Indigenous

Ar: Tarak tarak Bl: Wal wal Hd:Lawloiv Eng: Bitter frankincense Km: Imela Nr: Lawlan

Tg: Meker TV: Wal wal

Ecology: Found in dry Acacia-Commiphora woodland and wooded

grassland in north Africa, Arabia and Somalia. In Eritrea, the tree is dominant on steep rocky slopes of the western escarpments, e.g. around Arewai, Tsebab, Jengeren, Meshalit, Shelalo, Augaro, Badime, the Tekeze river, Zaide-kolom and Berakit,

1.100-1.900 m.

Uses: Fodder, live hedge, **incense** (resin).

Description: A deciduous tree to 4-12 m or more, with thick branches tipped

with clusters of leaves, the crown rounded. BARK: Smooth, pale yellow-brown, peeling off in large papery pieces. A cut looks red-brown and a fragrant milky resin drips out. LEAVES: Large and compound on a stalk to 45 cm, 6-8 pairs leaflets plus one at the tip, each oval, 4-8 cm, densely hairy below, the edge sharp or round-toothed, sometimes double-toothed. FLOWERS: Sweet smelling, develop on loose heads at the ends of thick branchlets, appearing before the new leaves. The red flower stalk, to 35 cm, bears the white-pink flowers with 5 petals and 10 yellow stamens. FRUIT: Red capsules about 2 cm long, 3-sided

with 3 hard seeds inside.

Propagation: Seedlings, cuttings. The cuttings should be taken shortly before

the trees shed their leaves.

Seed:

treatment: No treatment required.

storage: Management:

Remarks: Harvesting of resin can take place between October and March.

The resin-gum droplets are scraped off the bark. This first cutting is thrown away and a second cutting taken weeks later is only of low quality. A third cutting produces quality frankincense. A few tons of frankincense are produced annually in the southern Arabian peninsula alone for rituals and health use. B. sacra of Saudi Arabia and Somalia has better-quality frankincense. B. carteri provides the resin for the frankincense of commerce, but B. papyrifera has a very similar resin and is used as frankincense

in Eritrea.

