Indigenous

Common names: Eng: bitter albizia; Fiome: kakwol; Gogo: muhogolo; Goro:

moitsoi, tsori; **Lugu:** mkengehovu; **Mwera:** mtanga; **Nyam:** mpogolo, mtangala; Nyir: mufoghoo; **Rangi:** msisiviri;

Suku: mpogolo; Zinza: mkarasaritu.

Ecology: Widespread in Africa, 400-1,900 m, in wooded grasslanc

thickets and Commiphora scrub. In Tanzania it is common

in Dodoma, Shinyanga and Singida.

Uses: Firewood, charcoal, timber, poles, tools, medicine (bark,

leaves, roots), fodder (leaves), ornamental, mulch, nitrogen

fixation, soil conservation, resin.

Description: A deciduous tree to 15 m, often smaller, with spreading

crown, fairly dense canopy, trunk often crooked, usually single stemmed. BARK: dark brown, cracked. LEAVES: bright pale green compound leaf with numerous small leaflets with feathery appearance. Branchlets and leaves have distinctive soft, golden hairs. FLOWERS: numerous small cream-pink heads, half spherical, about 2.5 cm across FRUIT: large pods, 20 cm long, 3 cm wide, thin, bulging over few seeds, purple when young, later brown and papers.

papery.

Propagation: Seedlings, direct sowing.

Seed info.: No. of seeds per kg: 10,000-13,000.

treatment: Immerse in hot water, allow to cool and soak for 12 hours. storage: seeds can be stored for a long period if kept dry and insect

tree.

Management: Coppicing, lopping, pollarding.

Remarks: Can be planted in urban areas as ornamental and avenue

tree. Bark and roots contain saponin so can be used as a soSp for washing clothes. The wood, although hard, rots

easily.

Albizia amara Mimosoideae

