

Acacia xanthophloea

Mimosoideae

Indigenous

- Common names:** **Arusha:** olerai; **Bara:** honywam; **Eng:** fever tree, Naivasha thorn; **Goro:** aaray, nari; **Iraqw:** aari, narmo; **Maasai:** elerai, olerai; **Mbug:** locheda; **Nyat:** murya; **Nyir:** mulera; **Pare:** mwerera; **Rangi:** mweda, saimo; **Swah:** mgunga.
- Ecology:** Often many trees together. Prefers a high ground watertable beside lakes or rivers. Also found in central and southern Africa 600-2,000 m, often on black cotton soil but as an ornamental grown in much drier soils.
- Uses:** Firewood, charcoal, poles, posts, medicine (bark), fodder (foliage and pods), bee forage, ornamental, nitrogen fixation, live fence.
- Description:** A large shallow-rooted graceful tree with wide crown to 25 m. **BARK:** easily **recognized by its yellow-green bark**, hairy or powdery, brown and cracked when older. **THORNS:** conspicuous when young, straight, white, in pairs up to 1(cm long. **LEAVES:** compound, 3-6 pairs of pinnae on stalk 3-7 cm, many small leaflets. **FLOWERS:** round heads, white or yellow, buds pink. **FRUIT:** yellow-brown pods, to 13 cm, **flat**, slightly **constricted between seeds, breaking into segments.**
- Propagation:** Seedlings.
- Seed info.:** No. of seeds per kg: 24,000-30,000. Germination is good and moderately uniform, reaching 70% after 14 days.
- treatment:** not necessary for fresh seed. Stored seed should be soaked in cold water for 24 hours or nicked at the cotyledon end.
- storage:** seed susceptible to insect damage but can be stored for long time if kept dry and insect free.
- Management:** Growth rate medium to fast; lopping.
- Remarks:** Traditionally bark extracts are used for malaria treatment.

