Calliandra calothyrsus

Central America

Common names: **Eng:** calliandra.

Ecology: Calliandra species have long been popular in the tropics

as ornamentals due to their red flower heads. This species and one other have many uses, especially as quick-growing fuelwood. Brought very recently to Tanzania, the tree does well in a variety of soils, including acidic ones, 150-2,000 m. It can grow at higher altitudes than Leucaena and tolerate several months of drought, but does best with

high rainfall. It does not tolerate waterlogging.

Uses: Firewood, poles, fodder (leaves, twigs), bee forage, shade,

ornamental, mulch, nitrogen fixation, soil conservation,

soil improvement, windbreak.

Description: A multi-stemmed shrub, 2-6 m, branches spreading to a

dense canopy with maximum stem diameter 20 cm. Leaves may be shed in a long dry season. BARK: grey-brown, smooth. LEAVES: compound, feathery, 5-15 pinnae with numerous tiny leaflets, very narrow and pointed. Leaves fold up easily and at night. The stiff stalk is shiny purple with swellings at the base of each leaf and each pinna. FLOWERS: in terminal heads with dense clusters of rounded green-red buds beside the alternate leaves. The showy flowers have red "brushes" of long shiny stamens. FRUIT: a pod about 10 cm long which breaks open, each half curling back to set free up to 15

seeds.

Propagation: Seedlings.,

Seed info.: No. of seeds per kg: about 19,000.

treatment: immerse in hot water, allow to cool and soak for 12-24

hours, or soak in cold water for 24 hours.

storage: seed stores well for 1-2 years.

Management: Very fast growing on good sites; lopping, coppicing.

Vigour declines with age and it only lasts for about 12

years.

Remarks: Beetles attack the flowers and hence reduce seed

production. A high tannin content reduces its palatability as fodder but the foliage contains 22% protein. The wood is dense and burns well but is often attacked by ants. The tree can be used as a pioneer on poor soils. Woody stems can be harvested from 3-5 cm diameter. Useful for reforestation as it can be planted beneath stands of taller trees. This tree can improve soils significantly when dug

in and thus reduce the need for artificial fertilizer.

