

Acacia mangium Willd.

Family:
Fabaceae



Willdenow, C.L. von (1806) *Sp. Plant.* 4: 1053. Type: Description and figure in Rumphius Herbarium Amboinense.

Common name:

Black Wattle; Broadleaf Salwood; Hickory Wattle; Sally Wattle; Wattle; Wattle, Black; Wattle, Hickory; Wattle, Sally; Brown Salwood

Stem

Blaze very fibrous.

Leaves

Leaves green, phyllodineous, twigs angular. Leaf blades about 13-20 x 3-7 cm. One side of the leaf blade almost straight and the other more strongly curved. Veins longitudinal, anastomosing, three or four veins usually more prominent than the rest. Two veins adjacent to the straighter blade margin adhere to one another for a greater distance than the veins adjacent to the curved side. A small gland usually visible on the upper side of the leaf blade-petiole junction.

Flowers

Flowers in rather loose spikes, up to 10 cm long, solitary or in pairs in the upper axils, peduncles canescent or pubescent, about 10 mm long. Calyx about 0.6-0.8 mm long with short obtuse lobes. Corolla about twice as long as the calyx. Stamens about 3-4 mm long. Ovary densely pubescent.

Fruit

Pods linear, coiled, about 3-5 mm wide, membranous or slightly woody, depressed between the seeds. Seeds shiny black, longitudinally oriented in the pod, about 5 mm long. Funicle orange, folded and forming a cupular, fleshy aril-like structure beneath the seed.

Seedlings

Cotyledons oblong or obovate, about 4-5 mm long. First leaf pinnate, second leaf bipinnate. By the fourth or fifth leaf stage: leaves bipinnate, petiole expanded and flattened. At the tenth leaf stage: leaves phyllodineous, narrowly elliptic or narrowly obovate, slightly unequal-sided, glabrous, usually three main veins run from the base to the apex; a gland usually present on the margin of the leaf blade close to the junction with the petiole; stipules small, triangular; stem usually strongly winged. Seed germination time 8 to 2933 days.

Distribution and Ecology

Occurs in NT (introduced and naturalised), CYP, NEQ and CEQ. Altitudinal range from sea level to 750 m. Grows in well developed lowland and upland rain forest. This species is favoured by disturbance, it grows very rapidly and is a typical component of rain forest regrowth particularly on the coastal lowlands on soils derived from metamorphic rocks. Also occurs in Malesia.

Natural History & Notes

A fast growing species of the tropical lowlands. Thrives on disturbance to tropical rain forest. Often produces quite good logs and yields a useful timber.

This species has been used extensively in SE Asia for reforestation purposes.

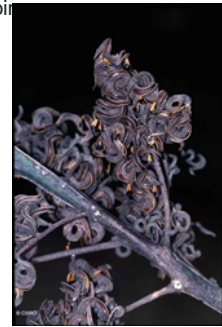
Wood specific gravity 0.69. Cause et al. (1989).

Synonyms

Racosperma mangium (Willd.) Pedley, *Austrobaileya* 2(3): 352(1984). **Acacia holosericea** var. **multispirea** Domin, *Bibliotheca Botanica* 89(4): 824(1928), Type: Nord-Queensland: in den Savannenwaldern bei Chillagoe am Bache, gemeinsam mit der stark silberglänzenden Form, jedoch ohne Übergänge, fruchtend. **Acacia holosericea** var. **neurocarpa** (Hook.) Domin, *Bibliotheca Botanica* 89(4): 824(1928). **Acacia holosericea** var. **glabrata** Maiden, *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland* 30: 48(1918), Type: Gilbert River (E.W. Bick), communicated by C.T. White.

RFK Code

257



Fruit. © CSIRO



Scale bar 10mm. © CSIRO



10th leaf stage. © CSIRO



Cotyledon and 1st leaf stage, epigeal germination. © CSIRO



Cotyledon stage, epigeal germination. © CSIRO



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