Pea Family
Fabaceae; Subfamily: Mimosaceae

Common Names
English: earleaf acacia, Japanese acacia, northern black wattle, tan wattle
Cambodia: acacia sleuk toch, smach tehs
Indonesia: akasia kuning, pohon akasia
Malaysia: akasia kuning, bunga siam, kasia
Philippines: auri
Thailand: kratin-narong
Vietnam: keo lá tram, tràm bông vàng

Description
Evergreen tree with no thorns/spines [8–20 (–35) m tall], trunk 60 cm in diameter, often multi-stemmed with compact spread.

Bark: Grey or brown, sometimes black at the base, smooth in young trees, becoming rough and longitudinally fissured with age.

Leaves: Greyish-green, ‘leaves’ are flattened leaf stalks called phyllodes, slightly curved (8–20 cm long and 1.0–4.5 cm wide), hairless and thinly textured; 3–7 longitudinal veins running together towards the lower margin or in the middle near the base, with many fine, crowded secondary veins, and a distinct gland at the base of the phyllodes.

Flowers: Light golden-orange, minute, in spikes (8.5 cm long), fragrant.

Fruits: Pods (several-seeded dry fruits that split open at maturity), green turning brown as they mature, initially straight or curved becoming twisted and coiled (6.5 cm long and 1.5 cm wide) containing shiny black seeds (0.4–0.6 cm long and 0.3–0.4 cm wide) encircled by a long red, yellow or orange structure.

Origin
Australia and Papua New Guinea.

Reason for Introduction
Fuelwood, building materials, timber, pulp, erosion control, land reclamation, shade and ornament.

Invades
Roadsides, disturbed areas, wastelands, urban open space, forest edges/gaps and riparian vegetation.

Impacts
Displaces native vegetation and shades out indigenous plant species. In Florida, USA, it threatens rare plant species such as the listed scrub pinweed, Lechea cernua Sm. (Cistaceae), in remnant scrub areas (K. C. Burks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, pers. obs., in FLEPPC; 2015). In Singapore, it is very persistent in disturbed and secondary forests (Tan, 2011). It is also considered to be allelopathic, inhibiting the germination and growth of agricultural crops tested (Hoque et al., 2003).
Acacia auriculiformis A. Cunn. ex Benth.