

Azanza garckeana

Malvaceae

Indigenous

- Common names: Arusha: emotoo; Bende: mtobo; Eng: snot apple; Gogoc mtoyo; Goro: thogi, tlaghay; Hehe: mtowo; Mbug: mutogo; Nyam: mutobo, mtovo, mutovo; Nyas: mtoo; Nyat: mutrogho; Nyir: mtogho; Pare: mtakataka; Rangi: msembere, mtula, mtwa; Sand: dong, xaxabo.
- Ecology: The only *Azanza* species found in Africa, from the Sudan to southern Africa. Common from low to higher altitudes as a scattered tree in several types of woodland, also on termite mounds all over Tanzania.
- Uses: Firewood, charcoal, timber, tool handles, utensils, yokes, food (fruit), fodder (leaves), bee forage, fibre (bark), shade.
- Description: A deciduous tree 3-8 m with rounded crown. BARK: brown rough, branchlets have woolly hairs. LEAVES: simple, alternate, distinctively rounded 8 x 12 cm, long stalks, 3-5 lobes, rough hairs above, soft below. FLOWERS: large, showy, single, yellow, turning red-orange, petals overlap and do not open. FRUIT: rounded and woody 2-8 cm, 4-5 parts, yellow-brown and hairy, the whole fruit except the seed eaten for the sweet sticky flesh.
- Propagation: Seedlings, direct sowing, root suckers.
- Seed info.: No. of seeds per kg: about 4,000.
- treatment: not necessary.
- storage: seeds lose viability within 6 months. They are attacked by insects while the fruit is still on the tree.
- Management: Natural regeneration is better than raising seedlings. Fairly fast growing, light demanding; coppicing.
- Remarks: Host of cotton stainers and other bugs, thus not to be grown in cotton-producing areas. Susceptible to bush fires.

