

Lannea schimperi**Anacardiaceae****Indigenous**

COMMON NAMES: **Boran:** Andaraka; **Giriama:** Mwanakabaga; **Kamba:** Kithoona, Kithauna (Kitui), Nthoona (fruit); **Luhya (Bukusu):** Kumubumbu, Kumuumbu; **Luo:** Kwogo, Kuogo; **Marakwet:** Lolotwa, Latat (plural); **Nandi:** Kwetingwet; **Pokot:** Cheprukwa, Cheprukwo; **Turkana:** Etopojo.

DESCRIPTION: A small deciduous tree to 7 m, occasionally medium-sized to 15 m high, **irregular branching** and a semi-spherical crown with medium to dense foliage.

Leafless during the dry season. Trunk to 45 cm or more in diameter. **BARK:** Smooth or fissured, pale grey, rough and dark grey in older trees. **LEAVES:** Often **crowded on short stout branches**, large, pinnately compound with a terminal leaflet, each leaflet to 10 cm or more, underside of leaflets and young **leaves with rusty hairs**. **FLOWERS:** Greenish yellow, borne on long spikes. **FRUIT:** Fleshy, egg-shaped, to 1.5 cm long, without hairs, red when ripe.

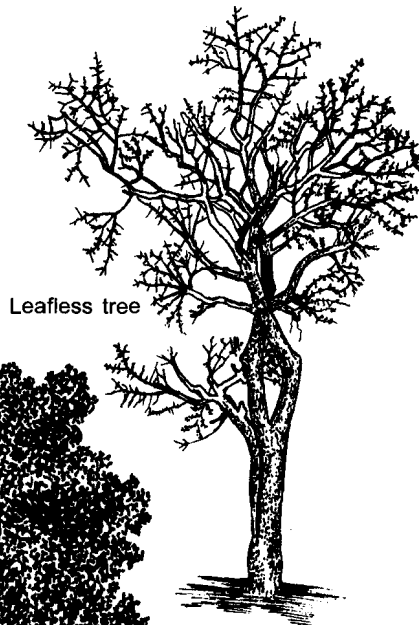
ECOLOGY: Found from Nigeria east to Ethiopia and south to Zimbabwe and Mozambique. In Kenya, found in woodland and bushland, in shrubland on rocky hillsides and also left in cultivated land, for example in Machakos (Kanzalu Range) and in Kitui. Common in West Pokot and parts of Turkana (Loima Hills), around Mt Elgon, around Eldoret and in Marakwet. Often found where soils are well drained such as sandy or rocky places.

Agroclimatic Zones II–IV. Flowers in April–May and fruit in June–August in Bungoma.

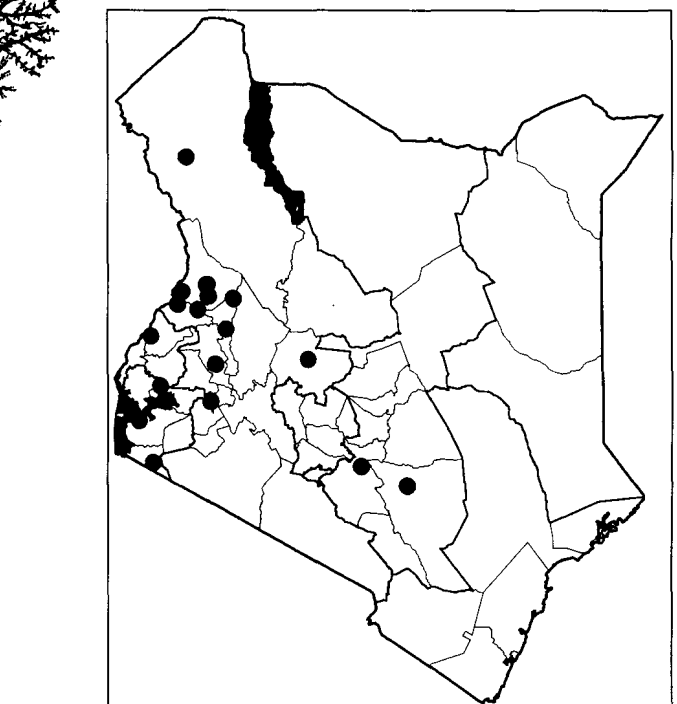
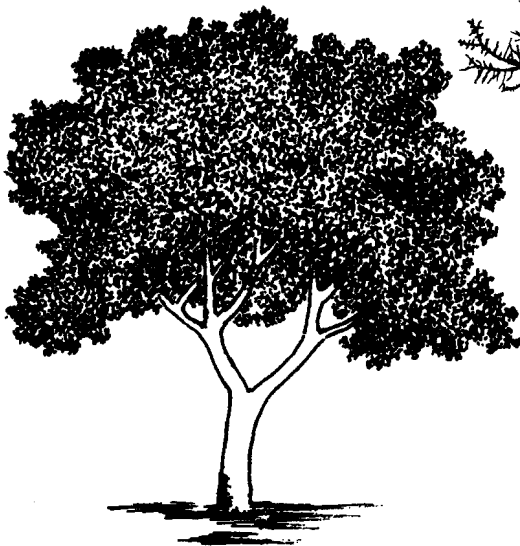
USES: Firewood, charcoal, poles, furniture (stools), tool handles, utensils (mortars, bowls), edible fruit, drink ('tea' made from the bark), medicine (bark, root), shade, mulch, ceremonial.

PROPAGATION: Seedlings, cuttings of stem and root.

MANAGEMENT: Lopping, pollarding. Grows well together with crops. Rather slow growing; drought resistant.



Leafless tree



REMARKS: Fruit is eaten by the Pokot, Kamba, Turkana and Marakwet. Bark used as tea leaves by the Pokot. Generally not very common.

FURTHER READING: Backes and Ahenda, 1998; Beentje, 1994; Blundell, 1987; Kokwaro, 1993; Maundu et al., 1999; Palgrave and Palgrave, 2002; Storrs, 1979.