(D. schimperiana, D. goetzenii)

Indigenous

Sh: Hambuka Tg: Sonqua Tr: Tambuk deber

Ecology: A common understorey tree in the highland woodlands and

forests of East Africa, the Sudan and Ethiopia, and also in Zaire and Malawi, often with Juniperus, *Rhus abyssinica* and *Olea africana*. In Eritrea, it grows **on** Mt. Bizen, Mt. Lalimba and around Rora-habab, Quahaito, Semenawi-bahri and Debresina,

1,900-2,500 m.

Uses: Firewood, timber (house construction, turnery), poles, farm

tools, bee forage, mulch, soil improvement, rope, cloth (bark

fibres).

Description: A deciduous shrub or much-branched tree, 12-15 m, with a

shady umbrella crown and a trunk diameter about 50 cm. BARK: Grey and smooth, only lightly grooved with age; clear breathing pores (lenticels); inner bark thick, orange-brown, very fibrous. LEAVES: Large, hairy and heart-shaped, the leaf bases overlapping, to 30 cm long, tip pointed, edge sharply toothed, vein network very clear below with 5 or more veins radiating from the centre. Young stems and leaf stalks often red. FLOWERS: Often abundant, pale pink or white, full of nectar, in showy clusters on branched hairy stalks to 30 cm, calyx of 5 hairy sepals, 5 petals rounded but one-sided, red-purple in centre; many stamens with orange anthers; 5 pink stigma. Petals remain around the fruit, turning yellow-brown as they dry. FRUIT: Oval capsules to 1 cm, densely hairy, about 10 small

brown seeds inside.

Seedlings, wildings.

Propagation: Seed:

treatment: Not necessary.

storage:

Management: Coppicing, lopping, pollarding.

Remarks: Bark fibres may be used to make cloth or string. The tree is

considered one of the best nectar-producing trees so a good place to put bee-hives. High-quality soil may be found below as fallen leaves produce a rich mulch. The timber is soft and lightweight but strong, easy to saw and plane. The heartwood is

dark brown but the rest of the wood is uniformly pale.

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