

Indigenous

- Common names:** **Ateso K:** Ekaramai **Ateso T:** Epujaiit, ekoromait **English:** white-galled acacia, white whistling thorn **Lugbara:** AH **Luo L:** Agagi.
- Ecology:** This is a typical tree of semi-arid zones widespread in tropical Africa with various varieties. In Uganda it is widely distributed in flood plains in North Eastern Region, along Kafu River in Masindi and Luwero Districts, and also in Tororo, Soroti, and Kumi Districts, 600-1,800.
- Uses:** Firewood, charcoal, poles, posts, medicine (bark, gum), fodder (leaves), bee forage, nitrogen fixation, soil conservation, windbreak, gum, tannin (bark), dye (bark), live fence.
- Description:** A small- to medium-sized tree 3-12 m, irregular umbrella crown, often many together. **BARK:** distinctive powdery **white to pale green** or **orange-red**. **THORNS: diverging pairs, white, stout, to 8 cm** sometimes smaller or none. Variety *fistula* bears grey-white swollen ant galls at the base of the thorns, to 3 cm across. Variety *seyal* has no ant galls. **LEAVES:** bipinnate with 3-7 pairs of pinnae, bearing a gland on the leaf stalk, leaflets tiny. **FLOWERS:** very many, **yellow, in large round heads** over 1 cm across, fragrant. **FRUIT: narrow, curved, shiny light brown pods, in bunches, slightly constricted between seeds, splitting on the trees, 7-20 cm long.**
- Propagation:** Seedlings.
- Seed:** No. of seeds per kg: about 20,000.
- treatment:** not necessary for fresh seed; for stored seed nick or soak in cold water for 24 hours.
- storage:** seed can be stored for several years if kept cool, dry and insect free. Add ash to reduce insect damage.
- Management:** Medium to slow growing; lopping, pollarding, coppicing.
- Remarks:** The gum of this tree has been extracted in North Eastern Region and is used as glue in offices.

