

Black Locust-tree (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)

Scientific classification

Kingdom: [Plantae](#)
(unranked): [Angiosperms](#)
(unranked): [Eudicots](#)
(unranked): [Rosids](#)
Order: [Fabales](#)
Family: [Fabaceae](#)
Genus: [Robinia](#)
Species: ***R. pseudoacacia***



Locust-tree, the plant that everyone calls acacia, a tree is generous. It grows on slopes and stabilize the slope. It grows everywhere with its bright green foliage and gnarled trunk, crossed by deep grooves that appear injured. Perhaps it seemed like a nice tree, so messy and rude, but spring is covered with clusters of sweet scented white flowers. And sweet is the honey that bees derive from the flowers.



Leaves: The leaves of black locust sprout rather late, rarely before the beginning of May. They are deciduous, 10-25 cm long, each composed with 6-7 pairs of leaflets (2-5 cm long) than the apical. They are oval, with entire margin and rounded at the base and apex, green, gray on the upper surface, pale green on the bottom. Yellow in October: the first leaves fall and then the common petiole.



Flowers: The flowers are white, fragrant and mellifera. The calyx is campanulate and green. The corolla is of type papilionacea, formed by five pieces: a top banner said, these two lateral wings, two basal unit called the hull to the characteristic shape reminiscent of the strap of a boat. The stamens are welded to the filaments 10 with a long stretch.



Fruit:

The fruit or vegetable to mature pod has a tough, red-brown in autumn, which opens to release numerous small seeds and very hard, convex and almost blacks.

The bark:

The bark is light brown and very rough. Has many long and strong spines on younger branches.

