

Bull Horn Acacia - *Acacia* sp.

Botanical Names:

Sweet Acacia - *Acacia farnesiana*

Tamarindillo - *caciachoriophylla*

Bullhorn - *Acacia cornigera*

Family: Leguminosae/Fabaceae

Zone: 10-11

Whats My Zone?

Background: The Acacia tree belongs to the Leguminosae family which also includes Powder Puff, the Brazilian Rain Tree and Tamarind among others. There are over 1000 species of Acacia trees and shrubs found mostly in sub-tropical and tropical areas, most commonly Australia and Africa. Australian species do not do as well in high humidity climates. When seen in nature at maturity, the Acacia has few if any lower branches and a spreading crown.

Features: Most Acacias have yellow flowers, but a few have almost white flowers. Some flowers form tight balls and others resemble the Powder puff. Most develop seed pods.

Sweet Acacia is a thorny plant with delicate compound leaves, colorful yellow flowers and brown fruit pods.

Thornless Acacia (Tamarindillo) has long, thick, pinnate, dark green leaflets. It is native to the Florida Keys, Bahamas and Cuba. It makes a beautiful tree that resembles the Tamarind. It is hardy only in zones 10-11.

Bullhorn is distinctive because of the large, impressive thorns. These swollen thorns also have a symbiotic relationship with ants. The trees provide nectar to the ants, and the ants protect the tree from invasive plants and pests. The ants also reside in the thorns which become hollow with age. This species is native to South Africa and Central America.

Fertilization/ p.H: Use a low nitrogen fertilizer monthly. Too much nitrogen hinders the bloom. Try to keep a higher p.H. level of 7 - 8 . Use a balanced plant food such as BonsaiPro diluted to 1/2 strength weekly or 12-10-10 slow release granules during the growing season and a slow release type 2-10-10 over the winter as directed.

General Information: This tall, semievergreen, native shrub or small tree has feathery, finely divided leaflets of a soft, medium green color. The slightly rough stems are a rich chocolate brown or grey, possessing long, sharp, multiple thorns. The small, yellow, puff-like flowers are very fragrant and appear in clusters in late winter then sporadically after each new flush of growth, providing nearly year-round bloom. The persistent fruits have a glossy coat and contain seeds which are cherished by birds and other wildlife.

Acacias are sometimes called wattles or golden mimosa. Lesniewicz says that the term mimosa applied to acacia is mistaken; Ainsworth labels his acacia a mimosa. Most acacias will bear golden flowers followed by legume pods, but getting acacia to flower in bonsai culture is reputedly difficult. They have compound leaves, are well-branched, and have nasty thorns.

Bull Horn Arcacia

Lighting: Acacias prefer full sun.

Temperature: Acacias are warm weather trees. They must be wintered indoors, although they generally like it somewhat cool -- under 64 degrees Fahrenheit.

Watering: Acacia prefer moderate to slightly dry conditions; allow the soil to dry between waterings. However, the leaves will drop if the soil is allowed to get too dry. Simon and Shuster's recommends daily misting.

Feeding: Every 15-20 days during the growth period. Use a standard bonsai fertilizer, or a low nitrogen fertilizer to encourage flowering.

Pruning and wiring: Wiring can be done from spring to autumn, every other year. Use caution when wiring, as the branches can be delicate. Acacias can become leggy quickly, and tend towards top growth at the expense of lower branches, which sometimes die back. It's essential, therefore, to keep up with constant minor pruning. Acacias have compound leaves, so leaf pruning is futile.

Propagation: Seed or cuttings. Cuttings should be taken in summer and supplied with bottom warmth and rooting hormone. Propagation from seeds seems a better bet, as acacias germinate in high numbers. The seeds do need some special treatment, however, due to their hard shells. Nick the bottom ends of the seeds with a knife or pair of clippers, then place the seeds in a bath of hot (not boiling!) water. Allow them to soak for two days, then sow.

Repotting: Every 2-4 years, depending on the age and vigor of the tree. Use a fast-draining soil mix, low in organic material. Reduce top growth in proportion to roots that have been pruned. Best to repot before acclimating the tree to warmer weather. They are easy to grow in any acid or alkaline soil.

Pests and diseases: Aphids, flies, thrips, mites etc., also hard shelled insects like scale and wooly aphids. Occasionally anthracnose can infect leaves.

The following acacias are recommended for bonsai:

Acacia baileyana: Cootamundra wattle, golden mimosa very well suited to bonsai because of its small size: Gustafson recommends this acacia in particular for miniture bonsai. Likes cooler temperatures during the winter: 46 to 53 degrees Fahrenheit.

Acacia cavenia

Acacia choriophylla: tamarindillo, small tree, no spines. In U.S. found only in the [Florida] Keys. Endangered, but may be available in S. Florida nurseries.

Acacia dealbata: silver wattle, mimosa, native to Tasmania and Australia, zones 8-10. It has silvery-grey foliage and can grow up to 60 feet in the wild. A popular florist's shop offering.

Acacia farnesiana: golden mimosa, popinac, sweet acacia, perfume acacia apparently, a very lovely smelling tree, used in the manufacture of perfume. Also quite small, it will grow to only 10 feet in the wild, with leaflets only 1/8 inch long. Better adapted to warm temperatures during the winter than *A. baileyana*, it is native to warm regions of America, zones 8-10.