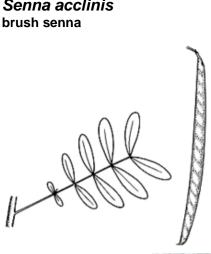
Caesalpiniaceae Senna acclinis







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ETYMOLOGY

(sen-A) from Abrabic sana for species with catharitic & laxative properties; The species acclinis

(a-KLY-nus) = straight possibly referring to the seed pods;

LIFEFORM

Shrub 1-3m x 50 cm Spread

STATUS

Changed in 2015 to least concern; ROTAP 3RC- (Briggs & Leigh 1996) TSC Schedule

OCCURS

Mackay Q, Balgownia NSW

HABITAT

Subtropical, Lowland, Dry Rainforest

LEAVES

Alternate, 25-50 x 10-15 mm discolorous elliptic in opposite 5-7pairs leaflets spaced 15 mm apart 1 or 2 glands between lowest leaflets; slightly hairy, apex obtuse; on 20-40 mm stalks;

FLOWERS

Yellow, 15 mm with 5 unequal sized petals in sub-umbells 2-5 flowers in terminal panicles; Peduncle 2-4 cm; self-pollinating (A. Bofeldt pers. comm.) Fertile stamens 10; anthers on

FRUIT

filaments 1-2 mm long or sometimes 1 longer. Flowering times Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan, Feb Pods, 12-15 cm x 6-8 mm, flat curved entire seeds glossy large ovate areole; plump oval in

section, without pith; Pods persist on plants for many months; Fruiting times Feb

STEM

Shrub glabrous erect glaucous; With woody rootstock

TOLERANCE: WILDLIFE:

Requires full sun for best performance, watering usually not required; Longevity; 5-20 years Host plant for larva of butterflies; Flowers visited by native bees probably pollinator; Dependent

on Buzz pollination by native carpenter bees and blue banded bees;

NATIVE BEES

Amegilla bombiformis, Amegilla chlorocyanea

BUTTERFLY

Candalides absimilis common pencil-blue, Catopsilia gorgophone yellow migrant, Eurema

hecabe common grass yellow, Eurema smilax small grass-yellow

