

Acacia hockii

Mimosaceae

Indigenous

Common names: **Ateso:** Ekisim **Luganda:** Kasaana **Lugbara:** Ali **Lugwe:** Besabako **Lugwere:** Musiono **Luo:** Achiru, okeetu, okutu-oryang **Luo J:** Orian **Lusoga:** Kasone **Madi:** Oli **Runyankore:** Rugando **Rutoro:** Mugando **Sebei:** Delya.

Ecology: A tree of deciduous woodland, wooded grassland and deciduous and semi-evergreen bushland, 900-2,300 m. One of the main species in drier areas of Mbarara and Luwero Districts and in North Eastern Region, usually associated with Combretum, other Acacia and Commiphora species.

Uses: Firewood, charcoal, medicine (roots), ropes (bark), fencing (dry branches).

Description: A tree 2-6 m high, with a rounded or flat crown. **BARK:** greenish-brown, thinly peeling and papery, becoming rough dark brown. Branchlets **reddish-brown, sticky and hairy**. **THORNS:** in pairs, straight and rather weak, usually less than 2 cm, sometimes absent. **LEAVES:** bipinnate, 4-12 pairs of pinnae with tiny leaflets, hairy. **FLOWERS:** in **small round heads, orange-yellow**. **FRUIT:** narrow, **strongly curved pod, to 15 cm, reddish-brown** with black dots, splitting on the tree with the olive-brown seeds hanging out on thread-like stalks.

Propagation: Seedlings, wildings, direct sowing at site.

Seed: No. of seeds per kg: 13,000-15,000.

treatment: immerse in hot water, allow to cool and soak for 12 hours,

storage: can be stored for many years if kept in a dry and cool place.

Management: It commonly invades overgrazed grassland. Slow growing.

Remarks: The root is used to treat cough.

