Indigenous

Common names: Lugishu: Gishombe, shigishombe Rukiga: Mukaka Rutoro:

Muhungura Sebei: Sigirwo.

Ecology: A small tree common from east to southern Africa, occurring

along banks in wooded river valleys, at the edges of evergreen forest and also in open woodlands. A highland and lower montane

species in Uganda, 2,000-2,400 m.

Uses: Firewood, charcoal, timber, carving, utensils (stools, water pots),

beehives, medicine, shade, ornamental.

Description: A handsome, well-foliaged tree, 7-15 m high in forest. BARK:

light-brown, smooth at first becoming rough with old age. LEAVES: compound with 5-10 pairs of opposite leaflets plus one and a winged leaf stalk, very clear in young leaves, leaflets to 10 cm. FLOWERS: grow from thick upright spikes to 35 cm, like candles, and hairy, opening to green-cream flowers, buds, slightly pink, up to 2 cm across. FRUIT: thick woody capsules, rounded to 2.5 cm across, golden hairs at first, open into 3-5 sections, each with a bright orange seed, 1 cm, half covered by

a waxy yellow aril.

Propagation: Seedlings, root suckers, wildings.

Seed: No. of seeds per kg: 1,100-1,300. Germination may reach 70% but

is sporadic, 5-10 weeks.

treatment: the seed coat is thin but the aril has to be removed. Sensitive to

freezing.

storage: can retain viability for two months at room temperature.

Management: A fast-growing tree; coppicing, lopping, pollarding.

Remarks: Very common in highlands and can be planted in farmlands with

different crops. Caution: It is poisonous to domestic animals.

