KIJIKO
CONSERVATION

SURVEY REPORT
FIRST EDITION · 2026

KIJIKO LAKESIDE FOREST · MUKONO, UGANDA

Trees of the last remaining forest in the Kijiko area

A field survey of 98 species in 79 genera and 35 families, with morphology plates and a photographic record of every species recorded. Compiled from the baseline survey of May 2016.






About Kijiko Conservation

Kijiko Conservation is a community-led organisation restoring forest, soil and lakeshore on the shores of Nnalubaale (Lake Victoria) in Mukono, Uganda. Its work spans agroforestry and ecosystem restoration, biochar and bio-fertiliser research, regenerative agriculture, and agritourism and learning, underpinned by a research and partnerships arm.

This field guide is built on the May 2016 botanical survey of Kijiko Lakeside Forest, the organisation's founding ecological record, covering 98 tree species across 79 genera and 35 families. It gathers the survey's species accounts, photographs and morphology reference into a single illustrated volume.

CREDITS AND CITATION

The survey, the species accounts and the photographs are the work of Ben Kirunda, who carried out the fieldwork in May 2016. The guide was edited and designed by Anita N Ntale and published by Kijiko Conservation in 2026.

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01

RESULTS

A total of 98 tree species in 79 genera and 35 families were recorded in Kijiko Lakeside Forest. The most speciose families are Moraceae (20 species), Euphorbiaceae (12 species), Fabaceae/Leguminosae (8 species) and Rubiaceae (8 species); the rest have fewer than five species each.

The most abundant species is *Antiaris toxicaria* (20 per cent of trees recorded), followed by *Croton macrostachyus* (15 per cent), *Albizia glaberrima* (8 per cent) and *Milicia excelsa* (5 per cent). The genus with the most species is Ficus (13 species), followed by Albizia (3 species); the rest have fewer than three species each.

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TABLE 1

SPECIES BY FAMILY

FAMILY	SPECIES	PER CENT OF SPECIES
Moraceae	20	20.41
Euphorbiaceae	12	12.24
Fabaceae	8	8.16
Rubiaceae	8	8.16
Meliaceae, Ulmaceae	4 each	4.08
Apocynaceae, Rutaceae, Sapotaceae	3 each	3.06
Anacardiaceae, Arecaceae/Palmae, Bignoniaceae, Cecropiaceae, Malvaceae/Sterculiaceae, Myrtaceae, Sapindaceae	2 each	2.04

ONE SPECIES EACH, 1.02 PER CENT

Alangiaceae, Annonaceae, Araceae, Araliaceae, Asteraceae/Compositae, Burseraceae, Clusiaceae, Combretaceae, Dracaenaceae, Lauraceae, Loganiaceae, Myristicaceae, Myrsinaceae, Olacaceae, Pinaceae, Rhamnaceae, Rosaceae, Solanaceae, Verbenaceae.

03

MAJOR THREATS

Two species of conservation concern (*Lovoa trichilioides* (VU) and *Prunus africana* (VU)) were identified in the forest based on the IUCN global plant redlist. The number of threatened species has increased in Uganda due to habitat destruction and land fragmentation. However, three species (*Lovoa trichilioides* (EN); *Milicia excelsa* (EN) and *Prunus africana* (VU)) have been identified as threatened based on the Uganda national plant redlist.

Milicia excelsa and *Lovoa trichilioides* have a wide distribution range, but records reveal a great decline in population size among mature individuals in recent years due to overexploitation for timber and land fragmentation. *Prunus africana* has a narrow distribution range and is threatened due to overexploitation of its bark for medicinal purposes.

ENDANGERED · NATIONAL

2

Milicia excelsa and *Lovoa trichilioides*, on the Uganda national plant redlist.

VULNERABLE

2

Prunus africana on the Uganda national plant redlist; *Lovoa trichilioides* and *Prunus africana* on the IUCN global redlist.

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TABLE 2

SPECIES OF CONCERN

SPECIES	LOCAL NAME	GLOBAL ASSESSMENT	NATIONAL ASSESSMENT
Lovoa trichilioides	Nkoba, Mukusu	Vulnerable	Endangered
Milicia excelsa	Muvule	Near threatened	Endangered
Prunus africana	Mueri, Red stinkwood	Vulnerable	Vulnerable

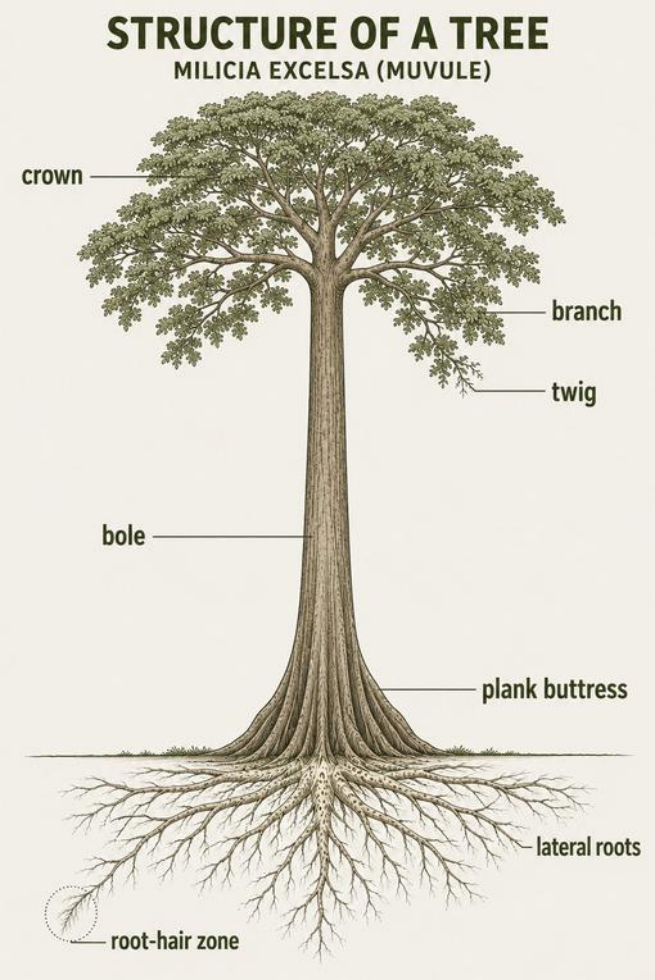
Conservation status

The 34 indigenous species assessed in 2016 against the IUCN global and Uganda national redlists. The three carrying a threat category are shown in bold.

SPECIES	ENTRY	GLOBAL	NATIONAL
Lannea welwitschii	02	Least Concern	Least Concern
Alstonia boonei	06	Least Concern	Least Concern
Spathodea campanulata	14	Least Concern	Least Concern
Canarium schweinfurthii	15	Least Concern	Least Concern
Musanga cecropioides	17	Least Concern	Least Concern
Croton macrostachyus	24	Least Concern	Least Concern
Margaritaria discoidea	29	Least Concern	Least Concern
Shirakiopsis elliptica	31	Least Concern	Least Concern
Albizia glaberrima	33	Least Concern	Least Concern
Albizia grandibracteata	34	Least Concern	Least Concern
Albizia zygia	35	Least Concern	Least Concern
Erythrina excelsa	38	Least Concern	Least Concern
Parkia filicoidea	39	Least Concern	Least Concern
Piptadeniastrum africanum	40	Least Concern	Least Concern
Beilschmiedia ugandensis	41	Least Concern	Least Concern
Sterculia dawei	44	Least Concern	Least Concern
Ekebergia capensis	45	Least Concern	Least Concern
Lovoa trichilioides	**46**	**Vulnerable**	**Endangered**
Trichilia dregeana	47	Least Concern	Least Concern
Antiaris toxicaria	49	Least Concern	Least Concern
Ficus bubu	53	Least Concern	Least Concern
Ficus mucuso	56	Least Concern	Least Concern
Ficus polita	60	Least Concern	Least Concern
Milicia excelsa	**65**	**Near threatened**	**Endangered**
Morus mesozygia	66	Least Concern	Least Concern
Trilepisium madagascariense	68	Least Concern	Least Concern
Pycnanthus angolensis	69	Least Concern	Least Concern
Strombosia scheffleri	73	Least Concern	Least Concern
Maesopsis eminii	75	Least Concern	Least Concern
Prunus africana	**76**	**Vulnerable**	**Vulnerable**
Chrysophyllum delevoyi	90	Least Concern	Least Concern
Mimusops bagshawei	91	Least Concern	Least Concern
Pouteria altissima	92	Least Concern	Least Concern
Celtis africana	94	Least Concern	Least Concern

Tree structure

The terms used in every species description on the pages that follow. Bark, slash, buttress, crown and branching pattern are the characters recorded in the field.



TERMS USED IN THIS GUIDE

Bole : the clear, branchless length of trunk. Recorded in metres because it fixes usable timber length.

Crown : the branched, leafy head. Its shape (layered, umbrella, narrow) is often diagnostic at distance.

Branching : the angle at which branches leave the trunk; noted as right-angled, ascending or drooping.

Bark surface : texture and colour of the outer bark: smooth, scaly, fissured, flaking or pitted.

Slash : the colour and exudate of a shallow cut into the bark. Often the fastest field character in this forest.

Buttress : flared plank roots at the base; recorded as present or absent, with height where present.

Root zone : lateral roots and the root-hair zone; visible only where soil is eroded or the tree has fallen.

FIG 1.1 *Structure of a tree, drawn from Milicia excelsa: crown, bole, buttress and root zone.*

FIGURE CREDITS

Fig 1.1 and the morphology plates on pages 7 and 8 were drawn for this edition. Each character is illustrated with a species recorded in Kijiko Lakeside Forest.

Leaf arrangement

Alternate, opposite and whorled; simple against compound, and the parts of a compound leaf.

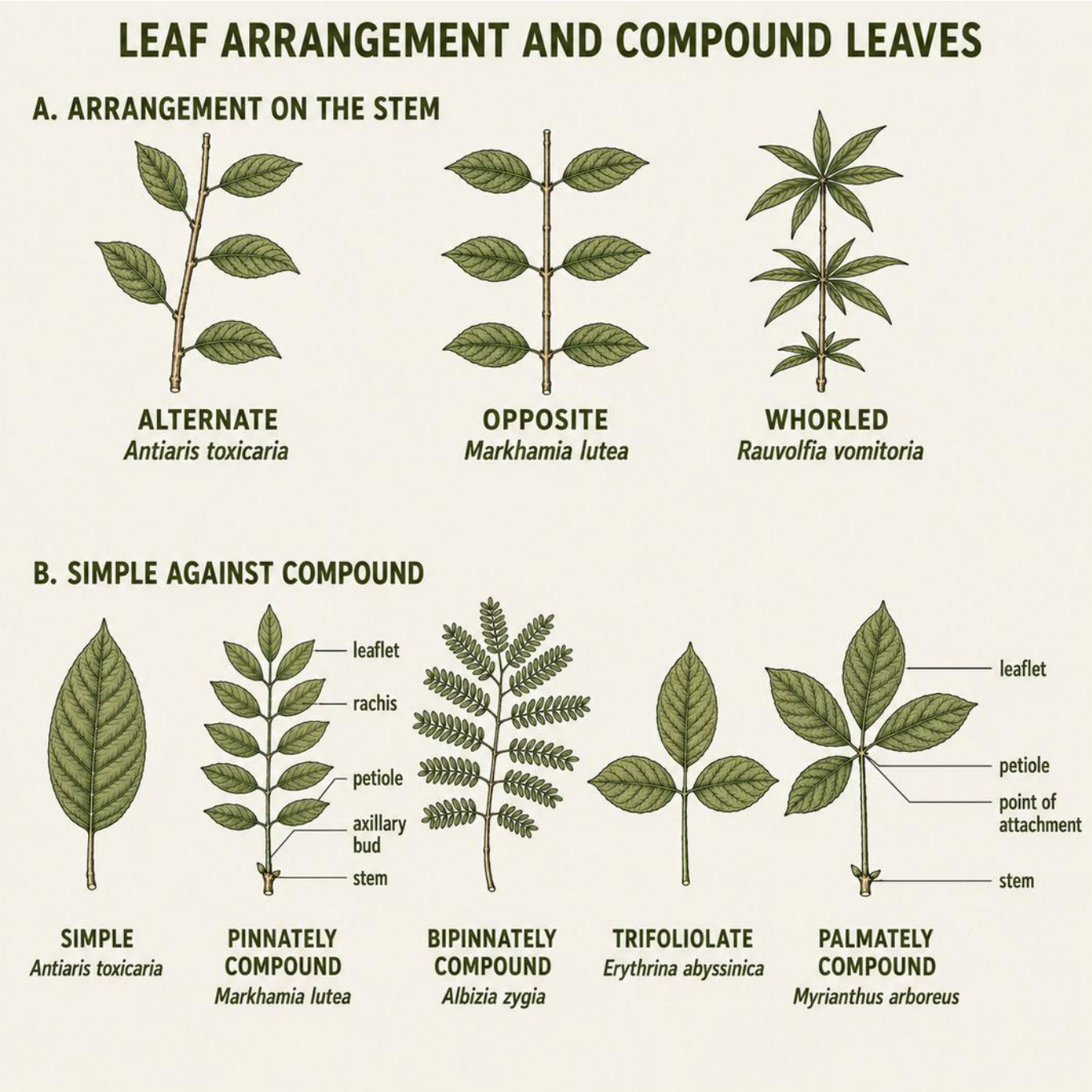


FIG 2.1 *Arrangement on the stem, and simple against compound leaves*

Leaf shape and venation

Blade shape, leaf base, margin and venation: the characters used to separate species in the field.

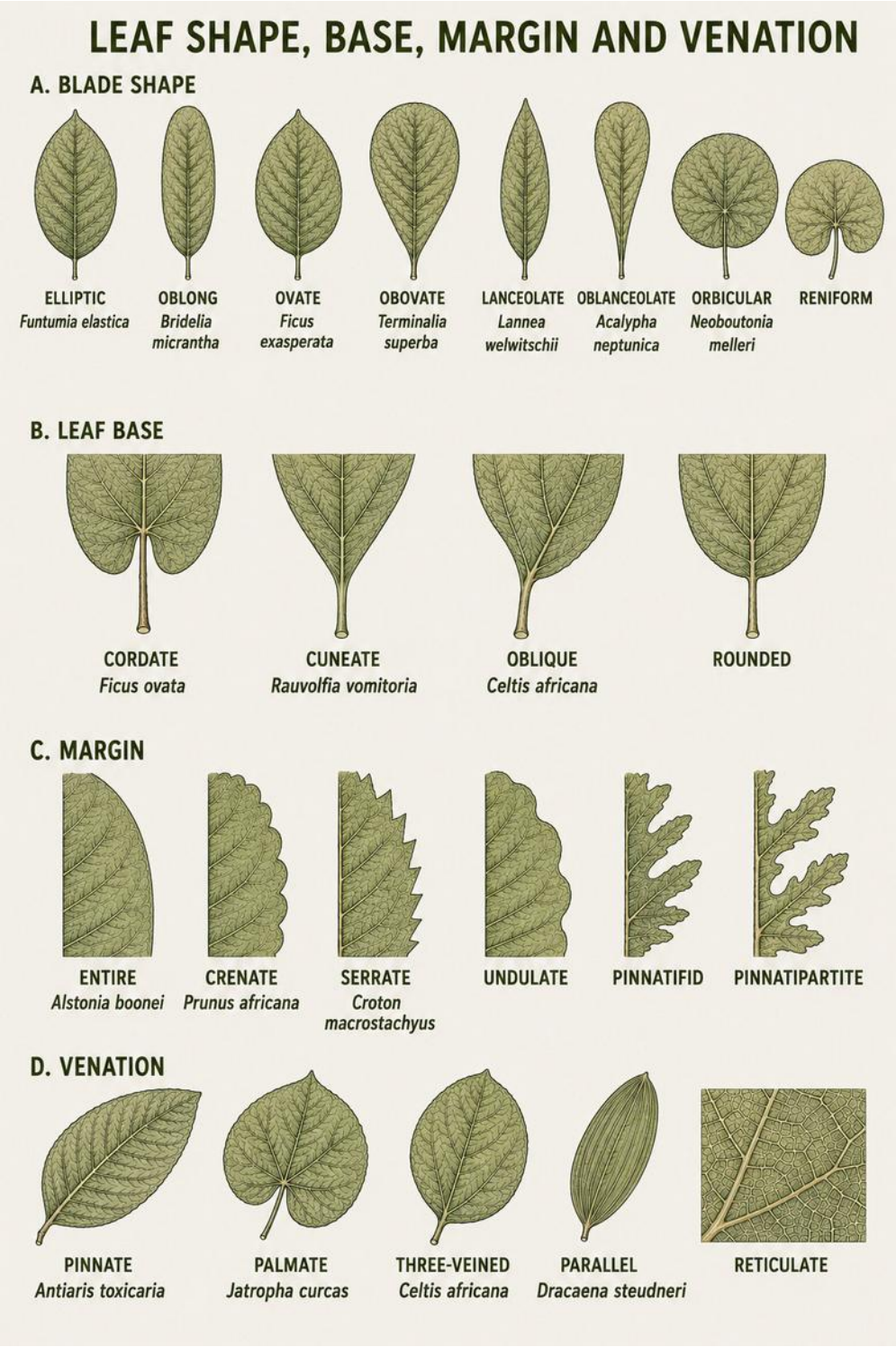


FIG 3.1 *Leaf shape, base, margin and venation*

PART TWO

Species list

Ninety-eight entries follow, one species per page, in the family order listed below. The number beside each family is the entry number to turn to. Every entry carries the field description as recorded, the vernacular names where they were noted, the collection reference, and the lettered photographs taken with it.

FAMILY INDEX

ALANGIACEAE	01	ANACARDIACEAE	02 to 03
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ALANGIUM CHINENSE (LOUR.) HARMS

Guronono, Kistono, Lusotono (Giso); Mukofu (ki); Mukoko (ko); Mukerenge (Nya); Kimuaitit (se)

DESCRIPTION

Medium-sized tree up to 24 m tall. Trunk straight and cylindrical (occasionally weak and leaning), bark surface smooth and grey; branching at right angles and layered crown, twigs purple-brown, glabrous but pubescent when young.

Leaves alternate, simple, without stipules. Petiole 0.5–2.5 cm long. Blade narrowly elliptical to broadly ovate, 4–19 × 2.5–10 cm, base cuneate to rounded, truncate or cordate, asymmetric, acuminate at the apex, entire in mature plants, 5–7-veined from the base, veins connected by many small parallel veins at a right angle to the main veins.

Inflorescence an axillary cyme, 1–4-branched, less than half the length of subtending leaves, glabrous or pubescent, 3–23-flowered. Peduncle up to 2 cm long and branches up to 2.5 cm long. Flowers bisexual, regular, 5–8-merous, white, cream or yellow, sweet-scented.

Fruit a laterally compressed, globose or ellipsoid drupe, 8–10 mm × 4–9 mm, basally rounded, apically tapering, ribbed when dry, finely pubescent, 1–2-seeded. Seeds albuminous. Leaves of seedlings and coppicing shoots are usually palmately lobed and larger than leaves of adult plants, up to 25 cm × 25 cm.

DISTRIBUTION

The tree is a fast growing pioneer species mainly found in disturbed lowland and montane forest up to 2000 m altitude in Africa.



a. The bark



b. Slash



c. Leaf shape and arrangement



d. Fruits

LANNEA WELWITSCHII (HIERN) ENGL

Kingalangala, Mukowa (ga).

DESCRIPTION

Deciduous, medium-sized tree up to 35 m tall. Trunk straight and cylindrical, branchless for up to 15 m, without buttresses. Bark surface grey to greyish brown, initially nearly smooth but becoming scaly and developing roundish pits, slash, reddish with white wavy lines, fibrous, with a clear and sticky exudate. Crown consisting of large, spreading branches. Twigs with numerous lenticels.

Leaves arranged spirally, clustered at the ends of branchlets, imparipinnately compound with 3–7 leaflets. Stipules absent. Petiole and rachis together up to 25 cm long, grooved above. Petiolules up to 2 cm long but petiolule of terminal leaflet up to 5 cm. Leaflets opposite, oblong-ovate or ovate-lanceolate, 15 × 5–10 cm, cuneate to obtuse at base, long-acuminate at apex, papery, entire, glabrous, and pinnately veined with 9–15 pairs of lateral veins.

Inflorescence an axillary pyramidal panicle up to 20 cm long, yellowish hairy with stellate hairs. Bracts ovate, 3–8 mm long. Flowers unisexual, regular, 4-merous. Pedicel 2–4 mm long. Calyx lobes 0.5–1 mm long. Petals free, oblong-elliptical, 2.5–3 mm long, yellow-green; stamens 8, free. Disk cup- shaped, slightly 8-lobed. Ovary superior, 4-celled, styles usually 4. Male flowers with rudimentary ovary, female flowers with rudimentary stamens.

Fruit an ellipsoid to nearly globose, slightly compressed drupe 6–8 mm long, smooth, blackish purple when ripe. Stone usually 1-seeded.

DISTRIBUTION

Widely distributed, but nowhere common. It also occurs from Liberia east to western Ethiopia and Kenya, and south to Tanzania and northern Angola; possibly also in northern Mozambique.



a. The trunk and bark



b. Slash



c. The upper surface of the leaflets



d. Underneath of the leaflets

PSEUDOSPONDIAS MACROCARPA (A. RICH.) ENGL.

Kiboru, Mboru (am), Muziru (ga,so), Mungu (ko) Bagambanimphyata (Nyo)

DESCRIPTION

Deciduous tree to 20 m but occasionally to 45m. Trunk irregular or crooked and fluted often gnarled, with buttresses, with large spreading crown often near the base. Bark thick, brown with horizontal and vertical fissures, flaking. (Young trees have a smooth, thin bark with a green phellogen), Slash white to pink sometimes reddish, slowly exuding small drops of red exudate.

Leaves imparipinnate with 3-11 leaflets. Leaflets c. 13x 5.5 cm (but variable in size and shape), with unequal base and sides.

Fruits, blue-black when ripe.



a. The trunk



b. Slash



c. Leaf arrangement



d. Fruits

USES

Bark used as pain-killers, sedatives, arthritis, rheumatism, treatment of eye diseases, naso-pharyngeal affections, laxatives, liver, kidneys, diuretics genital stimulants/depressants, and venereal diseases. Also a good indicators (weather, season, time).

DISTRIBUTION

Distribution: Widespread and often abundant in and on the edge of swamp forest and dry riverines though out East African and West African in Guineana zone.

ANNONA MURICATA L

English (durian blanda,custard apple,soursop); Swahili (mstafeli);

DESCRIPTION

Evergreen tree, 3.5-10 m in height and 15 cm in diameter. Trunk straight. Bark smooth, dull grey or grey-brown, rough and fissured with age. Slash pinkish and tasteless. Branches at first ascending with the crown forming an inverted cone, later spreading. Crown at maturity spherical due to lack of apical dominance. Twigs brown or grey, bearing minute raised dots or lenticels. Root system extensive and superficial, spreading beyond the diameter of the crown although shallow rooted. Juvenile plants have a taproot that is eventually lost.

Leaves alternate, 15.2 x 7.6 cm, leathery, obovate to elliptic, glossy on top, glabrous on underside, simple, stipules absent. Blade oblanceolate, green on top, paler and dull on under side with fine lateral nerves a strong, pungent odour. Petioles short, 3-10 mm long. Flower terminal or lateral, large. Stalks stout, green, 1.3-1.9 cm long. 3 sepals, minute, inconspicuous, broad, green, 3 mm long, triangular. petals yellowish-green, 6 in 2 whorls of 3, outer petals larger, ovate-acute, valvate, cordate with pointed apex (heart shaped), 4-5 x 3-4 cm, 3 mm thick and fleshy, fitting together at edges in bud and rough on the outside. 3 inner petals, narrow, smaller, nearly 3.8 cm long, thinner, rounded, concave with fingernail-shaped base and overlapping edges. Stamens numerous, shield shaped, united below. Anthers parallel and opening longitudinally. Carpels numerous, overtopping the stamens, each with 1 ovule. Pistils white, narrow, 5 mm long, with sticky stigma.

