**Hypericum revolutum**

*H. lanceolatum*

Hypericaceae

**Indigenous**

Ag:  *Awidi*
Am:  *Amija*
Eng:  *Curry bush, Giant St. John’s wort*
Or:  *Edera, Garamba, Hendi, Ule foni, Muka foni, Gorgora*

**Ecology**
A tall shrub of open forest, forest margins and montane woodland and grassland often with *Erica arborea* and/or *Hagenia abyssinica* in Moist and Wet Dega and Wurch agroclimatic zones in almost all regions, 2200–3700 m.

**Uses**
Firewood, timber (local construction), medicine (powdered dry leaves and stems, oily extracts), bee forage, soil conservation.

**Description**
A shrub or tree which can reach 10 m, usually smaller. BARK: Red-brown and scaly. Young stems are 4-angled. LEAVES: Small and narrow to 4 cm long, in opposite pairs crowded along stems, green or blue-green, the tip pointed and base clasping the stem, the leaf edges sometimes rolled under (“revolutum”). FLOWERS: Single at stem tips, bright yellow to 5 cm across, 5 petals to 3 cm long around a central mass of stamens, sepals edged with black dots. FRUIT: An ellipsoid, five-part capsule, 11–15 mm long, red-brown, 1 cm across, 5 parts containing tiny seeds.

**Propagation**
Root suckers, cuttings. *Hypericums* are readily propagated from seed, cuttings, rooted runners for species which provide them, and, in vigorous and quickly spreading kinds by simple division.

**Seed**
- **Treatment**: Often natural, not cultivated.
- **Storage**:

**Management**

**Remarks**
Used in gardens elsewhere. The English name, curry bush, comes from its distinctive smell.