

Samar trees :-

A perennial tree, medium size, 5 meters high, with deciduous leaves. Compound, small, pinnate, consisting of 8 to 16 pairs of leaflets. Sturdy, sturdy, cylinder-shaped stems with a rough skin and thorns. The pair is long, straight, strong, and the flowers are spherical in shape and yellow in color Pale to whitish, insects are attracted to it by its aromatic smell Beautiful and its fruits take the shape of crescent-shaped pods, thin, and their color is before the stage Ripening is reddish-green, and after ripening it turns brown, and the color of the seeds is Oval in shape, brown. It blooms in the period from April to June. June. There is a great similarity between acacia wood and samar wood, as it is considered from Wood is well flammable.

Habitat: In the eastern and western Hajar Mountains, the valley streams, and in the areas Cold and semi-cold, at an altitude of 1000 meters and above.

Geographical distribution: On the African continent and the Arabian Peninsula, and it is widespread in northern and southern Oman, sporadically or in small groups.

Pastoral importance: good pastoralism, livestock eat the fruits and leaves of this tree.

Other uses: Acacia wood is used for heating (especially for people with hemiplegia) and for preparing food among residents of the areas Mountain trees in the winter season. Gum is also extracted from acacia and used as an adhesive for wax gun bullets, as well as for writing.

Dry seeds are used for human nutrition and are a source for the production of commercial gum arabic (gum), which is used in Food industries and a source of firewood and lumber for building animal pens. It has a role in agro-forestry systems in improving fertility Soil, combating desertification, and stabilizing sand dunes.