Fruit 14-40 x 10-18 cm, ovoid, heart shaped, an oblong syncarp composed of numerous united pistils, pistils end in a fleshy spine or short base of spine 1.5 mm or more in length, which grows from the style, often asymmetric due to incomplete fertilization of the ovules. Epidermis often shining, dark green, with short, fleshy spines covering each carpel Crushed leaves are applied to mature boils and abscesses or are used as a remedy for distention and dyspepsia, scabies and skin diseases, rheumatism, coughs and colds.



a. All tree



b. Leaf arrangement



c. The fruit

FUNTUMIA ELASTICA (BENTH.) STAPF

African wild rubber, Lagos rubber tree (e); Nkago (ga); Musanda (nyo.)

DESCRIPTION

Tree to 30 m tall. Trunk straight and cylindrical, crown narrow. Bark brown to dark, thin, slightly fissured, becoming granular on old trees. Slash orange copiously exuding a white latex.

Leaves elliptic or ovate, rounded to cuneate at base, acuminate at apex, ca. 20 x 9 cm, with approximately 8-14 pairs of lateral veins, leaf margins wavy. Axils on the main lateral veins not pitted.

Flowers yellow-white, fragrant in dense cymes. Corolla tube 6-10 mm long, lobes 5-7mm long.

Fruit grey-brown, fusiform, with an acute or acuminate apex, up to 30 cm long, seeds hairy, wind- dispersed.

The tree has a long ethnopharmacological history for uses such as treatment of whooping cough, asthma, blennorhea, painful menstruation, fungal infections, and wounds.

Generally a rarer tree than F. africana, but more abundant in Budongo, Bugoma and Mabira.



a. The bark



b. Slash



c. Leaf arrangement



d. The pods

ALSTONIA BOONEI DE WILD

Alstonia, Pattern wood, stool wood, cheese wood (t.n.); Mujwa (t.n., Nyo); Kigima (am); Musoga, Mubajangalabe (ga); Mukoge (ga-buddu); Mujwe (nyo); Nsiwa (so).

DESCRIPTION

Large deciduous tree to 45 m. Bole straight, branchless for up to 25 m and to 100 cm in diameter, fluted at the base or carrying steep buttresses up to 4 m, occasionally 8 m, high. Bark greyish to pale brown, smooth or rough, marked with large lenticels. Slash creamy to pale yellow, exuding copious white latex. Crown layered, the branches borne in whorls.

Leaves in whorls of 4–8, simple and entire, obovate, 6–20 cm × 2.5–7.5 cm, the apex tapering and the base narrowly tapering. Petiole up to 2.5 cm long, flattened and grooved above.

Flowers bisexual, regular, 5-merous and fragrant, cream-coloured to pale yellow, borne in terminal clusters.

Fruit a pair of linear follicles 22–57 cm long and 2–4 mm in diameter, densely hairy and many-seeded. Seeds 4.5–6 mm × 1.5–2 mm, brown, carrying a tuft of hairs up to 2 cm long.

Description compiled for this edition from published floras; the field record — photographs, locality and collection reference — is from the 2016 survey.



a. Trunk



b. Slash



c. Leaf shapes and arrangement



d. Leaf shapes and arrangement

USES

The bark is widely used to treat malaria, typhoid fever, gonorrhoea, yaws, asthma and dysentery, and is also applied to sores, ulcers, snakebites, rheumatic pain and toothache, and as a galactagogue.

RAUVOLFIA VOMITORIA AFZEL

Kamwanyi-mwanyi (ga); Kawule (so).

DESCRIPTION

Shrub or medium-sized tree up to 10 m tall. Untidy tree, branching at the base, with open crown. Bark pale to dark grey-brown or dark brown, smooth or fissured. Slash white and yellow, producing brown sap while twigs produces white latex.

Leaves in whorls of 3–5, crowded at the top of branches, simple and entire, stipules absent. Petiole 0.5–3.5 cm long. Blade elliptical to narrowly elliptical, 27 × 6 cm, base cuneate, apex acuminate, glabrous.

Inflorescence a lax to congested cyme in terminal whorls of 1–4, 15–450-flowered. Peduncle 1.5–8.5 cm long, shortly hairy. Flowers bisexual, regular, 5-merous, and fragrant. Pedicel 1–4.5 mm long. Sepals fused at base, unequal, ovate, 1–2 mm long. Corolla tube cylindrical, 6–10 mm long, constricted below the insertion of the stamens, slightly narrowed at the mouth, glabrous outside with 3 hairy belts inside, greenish, lobes axe-shaped, and 1–2 mm long, white, yellow or creamy. Stamens inserted at 4.5–7 mm above the corolla base, included. Ovary superior, globose to oblong or ovoid, composed of 2 partly fused carpels, usually only 1 developing into fruit, style 2.5–5 mm long, pistil head cylindrical with a basal collar and a stigmoid apex.

Fruit a globose to ovoid or ellipsoid drupe 8–14 mm long, orange or red, 1-seeded. Seed ellipsoid, 6–8 mm long, laterally compressed.

Root decoction, macerate or powdered in water is taken to treat diarrhoea, rheumatism, jaundice, venereal diseases and snakebites. Root products are also widely taken to treat hypertension, and as a sedative to calm people with epilepsy, and psychotic or mentally ill. Externally, macerated or powdered root or sometimes pulped fruit are applied to a range of skin problems, such as rash, pimples, chicken pox, wounds, scabies, psoriasis, leprosy, haemorrhoids, head lice and parasitic skin diseases.

Occurs from Senegal east to Uganda and Tanzania and south to DR Congo and Angola. It is cultivated in many parts of the tropics and subtropics.



a. All shrub



b. The Slash



c. Leaf arrangement



d. Fruits

RHAPHIDOPHORA AFRICANA N.E.BR.

DESCRIPTION

High-climbing, lianescent herb. Stem closely adpressed to support, attached by adventitious roots. Internodes 2–5 cm. long, 0.7–1.0 cm. in diameter, longer and more slender in juvenile plants. Petiole 8–27 cm. long. Sheath extending over most of petiole length, margins deciduous. Blade oblong-elliptic to oblanceolate, 16–36 cm. long, 5–12.5 cm. broad, acuminate, base cuneate to subacute. Lateral veins numerous, parallel, equal in thickness. Inflorescences 1–4 near shoot tip; peduncle 12 cm. long, 0.6–0.7 cm. in diameter. Spathe cylindric, with conic beaked tip, 8–10 cm. long, 1.7–2.3 cm. in diameter, thick, fleshy, containing numerous trichosclereids, green, becoming creamy white at maturity and then deciduous while still tubular. Spadix subcylindric, tapering slightly at apex, 6–8.5 cm. long, 1.5–2 cm. in diameter, white. Anthers 1 mm. long, lmm. Broad. Pistil 0.35–0.4 cm. long, 0.3 cm. in diameter. ovary unilocular. ovules numerous, with long funicles, arranged on 1–2 intrusive, parietal placentas with 5–6 ovules inserted separately at base of septum. Stigma elliptic to shortly linear, ± 0.1 cm. long, prominent.



POLYSCIAS FULVA (HIERN) HARMS

Ssettaala (ga)

DESCRIPTION

Occurance Setala (Baganda), Gufuti (Gishu), Tree to 25 but often 35 m high, with a large grey extremely straight or curved unbranched-cylindrical trunk up to 15 m tall ending abruptly and dividing into number of branches without the central trunk continuing. Crown umbrella shaped. Bark thin, light brown, smooth, with vertical lines of lenticels, flaking on older trees. Slash soft, light yellow to white, sometimes with orange spots, turning darker and becoming greenish near the wood.

Leaves imparipinnate or rarely paripinnate with c. 12-15 leaflets. Leaflets c. 11 x 4.25 cm (sometimes much larger) Petiolules c. 0-0.5 cm long. It is distributed in the highland forests into the bamboo zone. It grows in mountain forests, often in clearings and regrowth. It also occurs in rainforests, lowland forests, riverine forests and mountain grasslands. It is frequently left standing when forest is cleared for cultivation. It requires light and may be abundant at forest edges. In Uganda it grows in woodland, semi-humid and humid highland forests with Pouteria, Apodytes, Cordia, Olea and Syzigium. Riverine forest, grassland, Parinari excelsa forest, Aframomum thickets, secondary formation, wet, upland and swamp forest, *Acacia abyssinica* woodland, Albizia, Croton, *Macaranga forest*, 750-2500 m above.



a. Branching



b. Slash



c. Leaves



d. The inflorescence

PHOENIX RECLINATA JACQ

Wild date palm (e); Lukindu, Mukindu (ga, nyo, t); Enkinu (am); Emusogot (at); Ekingol (at-k); Lusansa (so).

DESCRIPTION

Tree to 10-15m high, but is most often between 3 and 6 m. it may be either single or multi-stemmed, sometimes forming a dense, bushy clump in swamps.

Leaves are arching, bright green fronds and form crowns at the top of the stems. Older fronds remains on the tree and become petticoats.

Inflorescences form attractive yellow sprays, male and female flowers are separate.

Male flowers produces masses of pollen which is released in cloud.

Fruits, orange-brown when mature, oval and smaller to c. 1 cm.



a. The remains of Old fronds



b. Spiny fronds



c. Leaflets



d. Fruits

RAPHIA FARINIFERA (GAERTN) HYL

East African wine palm,*Raphia palm* (e); Kibo (ga); Muswale (nyo)

DESCRIPTION

Monoecious, massive, clustering often solitary tree up to 25 m tall. Trunk up to 10 m tall, the lower part with pronounced leaf scars, some remains of rotten leaf sheaths, and adventitious roots, and the upper part covered with leaf-bases.

Leaves pinnate, erect or slightly spreading, up to 20 m long, sheathing at the base, shiny above, waxy below. Sheath unarmed, splitting opposite the petiole, sheath and petiole together c. 1.5 m long, petiole 12–20 cm in diameter, rounded in cross-section, unarmed. Rachis unarmed, orange-brown or almost crimson, with 2 lateral grooves near the base. Leaflets up to 150 on each side of the rachis, inserted in 2 planes, linear, stiff, up to 200 cm × 8 cm, single-fold, lower surface white waxy, upper surface sparsely waxy, margins and main veins with yellowish spines up to 4 mm long, main veins somewhat reddish.

Inflorescence axillary, pendulous, up to 4(–6)

USES

m × 35 cm, branched to 2 orders. Primary inflorescence bract c. 30 cm × 20 cm, tubular, partly enclosing the first and second order branches, peduncular bract 18 cm × 8 cm, tubular for 11 cm. second order prophylls 9 cm long, first order branches with 13–32 rachillae, up to 30 cm × 2.5 cm. rachilla up to 15 cm × 1.5 cm. Flowers unisexual, male flowers at apex of inflorescence branchlets, female flowers at base, male flowers up to 12 mm × 2 mm, enclosed in a bract, calyx with tube 4–5 mm long and 3 small lobes, corolla with basal tube 2–3 mm long and 3 lobes up to 10 mm × 2.5 mm, with segments slightly thickened near the tip, stamens 6(–9), inserted at the mouth of the corolla tube, filaments 2–3 mm long. Female flowers enclosed in 2 bracts, calyx tubular, up to 8 mm long, corolla much shorter than calyx, with basal tube up to 2 mm long and lobes c. 3 mm long, staminodes 6, inconspicuous, ovary superior, 3-celled. Fruit ovoid to ellipsoid, 4.5–11 cm × 3–6 cm, with a beak up to 5 mm long, covered with scales in 12–13 rows, usually 1-seeded, scales convex, reflexed, up to 20 mm × 26 mm, bright orange-brown, mesocarp golden yellow. Seed ovoid to ellipsoid, 3–6 cm × 3–4.5 cm. mesocarp oily, endosperm sparsely to densely ruminate Young leaflets is used as material for horticulture and handicrafts. The fruit and seeds are eaten, and the fruit pulp is fermented into an alcoholic drink. Root is used against toothache. Leaf sheath are used to treat digestive disorders, and a liquor obtained from the inflorescence is a drink as well as a laxative. Decoction of the fruit pulp is used against dysentery, and an infusion of the fruit is said to attenuate haemorrhages.



a. All plat



b. The trunk



c. Leaf length, & arrangement



d. The inflorescence

VERNONIA AURICULIFERA HIERN

Kikookooma (ga)

DESCRIPTION

Shrub or woody herb up to 4 m tall. Stems branching from low down, at first brownish hairy. Bark smooth, grey.

Leaves petiolate or especially the upper ones sessile. Petiole up to 7.5 cm long, often auriculate. Blade elliptical or narrowly obovate to ovate, 45 × 23 cm, attenuate towards the rounded, truncate or cordate base, apex acute or shortly acuminate, margin toothed, upper surface dull green, thinly fine-hairy mainly on veins and glabrescent, lower surface whitish with often floccose tomentum.

Inflorescence composed of numerous heads in very large terminal compound thyrsoid cymes, the whole inflorescence up to 150 cm in diameter. Involucre narrowly cylindrical, 4–6 mm long. Phyllaries in 6–7 rows, appressed, green, especially the inner rows often tinged purplish in the upper part, broadly ovate to ovate or elliptical, apex obtuse to rounded, minutely apiculate, the inner rows elliptical, 4–6 mm long, usually acute, the innermost eventually falling. Florets 1 per head. Corolla 6.5–9 mm long, scented, mauve, lilac or purplish, fading to white with age, lobes 2–3 mm long, glabrous except the throat. Anthers distally with linear or lanceolate appendage. Style branches long- tampering with stigmatic papillae above near the base.

Fruit an achene 3–4 mm long, 8–10-ribbed, shortly ascending-pubescent to almost glabrescent except at the apex. Outer pappus of narrow scales up to 1.5 mm long, inner pappus white, 5–8 mm long. Roots can be used against toothache, also soaked in water as a purgative for children. The of juice from the crushed stem bark is instilled in each nostril to treat headache. Leaf are used in various countries against dysentery and stomachache. In Uganda particulary, an infusion of the leaves is taken against worms and a leaf decoction is drunk for the treatment of malaria.



a. The stem



b. Slash



c. Leaf characteristics



d. Leaf characteristics

MARKHAMIA LUTEA (BENTH.) K.SCHUM.

Mukana, Ndora (am); Lusambya (ga); Abonigo (gb); Lusola (gi); Llisiola, Musoolya (gwe); Musavu (ki); Muchambye, Rusambya (nya).

DESCRIPTION

Evergreen small to medium-sized tree up to 25 m tall. Trunk often short but sometimes branchless for up to 5 m, older trees often fluted at base. Bark finely cracked, pale brown to reddish brown or dark grey, Slash fibrous, yellowish turning dark immediately. Crown usually narrow, irregular. Branches with numerous lenticels, twigs slightly hairy.

Leaves opposite, imparipinnately compound, up to 35 cm long, with 3–6 pairs of leaflets. Stipules absent, but pseudostipules present, rounded, 2–3 cm in diameter. Petiole 6–12 cm long. Petiolules up to1 cm long. Leaflets opposite, elliptic or obovate, 21 × 4–9 cm, cuneate to round at base, acuminate at apex, papery, covered with small scales, pinnately veined with up to 15 pairs of lateral veins.

Inflorescence a terminal panicle up to 20 cm long and wide. Flowers bisexual, zygomorphic, large and showy, scented. Pedicel c. 0.5 cm long. Calyx spathe-shaped, 2–2.5 cm long, covered with small scales. Corolla golden yellow, with brownish purple or red veins or spots at the throat, with tube (2–)3–4.5 cm long and 2-lipped and 5- lobed limb, lobes (1–)1.5–2.5 cm long and wide, glandular. Stamens 4, 2–3 cm long, 2 longer and 2 shorter, inserted on the corolla tube, included. Disk 5-lobed. Ovary superior, oblong, 0.5–1 cm long, 2-celled, style 2–2.5 cm long.

Fruit a linear, curved capsule 50 × 1–2 cm, flattened, covered with small scales, dehiscing with 2 valves, many-seeded. Seeds irregularly rectangular, with 2 lateral wings, 0.5–1 cm × 2.5–3.5 cm including wings, yellow-white.

DISTRIBUTION

Occurs from Cote d'Ivoire east to E. Africa and south to DR Congo. It is commonly planted in some regions within its distribution area, particularly in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, and sometimes elsewhere, e.g. in Ethiopia and in the southern parts of the United States.



a. The slash of the trunk



b. Leaf attachment



c. Inflorescence



d. The pods

SPATHODEA CAMPANULATA P. BEAUV.

Flame of the forest, Nandi flame tree, Tulip tree, Uganda flame (e,); Kikussu (am); Etukubai (at); Kifabakazi (ga); Kichubi, Kijubi (gi).

DESCRIPTION

Small to medium-sized deciduous tree up to 25 m tall, in savanna often a shrub, shallow rooted. Trunk, fluted. Bark pale grey-brown and smooth when young, turning grey-black when ageing, and then rough and scaling at the base of the bole. Slash dirty-white with scattered blotches and pits, turning greenish-brown. Crown compact, with dark foliage, sometimes somewhat flattened.

Leaves opposite or in whorls of 3, imparipinnate. Stipules absent. Petiole 7–15 cm long, rachis 15–35 cm long. Leaflets 9–15, sessile or with up to 5 mm long petiolule, blade elliptical to ovate or ovate-oblong, 16 ×3–7 cm, asymmetrically truncate to cuneate at base with 1–2 glands, acuminate or acute at apex, glabrous to pubescent below, with 8–11 pairs of lateral veins.

Inflorescence a terminal corymb-like raceme. Flowers bisexual, zygomorphic, large and showy. Pedicel up to 6 cm long, longer in lower part of inflorescence than in upper part. Calyx spathaceous, 4–8 cm long, recurved, long- acuminate, ribbed, splitting down on one side. Corolla widely campanulate from a contracted base, 8–15 cm long, 5-lobed, scarlet or orange-red with yellow margin and throat. Stamens 4, inserted on corolla tube, didynamous, more or less exserted, thecae divaricate. Ovary superior, 2-celled, style filiform, slender, stigma 2-lamellate.

Fruit a narrowly ellipsoid woody capsule 27 × 7 cm, blackish-brown, dehiscing by 2 valves, many-seeded. Seeds thin and flat, ca. 1.5 × 2 cm, very broadly winged. The flower buds contain a reddish sap, and are used as water pistols by children. Extracts of bark, leaves and flowers are used to treat malaria, diabetes mellitus, oedema, dysentery, constipation, gastrointestinal disorders, ulcers, skin diseases, wounds, fever, urethral inflammation, liver complaints and as a poison antidote. Deciduous transition and savannah forests. Indigenous to Africa across the tropical rainforest region to southern Sudan and Uganda, Ghana, and stretching further at the eastern extreme to include Ethiopia to Zambia.



a. Trunk



b. Slash



c. Leaf arrangement



d. Inflorescence

CANARIUM SCHWEINFURTHII ENGL.

DESCRIPTION

Occurrence English (purple canary tree, incense tree, gum resin tree, bush candle tree, African elemi); French (elemier d'Afrique, elemi de Moahum, elemi d'ouganda); Luganda (muwafu); Swahili (mpafu, mbani); Trade name (white mahogany, African canarium) Large forest tree to 40 m but sometimes to 50m high, with a long clean, straight and cylindrical trunk exceeding 40 m. bearing large branches and spreading. Deciduous, umbrella-shaped crown. Bark thick, on young tree fairly smooth, becoming increasingly scaly and fissured with age. The slash is reddish or light brown with turpentine like odour, exuding a heavy, sticky oleoresin that colours to sulphur yellow and becomes solid. Leaves are pinnate, clustered at the end of the branches, and may be 15- 65 cm long, with 8-12 pairs of leaflets, mostly opposite, oblong, cordate at base, 5-20 cm long and 3-6 cm broad, with 12-24 main lateral nerves on each side of the mid-rib, prominent and pubescent beneath. The lower leaflets are bigger than the upper ones. The lower part of the petiole is winged on the upper side. The creamy white unisexual flowers about 1 cm long grow in inflorescences that stand in the axils of the leaves and may be up to 28 cm long. The fruit is a small drupe, bluish-purple, glabrous, 3-4 cm long and 1-2 cm thick. The calyx is persistent and remains attached to the fruit. The fruit contains a hard spindle-shaped, trigonous stone that eventually splits releasing 3 seeds.

Widely distributed. Not common inside forests, except in lake side forests. Very rare in Ankole and Kigezi forests. Very abundant among cultivation in Mengo and Busoga.



a. All tree



b. Trunk & slash



c. Leaf



d. Fruits

MYRIANTHUS ARBOREUS BEAUV.

Giant yellow mulberry (e); Mugunga, Mugungwa (ga); Musinyanuro (nyo).

DESCRIPTION

Multi stemed understorey tree to 10m, with short trunk, much branched near the base, and untidy, spreading crown. Stilt roots often present. Bark thin and smooth, brown. Slash usually off-white with brown lines, but occasionally red, turning darker.

Leaves digitate, red when young, 5-7 leaflets. Leaves very large, alternately shaped, 5-7 digitately compound, coarsely toothed, with hood like stipules the central leaflet is about 25 x 9 cm. Young leaves are usually red in colour. Male inflorescences yellow, much branched and panicle like are produced in large axillary pairs in the latter part of the dry season. The female inflorescences are paired, stalked greenish clusters (pedunculate), each flower with a thick curled style projecting out of the fused calyx, and a basal ovule.

Fruit a syncarp of basally fused, yellow false drupes up to 10 cm, with stylar remains projecting from each drupe.

USES

The bark used to treat dysentery, diarrhoea, diabetes, headaches, swellings and tumours. Seeds are used for boils.



a. Trunk with stilts roots



b. Leaf



c. The inflorescence



d. Fruits

MUSANGA CECROPIOIDES R.BR. EX TEDLIE

Umbrella tree (e); Kigere, Kikumbu (am); Kaliba, Namaguro (ga).

DESCRIPTION

Deciduous or evergreen, dioecious medium-sized tree up to 30 m tall. Trunk Straight and cylindrical, usually with well-developed stilt roots. Bark surface with ring marks and corky outgrowths, pale grey. Slash thin, fibrous, and whitish to pinkish or greenish grey. Crown flattened, with branches in whorls and often spreading in the form of a candelabra. Twigs 1–1.5 cm thick, hairy.

Leaves arranged spirally, peltate, radially incised with 11–18 segments, up to 110 cm wide. Stipules fused and completely embracing the stem, 7–30 cm long, hairy. Petiole up to 110 cm long, broadened towards base and apex. Leaf segments oblanceolate, 6–75 × 15 cm, cuneate at base, usually short-acuminate at apex, whitish short-hairy below, pinnately veined with many parallel lateral veins. Male inflorescence repeatedly branched, up to 15 cm in diameter, with many heads on the ultimate branches, peduncle up to 9 cm long. Female inflorescence a club-shaped spike up to 5 cm long, peduncle up to 12 cm long.

Flowers unisexual, sessile or with short pedicel. Male flowers with 2-lobed perianth c. 1.5 mm long and 1 stamen. Female flowers with tubular perianth c. 2 mm long and superior 1-celled ovary, style c. 0.5 mm long, stigma c. 0.5 mm long.

Fruit drupe-like, with fleshy perianth, greenish white, 1-seeded, closely arranged and many together forming a compound fruit up to 12 cm long.



a. Branching



b. The base of the tree



c. Slash



d. Leaf arrangement

USES

Bark decoctions are taken to treat cough, arterial hypertension, constipation, pain during childbirth and schizophrenia, and as antidiabetic and anthelmintic, and in combination with the barks of other trees to treat tuberculosis. Stem sap is used against dysmenorrhoea and as galactagogue, and root sap against stomach spasms, diarrhoea, gonorrhoea, pulmonary complaints, trypanosomiasis, skin diseases, otitis, rheumatism, oedema and epilepsy, and to ease childbirth.

