Indigenous

Common names: Ateso: Edukut, edukudukut Ateso K: Nyadokanet English:

Borassus palm, deleb palm, African fan palm, palmyara palm **Kwamba:** Makoga **Luganda:** Katuugo **Lugbara:** Itu **Lunyuli:** Musheti, kinyalissa **Luo:** Tugu **Madi:** Itu **Runyoro:** Ekituugo.

**Ecology:** Widespread throughout the dry areas of tropical Africa but only

where the watertable is high. It is usually found in sandy well-drained soil, sometimes coastal or at lower altitudes, often in dense stands. In Uganda common in flood plains along rivers Semliki and Kafu, also in Palabek County of Kitgum District, 0-1,200 m.

Uses: Firewood, charcoal, poles, timber (roofing, door frames, etc.), tool

handles, bee hives, food (fruit, seeds, young seedlings), palm wine (sap of flower shoots), medicine (roots, flowers, oil), fodder (fruit, young leaves), thatch, fibre (leaves), baskets, mats (leaf stalks,

leaves), oil (fruit, pulp), brooms, drums.

**Description:** A straight tall palm to 20 m with a swollen bole. TRUNK:

smooth grey, **thickened above the middle**, dead leaves remain on the young trunk, old trunks up to 80 cm across. LEAVES: large **fan shaped** to 4 m long by 3 m across, deeply divided into leaflets, thorny at the base. FLOWERS: male and female on different trees, male producing branched spikes up to 2 m carrying the pollen. FRUIT: large, in bunches, round up to **15 cm diameter**, **orange-brown**, cupped in the enlarged calyx, fibrous oily pulp around 3

seeds, each 8 cm brown, woody.

**Propagation:** Direct sowing on site, seedlings.

**Seed:** No. of seeds per kg: 2-3. Seeds should be dried in the shade to

avoid excessive sunshine on one side of the seed. The seed can be sown without removing the pulp surrounding it. Germination

takes one month,

**treatment:** not necessary.

**storage:** seeds dried in the shade remain viable up to 6 months.

**Management:** Slow growing. Rotation period depends on site but can be 60-140

years.

**Remarks:** Elephants eat the fruits, thus distributing the tree. The wood is

hard and resistant to termites and fungi. However, over-tapping of the tree for its sap (palm wine) has made the tree rare. In Uganda, borassus palms are cut and hollowed out to make beehives.

- -

