

Agave sisalana

Agavaceae

Mexico

Af: *Yaa*
Tr: *Anjeba*

Eng: *sisal*

Tg: *Ekaz*

Ecology: Grows on a wide range of soils from sandy loam to clay, withstands waterlogging and is drought hardy. In Eritrea, it has been introduced in the central and northern highlands and midlands, e.g. around Elabered, Nakfa, Nefasit, Adi-keih, Segenaiti, Adi-quala and Tselema, 1,300-2,400 m.

Uses: Poles, bee forage, **live fence, strong ropes, sacking, mats (fibre).**

Description: A woody herb with whorls of spiny leaves at ground level. The flowering stem reaches up to 6 m. **LEAVES: Sword shaped, to 2 m long, edges spiny, with a sharp dark brown tip. FLOWERS: A flowering "pole" has small green-yellow flowers** on side branches. **FRUIT:** Dry capsules with seed but little is viable. Some flower buds become thick and hard and will root when planted. They are called "**bulbils**" and may **develop among the flowers.** Suckers are produced at the base of the leaves.

Propagation: Suckers and bulbils.

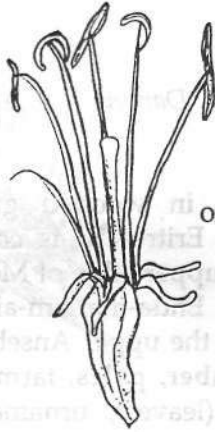
Seed: Little viable seed.

treatment:

storage:

Management: Sisal is commonly planted for live fencing. Cut the large leaves to grow a suitable hedge.

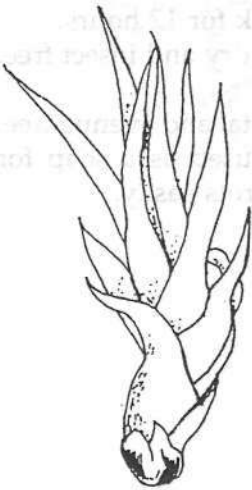
Remarks: Drought hardy and termite resistant. The whole plant dies after flowering, which normally occurs at the age of seven years. Leaves for fibres can be cut after about two years.



one enlarged flower



capsule and seeds



bulbil