DISTRIBUTION

Widely distributed from Guinea east to eastern DR Congo and western Uganda, and south to southern DR Congo and northern Angola. It has been introduced in Madagascar.

HARUNGANA MADAGASCARIENSIS LAM. EX POIRET

Njuli (am); Mulilira (ga); Mniananga, Mongolera, Muliamanga, Mungolero (ki)

DESCRIPTION

Small to medium sized bushy tree 4-7 m high, sometimes reaching 25 m. Trunk cylindrical, straight before becoming much branched. Crown is golden-green, deep and spreading with fine almost whorled branches. Trunk is often rather angular and forked. Bark greyish or red-brown rather rough and scaly, frequently vertically fissured, with very small vertically arranged scales which flake off easily. Slash bright orange, thin, rather wet and turgid, but will peel off in long strips, and when cut, brilliant, almost florescent orange latex flows abundantly. This orange paint-like sap exudes if leaves are snapped off or if branches are broken. Most parts of the tree are covered with fine stellate hairs.

Leaves opposite, simple, ovate or ovate elliptic, 6-20 x 3-10 cm, glossy, dark green above with prominent veining, the under surface with dense rusty hairs which may be partially lost by maturity but usually persist, and rather numerous lateral nerves, which are prominent beneath. Young leaves at the ends of branches are distinctive and remain tightly pressed together until quite large, the brown lower surfaces quite characteristic. Apex tapering; base broadly tapering to round. Margin entire; petiole 1.5- 3 cm long.

Flowers whitish or cream, about 5 mm in diameter, sweetly almond scented, in dense many-flowered flat terminal heads (corymbose panicles), 8-20 cm in diameter, the stalks and calyx covered with short rusty hairs, bisexual, 5-merous. Sepals glandular. Petals with hairs on the inside and black gland dots. Stamens in 5 clusters, each cluster made up of a few stamens joined for most of their length, with a sterile cluster, or a facsiclode between each fertile cluster. Ovary 5-chambered.

Fruits berry-like (drupe), 2-4 mm in diameter, greenish- orange becoming red when mature.



a. Trunk



b. Slash



c. Leaf arrangement



d. The inflorescence

TERMINALIA SUPERBA ENGL. & DIELS

Mwalambe (sw). Traded as limba, afara or korina.

DESCRIPTION

Large tree, up to 50 m tall. Trunk cylindrical, long and straight with large, flat buttresses, 6 m above the soil surface. Crown open, generally flattened, consisting of a few whorled branches. Bark fairly smooth, greying, flaking off in small patches. Slash, cream to off-white turning brownish. Root system frequently fairly shallow, and as the tree ages the taproot disappears. Buttresses, from which descending roots arise at some distance from the trunk, then support the tree.

Leaves simple, alternate, in tufts at the ends of the branches. Deciduous, leaving pronounced scars on twigs when shed. Petiole 3-7 cm long, flattened above, with a pair of sub opposite glands below the blade, lamina glabrous, obovate, 6-12 x 2.5-7 cm, with a short acuminate apex. Main lateral veins, 6-8 pairs on each side, secondary reticulation inconspicuous.

Inflorescence a 7-18-cm, laxly flowered spike, peduncle densely pubescent; flowers sessile, small, and greenish-white; calyx tube saucer shaped, with 5 short triangular lobes. Petals absent. Stamens usually twice the number of calyx lobes (usually 10), in 2 whorls, glabrous. Filaments a little longer than calyx, intrastaminal disc annular, flattened, 0.3 mm thick, densely woolly pubescent.

Fruit a small, transversely winged, sessile, golden-brown smooth nut, 1.5- 2.5 x 4-7 cm (including the wings). Nut without the wing about 1.5 x 2 cm when mature, usually containing 1 seed.

DISTRIBUTION

Widespread in West and Central Africa, from Guinea Bissau east to DR Congo and south to Cabinda (Angola). It has been planted in many tropical countries outside the natural distribution area as a promising timber plantation species, e.g. in Uganda, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Madagascar, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, the Solomon Islands, Fiji, Australia, Brazil and Argentina.





b. Branching characteristics



c. Slash of the trunk



d. Leaf arrangement

DRACAENA STEUDNERI ENGL.

Kagorogoro (am); Kajolyanjovu, Muchora (ga); Gusiompo (gi); Oluwano (gwe); Mugorogoro (nya); Mukyora (nyo); Mololosti (si).

DESCRIPTION

Multi or single stemed small tree 15 m tall, palm-like. Crown branched.

Leaves clustered at branch ends, outer ones drooping, inner ones erect, sessile, lanceolate, 0.4–1.3 m x 4-16 cm, base narrowed, clasping, apex attenuate towards acute tip.

Inflorescence erect becoming pendulous in fruit, paniculate, 0.3-2 x 1.5 m, flowers in globose groups to 100 flowers. Perianth white, cream or greenish white, 1.8–1.9 x 0.6- 1 cm, lobes 0.5–0.8 cmx0.5–1 mm.

Fruit globose, bronze to dark purple to blackish red, 1.2–3 cm.



a. Swollen base of the trunk



b. Slash



c. Leaf arrangement



d. The inflorescence

ACALYPHA NEPTUNICA MÜLL. ARG.

DESCRIPTION

Multi-stemmed shrub about 2.2 to 5 m tall. Branches woody, subterete, clothed with reddish-brown bark, puberulous when young, at length glabrous.

Leaves oblanceolate-elliptic, obovate or subrhomboid, shortly caudate-acuminate, more or less narrowed to the base, 14 x 6 cm. broad, obtusely serrate, submembranous or almost chartaceous, rather closely pellucid-dotted, slightly scabrous above, glabrous below except for a few very short hairs on the midrib and lateral nerves. Lateral nerves 5–6 on each side, looped near the margin, prominent on both surfaces especially below. Transverse nerves rather faint, distant, often branched. Stipules triangular-lanceolate, acute, brown and subscarious, 2cm long, persistent, minutely and sparingly puberulous when young, at length glabrous. Petiole up to 3 in. long, very sparingly setulose or glabrous.

Inflorescence bisexual, axillary, solitary, 3-35 cm long, two or three females towards the base, the upper part males and spicate. Axis tomentellous. Male buds puberulous. Female bracts reniform, about 2-1 1 x 3 mm when spread out, margin dentate, very sparingly pubescent outside. Sepals 3, ovate, acute, broad at the base, 1-2 mm long, ciliate. Ovary densely covered with coarse bristle-tipped tubercles. Styles 3, connate at the base, finely laciniate.



a. Trunk



b. Slash



c. Leaf arrangement



d. Inflorescence

ALCHORNEA CORDIFOLIA (SCHUMACH. & THONN.) MÜLL. ARG.

Luzibaziaba (ga)

DISTRIBUTION

Straggling, laxly branched, evergreen dioecious shrub or small tree up to 8 m tall, young shoots erect, later becoming horizontal, hollow, glabrous. Bark thin, light brown, with vertical fissures. Slash granular, red-brown, and sometimes yellow near the wood. Leaves alternate, simple; stipules triangular, c. 1.5 mm long, acute, soon falling. Petiole 5–15 cm long. blade ovate to elliptical-ovate, 10–25 × 7–15 cm, base cordate, with basal lobes slightly auriculate and overlapping, apex acute to acuminate, margins toothed, shortly hairy when young, later almost glabrous, 3–5-veined at the base with 4 glandular patches in the angles of the veins. Male inflorescence an axillary panicle up to 45 cm long, sparingly hairy, bracts minute. Female inflorescence an axillary spike or lax panicle up 35 cm long, 1-several together, bracts broadly triangular-ovate, c. 1 mm long, acuminate. Flowers unisexual, sessile. Male flowers with 2 cup-shaped sepals, petals absent, stamens 8, the united filaments forming a basal plate. Female flowers with 2–4-lobed calyx, lobes obtuse, hairy, petals absent, ovary superior, conical, c. 2 mm × 2 mm, smooth, densely silky hairy, styles 2–3, 1–2 cm long, free or fused at base, dark red. Fruit a 2-lobed capsule c. 1.5 × 1.5 cm, lobes somewhat compressed, smooth, shortly hairy, green to red, 2-seeded. Seeds ovoid- ellipsoid, c. 6 mm long, smooth, bright red.



a. The stem



b. Slash



c. Fruits before maturity



d. Fruits at maturity

USES

The leaves or leafy stems, as an infusion or chewed fresh, are taken for their sedative and antispasmodic activities to treat a variety of respiratory problems including sore throat, cough and bronchitis, genital-urinary problems including venereal diseases and female sterility, and intestinal problems including gastric ulcers, diarrhoea, amoebic dysentery and worms. They are also taken as a blood purifier, as a tonic and to treat anaemia and epilepsy. Leaf decoction is taken to treat tachycardia, emmenagogue, and diuretic. Young stem pith is bitter and astringent and is chewed for the same use.

BRIDELIA MICRANTHA (HOCHST.) BAILL.

DESCRIPTION

Kasangati (ga); Kumuholang, Shigakara (gi); Lulongamombe, Mulondongombe (gwe); Mujembo, Mujimbo (ki); Odugu-kulo (luo-i); Kataza, Mujiji (nya); Mwesende (so) Evergreen or deciduous, monoecious, small to medium-sized tree up to 20 m tall. Trunk short, often twisted, sometimes with scattered blunt spines. Bark surface with fine fissures, dark grey. Crown spreading, fairly open. Branches often with blunt spines. Twigs sparingly soft-hairy or glabrous. Leaves alternate, distichous, simple and entire. Stipules linear-lanceolate, 4–7 mm long, caducous; petiole 5–13 mm long. Blade elliptical to oblong-elliptical, 3–28 cm × 2–12 cm, base rounded to cuneate, apex short-acuminate, glabrous to slightly hairy above, sparingly soft-hairy below, pinnately veined with 5–20 pairs of lateral veins. Inflorescence a small axillary fascicle. Flowers unisexual, regular, 5(–6)-merous. Sepal's triangular, c. 2 mm long; petals small, 0.5–1 mm long. Disk shallowly 5-lobed. Male flowers with pedicel c. 1 mm long, stamens with filaments fused in a column below, free and spreading above, ovary rudimentary. Female flowers nearly sessile with superior, 2–3-celled ovary, styles 2, fused at base, 2-branched. Fruit a nearly globose, fleshy drupe c. 7 mm in diameter, black when ripe, 1-seeded. Seeds c. 5 mm long, brownish.

Fruit Food: bark used as pain-killers, eye, and pulmonary troubles. Root used as laxatives, etc. root-sap treats vermifuges, cutaneous, subcutaneous parasitic infection, and menstrual cycle, pregnancy, antiaborifacients. Dropsy, swellings, oedema, glycosides, saponins, steroids.



a. Stem with stilt roots



b. Stem with stilt roots



c. Leaf arrangement and fruits



d. Leaf arrangement and fruits

CROTON MACROSTACHYUS HOCHST. EX A. RICH.

Bagishu (Lwihihi), English (broad-leaved croton); Luganda (musogasoga);

DESCRIPTION

Deciduous tree 3-25 m high, although more commonly 6-12 m. Trunk straight or wavy, with a thin crown rounded and open with large spreading branches. Bark pale grey or grey-brown, finely reticulate, fairly smooth, and finely fissured with age. Slash reddish. Shoots densely and shortly hairy.

Leaves large, green, turning to orange before falling, ovate, base subcordate or rounded, apex acuminate, margin crenulate- serrulate or subentire, 5-19 x 3.5-15 cm, stellate hairy but more densely beneath on long stems crowded at the ends of branchlets. Veins prominent with 2 stalked glands just visible at the base of the leaf, paler below due to soft hairs, texture more or less furry, and margin slightly toothed.

Flowers creamy to yellow-white, sweetly scented, to 3 mm long, dioecious or at least on separate shoots, in erect spikes, all over the tree, sometimes a few females accompanying the males, appearing only briefly with the flower spike turning down as fruits mature. Male inflorescence up to 25 cm long, flowers pedicellate. Female inflorescence usually less than 10 cm long and subsessile.

Fruits green when young, turning grey at maturity, on drooping spikes to 30 cm long, 3-lobed, 8-9 x 8-10 mm, stellate-pubescent covered at 1 end by a soft, creamy envelope. Fruits, splitting open with a sharp noise to release seeds. Each pea-sized capsule contains 3 shiny grey seeds with a soft, cream aril.

Widespread in tropical Africa, common in secondary forest and on forest edges.



a. The trunk



b. Bark & slash



c. Leaf arrangement



d. Stipules

ERYTHROCOCCA ATROVIRENS PRAIN

DESCRIPTION

Evergreen forest, deciduous shrub 2.5-5 m high. Twigs pubescent, bud-scales persistent.

Leaves short-petioled, membranous, oblong or rarely wide-ovate, acuminate, base narrow- to wide-cuneate, margin shortly denticulate, c. 16 x 8 cm, medium green, paler beneath, hirsute especially in the nerves on both surfaces. Petiole hispidulous, 3-12 cm long. Stipules unmodified, hyaline-scarious, minute.

Flowers small, in peduncled racemes; peduncles slender, softly hairy, pedicels glabrous. Male calyx green, glabrous, globose in bud, lobes 4, membranous. Stamens 30—40. Outer 10, the rest central, filaments much shorter than the anthers; glands minute, hirsute, rhomboid, all inter-staminal. Female calyx usually 2-lobed, occasionally 3-lobed. Ovary glabrous, 2- (rarely 3) celled. Stigmas linear-ovate, at first divaricate, at length recurved, smooth, at the apex of a distinct cylindric style half as long as themselves. Disk eccentric, shallowly suburceolate, margin entire, much developed on one side, narrow or nearly obsolete on the other.

Capsule usually 2- coccous, didymous, occasionally 3-coccous or by abortion 1-coccous. Seed with a red aril and a slightly foveolate-reticulate testa.



a. All plant



b. Bark & slash



c. Leaf arrangement



d. Leaf arrangement

JATROPHA CURCAS L.

Ekiroowa (ga)

DESCRIPTION

Perennial, monoecious shrub or small tree up to 6 m high. Bark greenish on young stems, pale brown, papery, peeling. Slash exudes a copious watery latex, soapy to tough but soon becoming brittle and brownish when dry. Branches glabrous, ascending, and stout.

Leaves alternate, palmate, petiolate, stipulate, stipules minute, petiole 2-20 cm long, blade 3-5 lobed, 12.5-18 x 11-16 cm, lobes acute or shortly acuminate at the apex, margins entire or undulating, leaf base deeply cordate, glabrous or pubescent only on the veins below, basal veins 7-9, prominent, venation reticulate.

Inflorescence a cyme formed terminally on branches and complex, possessing main and co-florescences with paracladia. Flowers are unisexual, occasionally hermaphroditic flowers occur, 10 stamens arranged in 2 distinct whorls of 5 each in a single column in the androecium and in close proximity to each other. In the gynaecium, the 3 slender styles are connate to about 2/3 of their length, dilating to a massive bifurcate stigma. Female flowers with sepals up to 18 mm long, persistent. Ovary 3-locular, ellipsoid, 1.5-2 mm in diameter, style bifid.

Fruit an ellipsoid capsule 2.5-3 cm long, 2-3 cm in diameter, yellow, turning black. Seeds black, 2 per cell, ellipsoid, triangular-convex, 1.5-2 x 1-1.1 cm The seed nuts can be used to produce oil widely used for skin diseases and to soothe rheumatic pain. A decoction of leaves is used against cough and as an antiseptic after birth. The surp can be used to treat cancer, digestive, respiratory and infectious diseases.







MACARANGA MONANDRA MÜLL. ARG.

Mufurufura, Murara (ki).

DESCRIPTION

Dioecious, much-branched medium-sized tree up to 25 m tall, with bushy crown, usually with a spiny trunk. Spines sparse, up to 7.5 cm long, blunt. Young shoots, petioles and inflorescences densely hairy.

Leaves alternate, simple. Stipules linear- lanceolate, 5–7 mm long, soon falling. Petiole 4–10 cm long. blade ovate, oblong-ovate to elliptical-oblong, 20 × 6 cm, base rounded, cuneate or truncate to shallowly cordate with 2 basal glands, apex acuminate, margins coarsely toothed, softly hairy above, later glabrescent, densely and minutely yellowish glandular-punctate and shortly hairy on the main veins beneath. Male inflorescence an axillary, many-flowered panicle 3–9 cm long, bracts up to 1 cm long. Female inflorescence an axillary, few- flowered raceme 2–3 cm long, bracts up to 1 cm long.

Flowers unisexual, petals absent, disk absent. male flowers almost sessile, calyx lobes 3, broadly ovate, c. 0.5 mm long, pale greenish brown to brownish white, stamens usually 2, fused at base, minute; female flowers with pedicel up to 1 mm long, extending to 1–2 cm in fruit, calyx cup-shaped, c. 1 mm long, splitting into 3 lobes, ovary superior, 1.5–2 mm long, densely yellowish glandular, 2-celled, stigma sessile, recurved, c. 1 mm long.

Fruit a transversely ovoid drupe 6–7 × 8–9 mm, densely yellowish glandular, becoming blackish when ripe, sometimes late dehiscent, stigma persistent, 1-seeded. Seed almost globose, 5–6 mm long, rough, dull, brownish to blackish.

USES

The bark mixed with Pentaclethra eetveldeana and taken as a galactagogue, by women to treat sterility. The bark decoction is drunk to treat dyspnoea. A large amount of bark decoction is drunk in case of threatened abortion. A twig bark can be used to treat intercostal neuralgia.



a. Stilt roots at base of the trunk



b. Slash



c. The leaf



d. Fruits

MACARANGA SPINOSA MÜLL. ARG.

Nabaruka (ga, buddu)

DESCRIPTION

Dioecious shrub or small tree up to 20 m tall. Trunk straight, cylindrical but sometimes crooked, with spines 10–20 cm long, directed downwards, simple or forked, woody. Twigs often spiny, young shoots densely softly hairy.

Leaves alternate, simple and entire. Stipules linear-lanceolate, 5–7 mm long, soon falling. Petiole 1–5 cm long, widened at base. blade elliptical, elliptical-oblong to elliptical-oblanceolate, 5–13 × 3–6.5 cm, base rounded to shallowly cordate with 2 basal glands, apex acute to acuminate, softly hairy above, later glabrescent, glandular-punctate beneath.

Inflorescence an axillary panicle 3–6.5 cm long. Bracts triangular, small. Flowers unisexual, petals absent, disk absent. Male flowers almost sessile, calyx lobes 3, ovate, up to 0.5 mm long, creamy white, stamens 3, free, minute. Female flowers with pedicel up to 1 mm long, extending to c. 5 mm in fruit, calyx cup-shaped, c. 0.5 mm long, splitting into 3 unequal lobes, ovary superior, c. 1 mm long, densely glandular, 2- celled, style 1, stigma recurved, c. 1 mm long.

Fruit a transversely ovoid drupe c. 3 mm × 4 mm, densely glandular, sometimes late dehiscent, stigma persistent, c. 3 mm long, 1-seeded.

The bark is used to treat dysentery and cough. Leaf sap or bark sap is drunk to treat lung complaints (including bronchitis, cough and asthma), headache, feverish stiffness, rheumatism, liver complaints and stomach-ache.

Occurrence; Liberia east to Uganda and south to Burundi, Tanzania and Angola.



a. Stilt roots of the trunk



b. Spines on the trunk



c. Leaf arrangement



d. Leaf arrangement

MARGARITARIA DISCOIDEA (BAILL.) WEBSTER

Amakeke (am); Erioinoi (at); Kamenyambazi (ga); Kataibale (ga-buddu);

DESCRIPTION

Lakamakambugo, Mataigumbwa (gwere); Luka (so).

Deciduous, small to medium-sized tree up to 30 m tall. Trunk, usually straight, larger trees often with buttresses. Bark, grey when young becoming brownish, scaly or fissured and flaking in irregular strips on maturity. Slash, thick, fibrous but brittle, pink to red with orange streaks. Crown large, flattened or umbrella-shaped, with drooping branches. Twigs hairy when young, but soon becoming glabrous, with lenticels.

Leaves alternate, simple and entire. Stipules lanceolate to oblong, up to 13 mm long, deciduous. Petiole 1–5 mm long. Blade ovate- elliptical to obovate-lanceolate, 11 × 6 cm, rounded to cuneate at base, rounded to obtuse or acuminate at apex, papery, nearly glabrous, pinnately veined with 5–15 pairs of lateral veins.

Inflorescence an axillary fascicle, male inflorescence in axils of fallen leaves of the previous year, many-flowered, female one in axils of young leaves, 2–3-flowered. Flowers unisexual, regular, 4-merous, yellowish green, sepals unequal, 1–2.5 mm long, petals absent. Male flowers with up to 7 mm long pedicel, 3–4 mm long stamens and shallowly lobed disk. Female flowers with up to 2 cm long pedicel, more or less entire disk and superior, ellipsoid, nearly glabrous ovary c. 2 mm long, 2–4 celled, stylar column up to 2 mm long, stylar arms (2–)3(–4), c. 2 mm long, each 2-lobed.

Fruit 2–4 lobed capsule 5 × 10 mm, yellowish brown, with persistent sepals at base and the remains of the styles at apex, irregularly dehiscent, up to 6-8 seeded.

Vegetable salt is made from the wood ashes. The bark is chewed as purgative and aphrodisiac, and also used to treat toothache and stomach-ache, also applied to swellings and inflammations, and palm oil is applied as a topical embrocation to relieve lumbar pain. The root decoctions are taken to treat schistosomiasis, gonorrhoea, diarrhoea.



a. Fissured bark of a mature trunk the bark is smooth on young stems



b. Slash



c. Leaf arrangement



d. Fruits

NEOBOUTONIA MELLERI PRAIN

Kiwumumu (am); Kafunkula (ga); Kiona (ko,) Mukoko (t).

DESCRIPTION

Tree up to 15 m high, similar in appearance to *Neoboutonia macrocalyx*. Trunk straight and cylindrical, with a moderately spreading crown of usually insect damaged leaves. Bark thin, light brown or brown, slightly vertically fissured but fairly smooth. Slash soft, whitish with orange granules, turning darker. Twigs grey- or rusty-stellate scurfy.

Leaves distinctly petioled, orbicular-cordate, acute or obtuse, entire, c. 20 x 20 cm, 5-9 veins from the base, green, sparingly hirsute and stellate-scurfy on nerves and reticulations above, beneath closely and uniformly clothed with a fine felted tomentum intermixed with small flat glands. Petiole sparingly scurfy. Stipules linear.

Male flowers sessile or subsessile, copiously panicled, in bud globose, 33 x 6 cm when open. Rhachis and panicle-branches scurfy. Calyx usually sparingly hirsute towards the apex. Stamens 25—30. Filaments slender, considerably longer than the anthers. Connective usually with 3 (rarely with a solitary) apical glands. Extra-staminal scales oblong, truncate or emarginate. Female flowers in branched racemes, branches not very copious, small, and 6 x 9 cm. Sepals linear-lanceolate, pubescent, connate below in a short tube. Ovary rather closely strigose. Styles narrow, with 2 linear lobes.

Capsule 3-coccous, dark brown, pubescent, 10cm long, as much across. Seeds subglobose, hilum prolonged downwards on inner side.

DISTRIBUTION

Widely distributed in East Africa, Mozambique, Zambia.



a. Trunk



b. Slash



c. Leaf arrangement, an



d. The inflorescence

SHIRAKIOPSIS ELLIPTICA (HOCHST.) ESSER

DESCRIPTION

Small to medium-sized deciduous to semi-deciduous tree, usually to 12 m but occasionally 20–25 m and exceptionally to 35 m. Bole often fluted and of poor form, branchless for up to 12 m and to 100 cm in diameter. Bark light brown to very dark, almost black, and rough. Slash exuding a white, slightly gummy latex that is caustic to the skin. Crown thin, open and rounded.

Leaves alternate, simple, elliptic to oblong-lanceolate, 6–15 cm × 2.5–4 cm, dark green and glossy, the apex and base both tapering. Margin irregularly toothed to scalloped, with one or two glands at each side of the base. Lateral veins in about ten pairs. Petiole up to 10 mm long.

