

Ficus glumosa

Moraceae

Indigenous

Common names: **Ateso:** Edalach, ebiong **Lugwe:** Mudodo **Luo L:** Ekworo, eworo
Madi: Iyo.

Ecology: A widespread African fig tree typically found in dry country in wooded grassland and bush. In Uganda it is found in dry localities usually among rocks, being abundant in Mt. Kei Forest Reserve in Arua District. It also occurs in Northern Region and in Masinde District.

Uses: Firewood, charcoal, food (figs), windbreak.

Description: A deciduous shrub with spreading branches or a large spreading tree to 10 m. **BARK:** smooth yellow-green-grey with a few rough flaking pieces. **Young shoots and branchlets hairy white.** **LEAVES:** stiffly papery when mature, soft and pink in fresh growth, long oval or oblong, 2.5-14.0 cm, tip rounded but sometimes a sharp point, **base heart-shaped** to a stalk up to 4 cm thick and wavy, veins yellow. Leaves are hairy below (not in var. *glabberima*), 6-7 veins each side. **FIGS:** globose and paired, with fine silky hairs, appearing stalkless, 7 cm across in leaf axils, green then red, sweet and succulent; eaten by birds.

Propagation: Seedlings, cuttings.

Seed: Seed is abundant in the figs and has to be extracted and dried.

treatment: not necessary.

storage:

Management:

Remarks: Suitable for planting in the dry northern and north-eastern parts of Uganda. In Sudan the bark is used for making cloth and for tanning. Best planted either as a windbreak or individual trees.

