Indigenous

Common names: Chag: mwera; Eng: white thorn; Fiome: fuguma; Hehe:

mubata, mubaya; Gogo: mdejedeje, mlaka, mnomko; Jita: ilula lyape; Kere: ilula; Goro: fughumo; Iraqw: karbu; Nyam: vulula, vulula-wape; Nyat: mlula; Nyir: mlula mnykundu; Rangi: mweda Suku: ilula lyape, ilula lyelu.

Ecology: This is a typical tree of semi-arid zones widespread in

tropical Africa with various varieties. In Tanzania it is found on seasonally flooded black cotton soils, in river

valleys and wooded grasslands, 600-1,800 mm.

Uses: Firewood, charcoal, poles, posts, medicine (bark, gum),

fodder (leaves), bee forage, nitrogen fixation, soil conservation, windbreak, gum, tannin (bark), dye (bark),

live fence.

Description: A small- to medium-sized tree 3-12 m, irregular umbrella

crown, often many trees together. BARK: distinctive powdery white to pale green or orange-red. THORNS: diverging pairs, white, stout, to 8 cm sometimes smaller or none. Variety *fistula* bears whistling thorns (ant galls) at the base. LEAVES: compound with 3-7 pairs of pinnae, bearing a gland on the leaf stalk, leaflets tiny. FLOWERS: very many, yellow, in large round heads over 1 cm across, fragrant. FRUIT: narrow, curved, shiny light brown pods,

in bunches, slightly constricted between seeds, splitting on:

the trees, 7-20 cm long.

Propagation: Seedlings.

Seed info.: No. of seeds per kg: about 20,000.

treatment: not necessary for fresh seed; for stored seed nick or soak in

cold water for 24 hours.

storage: seed can be stored for several years if kept cool, dry and

insect free.

Management: Medium to fast growing; lopping, pollarding, coppicing.

Remarks:

Acacia seyal *Mitnosoideae*