Flowers yellow, in axillary or terminal catkin-like spikes, the many male flowers subtended by one to five female flowers at the base.

Fruit a one- to two-lobed capsule about 10 mm × 7 mm, leathery and reddish, becoming purple to black and slightly fleshy, splitting when ripe. Seeds rounded, pale brown.

Description compiled for this edition from published floras; the field record — photographs, locality and collection reference — is from the 2016 survey.

DISTRIBUTION

Widely distributed in East Africa, Mozambique, Zambia.



a. Trunk



b. Slash



c. Leaf arrangement



d. Leaf arrangement

TETRORCHIDIUM DIDYMOSTEMON (BAILL.) PAX & K.HOFFM

Kukejekeje (ga-buddu); Munyamaizi (ki); Myakahoko (nya); Mwikaranachula (nyo)

DESCRIPTION

Dioecious, evergreen, glabrous liana, shrub or small tree up to 15 m tall, sometimes a medium-sized tree up to 25 m tall, with drooping branches at right angles curving up. Bark fairy thin and smooth, slightly vertical fissured, light brown. Slash white to light brown, with orange spots or streaks, usually exudating large quantities of white, sometimes reddish or colourless sap. Twigs slightly zigzag, prominently scarred at the nodes.

Leaves alternate on flowering shoots, opposite on other branches. Stipules small. Petiole 0.5–1 cm long, channeled, blade obovate to elliptical-oblanceolate or elliptical, 12 × 3–6 cm, base cuneate, apex abruptly acuminate, margins entire or sometimes shallowly and remotely toothed, firmly papery, pinnately veined with 5–9 pairs of lateral veins.

Inflorescence axillary to leaf-opposed, male inflorescence a densely flowered spike 2.5–8 cm long, female inflorescence a 3–5-flowered false umbel 1–1.5 cm long. Peduncle 0.5–1 cm long. Flowers unisexual, 3-merous, petals absent; male flowers sessile, sepals broadly ovate, c. 0.7 mm long, minutely fringed, greenish yellow, stamens short; female flowers with pedicel 2–4 mm long, sepals triangular-ovate, c. 1 mm long, minutely fringed, greenish, disk glands petal-like, triangular-ovate, up to 1 mm long, yellowish green, ovary superior, almost globose, 1.5–2 mm in diameter, 3-celled, smooth, styles 3, forming a cap c. 1 mm in diameter.

Fruit a 3-lobed capsule c. 5 × 6 mm, smooth, green becoming brownish green, 3-seeded.

USES

Stem bark is used as eye drops to treat filariasis, applied to abscesses, leprous sores and glandular swellings. Leaf sap is applied to wounds as a haemostatic. The leaf sap in water or rum, or a stem bark decoction, is taken as a purgative and to treat fever. To treat constipation or enlarged spleen in babies, leaf sap is applied to nipples of nursing mothers or to scarifications. A stem bark infusion is rubbed on to rheumatic and painful limbs, painful kidneys and to treat oedema. Young leaves can be cooked with fish and eaten to treat enlarged spleen. Leaf sap or stem bark latex, sometimes, is taken to treat, gonorrhoea, intestinal worms, coughing fits and food poisoning. A maceration of the stem bark is applied as a wash to treat hernia and urinary infections. The twig or root bark latex mixed with palm oil is applied as a lotion to treat measles. A bark extract is rubbed on the body as a mosquito repellent. Bark latex is applied to snakebites.



a. The trunk



b. Slash



c. Branching



d. Leaf arrangement

ALBIZIA GLABERRIMA (SCHUMACH. & THONN.) BENTH.

White nongo (t.n.); Chiruku, Kirongo, Kisubi (ga); Mushebeya (ki, nya); Mushebera (ko); Mulera (nya); Mulongo (t).

DESCRIPTION

Medium-sized deciduous tree up to 30 m tall. Trunk straight and cylindrical sometimes irregular. Bark surface grey, smooth or shallowly fissured, often with numerous lenticels. Crown flattened, umbrella-shaped. Young twigs shortly hairy.

Leaves alternate, bipinnately compound with 2–4 pairs of pinnae. Stipules awl-shaped, caduceus. Petiole 2–4.5 cm long, grooved above, shortly hairy, with a sessile gland near the middle of upper side, rachis 2–4 cm long, sparsely pubescent. Leaflets in 3–7 pairs per pinna, with petiolules 0.5–2 mm long, obliquely rhombic-ovate, up to 7 × 4 cm, obtuse to acute at apex, minutely pubescent to almost glabrous.

Inflorescence an axillary head on 2–4 cm long peduncle.

Flowers bisexual, regular, 5- merous, and white. Pedicel 1.5–7 mm long, finely greyish hairy. Calyx 1.5–2.5 mm long, with long tube toothed at apex, pubescent outside. Corolla 3–5.5 mm long, with 2–3 mm long tube, pubescent outside. Stamens numerous, 6–13 mm long, united at base, filaments white. Ovary superior, 1.5–2 mm long, with c. 0.5 mm long stipe, gradually tapering into an up to 12 mm long style.

Fruit an oblong, flat pod 12–26 × 3–4 cm, with stipe up to 8 mm long, pubescent or almost glabrous, indistinctly transversely veined, glossy or dull brown when ripe, opening with 2 papery valves, c. 10-seeded. Seeds flattened globose to ellipsoid, 12 × 6–8 mm.

widely distributed tree; from Guinea Bissau east to E. Africa and south to Angola, Zimbabwe and Mozambique; also in Comoros and western Madagascar.



a. The trunk



b. Slash



c. Leaf arrangement



d. Leaf arrangement

ALBIZIA GRANDIBRACTEATA TAUB.

DESCRIPTION

Red Nongo (t,n); Bulera (am); Mulongo, Nongo (ga, nyo, so, t); Mulongosulwe (gwe). Deciduous tree to 30 m. with a cylindrical trunk and layered foliage. Bark thin and smooth (rough on the some forest edge trees), brown, with vertical columns of lenticels. Slash granular, orange and white, with vertical columns of yellow fibres. Leaves 2–3 pairs, each pinna broadening towards apex. Leaflets of 2 distal pairs of pinnae 3–6 pairs, obliquely rhombic to obovate, with the distal pair largest, 7.2–10 x 3.2 cm wide. Lower pairs smaller, down to about 1.2 × 1cm. apex acute or sometimes subacute. Base not or scarcely auricled on proximal side. Surface beneath ± pubescent between midrib and margins. Stipules and bracts at base of peduncles ± caducous, broad, and suborbicular to reniform, 1–2 x 2.5 cm. Peduncles clothed as branchlets. Bracteoles ± persistent, oblanceolate or the lower obovate, 3.5–7 mm. long, 0.25–4 mm. wide, pubescent. Flowers subsessile. Pedicels puberulous, 0.25–0.75 mm. long. Calyx 3–5 mm. long, or minutely pubescent outside. Corolla about 7–10 mm. long, densely and minutely pubescent outside, pink to white. Staminal tube pink or red, exserted about 1.2–2 cm. beyond corolla. Pod oblong, transversely plicate, 7–15 x 1.5– 3 cm, very finely and minutely pubescent (use × 20 lens) especially near base, eglandular, venose. Seeds about 8–11 x 6.5–8 mm, flattened.

Widely distributed tree and common in secondary forest and on forest edge.



a. The trunk



b. Leaf arrangement and bracts at the base of peduncles

ALBIZIA ZYGIA (DC.) J.F.MACBR.

Red Nongo (t,n.); Blera (am); batat (at); Nongo, Mulongo (ga, gwe, nyo, so); Ajua (gb)

DESCRIPTION

Medium-sized deciduous tree up to 30 m tall. Trunk branchless for up to 15 m, straight and cylindrical, without buttresses or with small, thick buttresses. Bark pinkish or greenish grey, smooth or shallowly fissured. Slash, about 4 cm thick, fibrous, yellowish to orange-brown, with darker stripes and brownish gum. Crown dome-shaped, with spreading branches. Young branches pubescent, but usually soon glabrescent.

Leaves alternate, bipinnately compound with 2–5 pairs of pinnae. Stipules awl-shaped, caduceus. Petiole 4–10 cm long, near the base of upper side with a sessile gland, rachis 2–13 cm long, pubescent but glabrescent. Leaflets in 2–5 pairs per pinna, sessile, obliquely rhombic to elliptical, increasing in size from base to apex of pinna, up to 8 × 4 cm, obtuse to acute at apex, glabrous.

Inflorescence an axillary head on 2.5–4 cm long peduncle. Flowers bisexual, regular, 5-merous, reddish white, sessile, subtended by up to 3 mm long bracteoles. Calyx 2–4 mm long, with long tube toothed at apex, pubescent outside. Corolla 6–9 mm long, with c. 5 mm long tube, pubescent outside. Stamens numerous, 2–3 cm long, united into a reddish tube for most of their length. Ovary superior, c. 1.5 mm long, gradually tapering into an up to 2 cm long style.

Fruit an oblong, flat pod 10–20 × 2–4 cm, with stipe up to 1.5 cm long, glabrous, transversely veined, glossy brown when ripe, opening with 2 papery valves, 9–12- seeded.

USES

The gum from the bark is used in the food industry (e.g. as a stabilizer in the preparation of ice cream), cosmetic industry (e.g. as a thickener) and pharmaceutical industry (e.g. as a drug coating).



a. The base of trunk



b. The trunk



c. Slash



d. Leaf arrangement

DELONIX REGIA (BOJ. EX HOOK) RAF.

DESCRIPTION

Description An introduced tree 10-15 m high, trunk large, buttressed and angled towards the base. Bark smooth, greyish-brown, sometimes slightly cracked and with many dots (lenticels). Slash light brown. Crown umbrella shaped, spreading with the long, nearly horizontal branches forming a diameter that is wider than the tree's height. Twigs stout, greenish, and finely hairy when young, becoming brown. Roots shallow. Leaves bipinnate, alternate, light green, feathery, 20-60 cm long, 10- 25 pairs of pinnae, 5-12 cm long, each bearing 12-40 pairs of small oblong-obtuse leaflets that are about 0.5-2 cm long and 0.3 cm wide. Petiole stout. The numerous leaflets are stalkless, rounded at the base and apex, entire thin, very minutely hairy on both sides, green on the upper surface. At the base of the leaf stalk, there are 2 compressed stipules that have long, narrow, comblike teeth. Corymbs 15-30 cm long, borne laterally near the end of the twig, each with loosely arranged, slightly fragrant flowers. Flowers 5-13 cm across, with 5 equal petals, on slender stalks 5-7.6 cm long. Petals 5-6.5 cm long, 2-3 cm wide, orbicular, broadly spoon shaped, rounded but broader than long, slightly wavy-margined or crisp, tapering into claws about 2.5 cm long, widely extended and bending backwards before falling. Petals 4, orange-red, almost scarlet, 1 longer and narrower than the others, whitish inside with red spots and streaks; stalk very long, slender and hairy. Sepals 5, thick, green outside and reddish with yellow border within, reflexed when the flowers open, pointed, finely hairy, about 2.5 cm long.

Stamens 5 with 10 red filaments. Pistil has a hairy 1-celled ovary about 1.3 cm long and slender style about 3 cm long.

Fruit green and flaccid when young, turning to dark brown, hard, woody pods, 30-75 cm long, 3.8 cm thick, 5-7.6 cm broad, ending in a short beak when mature, with many horizontally partitioned seed chambers inside, indehiscent, finally splitting into 2 parts. The conspicuous pods hang down and remain attached most of the year even when the trees are leafless. Seeds 30-45, hard, greyish, glossy, to 2 cm long, oblong and shaped very much like date seeds, transversely mottled with a bony testa. They are arranged at right angles to the length of the pod.



a. All tree



b. Inflorescence



ERYTHRINA ABYSSINICA LAM. EX DC.

Red-hot-poker tree, lucky bean tree, flame tree, Abyssinian coral tree (En). Arbre de corail d'Abyssinie (Fr). Mjafari, mlungu, mbamba ngoma, mwamba ngoma (Sw).

DESCRIPTION

Deciduous, small tree up to 12–15 m tall. Trunk usually short, stout, up to 60 cm or more, armed with woody knobs. Bark thick, corky, deeply fissured, yellowish brown, exuding a brown, gummy sap. Crown rounded, with thick, spreading, somewhat twisted branches. Twigs armed with strong curved prickles, initially densely hairy, glabrescent.

Leaves alternate, 3-foliolate; stipules lanceolate, caduceus. Petiole 6–20 cm long, often prickly, rachis 3–8 cm long, petiolules 0.5–1 cm long. Leaflets broadly ovate to rhombic or almost circular, 20 × 2.5–21 cm, cordate to rounded or truncate at base, obtuse to notch at apex, densely hairy especially below, 3-veined from the base, veins sometimes with prickles.

Inflorescence an axillary or terminal, pyramidal, dense, erect false raceme up to 20 cm long. Peduncle 2–20 cm long. Bracts up to 9 mm long, soon caducous. Flowers bisexual, papilionaceous. Pedicel 2–6 mm long. Calyx cylindrical to spindle-shaped, split at one side, tube 0.5–2 cm long, densely hairy, lobes elliptical to linear, 0.5–6 cm long. Corolla orange-red to scarlet red, standard elliptical to obovate, 3–5 × 1–1.5 cm, wings 11 × 6 mm, keel petals free, 5 × 3 mm. Stamens 10, fused but 1 almost free. Ovary superior, narrowly cylindrical-oblong, stiped, 1-celled, style long, incurved.

Fruit a linear-oblong pod 16 × 2.5 cm, markedly constricted between the seeds, brown to black, usually hairy, opening by 2 valves, 1–10-seeded. Seeds ellipsoid, 6–12 mm long, bright red with area around the hilum black.

DISTRIBUTION

Widely distributed, from Sudan and Ethiopia south to Angola, Zimbabwe and Mozambique to E. Africa. It was also introduced as an ornamental in Mauritius and various places in tropical Asia and Central America.



a. Trunk with corky bark



b. Twigs with prickles



c. Foliolate



d. The inflorescence

ERYTHRINA EXCELSA BAKER

DESCRIPTION

Large deciduous tree, 9–30 m and exceptionally to 45 m — not the small tree of the open country. Bole straight, branchless for about 20 m and to 80 cm in diameter, sometimes carrying steep buttresses up to 7 m high. Trunk armed with strong, woody, conical spines. Bark smooth, with longitudinal striations, scattered lenticels and spine-tipped transverse ridges.

Leaves alternate and 3-foliolate. Leaflets large, broadly ovate to almost circular, thinly leathery and glabrous. Petiole and the main veins of the leaflets sometimes armed with prickles.

Flowers red, borne in dense racemes while the tree is leafless.

Description compiled for this edition from published floras; the field record — photographs, locality and collection reference — is from the 2016 survey. Pod and seed characters were not recovered and are omitted rather than inferred.



a. Trunk



b. Slash



c. 3-foliolate



d. 3-foliolate

PARKIA FILICOIDEA WELW. EX OLIV.

African locust bean (e,) Joge (ga); Muyenjayenja, Muyenjeyenje (gwe), Mujojo (nyo).

DESCRIPTION

Medium-sized, briefly deciduous tree up to 30 m tall. Trunk cylindrical, usually straight, with thin and fairly spreading buttresses up to 2–4 m high. Bark surface smooth to slightly fissured, pale grey to yellowish brown. Slash pinkish red. Crown widely spreading, umbrella-shaped. Young branches short-hairy to glabrous.

Leaves alternate, bipinnately compound, up to 40 cm long. Stipules needle-shaped, c. 5 mm long, caduceus. Petiole 5–12.5 cm long, swollen at base, with a deeply lobed gland. Rachis short-hairy, with 4–12 pairs of pinnae. leaflets in 12–28 pairs per pinna, opposite to slightly alternate, oblong, 14–35 × 3.5–13 mm, unequal at base, notched or rounded to acute at apex, glabrous or finely hairy, midrib and 1–2 other basal veins prominent.

Inflorescence a pendulous head arranged in a raceme; head 6–9 cm × 3.5– 7.5 cm, bright red, occasionally white, consisting of 2 parts, basal part cylindrical to depressed globose, apical part globose. Peduncle 8–34(–40) cm long. Flowers bisexual or sterile, regular, 5-merous, sessile, bisexual flowers in apical part of head, calyx 10– 16 mm long with long tube, corolla lobes slightly longer, fused at base but free for more than half their length, stamens 10, fused at base, c. 3 mm exserted, ovary superior, shortly stiped, style slender, shorter than stamens. Staminodial flowers at base of basal part of head, few, calyx c. 5 mm long, sterile stamens slightly exserted. Nectar-secreting flowers between bisexual and staminodial flowers, calyx 5–9 mm long, stamens rudimentary, with nectar glands at base.

Fruit a linear pod 25–45(–80) × 1.5–3.5 cm, with stipe of 2–10 cm long, usually glabrous, dark green, becoming black when old, with orange, mealy pulp, indehiscent, up to 21-seeded. Seeds ellipsoid, 16–25 × 10–13 mm, brown, with thin, membraneous seed coat.

USES

The leaves can be applied to treat parasitic infections, circulatory system disorders, such as arterial hypertension, and disorders of the respiratory system, digestive system and skin. Root decoction is used to treat coccidiosis in poultry.

DISTRIBUTION

The tree is widespread from eastern Cote d'Ivoire east to southern Somalia and eastern Kenya, and south to Angola, Zambia and northern Mozambique.



a. Trunk



b. Slash



c. Leaf arrangement



d. Leaf arrangement

PIPTADENIASTRUM AFRICANUM (HOOK.F.) BRENAN

Dahoma, Gboin (t,n.); Mpewere (ga); Mugeya (nyo).

DESCRIPTION

Deciduous or evergreen large tree up to 50 m tall. Trunk straight, cylindrical, but sometimes sinuous, with large, thin buttresses up to 3 m high, often extending into branched and sinuous surface plank roots. Bark surface smooth, sometimes with ring marks and numerous small lenticels, in old trees sometimes slightly fissured, yellowish brown to greyish brown or reddish brown. Slash granular, dry, whitish to pale yellow or brown, brittle. Crown spreading, flat topped, young twigs densely brown short- hairy.

Leaves alternate, bipinnately compound with 10–19 pairs of usually alternate pinnae. Stipules linear, up to 9 mm long, early caduceus. Petiole 0.5–3 cm long. Leaflets opposite, 25–60 pairs per pinna, sessile, linear, 1.5–8.5 × c. 1 mm, asymmetrical at base, obtuse at apex, hairy at margin.

Inflorescence an axillary or terminal spike-like false raceme up to 11 cm long, often many together at ends of twigs, hairy, densely flowered. Flowers bisexual, regular, 5-merous; pedicel c. 0.5 mm long. Calyx with c. 0.5 mm long tube, toothed. Petals free, oblong to lanceolate, 2.5–3 mm long, whitish or yellowish; stamens 10, fused at base, c. 4 mm long, anthers with gland at apex. ovary superior, ellipsoid, c. 2 mm long, with c. 1 mm long stipe, glabrous, style slender.

Fruit a flattened linear pod 12.5 × 1.5–3 cm, shortly stiped at base, dark brown, transversely veined, dehiscent at one side, up to 9-seeded. Seeds oblong, flat, 3–9.5 cm long including the papery wing surrounding the seed, glossy brown, attached at the middle.



a. Trunk



b. Slash



c. Leaflets



d. The inflorescence

USES

Bark decoctions treats cough, bronchitis, headache, mental disorders, haemorrhoids, genito-urinary infections, stomach-ache, dysmenorrhea, leprosy and male impotence, and as an antidote. Externally, they are applied to treat fever, toothache, pneumonia, oedema, skin complaints and rheumatism, to expel worms, to dispel fleas, and as a purgative and abortifacient.

DISTRIBUTION

Occurs from Senegal east to southern Sudan and Uganda, and south to DR Congo and northern Angola. Uganda the tree is abundant in lake side forest, also common in S. Kibale, very rare in bunyoro, and absent from Mabira.

BEILSCHMIEDIA UGANDENSIS RENDLE

Mwasa, Nakiragala (ga); Befe gb); Musongati (ki); Mukalata, Mukalata (nya).

DESCRIPTION

Evergreen small to medium-sized tree up to 27 m tall. Trunk usually cylindrical, often crooked. Bark greyish, rough, flaking in roughly circular patches. Buttresses usually absent. Slash, soft, dark red, fibrous, deeply pitted with brown lines. Crown rounded, young branches hairy to glabrous.

Leaves alternate or almost opposite, simple and entire. Stipules absent, petiole 0.5–1.5 cm long, shallowly channelled above. Blade elliptical-oblong to elliptical or obovate, 19 × 8.5 cm, base cuneate to rounded, apex acute, acuminate, rounded or obtuse, leathery, glabrous, pinnately veined with 8–14 pairs of lateral veins.

Inflorescence a terminal or axillary panicle 3–9 cm long, hairy, many-flowered. Peduncle 0.5–2.5 cm long. Bracts ovate, keeled, c. 7 mm × 5 mm, deciduous. Flowers bisexual, regular, small, fleshy, brownish yellow to pinkish brown. Pedicel 0.5–3 mm long. Perianth cup-shaped to bell-shaped, c. 2 mm long. Lobes rounded ovate, c. 1 mm long. Fertile stamens 9, in 3 whorls, inner whorl with glands, staminodes 3, in a fourth whorl. Ovary superior, c. 0.5 mm long, gradually narrowed into the style.

Fruit an ellipsoid or ovoid berry 4 × 1.5 cm, dull purple to black when mature, with dark red-purple juice, 1-seeded.

USES

The fruits are eaten.

DISTRIBUTION

Occurrence: 1, 2, and 4. usually but not always in swamps forests. Widely distributed in the Central African Republic, DR Congo, Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia.



a. Trunk



b. Slash



c. Leaf shape



d. Fruits



e. Mature fruit

ANTHOCLEISTA SCHWEINFURTHII GILG

Cabbage tree (e); Mugabogabo (ga); Muteganvubo (ga-ssese); Munyangabo (ki).

DESCRIPTION

Medium-sized tree up to 20 m tall. Straight trunk with ring marks, Slash granular, brown, producing colourless sap. Twigs often with small broadly conical cushions.

Leaves opposite, simple and entire. Petiole up to 10 cm long, blade oblong-obovate to oblanceolate, 45 × 18 cm, in young plants up to 100 × 30 cm, base cuneate, apex rounded, sometimes acute, margin revolute, papery to leathery.

Inflorescence an erect terminal dichasial cyme 12–30 cm long, many-flowered. Peduncle and branches thickened at the nodes. Flowers bisexual, regular. Sepals 4, free, orbicular, 8–13 mm long. Corolla with cylindrical tube 25–37 mm long, contracted at base when young, lobes 10–11, lanceolate, 21–28 mm long, reflexed, obtuse, greenish white to creamy. Stamens as many as corolla lobes and alternating with them, exserted, filaments fused. Ovary superior, ovoid, 5–7 mm × 3–4 mm, 4-celled, stigma obovoid- cylindrical, notched at apex.

Fruit a globose to ellipsoid berry 2.5–4.5 cm × 2–3 cm, rounded or apiculate at apex, smooth, thick-walled, green or yellow, many-seeded.

The tree is uses as a galactogenic. The bark decoction is taken to treat hernia and female sterility. A root decoction is taken to treat stomach-ache in women, ovarian problems, venereal diseases, hernia, bronchitis and fever, and also as a purgative and to induce labour. Root decoction is taken to treat malaria, hard abscesses and as an anthelminthic.

Sap of young leaves, root powder or bark pulp is used to treat sores, abscesses, as a haemostatic and for cicatrization.



a. Trunk



b. Slash



c. Leaf arrangement



d. Leaf attachment

LEPTONYCHIA MILDBRAEDII ENGL.

Nkomakoma (nyo).

