

Arid Zone Trees



Acacia pendula Weeping Myall



Horticultural Qualities

Acacia pendula Weeping Myall

Foliage: Evergreen

Mature Height: 15' - 30'

Mature Width: 15' - 25'

Growth Rate: Slow

Hardiness: 15 degrees F

Exposure: Full Sun

Leaf Color: Grey-Green

Shade: Dense

Flower Color: Pale Yellow

Flower Shape: Ball

Flower Season: Spring and Winter

Thorns: No

Box Sizes Produced: Not available

Propagation Method: Seed

www.aridzonetrees.com

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Acacia pendula Weeping Myall

Acacia pendula (*Weeping Myall*) is a graceful small tree 15 to 30 feet tall from Australian with a weeping habit. This under utilized tree, is long-lived, drought and frost tolerant and can be used as a street tree or in many other landscape locations. *A. pendula* can be used in a wide range of soils in arid landscapes. Its silver-grey foliage is a great complement to our south-western native habitat. A heavy bloom occurs in the spring and winter of pale yellow ball flowers in racemes that brightens the landscape. This tree is known to flower irregularly other times of the year. *A. pendula* is a versatile tree specie surviving drought conditions and areas that periodically flood such as retention basins. It is frost tolerant and experienced no damage at 15 degree F. (below 25 degree F. for 11 hours) in our nursery. In its broad Australian native distribution it can tolerate a wide range of soil conditions ranging from saline to acidic or alkaline. The trees hard, close grain, dark color and heavy weight wood make for an excellent windbreak and has been used to make boomerangs for Aboriginal hunters. The oil from fresh cuts omit a pleasant rich violet fragrance that women placed in there garment drawers. The trees heartwood color of deep chocolate brown to dark toffee orange has drawn the interest of fine wood working craftsman for the manufacturing of furniture. Little is known about its growth rate under nursery and landscape settings or the growth characteristics of seed collected from different regions.

Additional research needs to be collected.

Cultural Practices

Foster the development of a more dispersed root system and reduce the risk of wind throw by arranging irrigation emitters at varying distances from the trunk to encourage roots to "seek out" water and nutrients. Irrigation emitter arrangement along with other information on irrigations practices for desert trees can be found at www.aridzonetrees.com and click on the FAQ link.

Prune as needed to reinforce the structure and form of the tree. Periodic thinning is the most desirable method of pruning. Avoid hedging or heading back desert species, as this will only stimulate excessive branching. Do not remove more than 30% of the canopy during the summer as this can lead to sunburn injuries that can later be invaded by wood boring insects. Always use clean, sharp tools that are cleaned regularly in a 10% solution of bleach. For detail pruning guide see www.aridzonetrees.com and click on the FAQ interactive button.

Periodically insect pests can be a problem on some desert trees. On young trees, insect infestation can slow typical seasonal growth. Inspect trees during the growing season for common garden sucking insects such as aphids, thrip, whiteflies or psyllids. During dry months, (May and June) in dusty conditions, spider mites can appear. Monitor for infestation and apply controls as needed. Spray applications of water or water and Safer Soap give short-term control (3 to 7 days) for small insect population. For heavy infestation or longer control use federally registered insecticides. A contact insecticide application will kill existing adults. An application with a systemic soil drench will provide 8 to 12 weeks control for any post application insect hatchings or migration of insects. Before using pesticide for the first time or on new plants or cultivar, treat a few plants and check for phytotoxicity. **Always read label and follow label instruction before using pesticides. For pesticide control recommendations contact a licensed pest control advisor.**

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