of Acacia can be used to make pulp and furniture, and it has a high heat value that makes it suitable for firewood. The Ear Fruit Acacia grows rapidly and exhibits strong adaptability. When combined with rhizomes containing nitrogen-fixing bacteria, it can enhance soil fertility.