DESCRIPTION

Understory shrub to 3 m tall but sometimes attaining 10 m. Trunk sometimes leaning. Bark thin and smooth, dark brown to almost black sometimes with small vertical fissures. Slash white to light yellow, with a reticulate patten of dark fibres, turning, rapidly red-brown. Young branchlets reddish- to violet-brown, stellate-puberulous, glabrescent in age.

Leaves elliptic-obovate to elliptic-ovate, c. 13 x 3.5 cm, usually widest above the middle, apex long-acuminate, the tips 3–4 cm long, margin entire to repand, base rounded to slightly cuneate, greenish-brown to black and glabrous above, reddish-brown below with sparse, short stellate hairs and sometimes also long simple hairs along the midrib. Palmately 3–5-nerved from the base with 6–8 pairs of ascending 2° veins. Domatia in vein axils, widely orbicular, the opening defined by a few simple hairs, the pit also lined with scattered simple hairs. Petiole 4–7 mm long, ± pulvinate apically, stellate-puberulous. Stipules lanceolate to acicular, 2–6 mm long, ± stellate-puberulous, caducous. Cymes subsessile, somewhat densely stellate- puberulous, composed of one or two 2–3-flowered dichasia. Peduncle 2–3 mm long, pedicels 3–4 mm long (6–10 mm in fruit). Bracts 1.5–2 mm long.

Flowers greenish. Sepals ± lanceolate, 10–12 mm long, 1–1.5 mm wide, sparsely puberulous externally, puberulous basally and along the margin internally. Petals suborbicular, to 1.5 mm long, sparsely puberulous externally, glabrous internally. Staminal tube to 1 mm long with 5 phalanges of 2 stamens each (10 total) and 2–4 filament-like long staminodes 10–20 in total equalling or exceeding the fertile stamens in length. Phalanges alternating with 5 subtriangular to lanceolate-cuspidate short staminodes, 0.3–0.6 mm long. Fertile stamens with filaments to (5–) 8 mm long, anthers ± 1 mm long. Ovary to 2.5 mm long, hirsute, 3(–4)-locular, styles to 7–8 mm long, hirsute to the apex. Capsules reddish-brown, ± 1.3 cm in diameter, muricate, densely stellate-pubesc.



a. The stem



b. Slash



c. Leaf arrangement



d. A fruit

STERCULIA DAWEI SPRAGUE

Altitude range, Kitoko, Kitokwe (am); Mutumbwe (ga); Muhanga (gwe); Musandasanda (so).

DESCRIPTION

Tree to 9–27 m tall. Trunk cylindrical, lacking buttresses or with large buttresses to 2.5 m. bark rough, brown to grey, flaking off in small pieces ± 1 cm wide. Slash pink or red, with a reticulate pattern, rapidly turning brown. Ultimate branchlets grey, rough and wrinkled, 5–8 mm wide. Bud-scales triangular, 5 mm long, 2 mm wide, densely tomentose, with pale brown patent stellate hairs. Leaf-blade widely elliptic, rarely broadly ovate or suborbicular, 10–16 cm long, 5.5–16 cm wide, apex rounded to subacute, sometimes shortly subacuminate. Base cordate, the sinus 0.3–1.5 cm sometimes 3 cm deep, texture papery, glabrous and drying dark green above, subscabrid with sparse, pale brown cruciform hairs beneath. Petiole slightly swollen at base and tip, terete, 2–4.5 cm long, 1–3 mm wide, glabrous, rarely subscabrid, with indumentum as lower leaf surface. Stipules caducous. Inflorescences produced with the leaves, 2–7 per stem, and Flowers green outside, deep red inside, with campanulate perianth Fruit usually with 3 follicles. Follicles ellipsoid, 6–10 cm long, 3–4.5 cm wide, dehiscing flat, then ± 4.5 cm long, 8–10.5 cm wide, rostrum short and blunt, 0.3–0.9 cm long, stipe stout, 0.7–1 cm long, pericarp woody, 3–6 mm thick, outer surface red, then rusty brown, tomentellous, inner surface softly tomentose, pale brown.

Seeds glossy black, ellipsoid, 13–19 mm long, 9–11 mm wide, hilum white, terminal, elliptic 1–2 mm long with on a long margin a small globose orange aril, 0.5–1 mm wide. Seed- stalk absent, detached seed leaving a white elliptic scar on the inner pericarp surface. Kenya, Uganda, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo-Kinshasa, and Angola 900–1500 m.



a. Trunk with buttresses



b. Slash



c. Leaf arrangement and fruits



d. Leaf arrangement and fruits

EKEBERGIA CAPENSIS SPARRM.

Gusira, Musalamumali, (ga); Mufumba (ki); Bumet (se).

DESCRIPTION

Evergreen or sometimes semideciduous, dioecious, small to medium-sized tree up to 30 m tall. Trunk straight or sometimes crooked, branchless for up to 12 m, fluted or with short buttresses at base. Bark smooth but in older trees often becoming rough and scaly, pale grey to dark grey or brownish grey, Slash reddish, sometimes with white streaks. Crown large and spreading or dense and rounded. Twigs short-hairy, glabrescent, with conspicuous whitish lenticels, branchlets marked by circular leaf- scars.

Leaves arranged spirally, clustered in lax groups at ends of branches, imparipinnately compound with 3–7 pairs of leaflets. Stipules absent. Petiole 2.5–10 cm long, swollen at base, rachis up to 25 cm long. Petiolules 2–10 long. Leaflets opposite or nearly so, elliptical to lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, 3–13 × 1.5–6 cm, cuneate to rounded and asymmetrical at base, acute or shortly acuminate at apex, margin entire, papery to thinly leathery, short-hairy or glabrous below, pinnately veined with 10–15 pairs of lateral veins.

Inflorescence an axillary panicle up to 20 cm long, densely short-hairy. Flowers unisexual, male and female flowers very similar in appearance, regular, 4–5 merous, greenish white or pinkish white, fragrant. Pedicel c. 2 mm long. Sepals fused at base, 1–3 mm long, short-hairy outside. Petals free, 4–7 mm long, hairy outside. Stamens with filaments fused into a cup-shaped tube, with usually 10 anthers inserted on the rim, ovary superior, almost globose, 2–5-celled, style 0.5–1 cm long, stout, stigma head-shaped. Male flowers with rudimentary ovary, female flowers with smaller, non-dehiscing anthers.

Fruit a globose to ellipsoid drupe 1–2 cm long, pink to red-brown or deep red when ripe, with 2–4 stones, each stone usually containing 1 seed.



a. Trunk



b. Slash



c. Leaf arrangement



d. Fruit

USES

The bark, roots and leaves are widely used in traditional medicine. Bark decoctions, infusions and macerations are taken to treat gastritis, heartburn, dysentery, epilepsy, gonorrhoea and as vermifuge, and are applied externally to ulcers, abscesses, boils, scabies, acne, pimples and itching skin. A root decoction is taken as a diuretic and to treat kidney problems, dysentery, heartburn, headache and respiratory complaints.

LOVOA TRICHILIOIDES HARMS

Nkoba, (t, n., ga,nyo); Uganda walnut (t, n); Mukusu (t).

DESCRIPTION

Evergreen large tree up to 45 m tall. Trunk branchless for up to 25 m, usually straight and cylindrical, sometimes sinuous, slightly thickened at base or with short buttresses. Bark surface greyish brown to blackish brown, smooth to scaly, with many lenticels. Slash pinkish- red with whitish streaks, fibrous, with strong sweet smell. Crown dense, dark green. Twigs glabrous.

Leaves alternate, paripinnately or imparipinnately compound with 5–15 leaflets, glabrous. Petiole 3–9 cm long, channelled and slightly winged, rachis 4–25 cm long. Petiolules 2–10 mm long. Leaflets opposite to alternate, elliptical to oblong-lanceolate, 25 × 10 cm, cuneate to round at base, obtuse to acuminate at apex, leathery, pinnately veined with closely spaced lateral veins.

Inflorescence an axillary or terminal panicle up to 40 cm long, glabrous. Flowers functionally unisexual, regular, 4-merous. Pedicel 1.5–3 mm long, jointed. Calyx lobed almost to the base, 1–2 mm long. Petals free, elliptical, 4–6.5 mm long, white, tinged greenish or reddish. Male flowers with stamens fused into a cup-shaped tube with 8 anthers at margin, ovary not functional. Female flowers with superior, globose ovary, 4-celled, gradually passing into the style, stigma head-shaped, stamens not functional.

Fruit a pendulous, tetragonal capsule 7 x 1.5 cm, black, dehiscing with 4 valves, many- seeded with seeds attached to the top of the central column. Seeds 4–6 cm long including the large apical wing.



a. Trunk



b. Leaflet young tree

USES

In Congo pulped bark is rubbed on the chest to treat pulmonary troubles, also used against dental caries (tooth decay/cavities).

DISTRIBUTION

Widespread, from Sierra Leone east to western Uganda, and south to north-western Tanzania and northern Angola.

TRICHILIA DREGEANA SOND.

Sekoba, Sesambya (ga); Marawatawula (so).

DESCRIPTION

Evergreen, dioecious, medium-sized tree up to 30 m tall, variously hairy in all parts. Trunk cylindrical, often slightly buttressed. Bark 3–4 cm thick, outer bark pale grey to grey-brown, smooth, inner bark soft, cream-coloured, quickly turning pink to reddish brown. Crown dense, spreading.

Leaves alternate, imparipinnately compound with 2–5 pairs of leaflets. Stipules absent. Petiole and rachis up to 26 cm long. Petiolules up to 1 cm long. leaflets opposite, obovate to oblanceolate, up to 21 cm × 8.5 cm, base rounded or cuneate, apex nearly always acute or acuminate, rarely rounded or notched, entire, pinnately veined with 8–14 pairs of lateral veins.

Inflorescence an axillary or terminal panicle up to 11 cm long, usually few-flowered. Flowers unisexual, male and female flowers very similar in appearance, regular, 5- merous, dirty white. Pedicel up to 10 mm long. Calyx cup-shaped, 5.5 × 11 mm, usually lobed to halfway or more, lobes broadly ovate, 3 × 2–4 mm, hairy. Petals free, linear, 13–22 mm long, hairy. Stamens 10, 10–16 mm long, united into a tube in basal half, densely hairy inside. Ovary superior, densely hairy, 3-celled, style 6–8.5 mm long, stigma head-shaped or disk-shaped. Male flowers with rudimentary ovary, female flowers with non-dehiscing anthers.

Fruit an obovoid to globose capsule c. 3 × 3 cm, slightly 3-lobed, without distinct stipe, dehiscent, up 4 to 6-seeded. Throughout Africa the seed oil, leaves, root and bark they are used to treat a variety of complaints ranging from lumbago to leprosy and sleeplessness. The seeds provide an oil which is used to make candles, soap and cosmetics. It is used for cooking although it is bitter. The seedcoat is poisonous and only well-prepared oil is safe for consumption. The seed residue after oil extraction is used as animal feed or as fertiliser. The aril is eaten, or crushed and made into a sweet drink or sauce. Widely distributed species. Common in central Kibale.



a. Trunk and slash



b. Leaf arrangement



c. Fruit attachment



d. Fruits

TRICHILIA PRIEUREANA A. JUSS.

DESCRIPTION

Sesambya (ga); Mwangati (gwe); Ojo (luo-i); Muralike (nyo); Musanhilapindi (nyu). Evergreen shrub or small to medium-sized tree up to 25 m tall but usually less. Trunk often crooked or sinuous, usually conspicuously fluted. Bark surface shallowly fissured, greyish brown, peeling off in thin flakes or rectangular strips. Slash fibrous, pale yellow or pink (white on young trees). Crown hemispherical, dense. Young branches glabrous. Leaves alternate, imparipinnately compound with 2–5 pairs of leaflets. Stipules absent. Petiole 3–10 cm long, rachis 4–15 cm long. Petiolules 2–10 mm long. Leaflets opposite, elliptical to ovate or obovate, 25 × 10 cm, cuneate at base, acuminate at apex, glabrous, pinnately veined. Inflorescence an axillary panicle up to 10 cm long, short-hairy. Bracts ovate to triangular, up to 2.5 mm long, caducous. Flowers unisexual, male and female flowers very similar in appearance, regular, 5-merous, greenish white, fragrant. Pedicel up to 2 mm long. Receptacle cylindrical, up to 1.5 mm long. Calyx cup-shaped, 1–2.5 mm long, lobes 0.5–2 mm long. Petals free, narrowly obovate to narrowly oblong, 4.5–8 mm long. Stamens 3–6 mm long, fused completely into a tube, hairy inside. Ovary superior, ovoid to globose, 1–2 mm in diameter, glabrous or slightly hairy, 2–3-celled, style 1– 4 mm long, glabrous or slightly hairy, stigma head-shaped or distinctly lobed. Male flowers with rudimentary ovary, female flowers with non-dehiscing anthers. Fruit an ovoid to globose capsule 1.5–2.5 cm in diameter, often pink when ripe, dehiscent, up to 6-seeded. Seeds 17 × 12 mm, on a long funicle, seed coat partly fleshy and orange-red, remaining part glossy dark brown The bark is used to treat venereal diseases, fever, cough, constipation, poisoning and ascites, and as an aphrodisiac. Bark and roots are applied against arthritis. A leaf decoction is drunk against anaemia and is applied as a bath against syphilis, whereas pulverized leaves are taken to treat stomach spasms.

An understorey tree also found in savanna, widely distributed in Equatoria region, Senegal Ethiopia, Uganda and western Tanzania, and south to northern Angola (Cabinda) and Zambia.



a. Trunk



b. Slash



c. Bark



d. Leaf arrangement

ANTIARIS TOXICARIA LESCH.

Antiaris, Kirundu (t, n.); False Iroko, False Muvule or Mvule, Upas tree (e); Kesuba, Kisuba (am); Eloa (at); Kirundu (ga); Lulundu (gi).

DESCRIPTION

Deciduous, monoecious, small to large tree up to 45m sometimes to 60 m tall. Trunk straight, branchless for up to 25(–33) m, sometimes with steep buttresses up to 3 m high. Bark smooth becoming slightly fissured, greyish white to greyish green, with numerous lenticels, Slash soft and fibrous, exuding a creamy latex soon darkening to dirty brown. Crown fairly small, dome-shaped. Twigs hairy.

Leaves alternate, more or less distichous, and simple. Stipules free, up to 1.5 cm long, caduceus. Petiole up to 1 cm long, hairy. blade elliptical to oblong or obovate, 6–20 × 3–12 cm, obtuse to slightly cordate and slightly unequal at base, obtuse to shortly acuminate at apex, entire to slightly toothed, thinly leathery to leathery, hairy, pinnately veined with lateral veins in 5–14 pairs.

Inflorescence on a short shoot in or below the leaf axils, 1–8 together, male ones 0.5–1cm in diameter, many-flowered, female ones 3– 4 mm in diameter, 1-flowered, subtended by involucral bracts. Flowers unisexual. Male flowers with 2–5 free tepals and 2–4 stamens. Female flowers with 4-lobed perianth and 1-celled ovary adnate to the perianth, styles 2, long.

Fruit a drupe-like, ellipsoid to ovoid or globose entity together with the enlarged, fleshy orange to scarlet receptacle, 1–2 cm long, 1-seeded.



a. All tree



b. Exudates



c. Slash



d. Leaf arrangement

USES

The wood is used for interior joinery, panelling, moulding, shuttering, furniture, strip flooring, boxes and crates, tool handles, toys, carvings, peeled and sliced veneer for interior and exterior parts of plywood, fibre and particle board, and blockboard. It is fairly commonly used domestically for light construction and canoes. It is locally popular for drum making in Buganda.

ARTOCARPUS HETEROPHYLLUS LAM.

Moraceae Jackfruit (e); Omuffene (ga)

DESCRIPTION

Evergreen, monoecious tree, 9 to 21 m tall. Trunk cylindrical, branching near the base. Bark smooth, becoming slightly rough on mature stems, grey to brownish. Phellogen green. Slash thick, fibrous, white exuding white latex before discolour.

Leaves alternate, glossy, somewhat leathery 22.5 x 11 cm, oval on mature tree, sometimes oblong or deeply lobed on young shoots. All parts contain a sticky, white latex. Short, stout flowering twigs emerge from the trunk and large branches, or even from the soil-covered base of very old trees.

Inflorescence, tiny male flowers, borne in oblong clusters 5 to 10 cm long, female flower clusters, elliptic or rounded. Largest of all tree-borne fruits, reaching 20-90 x 15-50 cm, and may weigh 4.5 up to 20 kg. The "rind' or exterior of the compound or aggregate fruit is green or yellowish when ripe and composed of numerous hard, cone-like points attached to a thick and rubbery, pale yellow or whitish wall. The interior consists of large "bulbs" (fully developed perianths) of yellow, banana-flavoured flesh, massed among narrow ribbons of thin, tough undeveloped perianths (or perigones), and a central, pithy core. Each bulb encloses a smooth, oval, light-brown "seed" (endocarp) covered by a thin white membrane (exocarp). There may be 100 or up to 500 seeds in a single fruit. When fully ripe, the unopened jackfruit emits a strong disagreeable odor, resembling that of decayed onions, while the pulp of the opened fruit smells of pineapple and banana.

DISTRIBUTION

No one knows the jackfruit's place of origin but it is believed to have been indigenous to the rainforests of the Western Ghats. It is cultivated at low elevations throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, southern China, Malaya, and the East Indies. In Africa, it is often planted in Kenya, Uganda and former Zanzibar.



a. Trunk



b. Slash



c. Leaf arrangement



d. Fruits

BROUSSONETIA PAPYRIFERA (L.) L'HÉR. EX VENT.

DESCRIPTION

Paper mulberry (En). Introduced and widely naturalised outside its native range in East Asia.

Medium to large deciduous tree. It is a hardy, fast-growing tree and under favourable conditions in a hot, moist climate can attain a height of 21 m and a diameter of 70 cm (Luna, 1996). The crown is round and spreading. Its stout, grey-brown, spreading branches are brittle and susceptible to wind damage. The branches are marked with stipular scars. Young branchlets are subtomentose and shoots are pubescent when young. The bark is light-grey, smooth, with shallow fissures or ridges. The stem, branches and petioles contain a milky latex.

Leaves are distinctly deep lobed, while others are unlobed, 9.7 x 6.6 cm in size. Several different shapes of leaves may appear on the same shoot.

The leaves are alternate or subopposite, ovate, acuminate, and dentate-crenate, their bases often oblique, scabrous above, with a woolly surface on the lower side. Petioles, 3-10 cm long with stipules 1.6-2.0 cm long.

Flowers unisexual and dioecious. The male flower is 3.5-7.5 cm long, yellowish-white, with pendulous catkin-like spikes. The perianth is campanulate, hairy, 4-fid, and its segments are valvate. The female flowers are in rounded clusters in globose pedunculate heads about 1.3 cm in diameter. Persistent, hairy, clavate bracts subtend flowers. The fruit is shiny-reddish, fleshy, globose and compound with the achenes hanging on long fleshy stalks. The achenes are 1-2 cm long and wide.

Astringent, Diaphoretic, Diuretic, Galactogogue, Haemostatic, Laxative, Ophthalmic, Skin, Stimulant, Stomachic, Tonic, Vulnerary. It is said to be astringent, diuretic, tonic, vulnerary. The leaf juice is diaphoretic and laxative - it is also used in the treatment of dysentery and is also various skin disorders, bites. The stem bark is haemostatic and the fruit is diuretic, ophthalmic, stimulant, stomachic and tonic.



a. Fluted trunk



b. Slash



c. Leaf arrangement



d. Fruits

FICUS ARTOCARPOIDES WARB.

DESCRIPTION

An epiphytic shrub, strangling, becoming a tree to 15 m tall. Trunk, smooth to slightly rough with small fissures, crooked, fluted, pale grey to off-whitish. Slash thick, granular, and yellowish halfway, the inner slash becoming reddish to brownish, then yellow before the wood. Branchlets many-ribbed when dry, minutely puberulous.

Leaves oblong or oblong-elliptic, rounded at or very slightly narrowed to an obtuse base, broadly and obtusely apiculate at the apex, 22 x 4-6 cm, entire, rigidly chartaceous or subcoriaceous, glabrous and dull on both surfaces. Midrib flat above, very prominent below. Broad at the base, gradually narrowed to the apex, longitudinally sulcate when dry. Lateral nerves slender, about 12–15 on each side of the midrib, diverging from it almost at right angles, apart, looped, the loops forming a crenate line from the margin. Tertiary nerves slightly less distinct than the lateral ones and parallel with them. Ultimate venation very delicate and obscure. Petiole about 3-6.5 cm long, deeply grooved on the upper surface, glabrous, about 4mm thick. Stipules early caducous. Receptacles fasciculate on the older branches remote from the leaves, pedunculate, obovoid-globose, 3.2 x 5 cm in diameter. Wrinkling like a desiccated plum when dry, finely pubescent. Peduncle about 5 cm long, thicker towards the apex, glabrous. Basal bracts very small. Ostiole minute, 2-lipped. Bracts few, all descending into the receptacle, glabrous.

Male flowers pedicellate. Perianth oblong-linear, obtuse, membranous, glabrous. Stamen solitary. Filament 1-2 mm long. Anther oblong, obtuse, 2-3 mm long. Female flowers subsessile. Gall flowers long-pedicellate.



a. Trunk



b. Slash



c. Fruiting scar



d. Leaf arrangement

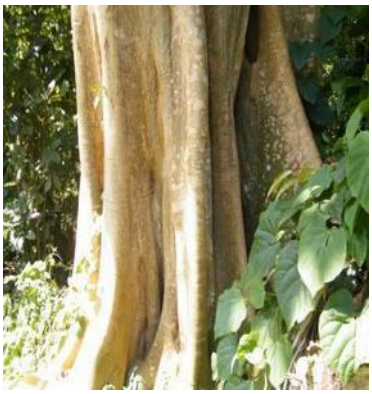
FICUS BUBU WARB

DESCRIPTION

Tree to 20m, often epiphytic. Bark pale green or off white to yellowish, leafy twigs to 12 mm, thick. Branch lets very stout, nearly 8-12 cm. thick towards the apex, glabrous.

Leaves elliptic to subcircular, base round, or cordate, apex short acuminate to almost round, 12- 30 x 6-30 cm, glabrous, petioles 4- 11 cm long, pedicles and persistent 4- 5 mm long basal bracts, glabrous on both surfaces. Midrib flat above, very prominent below, about 5 cm lin. broad at the base, gradually tapered to and divided below the apex of the lamina. Lateral nerves about 8 on each side of the midrib, diverging from it at an angle of 55°–70°, inconspicuous above, very prominent and thick below, looped some distance from the margin; tertiary nerves and veins slender and rather inconspicuous below. Petiole 2 (-5) cm. long, thick, glabrous. Stipules caducous. Receptacles not seen in position but probably axillary and covered in the young state by the basal bracts, subsessile, oblong-ellipsoid, about 8 cm. long, very minutely puberulous. Basal bracts not seen. Ostiole slightly umbonate, pore-like. Bracts all descending into the receptacle, linear-lanceolate, glabrous.

Male flowers shortly pedicellate, with a solitary stamen. Figs greenish before mature later becoming brownish, globose, about 2.5 cm across, glabrous, or nearly, and wrinkled when dry.



a. The base of the trunk



b. Leaf arrangement



c. Twigs with figs



d. Figs

FICUS CYATHISTIPULA WARB

Munyanyoni (t).

DISTRIBUTION

Usually epiphytic tree up to 10 m high. Crown spreading. Bark thin and fairly smooth, brown, with vertical fissures and prominent lenticels. Slash fibrous, white to reddish, producing white latex. Both the slash and latex turns slowly to bright red. Leaves c. 18 x 7.5 cm, glabrous and entire, with a short acumen and a long cuneate base. Main lateral veins c. 5-9 0n each side as seen on the uppersurface. Reticulate venation very prominent underneath. Petioles c. 4 cm long.



a. The trunk



b. Slash



c. Leaf arrangement



d. Figs

FICUS EXASPERATA VAHL.

Luwawu (ga, so); Musanon (gwe); Kiseno (so); Musomoru (t).

