Indigenous

Common names: English: Steudner's dragon tree Kwamba: Kagorogoro Luganda: Kajolyanjovu Lugishu: Gushompo Lugwe: Luwano Runyankore: Mugorogoro Runyoro: Mukyora Rutoro: Ngorogoro Sebei: Molalosti.
Ecology: A dragon tree distributed from East to Southern Africa in moist or drier forest, often at higher altitudes. It was named after a German botanist who collected the tree in forests in the Sudan. In Uganda it grows in moist highland forests, often in gaps, along river banks or in gallery forests. Common in the Lake Victoria forest belt.
Uses: Timber (construction, poles), medicine (bark), ornamental, ceremonial.
Description: An evergreen tree, usually 15 m but up to 18 m . The trunk often branches from the base with large branches rising steeply. Near the ground the base may be swollen. BARK: smooth, grey-redbrown, with horizontal leaf scars. LEAVES: dark shiny green crowding the tips of branches like palms, the leaves over $1 \mathbf{m}$ long and 12 cm wide, strongly fibrous, with no clear veins but the centre thickened, the edge wavy. FLOWERS: pale white-yellow-green, 6 narrow petals joined in a tube about 1 cm long, petal lobes as long as the tube. Flowers in tight clusters all over a big flowering head about $1 \mathbf{m}$ high. FRUIT: small rounded green berries, becoming red then black and juicy, about 1 cm across; eaten by birds. The angular branchlets remain for some time and turn orange.
Propagation: Cuttings, seedlings, wildings.
Seed: Dry the whole fruit,
treatment: not necessary.
storage:
Management: Fast growing. Little or no management required once established. Cuttings root easily.
Remarks: Where forests are encroached upon, this tree will always4>e left, and in many instances is the only sign that the area was once forest. This Dracaena has smaller flowers and fruit than $D$. fragrans and the wider leaves are bunched at the end of branches.


