

Mimusops bagshawei

Sapotaceae

Indigenous

Common names: **Kwamba:** Mbande **Luganda:** Musandasanda, musali **Luganda, dialect Buddu:** Nkunya **Lusoga:** Musali.

Ecology: A widespread tree in Kenya, Tanzania and southern Sudan as well as in Uganda in lowland and upland rain forest. It is well distributed in Uganda except in North Eastern Region.

Uses: Firewood, charcoal, carvings, pig feed (seeds), shade.

Description: A tree with a straight high reaching 40 m, to a large spreading crown, sometimes fluted at the base but not buttressed. **BARK:** thick and dark brown, deeply channelled, often cross cut into small rectangles, white latex when cut. Twigs deep purple-brown, rough and fissured. **LEAVES:** long oval, stiff, often wider at the tip (not clustered at ends of branchlets), **7-12 cm long**, veins slightly raised but generally indistinct, shiny dark green above, pale and dull below, edge wavy, tip drawn out, **leaf stalk hairy 1-2 cm**. **FLOWERS:** green-yellow-cream, fragrant and small on **hairy stalks to 1 cm, 2-4 beside leaves, outer sepals with pale brown hairs**, sepals and petals appear numerous, central ovary hairy brown. **FRUIT: orange-yellow berry about 3 x 2 cm, oval, tip pointed**, edible, grey hairs when young, containing 1-3 brown seeds.

Propagation: Seedlings (sow seed in pots), wildings.

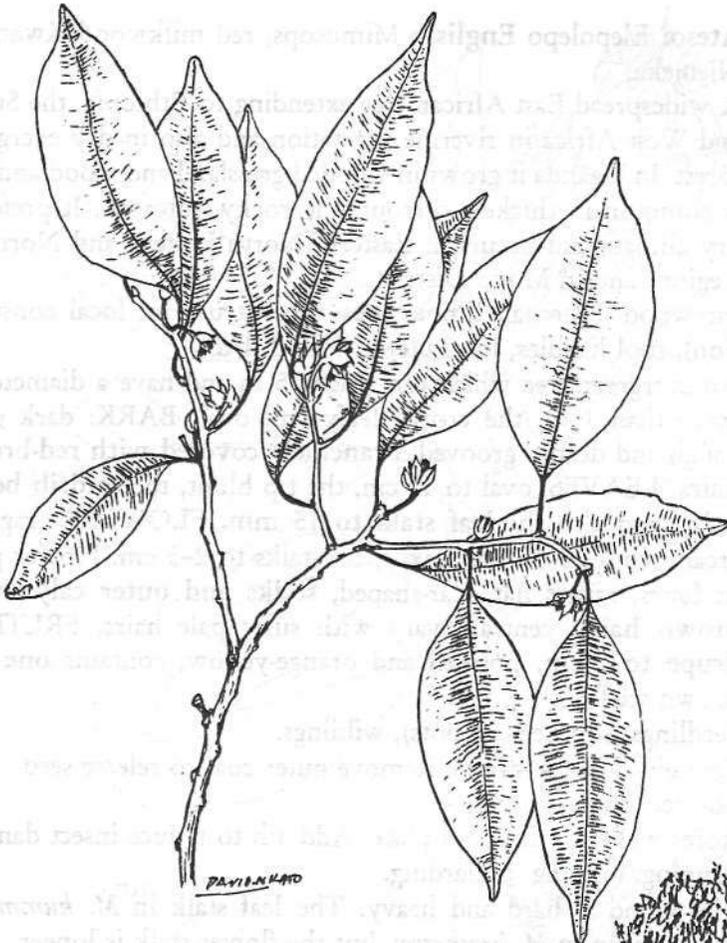
Seed: Birds and monkeys eat the sweet pulp and throw the seeds to the ground. Or whole fruit can be collected from the ground and the seeds squeezed out.

treatment: not necessary.

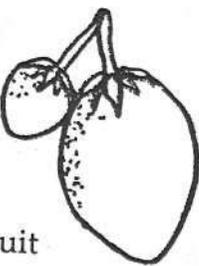
storage: add ash to reduce insect damage and store in a dry cool place.

Management: Lopping, pollarding.

Remarks: The tree produces abundant fruit which can be fed to pigs. It can be intercropped with coffee and banana, planted in mixed forest plantations and grown as a shade tree.



flower



fruit