DESCRIPTION

Deciduous, dioecious shrub or small to medium-sized tree up to 20 m tall, with crooked trunk, sometimes fluted or buttressed. Bark smooth, pale grey-green to brownish. Slash creamy white to pale brown, without latex, but exuding a clear, viscid, non-milky sap on cutting. Crown spreading. Young branches hispidulous.

Leaves almost distichous and alternate, sometimes almost opposite, simple. Stipules free, lanceolate, up to 0.5 cm long, covered with stiff hairs, caduceus. petiole 0.5–6 cm long, scabrid; blade ovate to elliptical or obovate, sometimes oblong or subcircular, in young plants often lobed, 2.5–17.5 × 1–12 cm, base acute to obtuse, sometimes almost cordate, apex shortly acuminate, acute or obtuse, margin toothed to entire, papery or leathery, upper surface scabrid, lower surface scabrid and hairy, pinnately veined with 2–5 pairs of lateral veins, with glandular spots in the axils of the main lateral veins below.

Inflorescence a fig, the flowers enclosed within, figs 1– 2 together in the leaf axils, just below the leaves or on older wood, globose to ovoid, 1–3 cm in diameter, often stiped, hispidulous, pink, purplish, yellow, orange or red at maturity. Peduncle 0.5–2.5 cm long, scabrid. Bracts broadly ovate, 1–5 scattered on the peduncle (basal bracts) and 1–4 on the outer surface of the receptacle (lateral bracts). Flowers unisexual. Male flowers with 3–6-lobed perianth and 1–3 stamens. Female flowers with 4–6 tepals, seed flowers and gall flowers distinct.

The Root decoctions are used to treat urinary tract ailments, gonorrhoea, asthma, worms and tuberculosis. The root can be chewed in to treat cough. The root bark is used against eye problems. The body is rubbed with root scrapings as a tonic. Wood ash or charcoal is applied on lesions caused by leprosy. Sap from the stem bark is used for the treatment of wounds, sores, abscesses, eye ailments, and stomach-ache and for the removal of spines. The ash of burnt stem bark is sprinkled on wounds.. *Ficus exasperata* is widely distributed in tropical Africa,



a. Trunk with small buttresses



b. Slash



c. Different leaf shapes





FICUS MUCUSO WELW. EX FICALHO

Kiloko (am); Kabalira-Mukunyu (ga); Muhuyu (gwe); Mukunyu (nyo, ga, so).

DESCRIPTION

Deciduous Large tree to 40 m high, with straight, cylindrical trunk and large spreading crown, with heavy branches. Trunk cylindrical with large buttresses on mature trees. Bark smooth and very thin, brownish to yellowish, with prominent ring marks and lenticels. Phellogen green. Slash normally pink to brownish, but off-white on young trees, exuding copious white latex. Both the slash and latex turns dark.

Leaves c. 14 x 12 cm, with 2 main lateral veins from the base, these extends over half way up lamina and 3-6 other main veins on each side of the midrib, noticeably hairy on the undersurface, margins entire. The leaves of young plants have non-entire margin.

Fruits, fig like, large, 3-5 cm diameter becoming orange when mature. A common forest tree, fruits are much appreciated by birds and apes.



a. The trunk



b. Slash



c. Leaf arrangement



d. Leaf arrangement

FICUS NATALENSIS HOCHST.

Bark cloth tree (e,); Mutuba (ga, gwe); Tera (gwere); Kolawingo (luo-a); Ituba (luo- i); Kitoma (nya.); Mutoma (nya, nyo); Kirianyonyi, mugaire (so).

DESCRIPTION

Semi-epiphytic when young, shrub or medium sizable tree to 25 m tall. Trunk short, with fussing stilt roots at the base. Bark greyish, fairly smooth, greyish to white. Slash fibrous, producing large amount of white latex. Crown spreading to sometimes semi-scandent or lianous. Aerial roots hanging from branches, few or abundant, brown. Leafy twigs 2–5 mm thick, glabrous or sparsely minutely puberulous.

Leaves spirally arranged, almost distichous, or nearly opposite, simple. Stipules 2–10 mm long, glabrous or puberulous, caduceus. Petiole 0.5–3 cm long, glabrous. blade oblong to elliptical or obovate to broadly obtriangular, occasionally lanceolate, 10 × 4.5 cm, acute to obtuse at the base, shortly acuminate, subacute, rounded or emarginate at the apex, margin entire, thin leathery, both surfaces glabrous, lateral veins in 5–13 pairs, midvein usually not reaching the apex, tertiary venation reticulate or nearly parallel to the lateral veins.

Inflorescence a fig, the flowers enclosed within, figs in pairs in the leaf axils or sometimes also just below the leaves, globose to ellipsoid or obovoid, 1.5–2 cm in diameter when fresh, and 1– 1.5 cm in diameter when dry, glabrous, reddish-orange or yellowish to brown at maturity, usually wrinkled when dry. Peduncle 2–10 mm long. Basal bracts 1.5–2.5 mm long, caducous, sometimes shortly persistent. Flowers unisexual. Male flowers with 2–3 tepals and 1 stamen. Female flowers with 3 tepals, seed flowers sessile and with style 1.5–2 mm long, gall flowers on pedicel up to 1 mm long and with style 0.5–1 mm long.

Fruit ellipsoid, c. 1.5 mm long, developing within the fig. 'Gall fruits' subglobose, c. 1 mm long.

USES

The bark is said to be an important source of bark cloth In Uganda (Buganda region) this cloth adorns cultural sites and shrines, and is used in burying the dead.



a. Trunk with aerial roots



b. White exudates



c. Leaf arrangement



d. Figs

FICUS OTTONIIFOLIA HIERN

DESCRIPTION

Understory small tree to 15 high, but usually a much-branched with spreading crown, sometimes branching near the base. Small buttresses sometimes present. Bark thin, smooth, and green to light brown or dusky-grey to ashy, with prominent lenticels. Phellogen green and then closely resembling in its foliage a young erect plant of ivy, glabrous. Slash fibrous, yellow, exuding a watery viscid sap which does not turn darker. Branches patent, very crowded. Branchlets spreading, ascending or somewhat erect, pale green or somewhat dusky towards the apex, shining and slightly angular when dry. Leaves elliptic or oblong-elliptic, sometimes slightly oblique, subcaudately or gradually obtusely acuminate, slightly rounded and obtuse at the base, 12 x 6 cm, entire, chartaceous, glabrous, dull on both surfaces, distinctly 2 main lateral veins from the base extending to about the middle of the blade, midrib slightly impressed above, prominent below, scarcely 1-2 mm. broad a little above the base. Lateral nerves (including the basal ones) 4—5 on each side, minutely impressed above, prominent below, rather slender, arising from the midrib at an angle of 45°, slightly curved, looped, the loops forming a crenate line, within the recurved margin. Tertiary nerves subparallel to the lateral ones, wavy, distinct below. Veins close, rather faint below, not visible above. Petiole 3-9.5 cm long, slender, about 3 mm thick, very narrowly channelled on the upper surface, glabrous. Stipules very early deciduous, lanceolate, subacute, about 9-12.5 cm long, glabrous. Receptacles very abundant, 1—3 together on the thicker branches and sometimes also on the trunk where it is about 30 cm in diameter, and sometimes on the green branches, at first green, afterwards turning yellow, ellipsoid-globose, and glabrous peduncle up to 9 to 16 cm long, rather slender, glabrous. Basal bracts caducous, leaving an oblique persistent basal portion closely adpressed to the base of the fig. Ostiole small and inconspicuous. Bracts all descending into the receptacle. Male flowers sessile with a solitary stamen. Female and gall flowers numerous.

Widely distributed although not so common in many locations of Uganda. Also known from Guinea, Angola, Kenya, Tanzania, R.D.C (Kivu province).



a. The trunk & slash



b. Figs on the trunk



c. Figs on twigs



d. Leaf arrangement

FICUS OVATA VAHL

Eboli-boli (at); Ebuli (at- luo-i); Kukowe (ga, so); Mukokowe, Nserere (ga); Mukoko (gwere).

DESCRIPTION

Deciduous tree up to 20 m tall, but usually less, hemi-epiphytic and strangling or terrestrial, sometimes a shrub or a liane. Bark thin, and smooth. Phellogen green. Slash off-white, cream in vertical lines, exuding large amount of white latex which does not discolour rapidly. Leafy twigs 6–12 mm. thick, densely white- or yellowish-puberulous to pubescent, or almost glabrous, periderm not flaking off.

Leaves spirally arranged. Lamina ovate to elliptic, subovate or oblong 22 x 12 cm, coriaceous, apex acuminate, base cordate to truncate, obtuse or subacute, margin entire, superior surface glabrous, or sparsely puberulous in the lower pan of the lamina, inferior surface sparsely to densely white (or brownish) puberulous to hirtellous or glabrous. Lateral veins 10–14 pairs, the basal pair ± faintly branched, ending at the margin below the middle of the lamina, tertiary venation partly scalarifonn. Petiole 3–10 cm long, and 2–4 mm. thick. Stipules 3–10 mm. long, glabrous or puberulous to pubescent, caducous. Figs solitary (or in pairs) in the leaf axils, just below the leaves, or sometimes also on the older wood, initially enveloped by an ovoid calyptrate bud-cover up to 2.5 cm. long. Peduncle up to 5 mm. long, 4–6 mm. thick. Basal bracts 3–4 mm. long, persistent. Receptacle ovoid to ellipsoid, sometimes subglobose or obovoid, 3–5 x 2.5–4.5 cm. in diam. when fresh, 1–4 x 1–3 cm. in diam. when dry, puberulous to pubescent, greenish at maturity; wall 3–5 mm. thick when fresh, 1.5–3 mm. thick when dry.



a. Trunk with Slash



b. Leaf arrangement



c. Leaf arrangement



d. Figs

FICUS POLITA VAHL.

DESCRIPTION

Hemi-epiphytic tree up to 25 m. tall. Trunk fluted, with early branching. Bark smooth, pale greyish to off white. Slash thick, granular, brownish, cream with greenish lines, exuding white latex. Leafy twigs 2–5 mm. thick, glabrous or minutely yellowish puberulous, periderm not flaking off. Leaves spirally arranged. Lamina ovate to elliptic or oblong, 5–16 x 3.5–10 cm. subcoriaceous, at least the midrib beneath (and petiole) often drying blackish. Apex acuminate, base cordate to truncate or rounded, sometimes to subacute. Margin entire, both surfaces glabrous, 4–12 pair's lateral veins, tertiary venation partly scalariform to reticulate. Petioles 2–12 cm. long, 1–2 mm. thick. Stipules 0.5–2 cm. long, glabrous, caducous. Figs 1 -4 together on spurs up to 3 cm. long on the older branches bud scales of the spurs glabrous or nearly so. Peduncle 8–20 mm. long. Basal bracts 3–4 mm. long, persistent. Receptacle globose to obovoid often shortly stipitate, at least when dry, 2–4 cm. in diam. when fresh, 1.5–4 cm. in diam. when dry, whitish puberulous to greenish-purplish at maturity and wrinkled when dry.

Medicinal values: The root is used traditionally in the treatment of infectious diseases such as dyspepsia, abdominal pains and diarrhoea.

DISTRIBUTION

Widely distributed in the African tropics; from West Africa, Angola, Kenya, Madagascar, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda.



a. Trunk



b. Slash



c. Slash



d. Leaf

FICUS PSEUDOMANGIFERA HUTCH

DESCRIPTION

Small shrub to medium sized tree, hemi-epiphytical, and strangling, with almost globose crown, branches sometimes reaching down to the ground, young branchlets coarsely sulcate or angular, softly puberulous. Bark thin, and smooth, greyish to off white. Phellogen green. Slash fibrous, white turning brown immediately, exuding white latex. Leaves oblong or oblong-elliptic, shortly and subacutely acuminate, obtuse or slightly rounded at the base, 3–6 in. long, 1–2 in. entire, coriaceous, glabrous, midrib flat above, prominent below, about 1 lin. broad at the base, gradually tapered to the apex of the blade, lateral nerves 8–12 on each side of the midrib, diverging from it at an angle of 45°, slightly arcuate, looped near the margin, distinct on each surface, slightly more prominent below tertiary nerves little less prominent than the lateral and following their direction, slightly prominent below, veins rather close and distinct below, petiole 3 cm long, glabrous, stipules deciduous, ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, appressed-villous on the outside.

Receptacles axillary, solitary, pedunculate, subglobose, about 9 x 6 cm in diameter, glabrous. Peduncle stout, 3 x 5 cm long, tomentose. Basal bracts 2, rounded, membranous, glabrous. Ostiole 2-lipped, prominent. Bracts all descending vertically into the receptacle, the two nearest the orifice larger and more fleshy than the others, linear-oblong, obtuse, 3 x 5.5 cm long, the others subulate-lanceolate, all glabrous.

DISTRIBUTION

East Africa, Mozambique. Wau Island, D.R Congo South Central west shore of Lake Albert Edward, Mildbraed, Sierra Leone Upper Guinea, Liberia.



a. Trunk



b. Slash



c. Leaf arrangement



d. Leaf arrangement

FICUS SUR FORSSK.

DESCRIPTION

Edulo, Edurokoi (at); Kabalira (ga); Idio (gb); Musomoro (ki); Mukunyu (so). Medium-sized tree up to 30 m tall in tropical high forest, with white latex present in all aerial parts. Trunk sometimes with buttresses. Bark brownish to grey or whitish. Slash pink. Crown massive, spreading. Leaves arranged spirally, simple, shiny red when young. Stipules 1–3.5 cm long. Petiole 1–9 cm long. blade elliptical to ovate or oblong, sometimes nearly orbicular or lanceolate, 4–23 × 2–13 cm, base rounded, truncate or almost cordate, apex acuminate to acute, margin toothed to wavy or entire, papery to leathery, upper surface smooth, glabrous, lower surface hairy to glabrous, pinnately veined with (3–)5–9 pairs of lateral veins. Inflorescence a fig, the flowers enclosed within, figs on branched leafless branchlets up to 50–70(–150) cm long on the trunk or older branches, or occasionally 1–2(–3) together in the leaf axils, obovoid to globose, 1–4 cm in diameter, often stiped, glabrous to densely hairy, red to dark orange at maturity. Peduncle 0.5–2 cm long. Flowers unisexual, sessile. Male flowers with 3-lobed perianth and 2–3 stamens. Female flowers with 2– 4 tepals, 1-celled ovary and short or long style. Fruit an ellipsoid to oblong- ovoid drupe 1.5–2 mm long, 1-seeded, developing within the fig.

Altitude arrange: 2500 m. on riverbanks and in riverine forest, but also in upland forest, woodland and wooded grassland. It is often left standing when land is cleared. The tree prefers full sun, but tolerates partial shade.



a. Trunk with buttresses



b. Slash



c. Leaf



d. Figs

FICUS VALLIS-CHOUDAE DELILE

Mukokowe (ga); Mulabo, Obulo (gb); Ubologoi (kakwa); Murebe (Nya); Kidondwe, Mudodwe (so).

DESCRIPTION

Mostly riverine, spreading tree up to 20 m tall. Bark often rough, light brown sometimes hirtellous or tomentose, indumentum white, periderm flaking off when dry. Slash light pink, light brown or reddish, with much off-white latex. Both the latex and slash turns darker.

Leaves lamina ovate o cordiform or deltate, 24 x 24 cm, with 2 main lateral veins from the base, ascending over half way up lamina, and with c. 3-5 other main lateral veins on each side, dark green, usually glabrous, margin coarsely dentate to repand, sometimes scabridulous and hirtellous to pubescent.

Fruits, figs solitary in the leaf axils or just below the leaves, occasionally on leafless branchlets up to 30 cm. long on the older wood, peduncle 2-12 mm long. Thick, basal bracts c. 2 mm. long.

Occurs in damp places and open vegetation, and common in Mengo, Mabira Forest Reserve and Lake Side forests.



a. Trunk with Slash



b. Leaf



c. All fig



d. Cross section of the fig

FICUS VARIIFOLIA WARB

Kitonto, Ntonto (ga); Mulyangabe (nyo).

DESCRIPTION

Medium-sized to fairly large tree up to 35 m tall. Trunk straight, buttressed. Bark smooth becoming relatively rough with small lenticeles on mature stems. Slash thin, fibrous, white, showing a green layer near the outer bark, produces large amount of orange latex.

Leaves arranged spirally, but almost distichous, simple. Stipules c. 0.5 cm long, caduceus. Petiole 1–5 cm long, hairy. Blade oblong to elliptical or ovate, 20 × 11.5 cm, base cordate to rounded, apex acute to acuminate, margin entire, but irregularly lobed to divided in juvenile plants, pinnately veined with 7–14 pairs of lateral veins.

Inflorescence a fig, the flowers enclosed within, figs solitary or in pairs in the leaf axils, globose to ovoid, 1–2 cm in diameter, minutely hairy, yellow at maturity; peduncle up to 1 cm long. Flowers unisexual, sessile, with 2–3-lobed perianth. Male flowers with 1 stamen. Female flowers with 1-celled ovary and short or long style.

Fruit an oblong-ellipsoid achene c. 1 mm long, 1-seeded, developing within the fig.

USES

The wood is locally used for carvings and the bark is be used to produce reddish barkcloth.



a. Trunk



b. Slash



c. Leaves



d. Fig

MILICIA EXCELSA (WELW.) C.C.BERG

Muvule (ga)

DESCRIPTION

Iroko, Mvule (t, n.); Muvule (t.n., ga); Mbara (am); Elowa (at); Bora, Gutumba, Kimurumba (gi); Mutumba (gwe, nyo); Olwaa (luo-j); Elwa (luo-i); Vundi (ma). Large, dioecious tree up to 50 m tall. Trunk straight, cylindrical, branchless for up to 25(–30) m, buttresses absent or small. Surface roots often long and prominent, red- brown with yellow lenticels. Bark grey to dark brown or black, lenticelled, becoming scaly. Slash thick, fibrous, cream-coloured speckled with orange-brown spots, exuding a white or yellowish latex. Crown spreading. Branches obliquely ascending.

Leaves distichously alternate, simple. Stipules free, slightly clasping the stem, up to 5 cm long, caduceus. Petiole 1–6 cm long. Blade oblong to elliptical, 6–20 × 10 cm, base cordate to obtuse, often very unequal, apex acuminate, margin almost entire to wavy but toothed in juvenile specimens, papery to leathery, above glabrous or slightly hairy on the main veins, below densely short-hairy between the finest veins, pinnately veined with 10–22 pairs of lateral veins.

Inflorescence a catkin, usually solitary in leaf axils or on leafless nodes at the base of twigs, white hairy, flowers numerous in longitudinal rows alternating with rows of bracts. Male inflorescence 8–20 × 1 cm, hanging, peduncle 0.5–2.5 cm long. Female inflorescence 2–4 × 0.5 cm, peduncle 0.5–2 cm long. Flowers unisexual, 4-merous, sessile. Male flowers c. 1.5 mm long, white, tepals 4, basally fused, stamens 4 and inflexed in bud, rudimentary pistil present. Female flowers 2–3 mm long, with 4 basally fused tepals, greenish, ovary superior, c. 1 mm long, 1-celled, stigmas 2, one 3–7 mm long, the other up to 1 mm long.

Fruit an ellipsoid, compressed achene 2.5–3 mm long, arranged in infructescences up to 5 cm × 1.5 cm. Seed c. 2 mm long.



a. All tree



b. The bark



c. Slash



d. Leaves of young tree



e. Leaf of old tree

MORUS MESOZYGIA STAPF

East African mulberry, Uganda mulberry, Mecodze (t, n); Mukoge (ga); Mufullo (gwe); Nyakatoma (nyo).

DESCRIPTION

Dioecious small to fairly large tree up to 40 m tall, with white latex. Trunk branchless for up to 18 m, straight, usually cylindrical, with ridges at base, sometimes with buttresses. Bark grey to brown, with paler blotches, smooth, later longitudinally fissured, with vertical rows of large lenticels. Slash cream-yellow, exuding latex. Branchlets whitish hairy or glabrous.

Leaves distichously alternate, simple. Stipules linear-lanceolate, 4–10 mm long, membranous, caduceus. Petiole 0.5–2.5 cm long, glabrescent. Blade elliptical to oblong, ovate or obovate, more or less asymmetrical, 15 × 8 cm, base cordate to obtuse, apex acuminate to acute, margin toothed, papery to thinly leathery, upper surface hairy on the main veins, lower surface hairy in the axils of the lateral veins, 3-veined from the base and with few lateral veins.

Inflorescence an axillary spike. Male inflorescence 1–3 cm long, c. 8 mm in diameter, creamy white, peduncle 0.5–3 cm long, many-flowered. Female inflorescences head- like, globose, c. 0.5 cm in diameter, 3–10 flowered, peduncle 0.5–2.5 cm long. Flowers unisexual, regular, 4-merous. Male flowers with tepals 2–3 mm long, fused at base, pubescent, stamens free, inflexed in bud, at anthesis bending outward elastically, ovary rudimentary. Female flowers with tepals 2–3 mm long, fused at base, short-hairy, longer-hairy at margins, ovary superior, free, style with 2 stigmatic branches.

Fruit an ellipsoid to globose drupe c. 5 × 3.5 mm, more or less compressed, enclosed in the persistent fleshy perianth, 1-seeded, several fruits together in a nearly globose infructescence c. 1 cm in diameter.



a. Trunk



b. Slash



c. Leaf arrangement

USES

The fibrous bark can be used to produce barkcloth and sandals. The latex is used for making birdlime and has been used as a rubber adulterant. “Medicine” The root is used as an aphrodisiac. Sap from young shoots is dropped into the nose for treatment of syphilis.

TRECULIA AFRICANA DECNE

English (wild jackfruit,African breadfruit, African boxwood); French (abre a pain d' Afrique); Luganda (muzinda); Swahili (mwaya); Wolof (brebretim)

DESCRIPTION

Evergreen forest tree 10 to 30 m in height, dense spreading crown and fluted trunk. Bark grey, smooth and thick; when cut, exuding white latex which later turns rusty-red.

Leaves simple, alternate, very large, about 30 x 14 cm, dark green, smooth above, tough, paler below with some hairs on the 10-18 pairs of clear veins, tip pointed, a short stalk to 1.5 cm. Young leaves red or yellow. Flower head brown-yellow, rounded, 2.5-10 cm across, male and female usually separate, growing beside leaves (axillary) or on older wood down the trunk.

Fruit compound, rounded, very large, on the trunk or main branches, containing many orange seeds, about 1 cm, buried in spongy pulp of the fruit. The outer surface is covered with rough pointed outgrowths. The fruit attains 40 cm in diameter and weighs 8-14 kg.



a. All tree



b. Trunk & Slash



c. Leaf arrangement



d. Fruit

TRILEPISIUM MADAGASCARIENSE DC.

Mugwi (t.n and ga); lubelagaiyi (gi); Munyabweya (nya); Katomatoma (nyo) Nasabi (t).

DESCRIPTION

Medium to large tree, 30 m, or more, with thin, straight, cylindrical trunk and small, round, dark coloured crown. Small buttresses sometimes present. Bark brown or greyish, smooth, with prominent lenticels. Phellogen green. Slash fibrous, white or yellow, with a red, orange, or yellow layer near the bark, exuding creamy-white latex which also turns dark. Leave, simple hairless, apex with a distinct driptip c. 9 x 3.5 cm, margin entire, somewhat rolled under, petiole 3-15 mm long.

Inflorescences up to c. 1 cm in diameter on belleshaped receptacle, peduncle up to 1.5 cm long.

Flowers unisexual on the same receptacle, usually many with creamy to mauve stamens, female flowers solitary with a 2-3 lobed style.

Fruit fig-like, embedded within the fleshy receptacle, ellipsoid c. 2 cm long.

