Kigelia africana (K. aethiopum, K. pinnata) Bignoniaceae

Indigenous

Common names: Ateso: Edodoi English: Sausage tree Luganda: Mussa Lugbara:

Odolo, odologo, nugile **Lugishu:** Lukulungu, chifungo **Lugwere:** Mwiago **Lunyuli:** Mujungwe **Luo:** Yago **Lusoga:** Muvunjudza

Madi: Lado Runyoro: Muikya, mulolo Rutoro: Mwikya.

Ecology: A tree widespread in Africa, found in wet savannah and along

rivers in moist forests 1,100-3,000 m.

Uses: Firewood, timber (dugout canoes, yokes), medicine (fruit, bark),

dye (boiled fruit), local honey beer (fruit).

Description A semi-deciduous tree with a rounded crown, to 9 m in open

woodland but 18 m beside rivers. BARK: grey-brown, smooth, flaking in round patches with age. LEAVES: compound, growing in threes, at the end of branches, few leaflets, each broadly oval, very rough and hard, up to 10 cm, often with a sharp tip, edge wavy. FLOWERS: on long rope-like stalks 2-3 m. Horizontal, reddish branches, in threes, bear upturned trumpet-like flowers, petals folded and wavy, dark maroon with heavy yellow veins outside, an'unpleasant smell. FRUIT: large grey-green "sausages", 30-60 cm long. Hanging stalks remain on the tree. Several kilos of fibrous pulp contain the seeds—only released when fruit rots on

the ground.

Propagation: Seedlings, wildings.

Seed: not a prolific seeder. Poor germination rate and slow to germinate.

No. of seeds per kg: 3,400-6,000.

treatment: not necessary.

storage: Seed should not be stored.

Management: Slow growing.

Remarks: Unripe fruit are poisonous. The tree does not compete with crops.

In Uganda, Kigelia africana is conserved around homes and

gardens for medicinal purposes.

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