

SYZYGIUM GUINEENSE

Farmers preferences

Franzel et al (2008) carried out a farmer preference survey in the miombo woodlands of Southern Africa and found that *Syzygium guineense* was regarded as the fifth most important species in Zambia by 39% of farmers with an average preference score of 5.4 (NB: 10 is highest score, 9 second score, etc)

A study by Ssegwa (2003) on Malaria treatment in Uganda interviewed farmers on medicinal species, the most important species used was *Hallea rubra* (tree) ranked by 51 (63.8%) of the respondents followed by *Vernonia amygdalina* (shrub), *Warburgia ugandensis* (tree) and *Syzygium guineense* (tree) being ranked by 40%, 28.8% and 16.3% of the respondents, respectively.

Further reading

Franzel, S., Akinnifesi, F., and Ham, C. (2008). Setting priorities among indigenous fruit species: Setting priorities among indigenous fruit tree species in Africa: Examples from southern, eastern and western Africa In Akinnifesi, F.K., Leakey, R.R.B., Ajayi, O.C., Sileshi, G., Tchoundjeu, Z., Matakala, P., and Kwesiga, F.R. (eds) *Indigenous Fruit Trees in Southern Africa: Domestication, Use, and Commercialisation* (Wallingford, UK: CAB International), pp. 1-27.

Ssegawa, P. (2003) *Anti-malarial Medicinal Plant Utilisation and Local conservation Initiatives: A case of Sango Bay forest Reserves Communities*. Makerere University, Uganda.