Bark, and leaf acts as pain-killers, arthritis, rheumatism, also used in treatment of eye diseases, stomachace. Bark, leaf, and leaf-sap helps to treat diarrhoea, dysentery. The roots are to treat cutaneous, subcutaneous parasitic infection, malnutrition, and debility.



a. Trunk



b. Slash



c. Leaf arrangement & fruits

PYCNANTHUS ANGOLENSIS (WELW.) WARB.

English (pycnanthus,false nutmeg,cardboard,boxboard,African nutmeg); Igbo (oje,akwa-mili); Luganda (munaba,lunaba); Spanish (calabo); Trade name (pycnanthus,lunaba,ilomba); Yoruba (akomu)

DESCRIPTION

Tree to about 25-35 m high in evergreen forest. Trunk straight, cylindrical, without buttresses. Bark grey, longitudinally fissured, flaking in patches, in old trees. Slash reddish, exuding a sticky, honey-coloured sap turning red. Branches in whorls. Twigs and foliage covered in rust-coloured felt.

Leaves 18-31 x 5-9 cm, usually with the margins nearly parallel, acuminate at apex, cordate at base, leathery, glabrous on the upper surface, densely covered beneath with a short rust-coloured. The leaves are so often eaten by insects that this is a characteristic feature. The midrib is very prominent beneath with the lateral nerves running at a wide angle to it and lopped close to the margin. Stalk stout, about 1.3 cm long.

Flowers densely clustered at the ends of irregularly-branched panicles 7.5- 15 cm long, upright among the leaves or slightly below them. Branches stout, rust-coloured. Individual flowers cannot be easily distinguished, the clusters appear as a rust-coloured mass, but the stamens are conspicuous after the male flowers open.

Fruits (often occurring within the flowers) ellipsoid or almost spherical drupe, 2.5-3.8 cm long and 1.9-3.2 cm in diameter, often in dense clusters at the base of the twigs, opening by 2 valves and exposing a solitary black seed with a bright red aril much branched at the apex. Bark decoction is an emeto-purgative and can act as an antidote to poisoning, help treat leprosy and, if pounded, used for stomachic. Sap acts as a styptic (arrests bleeding). Leaf and bark help to relieve toothache. Leaf decoction is used as enema for dropsy. Seed fat and leaf juice is used in treating thrush. Root infusion acts as an anthelmintic.

USES

Fuel: The seeds burn like candles and seed oil is used as an illuminant in West Africa. Oil is extracted from the seeds and is used in making soap.



a. Trunk



b. Slash



c. Leaf arrangement



d. Inflorescence



e. The fruit

MAESA LANCEOLATA FORSSK.

Mutaka (am); Kiwondowondo (ga); Kisangulia, Kisianulu, Naporo (gi); Muhanga, Muhanga-bagenzi (ki, Nya); Kusekseke(so).

DESCRIPTION

An evergreen shrub or small tree, much–branched, 2–10 m. high. Bark rough, grey or reddish–brown, the twigs often with rather prominent lenticels. Slash usually brown and white, turning darker with a red or orange, resinous exudate.

Leaves c. 16 x 7.5 cm. with 8-16 main lateral veins on each side, varying from lanceolate (length 3 times breadth) to broadly elliptic (length twice breadth or less). Apex acute to acuminate, base cuneate. Petiole 1·5–3 cm. long; margin very shallowly to distinctly serrate, sometimes (in some narrow–leaved specimens) slightly revolute. Lamina glabrous or pubescent with coarse, stiff hairs especially on nerves; midrib and lateral nerves conspicuous or inconspicuous when dry.

Flowers pale yellow or whitish, scented, hermaphrodite, pentamerous, and borne in axillary panicles usually shorter than leaves. Panicle branches usually rufous–pubescent; pedicels 1–2 mm. long, subtended by a subulate bract c. 0·6 mm. long. Bracteoles 2, c. 1 mm. long, ovate, opposite, inserted at base of flower. Calyx 1–1·6 mm. long, the lobes 0·8–1·2 mm. long, triangular to ovate, glabrous or ciliate. Corolla 1·5–1·8 mm. long, campanulate, the lobes ± equalling tube, orbicular, imbricate, undulate–margined, with glandular dots or lines. Stamens inserted in the corolla tube. Anthers 0·4–0·7 mm. long, broadly oblong; filaments very short. Ovary semi–inferior, shallowly conical at apex, with fleshy style c. 0·6 mm. long; stigma truncate, somewhat lobed.

Fruit 3–4 mm. in diameter, globose, crowned with the persistent calyx lobes, greenish to pale pink. Seeds numerous, blackish, angular, granular, embedded in the placenta.

USES

Fruits mixed with milk treats ringworms in children. Roots are used for steaming and as a purgative to remove to pimples.



a. The stem with Slash



b. Leaf arrangement



c. The inflorescence



d. The inflorescence

PSIDIUM GUAJAVA L.

Mupera (ga)

DESCRIPTION

A small tree to 10 m high, with spreading branches, the Guava is easy to recognise because of its smooth, thin, copper-coloured bark that flakes off, showing the greenish layer beneath and also because of the attractive, "bony" aspect of its trunk which may in time attain a diameter of 25 cm. The tree has been cultivated and distributed by man, by birds, and sundry 4-footed animals for so long that its place of origin is uncertain, but it is believed to be an area extending from southern Mexico into or through Central America.

USES

Highly eaten out-of-hand, but are preferred seeded and served sliced as dessert or in salads.



a. Trunk, peeling bark



b. Leaf arrangement



c. Fruits



d. Fruits

SYZYGIUM CUMINI (L.) SKEELS

Jambula (ga); Black plum

DESCRIPTION

Evergreen tree, 25 m tall, with a broad crown up to 11 m in diameter and a straight trunk, but usually with multi-stemmed, branching near the base. Bark is rough, cracked, flaking and discoloured on the lower part of the trunk, becoming smooth and light-grey higher up. Slash very thick, fibrous, cream with white vertical lines.

Leaves opposite, 25 x 2.5-10, oblong-oval or elliptic, blunt or tapering to a point at the apex, pinkish when young, becoming leathery, glossy, dark-green above, lighter beneath, with a conspicuous, yellowish midrib when mature.

Flowers are fragrant, clustered 2.5-10 x 1.25 and 2.5 cm long, with a funnel-shaped calyx and 4-5 united petals, white at first, becoming rose-pink, shedding rapidly to leave only the numerous stamens.

Fruit clustered, a few or 10-40, oblong, often curved, 1.25-5 cm long, green when young, turning to light-magenta, then dark-purple or nearly black. The fruit is thin, smooth, glossy, and adherent, very juicy normally like by birds.



a. All tree



b. Leaf arrangement



c. Slash

STROMBOSIA SCHEFFLERI ENGL.

DESCRIPTION

Medium-sized to fairly large tree up 35 m tall. Trunk slightly sinuous to straight and cylindrical, slightly fluted at base or with buttresses up to 2.5 m high. Bark surface smooth, pale brown to grey or yellowish green, often flaking in irregular patches, slash thin, reddish, with a milky exudate. Crown small, dense. Twigs often drooping, slightly fluted, glabrous. Leaves alternate, simple and entire. Stipules absent. Petiole 1–3 cm long, deeply grooved above. Blade oblong to oblong-elliptical or ovate, 9–16 × 4–9 cm, base cuneate to rounded, apex acute to rounded, leathery, glabrous, pinnately veined with 5–7 pairs of lateral veins. Inflorescence an axillary fascicle, few- to many-flowered. Flowers bisexual, regular, 5-merous; pedicel 2.5–5 mm long. Calyx lobes broadly ovate, c. 0.5 mm long; petals free, linear-oblong, 2.5–5 mm long, upper inner half densely short-hairy, outside glabrous, white to yellowish green. Stamens c. 3.5 mm long, filaments fused for c. 2.5 mm with petals; ovary inferior or semi-inferior, 1-celled but at base imperfectly 3(–5)-celled, upper part surrounded by disk, style 2–4 mm long, stigma 3-lobed. Fruit an ellipsoid, fleshy drupe 2–3 cm long, enclosed by fleshy calyx, black when ripe, with depression at apex, stone 1- seeded.

The bark in water is taken to treat abdominal problems. A decoction of bark and leaves is drunk to treat diarrhoea. Pulverized twig bark is used as snuff to treat fever. Seed is eaten in small quantities, but mainly during periods of food shortage, as it can cause vomiting.



a. The stem and slash



b. Arrangement

PINUS CARIBAEA MORELET

Caribbean pine tree (e);

DESCRIPTION

An exotic tree 25 m tall, usually with a single, round, slender, erect trunk. First-order branches slender and ascending, later ascending to drooping, forming an irregular crown with a crown depth 25-33% of tree height. Bark rough, scaly, greyish, fissuring into irregularly square plates. Slash red-brown. Foliar units in dense, irregularly spaced tufts. Needles in fascicles of 15-26 cm × 1.4-1.8 mm, slightly twisted, rigid, serrulate, acute-pungent, light to dark green, with stomata on all faces, persisting 3 years. Fascicle sheaths persistent, 15-20 mm long at first but weathering shorter. Pollen cones clustered at base of new shoots (often several nodes in one season), 5-6 × 20-30 cm, pink or yellow. Seed cones subterminal, often produced at several nodes in one season, usually in pairs or whorls of 3-5 on 2-2.5 cm long peduncles, maturing in 2 years and opening soon after, ovoid-conical, fairly symmetrical, 5-12 × 4-6 cm when open, with 120-200 seed scales. Umbo with a minute, persistent prickle.

Seeds variable from light grey-brown to blackish, 5-7 × 2.5-3.5 mm, with a 10-20 mm seed wing.

P. caribaea var. caribaea is native to Cuba and the Isla de la Juventud (formally Isla de Pinos) which lies 56 km south of Havana across the shallow Gulf of the Batabano. It was introduced to Uganda in 1960s.



a. Trunk



b. Slash



c. Needlike leaflets



d. Cornifers

MAESOPSIS EMINII ENGL

Misizi (t, n, ga, so); Muside (ga-sesse); Muguruka (ki); Muhangora (nyo)

DESCRIPTION

Semi-deciduous tree, up to 45 m tall with clear straight trunk and cylindrical. Buttresses absent, branching at right angle and curving up. Crown round on older trees, Bark normally pale grey, deeply fissured. Slash, fairly thick, brittle, pink to reddish on the outside and yellow within.

Leaves simple, alternate or sub-opposite, 6-15 cm long with serrate margins, blunt teeth. Petiole c. 1 cm long.

Inflorescence a many-flowered, axillary cyme, 1-5 cm long. Flowers small, bisexual, with 5 yellow- white petals.

Fruit and seed are obovoid drupe, 20-35 mm long, green at first later turning yellow and finally purple or black at maturity. Under the exocarp is the spongy mesocarp and innermost the stony endocarp surrounding the seed each fruit contains 1 (-2) seeds with dark seedcoat.

DISTRIBUTION

M. eminii occurs naturally in a band across Western, Central and Eastern Africa (between 8°N and 6°S) from Kenya to Liberia. It is managed in natural stands and planted through much of that range, and has been introduced widely in the tropics as a plantation and shade tree.



a. Trunk



b. Slash



c. The leaf arrangement



d. The leaf arrangement

PRUNUS AFRICANA (HOOK. F.) KALKMAN

Mueri, Red stinkwood (t,n); Ntasesa (ga); Gyabazito, Ngwabuzito (ga-buddu);

DESCRIPTION

Chiramata, Chirumandi, Gulumati, Gumwirumari, Namwini (ki); Ntasera (nyo).

Large tree to 35 to 45 m tall. Trunk thick, usually straight and cylindrical in lower part, bearing a few large branches and spreading crown. Small buttresses occasionally present. Bark dark brown, sometimes almost black, usually thick, rough, flaking raggedly in pieces c. 1-15 x 1-10 cm in size. Slash fibrous pink, brittle, to reddish, sometimes with white lines turning darker, smelling of cyanide.

Leaves c. 15 x 5 cm, glabrous, normally, regularly crenate. Petiole c. 1 cm long. Inflorescences 7-15-flowered, axillary, 3-7 cm long.

Flowers white, small with 10-20 stamens.

Fruit wider than long, up to 1.2 cm in diameter, red to purple-brown, very bitter. Reddish.

P. africana to treat fevers, gonorrhea, stomach pain, chest pain, kidney disease, urinary symptoms, and malaria, as well as for arrow poison and as a purgative for cattle. Also anti-inflammatory and analgesic properties.

Native to tropical Africa. Angola (Angola), Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, The Democratic Republic of the, Equatorial Guinea (Bioko), Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe (Sao Tome), South Africa (Eastern Cape Province, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga), South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, United Republic of, Zambia, Zimbabwe. In Uganda the tree is found of forest edge but sometimes in the interior of the higher altitude forests. Abundant in Bwindi, Kalinzu, and some parts of Elgon.



a. Trunk



b. Slash



c. Leaf arrangement



d. Fruits

COFFEA ARABICA L.

Emmwanyi (ga)

DESCRIPTION

Coffea arabica is a small tree, 2 to 8 m tall, with characteristic horizontal branching, although in plantations it is usually pruned to take the form of a small shrub.

Leaves; evergreen and usually shiny.

Flowers are white, fragrant, with 5 linear petals fused into a slender tube at their base. The ovary is inferior, bicarpellate, and capable of producing 2 seeds. There are 5 stamens and a 2-lobed stigma extending beyond the floral tube. Flowers are borne in highly compressed, head-like racemes of 2-4 flowers each and hermaphroditic.

Fruits usually red in color but sometimes yellow or purple at maturity. The outer layer is soft, edible and sweet-tasting, containing two or sometimes one 'seed' encased in a hard, almost crispy outer layer which together forms a structure known as a pyrene. The outer layer is removed by milling. The seed itself is pale fawn or brown (dark brown only after roasting) and has a characteristic groove on its inner surface, which curls round inside the seed. Arabica coffee is a hybrid species, formed by the hybridization of *Coffea eugenioides* and *Coffea canephora*. It is one of the only species in the genus *Coffea that* is self-fertile (autogamous), a single plant being able to produce fertile seed from its own pollen.



a. Stem, leaf arrangement





c. The stipule



d. The inflorescent

DICTYANDRA ARBORESCENS HOOK. F

DESCRIPTION

Shrub, or small tree to 8 m high, of the understorey with irregular, knobby trunk and spreading heavy crown. The trunk is very characteristic, bearing blunt woody spines. Bark brown of moderate thickness, fairly rough, with small vertical fissures, flaking. Slash pink with short of orange lines. Young stems flattened, more or less glabrous. Leaves c. 20 x 9 cm, with c. 10-13 main lateral veins on each side, widest in upper half, apex very shortly acuminate, base long cuneate, glabrous except sometimes for tufts of hairs in the vein axils below. Petiole c. 1.5 cm long. Stipules c. 1 x 0.7 cm, round, or triangular, with short sharp point. Fruits c. 2 x 1.5 cm, capped by the large persistent sepals.

Phytochemistry: alkaloids (seed) Products of dyes, stains, inks, tattoos and mordants (pole, seed) Products: household, domestic and personal items.



a. Knobby trunk



b. Leaves

USES

Very abundant understorey tree in Lake Belt forest, extending to Guinea, W Cameroons.

MORINDA LUCIDA BENTH.

Mukiringi (am); Kabajanayi, Mubajansahi (Ganda); Musinganjovu (Gwe);

DESCRIPTION

Muganzura, Mularankoba (nya); Mulyambwa (so)

Evergreen shrub or small to medium-sized tree up to 18–25 m tall, with trunk and branches often crooked or gnarled. Bark smooth to roughly scaly, grey to brown, often with some distinct purple layers.

Leaves opposite, simple and entire. Stipules ovate or triangular, 1–7 mm long, falling early. Petiole up to 1.5 cm long. Blade elliptical, 6–18 cm × 2–9 cm, base rounded to cuneate, apex acute to acuminate, shiny above, sometimes finely pubescent when young, later only tufts of hairs in vein axils beneath and some hairs on the midrib.

Inflorescence a stalked head 4–7 mm in diameter, 1–3 at the nodes opposite a single leaf. Peduncle up to 8 cm long bearing at base a stalked cup-shaped gland. Flowers bisexual, regular, 5-merous, heterostylous, and fragrant. Calyx cup-shaped, c. 2 mm long, persistent. corolla salver-shaped, c. 1.5 cm long, white or greenish yellow, lobes ovate-lanceolate, up to 5 mm × 2.5 mm. ovary inferior, 2-celled, style 8–11 mm long with 2 stigma lobes 4– 7 mm long. Stamens 5, inserted in the corolla throat, with short filaments.

Fruit a drupe.

The tree, grows in grassland, exposed hillsides, thickets, forests, often on termite mounds, sometimes in areas which are regularly flooded, from sea-level up to 1300 m altitude.



a. Trunk



b. Leaf arrangement and stipules



c. Upper leaf surface



d. Inflorescence

OXYANTHUS SPECIOSUS DC.

DESCRIPTION

Description Shrub or small tree 2–6(12) m tall with horizontal glabrous branches. Bark smooth, greenish when young becoming slightly rough, brown with lenticels. Leaf blades 25 × 12.5 cm, elliptic to oblong, acuminate at the apex, cuneate to rounded at the base, shiny, entirely glabrous or pubescent beneath. Lateral nerves in 9–14 main pairs. Domatia present. Petiole 7–15 mm long. Stipules 6–20 × 3–10 mm, triangular or lanceolate, acute, mid-nerve not apparent. Inflorescences present in top node or more usually in the next 2–4 nodes down, many-flowered, forming oblong or conical panicles, 2–5 cm long (excluding the flowers). Peduncles 3–10 mm long, glabrous or pubescent. Branches apparent in mature inflorescences. Pedicels (0)1–5 mm long. Bracts or bracteoles 1.25– 9 mm long, ovate or narrowly lanceolate, pubescent or ciliate.

Flowers fragrant. Calyx glabrous or pubescent; tube 1.5–2 mm long. Limb-tube 0.75–1.75 mm long, not or scarcely wider than tube. Lobes 1–3.5 mm long, triangular, acute, ciliate to pubescent. Corolla tube glabrous, 1.8–7 × 1–1.5 mm, pubescent inside. Lobes 5–18 × 1.2–3 mm, oblong-lanceolate, acute. Anthers exserted, long acuminate, with well marked sagittate basal appendages, usually different in colour to the thecae when dry. Pollen presenter 1–1.5 mm long, pale green, fusiform.

Fruit 1.5–6.3 × 0.9–3 cm, globose, ellipsoid, spindle-shaped or fusiform, rounded, acute or constricted and bottle-neck-shaped at apex, glabrous, thin- to rather thick-walled, calyx limb persistent.



a. Trunk



b. Leaf arrangement



c. The inflorescence



d. Fruits

OXYANTHUS UNILOCULARIS HIERN

DESCRIPTION

Shrub or small tree, 1.5 to 6 m sometimes to 8 m. tall, with stout angular hollow branchlets, pubescent when young. Leaf-blades broadly ovate-elliptic or elliptic- obovate, 25–60 x 13–40 cm. acuminate at the apex, equally or unequally broadly cordate at the base, hispid pilose when young, becoming glabrescent save for pubescence on the venation beneath, thin, often somewhat bullate. Petiole 0.2–1.2 cm. long. Stipules narrowly ovate, 1.5–3 x 0.9–1.5 cm. Acuminate, connate for ± 1 cm. in young stage, pubescent.

Inflorescence a short 20–80-flowered corymb. Peduncle 1–2 cm. long, pubescent. Pedicels 2–5 mm. long, pubescent; bracteoles small, linear to filiform, 2–5 mm. long. Calyx-tube narrowly turbinate, 3–4 mm. long, glabrescent to sparsely pubescent. Limb-tube 2 mm. long. Lobes subulate, 3–6(–9) mm. ciliolate, at first erect then arched. Corolla-tube 13–20 cm. long, 1.5–3 mm. wide. Lobes narrowly lanceolate, 1.5–3 cm. long, 3–5 mm. wide. Anthers exserted for most of their length. Stigmatic club green, 1 cm. long.

Fruit broadly ellipsoid or subglobose, 2–3 cm. long, 1–2.5 cm. wide. Seeds light brown, 7–8 mm. long, striated.



a. All tree



b. The stem with ring mark



c. Leaf arrangement and the inflorescence



d. Fruits

PAVETTA OLIVERIANA HIERN

DESCRIPTION

Shrub or small tree, 1.5 to 6 m rarely 8 m. tall, with stout angular hollow. Young branches pubescent, older ones covered with thin buff to fawn bark. Leaf-blades elliptic or occasionally broadly or narrowly elliptic 4.7 – 8 x 8.5 – 9.4 cm, apex usually shortly acuminate, base obtuse, truncate or sometimes unequal, finely pubescent above, tomentose beneath or rarely glabrous save for the midrib beneath and the ciliate margin, bacterial nodules dot-like, moderately small, scattered, usually numerous. Petioles 0.4-2.8 cm. long, tomentose, stipules triangular 5-8 mm. long, acuminate, pubescent outside without silky hairs inside. Corymbs-terminal on main and lateral branches 2.5-14.5 cm. long, bearing 0-3 pairs of leaves at apex, sometimes with subsidiary corymbs from these nodes, lax or very lax, 2.2-9.5 cm wide. Primary inflorescence-branches 0.4-3 cm. long, tomentose. Secondary and tertiary branches present. Pedicles 1-8 mm. long, tomentose, bracts ovate 4-8 mm, long, pubescent outside with few silky hairs inside. Bracteoles scale-like to filiform. Calyx tomentose, 1-2 mm, long. Limb-tube 1 mm. long, scarcely wider than the tube lobes triangular to narrowly triangular, 2-5 cm. long 0.75-1 mm wide at the base. Corolla-tube 1.9-3.4 cm, long. 1.5 mm. wide at the top, pubescent outside, not bearded at throat. Lobes, oblong, 4-6 mm. long, 1-3 mm. wide, obtuse or acute. Fruits black, pubescent, calyx-limb persistent. Pedicles tending to be a crescent. Seeds brownish, 5 mm, wide, rugulose on convex face.

The shrub has been from Karamoja (Mt. Moroto), some forests of Mengo, and forest from western Uganda. Other areas include: Kenya, Tanzania and Congo.



a. The trunk



b. Leaf arrangement



c. The inflorescence



d. Fruits

ROTHMANNIA LONGIFLORA SALISB.

DESCRIPTION

Shrub or small tree up to 9 m tall, often with climbing stems. Leaves opposite, simple and entire, glabrous. Stipules triangular, c. 3 mm long, early caduceus. Petiole 3–10 mm long, blade elliptical, 18 × 8 cm, base cuneate, apex acuminate, pinnately veined with 4–5 pairs of lateral veins having axillary domatia. Flowers solitary, terminal on short axillary branches, bisexual, regular, 5-merous, sweetly scented; pedicel up to 1 cm long, bearing 5–9 scale-like bracteoles; calyx tubular, 1–2 cm long, lobes triangular, 1–4 mm long. Corolla trumpet-shaped, up to 24 cm × 4 cm, lobes ovate, 1–4 cm × 1–1.5 cm, purple-red to green outside, whitish with purplish spots inside. Stamens inserted in the corolla tube, included or with tips of anthers exserted. Ovary inferior, 2-celled, style 12–21 cm long, stigma 2-lobed, up to 3 cm long, partly exserted. Fruit a globose to ellipsoid berry, 3.5–7 × 5–6 cm, green-blackish, with 10 indistinct ribs, glabrous, many-seeded, the calyx persistent. Seeds lens-shaped, 6–8 × 5–6 × 1–1.5 mm, brown-red.

