

Desi Babul, Desi Babool, Subabul - 0.5 Kg Seeds



Arabic tree, Babul/Kikar, Egyptian thorn, Sant tree, Al-sant or prickly acacia; called thorn mimosa or prickly acacia in Australia; lekkerruikpeul or scented thorn in South Africa; karuvela maram in South India)

Rating: Not Rated Yet

Price

Sales price R 816

Discount

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Description

Note:: This seeds will be available in 3 weeks time.

Note: We do not provide germination guarantee in forestry, ornamental seeds & medicinal seeds. Proper germination instruction and plant care conditions must be followed by customer for expected results.

Acacia is a slow - growing species but is moderately long-lived. The species can withstand extremely dry environments and can also endure floods. Acacia makes a good protective hedge because of its thorns. In part of its range smallstock consume the pods and leaves, but elsewhere it is also very popular with cattle. Pods are used as a supplement to poultry rations in India. In India branches are commonly lopped for fodder. In the wild, the pods-especially when dried-and leaves are consumed by small animals like sheep, but cattle also seem to find them very tasty. The pods are toxic to goats. They are best fed dry as a supplement, not as a green fodder.

The wood is strong, durable, hard, very shock resistant, and is used for construction, mine props, tool handles and carts. It has a high calorific value and makes excellent fuelwood and quality charcoal.

The bark contains a 12 percent to 20 percent concentration of tannin, which is used in tanning all kinds of leather. The ink made from acacia has been used for centuries to dye calico cloth.

Acacia has a wealth of medicinal uses. It is used for stomach upset and pain, the bark is chewed to protect against scurvy, an infusion is taken for dysentery and diarrhoea. The species has also been used in veterinary medicine, for example as a molluscicide to reduce liver-flukes in cattle. The pods are desirable as fodder for cattle, and the leaves, young shoots and young pods are thought to aid milk production.

Common name: Gum Arabic Tree, Egyptian Thorn, Sant Tree, Al-Sant, Prickly Acacia, Babul, it also has a unique Indian name, i.e., Kikar

Color: The flowers on the tree grow in spherical bunches and are yellowish in colour.

Height: 5m – 20 m

Difficulty level: Easy

Planting & Care

A small to medium tree, 7 to 13 m tall, with a stem diameter of 20 to 30 cm. The crown is low, spreading and almost symmetrical, and can be flattened or a rounded umbrella-shape (in free standing specimens). The bark is very dark brown to black with deep regular vertical grooves in older specimens. The thorns are almost straight, paired at the nodes of the stem and usually pointing slightly backwards.

Sunlight: Full sun. Seedlings are shade intolerant. Tolerant of fire.

Soil: Tolerates a wide range of soil types, thriving in alluvial and heavy clay soils with pH 5.0–9.0. When used in land reclamation, This can be planted onto degraded saline/alkaline soils with a soluble salt content below 3%.

Water: Adapted to annual rainfall of 300–2,200 mm. Vigorous in seasonally flooded environments.

Temperature: Grows from 0–1,340 m altitude, with an annual mean temperature of 18–28°C. Tolerates extremes of temperature (-1–50°C) when established, but is frost sensitive as a seedling.

Care:

- Affected by a wide range of pests and diseases across the native range.
- The stem borer *Cerostema scabrator* damages young plantations in India.
- A number of bruchid beetles infest seed, destroying up to 70% of seed crops.
- A range of leaf-eating insects occasionally defoliate stands in India.
- Fungal pathogens can also be damaging.

Use

Note:

Known hazards: The leaves and fruits can be poisonous if eaten in large quantities.