Celtis africana

Indigenous

Common names: English: Camdeboo stinkwood, white stinkwood Luganda: Akasinsa Lugishu: Gusotono, lusa Lugwe: Musisa Lusoga: Mukyemogola Rukiga: Nyabinunka Runyankore: Muzunzu Rutoro: Nyamumenka Sebei: Mastet, mastitet.

Ecology: A tree with a very wide range of habitats from dry rocky outcrops to moist evergreen as well as riverine forest. It is common in evergreen lowland forests in all Regions of Uganda, 1,300-2,200 m and is very abundant in the West Bugwe Forests.
 Uses: Firewood, charcoal, timber (local construction, farm tools), tool handles, fodder (leaves), shade.

Description: A deciduous forest tree about 12 m but reaching 35 m, with a spreading crown. BARK: smooth, pale grey often marked with horizontal rings. Young shoots have rust-coloured hairs. LEAVES: clearly 3-veined from the base of the oval leaves (as in all Celtis), outer 2 veins reaching well into upper half of the leaf, rough and dull green above, hairs on veins below, edge toothed over top two thirds, base a little unequal, tip drawn out and pointed. FLOWERS: sepals but no petals, very small, greenish, on thin stalks, in clusters beside leaves, female flowers above male flowers on the stalk. FRUIT: yellow or orange, round and hairy, less than 1 cm on stalks about 2 cm long, hard seeds inside.
Propagation:

Seed: Fruit are dried in the sun and the seed extracted.

treatment: not necessary.

storage: Management: Side pruning.

Remarks:

The timber rots and splits easily, but it is very strong and with proper seasoning useful for tool handles and building. Leaves are browsed by animals, including cattle, and the leaves and fruits are important in the diet of black and white colobus monkeys. Does not compete with crops since it has a light shade. It is a tree quite suitable for parks and avenues.

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Ulmaceae

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