The fruits are commonly used to make blue-black markings on the hands, face and body, sometimes to imitate tattooing. In Central and East Africa fibres of vegetable origin (e.g. of Raphia) are coloured by soaking them in swamp mud to which fruits and leaves of *Rothmannia longiflora* have been added. In Nigeria a dye and an ink- like extract ('katambiri') is made from finely crushed seeds. To make a stronger dye and ink, the extract is sometimes mixed with leaves of Gardenia, Indigofera, Nauclea or Vitex and sugar or honey. A black dye can be prepared from the flowers.



a. The trunk



b. Branching & leaf arrangement



c. Inflorescence



d. Fruit

RYTIGYNIA NEGLECTA (HIERN) ROBYNS

DISTRIBUTION

Scrambling shrub or small like unarmed shrub, rather lucid understorey tree about 5 m, with elongated erect-patent rather ashy terete branches, somewhat compressed towards the extremities. Leaves elliptical, acuminate, wedge-shaped or partly obtuse at the base, chartaceous, of nearly the same colour on the two surfaces, 8 x 2 cm, lateral veins about 6–7 pairs, inconspicuous. Petiole 2– 6 cm, stipules connate, sheathing, subulate-apiculate, intra-petiolar, hairy inside, 2 (-8) cm. long. Fruiting pedicels 2 cm long, rather slender, fasciculate, several together in the axils of fallen leaves. Fruit 2cm. long, obovoid, obliquely narrowed at the base. Calyx-limb short, after the fall of the corolla with minute subulate teeth.

Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Congo.



a. The trunk



b. Slash



c. Fruit



d. Leaf arrangement with the inflorescence



e. Stipule

CITRUS LIMON (L.) OSBECK

DESCRIPTION

Evergreen, small trees or shrubs, often spiny. Leaves simple, alternate, glandular punctate, petiole winged or margined. Flowers perfect or staminate, solitary or clustered in axillary racemes. Calyx 4-5-lobed, glabrous or pubescent, Petals (4- 5(- 8) cm. Stamens 4-10 times the petals, polyadelphous, Ovary 10-14-locular, ovules biseriate or collateral. Fruit a fleshy hesperidium, globose to mamillate-oblong to oblate, rind tight or loose, with oil glands. Seeds embedded in pulpy vesicles. Most or all of the species are cultivated, derived from the native species of tropical and subtropical regions of SE. Asia. Because of its great economic importance, domestication, cultivation and hybridization of the species has led to many varieties and forms, thus providing taxonomic problems.

Lemon juice is used in topical application for healing wounds, and other skin conditions.

USES

The boiled lemonade is used against colds and as diaphoretic, also used against dyspepsia alkaline and pure juice against catarrhal angina. Can be applied to the upper stomach stops the vomiting. Can be used against chronic obstructions of liver and spleen.



a. Trunk



b. Slash



c. Fruits before maturity



d. Mature fruits

VEPRIS NOBILIS (DELILE) MZIRAY

Syn. Teclea nobilis Delile (1843)

DESCRIPTION

Mzo (ga)

Shrub or tree up to 15 m high in high forest but less in woodland areas. Bark smooth, grey. Branchlets glabrous.

Leaves alternate or rarely subopposite, (1–) 3-foliolate, glabrous. Petiole 1.5–8 cm long, terete. Leaflets lanceolate to oblanceolate, 5–18 x 1.5–5.5 cm, acute to acuminate or rarely obtuse at the apex, cuneate at the base into petiolule up to 1 cm long, entire. Panicles often contracted and raceme-like. Petals yellowish, 2.5–4 mm long.

Male flowers with 4(–5) stamens. Pistillode glabrous. Female flowers with 4 or 5 staminodes. Ovary subglobose, glabrous. Stigma disk- shaped, 1 mm. Drupe obovoid, 6–11.5 x 5–6 mm long, glabrous, red.



a. The trunk



b. Leaf arrangement



c. The inflorescence



d. Fruits

ZANTHOXYLUM RUBESCENS PLANCH. EX HOOK.F.

DESCRIPTION

Shrub or small tree up to 8 m tall, branches and branchlets with straight or recurved blackish thorns 5–10 mm long, branchlets reddish. Leaves alternate, imparipinnately compound with 4–7 pairs of leaflets, 30–70 cm long, very aromatic. Stipules absent, rachis glabrous or minutely short-hairy, flat on top or winged. Leaflets with petiole 2–5 mm long, up to 4 cm long on terminal leaflet. leaflets (almost) opposite, broadly elliptical to oblong-elliptical, (5–)10–20 cm × (2.5–)8–15 cm, apex abruptly acuminate, base cuneate and slightly unequal, margin toothed towards apex, thickly papery, glabrous or sometimes short-hairy along the midrib, with many glandular dots, more conspicuous along the margin, pinnately veined with 8–12 pairs of lateral veins. Inflorescence a terminal pyramidal panicle 20–40 cm long, short-hairy to woolly hairy. Flowers unisexual, 4(–5)-merous, regular. Pedicel 0.5–2.5 mm long. Sepals 4, c. 0.5 mm long, short-hairy. Petals oblong to elliptical-oblong, 1.2–2 mm long, apex obtuse, glabrous, creamy white. Male flowers with 5 petals and 5 stamens, ovary rudimentary. Female flowers with 4 tiny staminodes, ovary superior, and carpel 1. Fruit a broadly ellipsoid or globose follicle 5–8 mm in diameter, orange-red, pitted with pale red glands, sepals and petals persistent, 1-seeded. Seed globose, 5–5.5 mm in diameter, black and shiny.

Leaves are chewed as an emetic in cases of food poisoning. Stem bark decoction is taken to treat fevers associated with malaria and to treat urinary tract infections, also crushed into a paste as an embrocation for contusions. Bark powder is applied to sores. The stem bark and slightly peppery roots are chewed to relieve toothache and infections of the mouth and taken to treat gonorrhoea.

Leaves are macerated in lime juice and taken to treat insanity; the maceration is also applied to snakebites.



a. Armed trunk



b. Slash



c. Leaf arrangement



d. Leaf arrangement

BLIGHIA UNIJUGATA BAK.

Mukuzanyana, Nkuzanyana (ga); Muhohote (gwe); Mukuzadhayna, Musandikira (so); Mwatibale (t, nyo).

DESCRIPTION

Dioecious, small to medium-sized tree up to 30 m tall. The trunk often quite short, usually straight, slightly fluted at base. Bark fairly smooth, but often with horizontal ridges and warts, grey to dark green. Slash thin, brittle, granular, white to pale red or brown with white streaks. Crown dense and rounded. Young twigs finely orange-brown hairy, becoming glabrous.

Leaves alternate, paripinnately compound with 1–5 pairs of leaflets. Stipules absent. Petiole up to 4 cm long, flattened above, rachis up to 10 cm long. Petiolules up to 2 mm long. leaflets opposite, elliptical to oblong or obovate, up to 30 × 13 cm but often small in lowest pair, cuneate to obtuse at base, acuminate at apex, margins entire or slightly wavy, glabrous except for tufts in the axils of lateral veins, pinkish red or whitish when young, later becoming glossy dark green above and dull green below, pinnately veined with 6–10 pairs of prominent lateral veins.

Inflorescence an axillary false raceme up to 10 cm long. Flowers unisexual, regular, 5-merous, whitish or yellowish, sweet-scented; pedicel up to 5 mm long, elongating up to 10 mm in fruit. Calyx with tube about as long as lobes, c. 2 mm long. Petals free, rhomboid, c. 2 mm × 2 mm, hairy, with a 2-lobed scale on the inner face. Stamens 6–10, free, filaments c. 4 mm long, hairy in lower part; ovary superior, golden-hairy, usually 3-lobed and 3-celled, style short. Male flowers with rudimentary ovary, female flowers with reduced stamens.

Fruit a top-shaped, usually 3-gonous capsule 2–3 cm × 2.5–3 cm, pointed at apex, red when ripe, slightly hairy, dehiscing with 3 woody recurving valves pink inside with yellow margins, usually 3-seeded.



a. Trunk



b. Slash



c. Leaf



d. Fruits

USES

Leaves acts as pain-killers, sedatives, arthritis, and rheumatism. Fruit, and seed used to treat antemetics. Bark, and root used to treat laxatives, diarrhoea, and dysentery. Leaves used to treat kidneys, diuretics, abortifacients, and ecbolics. Bark, leaf, and root used to treat fabrifuges malnutrition, debility. Leaf-sap, root is used to treat the brain, nervous system. Fruit-capsule treats glycosides, saponins, and steroids.

DISTRIBUTION

Widely distributed through tropical Africa, extending from Guinea Bissau, Ethiopia Kenya, DR Congo, Angola, Zimbabwe and Mozambique. It is also found in South Africa.

DEINBOLLIA FULVO-TOMENTELLA BAK

DESCRIPTION

Description Understory shrub occasionally small tree to 10 m or less. Branchlets hollow.

Leaves 30 – 42 cm long, Leaflets usually 8-12 subsessile or shortly petiolulate, glabrous above except the midrib and lateral nerves, tawny-pubescent below, opposite or subopposite, narrow – oblong, usually 12-20 cm long and 4-6 cm broad, apex obtusely acuminate, base broadly cuneate to round.

Inflorescence rusty-pubescent 15.5-37.2 cm long. Flowers small, creamy-white, in pedicles up to 25 cm long.

Fruits glabrous.



a. Fulvo tomentella



b. Characteristics of leaf arrangement



c. Characteristics of leaf arrangement



d. Characteristics of leaf arrangement

CHRYSOPHYLLUM DELEVOYI DE WILD

DESCRIPTION

Evergreen tree to 22 m high. Trunk straight, cylindrical, or slightly fluted, small buttresses present, and with fairly spreading crown. Bark thin, greyish to brownish, smooth or sometime fairly rough with vertical deep fissures. Slash 1.3-2 cm thick, fibrous, pinkish near the outer bark and appearing cream to yellowish on the inner bark, producing white latex in small drops. Leaves c. 15 x 4.5 cm, with c. 11 – 25 main lateral veins on each side, the lower-surface covered with greyish – brown to reddish-brown hairs. Evergreen tree of Closed-forest, often on river-banks. The bark is used as sedatives, stomachache, and skin. Fruits (mucosae) used to treat antemetics, diarrhoea, dysentery and liver, etc.

Widely distributed in Evergreen forest of Tropical Africa. In Uganda the tree can be commonly recorded from lake side forest of Mengo.



a. All tree



b. Slash



c. &



d. Leaf arrangement

MIMUSOPS BAGSHAWEI S. MOORE.

Mbande (am); Musandasanda (ga); Musali (ga, so).

DESCRIPTION

Tree up to 25 m high. Trunk straight, cylindrical, sometimes slightly fluted at the base, with large, spreading crown. Buttresses absent. Bark brown, layered, very thick, and deeply fissured. Young branches and petioles puberulous, becoming glabrescent. Petioles 1–2.3 cm long. Slash fibrous, red, sometimes with paler lines, exuding white latex. Leaf-lamina elliptic to elliptic-oblong or rarely obovate-oblong, 5.5–12 x 2–5.3 cm. wide, apex shortly acuminate or ± cuspidate, cuneate. Upper surface with slightly raised nerves, lower surface practically glabrous or with scattered hairs along midrib. Lateral nerves and veins slightly raised.

Flowers fragrant, 2–4 per axil, ± pendulous. Pedicels curved, up to 1 cm. in length, with dense buff-coloured pubescence. Outer sepal's ± ovate, 5.5–7 mm. long, with dense buff to pale brown pubescence externally. Corolla greenish-yellow or cream. Lobes trifid. Segments oblong-lanceolate to narrowly lanceolate, up to 5 mm. long, with outer pair sometimes irregularly serrate near apex (very rarely bifid to base). Tube up to 1.5 mm. long. Filaments up to 1.5 mm. long. Staminodes oblong-lanceolate, up to 4.5 mm. long, acute. Ovary densely pilose with short pale brown hairs. Style tapering, up to 4 mm. in length.

Fruit a yellow or orange-yellow broadly ovoid berry, up to 2.5 cm. long and 2 cm. in diameter, with greyish flannel-like indumentum when young, later becoming glabrous. Seeds 1–3, up to 9 mm. long, tending to be triangular in cross-section, obscurely ridged along the broader margin, and usually with a small basal projection.



a. All young tree



b. Bark & Slash



c. Leaf arrangement

DISTRIBUTION

Widely distributed in region, Kenya (Kericho), Tanzania (Bukoba), and Uganda (Central and western regions)

POUTERIA ALTISSIMA (A. CHEV.) BAEHNI

Osana (t,n.); Mukalati, Nkalati (ga); Mutoye (nya); utoke (t).

DESCRIPTION

Large tree up to 45 tall, with straight and cylindrical trunk, sometimes fluted, with triangular, often winged buttresses up to 3 m high. Bark creamy grey, irregularly fissured. Slash, fibrous, reddish brown with white lines but varying from white to pink, exuding latex. Crown spreading. Young branches finely hairy.

Leaves arranged spirally, simple and entire. Stipules absent. Petiole up to 1.5 cm long, blade elliptical to ovate-oblong, 16 × 7 cm, slightly cuneate to rounded at base, rounded to shortly acuminate at apex, glabrous except lower side of midrib, with glandular translucent dots, pinnately veined with 11–23 pairs of lateral veins.

Flowers in fascicles in leaf axils, bisexual, regular, 5-merous, fragrant. pedicel 3–6 mm long, sepals free, elliptical to ovate-oblong, 3.5–5.5 mm long, pubescent outside; corolla with up to 3.5 mm long tube and rounded lobes up to 2 mm long, hairy at margins, creamy white; stamens inserted in upper half of the corolla tube, opposite corolla lobes; ovary superior, globose, long-hairy, 5-celled, style up to 4 mm long, stigma 5-lobed.

Fruit an obovoid to globose berry up to 2 cm long, becoming red when ripe, finely hairy but glabrescent, 1-seeded. Seed obovoid, up to 1.5 cm long, shiny brown, with very large scar.

DISTRIBUTION

Forest tree species, distributed in most lowland forests of Uganda and previously very abundant in lakebelt forests. Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, D. R. Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, South Sudan, and Tanzania.



a. The trunk



b. Slash



c. Leaf arrangement



d. Leaf arrangement

SOLANUM MAURITIANUM SCOP.

DESCRIPTION

Shrub or small tree 2-4 m tall, branched above to form a rounded canopy. It is spineless and all parts (except older stems) are densely pubescent with sessile to long-stalked stellate hairs (trichomes), which are loose and floccose on young growth. The leaves are simple, alternate and elliptic and are more densely trichomate (and hence paler) on the lower surfaces. 30 x 12 cm on young vigorous growth, but are usually around 18 x 7 cm on mature stems, margin entire, the apex acuminate and the base cuneate and often oblique. The petioles are 3-9 cm long, each with 1-2 smaller auriculate leaves in the axils. These auriculate leaves are sessile, rounded, and sometimes absent from weak or distal shoots. The flowers are perfect, actinomorphic and numerous in branched corymbs, peduncles up to 15 cm long to the first fork, with the pedicels 2-3 mm long. The calyx tube is short (2-3 mm long), while the lobes are narrowly triangular and 2-3 mm long. The corolla has a lilac blue to purple colour, with a pale star-shaped area at its base, and is stellate, 1.5-2.5 cm in diameter, five stamens inserted low on the corolla tube, with the filaments around 1 mm long and the oblong anthers 2-3.5 mm long and opening by terminal pores. Ovary densely pubescent, with the style pubescent in the lower part and 5-7 mm long, and the stigma green and terminal.

Fruits, berries ripen to a dull yellow, succulent, globose, 1-1.5 cm in diameter and pubescent at least in early stages.



a. Trunk



b. Slash



c. Leaf



d. Fruits

CELTIS AFRICANA BURM.F.

Akasinsa, Camdeboo stinkwood (t.n); Akasisa, Kasisa (ga); Gusotono, Lusa (gi); Mukyemogola (so).

DESCRIPTION

Deciduous small to medium-sized tree up to 30 m tall. Trunk usually straight, cylindrical, often low-branching, often slightly fluted, usually without buttresses. Bark surface smooth, whitish grey, often pinkish blotched. Slash greyish with brown blotches, rapidly becoming dark brown upon exposure. Crown rounded, dark green, with branches drooping towards tips. Twigs densely yellowish brown short-hairy.

Leaves alternate, simple. Stipules linear, 3–8 mm long, hairy, caduceus. Petiole up to 0.5–1 cm long, slightly grooved above. Blade ovate to ovate-lanceolate, 3–10 × 2.5–6 cm, cuneate to rounded and very asymmetrical at base, with acuminate apex, margins coarsely toothed, papery, slightly hairy below especially on veins, rough above, prominently 3-veined from the base and additionally with 1–2 pairs of lateral veins.

Inflorescence an axillary cyme up to 2.5 cm long, densely short-hairy. Flowers unisexual or bisexual, regular, 4–5-merous, small, white to greenish. Sepals 1.5–2.5 mm long, hairy. Stamens free, c. 1.5 mm long. Ovary superior, ovoid, densely hairy, 1-celled, styles 2, unbranched. Male flowers 3–many together in lower leaf axils, with pedicel 1.5–5 mm long and rudimentary ovary. Female flowers and/or bisexual flowers 1–few together in upper leaf axils, with pedicel 10–17 mm long, female flowers with rudimentary stamens.

Fruit an ellipsoid to globose drupe 4–8 mm long, pointed, orange when ripe, short-hairy. Stone ovoid to globose, c. 4 mm long, slightly pitted, grey, 1-seeded. Seedling with epigeal germination.

USES

In Nigeria the bark is pounded and used to treat fever, headache and general malaise. A leaf decoction is applied to sore eyes.

DISTRIBUTION

Widespread in tropical Africa, occurring from Ghana eastwards to Somalia and south to South Africa and Lesotho. It is also found in Yemen.



a. Trunk



b. Slash



c. Fruit



d. Leaf arrangement

CELTIS GOMPHOPHYLLA BAKER.

Namunuka (t, n, ga); Stinkwood (t, n.); Murundu (am); Kasisa (ga); Musisa (gwe); Mununka (ki); Mujunu, Nyamunuka (t).

DESCRIPTION

Deciduous tree to 20 m tall or more. Trunk often fluted or buttressed. Bark smooth light grey, wood unpleasant smelling on damaged trunk. Slash white with numerous brown dotes and sometimes streaks, occasionally with rather obscure yellow fibrous line rather granular. Young stems and branches whitish-pubescent.

Leaves 16 x 2–5 cm, ovate-elliptic to oblong-elliptic. Apex long-acuminate, base cuneate to rounded, asymmetrical. Margin entire or with a few coarse teeth, (juvenile foliage up to 21 x 9 cm, with apex hardly acuminate and margin coarsely dentate in upper half). Lamina membranous-chartaceous, glabrescent, often scabrid, 3-nerved from the base with the basal lateral nerves not or hardly extending into the upper half. Upper lateral nerves (2)3–6 on each side of the midrib, prominent above, more strongly so below, usually making an angle of less than 45 degrees with the midrib. Petiole 4–8 mm. long. Stipules 2–6 mm. long, linear to linear-oblong, whitish pubescent, caducous.

Flowers precocious. Male flowers in numerous, crowded, few- many-flowered cymes, pedicels 3–7 mm. long. Female and bisexual flowers few or solitary, axillary or at nodes below, pedicels often longer. Sepals 4–5, 1.2–2 mm. long, pubescent. Ovary ± pubescent or glabrous. Styles unbranched, 2–2.5 mm. long.

Fruit dark yellowish, 4–6 x 3–5 mm, conical-ovoid, often 4-angled when dry, glabrous, pedicel 3–10 mm. long.



a. Trunk & slash



b. Leaf arrangement

DISTRIBUTION

Common in low to medium altitude, mixed evergreen rainforest and riverine forest much abundant in Maramagambo forest reserve (jacana side)

CHAETACME ARISTATA PLANCH.

Mulere (gwe); Mubambanjobe (nyo).

DESCRIPTION

Shrub or small bushy tree up to 10 m. tall, with drooping, often zigzag branches. Bark smooth, grey, becoming fibrous and longitudinally striate. Twigs puberulous to tomentose. Spines 0.4—3.5 cm. long. Leaf-blades coriaceous, elliptic to elliptic- lanceolate,6—11 x 2.8—5 cm, shortly acuminate and ± long-mucronate, broadly cuneate to rounded or a little cordate at the base, unequal-sided, entire or serrate, glabrous above, glabrous to densely pubescent beneath. Petiole 3—6 mm. long. Stipules oblong-lanceolate, 12—20 mm. long, caducous. Cymes of Male flowers 5—15 mm. long. Sepal's ± 3 mm. long in male flowers, 1—2 mm. long in female flowers, pubescent. Ovary pubescent. Styles up to 30 mm. long, persistent, but easily dislodged when dry.

Fruits waxy yellow to orange, oblong-ovoid, 12—14 mm. long, 11—12 mm. across.

DISTRIBUTION

Widely distributed in E. Africa. Kenya, Tanzania, and in Uganda occurs in most low land forest.



a. Trunk



b. Slash



c. Leaf arrangement



d. Fruits

TREMA ORIENTALIS (L.) BL.

Bukingi (am); Erere (at); Kasisa (ga, t); Lusabusubi, Lusubasubi (gwe);

DESCRIPTION

Mubengabakwe, Mugwampira, Mutangari (ki) Nkulidho (so).

Evergreen shrub or tree up to 18 m high. Straight trunk, with heavy branching right angles and curving upwards and rounded to spreading crown. Sometimes with swollen at the base. The slender branchlets are covered with white velvety hairs. Bark grey or brown, smooth but marked with parallel longitudinal lines and corky spots. Slash creamy-white to light yellow, fibrous, bright green immediately beneath the bark. It has an extensive root system that enables it to survive long periods of drought.

Leaves simple, alternate, stipulate, along drooping branches, to 14 cm long, papery, rough to the touch and dull above, short grey hairs below, the edge finely toothed all round, blade unequal sided.

Flowers small, green or greenish-white, unisexual, borne in a crowded inflorescence consisting mainly of male flowers with a few female ones at the top.

Fruit small, round and fleshy, glossy black when ripe, 4-6 mm, containing 1 dull black seed embedded in bright green flesh.

Uses: Both bark and leaf decoctions are used as a gargle, inhalation, drink, lotion, bath or vapour bath for coughs, sore throat, asthma, bronchitis, gonorrhoea, yellow fever, toothache, as a vermifuge, and it is known to have anti plasmodium properties. The leaves are reported to be a general antidote to poisons and a bark infusion is drunk to control dysentery. A leaf decoction is used to deworm dogs.

Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Laos, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.



a. Trunk



b. Slash



c. Leaf arrangement



d. Inflorescence

LANTANA CAMARA L

DESCRIPTION

Medium-sized perennial aromatic shrub, 2-5 m tall, frequently, multiple stems arise from ground level, with quadrangular stems, with prickles. The posture may be sub- erect, scrambling, or occasionally clambering (ascending into shrubs or low trees, clinging to points of contact by means of prickles, branches, and leaves). The leaves are generally oval or broadly lance-shaped, 2 to 12 cm in length, and 2 to 6 cm broad, having a rough surface and a yellow-green to green colour. The flat-topped inflorescence may be yellow, orange, white, pale violet, pink, or red. Flowers are small, multicoloured, in stalked, dense, flat-topped clusters to 4 cm across. Fruit is a round, fleshy, 2 seeded drupe, about 5 mm wide, green turning purple then blue- black (similar in appearance to a blackberry).

L. camara is native to Central and South America but its original distribution is unclear due to the introduction of a number of ornamental varieties. And it has been widely promoted as an ornamental since the early 1800s and it is widely naturalized throughout the Neotropics. It has become very widespread in Australia, India, and South Africa to Uganda where it has been declared as one of the invasive plant species.



a. All plant



b. Armed stem



c. Inflorescence



d. Fruits

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KIJIKO
CONSERVATION

SURVEY REPORT

FIRST EDITION · 2026

The last remaining forest in the Kijiko area, recorded tree by tree.

This guide is the baseline the survey was made for. Every entry in it can be revisited: the same trees, the same plots, the same characters recorded in the same order. What changes between editions is the measure of what the forest has lost or regained.

98	35	3
SPECIES RECORDED	FAMILIES	SPECIES OF CONCERN (TABLE 3)

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WEB
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LOCATION
Mukono, Uganda

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LINKEDIN
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X
@KjkConservation

SURVEY
Kijiko Lakeside Forest, May 2016

REFERENCE
KJK collection, Makerere herbarium