Phoenix reclinata

Indigenous

Common names:	Ateso: Emusogot Ateso K dialect Kadam: Ekingol English: Wild date palm, Senegal palm, Mukindu palm Kwamba: Enkinu
	Luganda: Lukindu Lugishu: Makendu Lunyuli: Mujiti Luo A:
	Otit Luo J: Tit Luo L: Tit Lusoga: Lusansa Madi: Itchi Runya-
	nkore: Ekikindu Runyarwanda: Mukindo Runyoro: Lukindu
	Rutoro: Mukindu.
Ecology:	A palm usually growing in dense clumps beside swamps and rivers.
	Found throughout tropical Africa, it grows in humid lowland
	woodlands, highland forests and on open rocky hillsides,
T	1,100-2,200 m.
Uses:	Charcoal, timber (local doors, roofing, windows), fence posts, food
	(fruit), drink (wine), ornamental, soil conservation, fibres (leaves, leaf bases), roofing (leaves), basketry, mats (leaves), dye.
Description:	The mature palm trunk may reach 10 m, slender and often bent
Description.	over ("reclinata"), about 25 cm in diameter, covered in very rough
	leaf scars. LEAVES: To 2.7 m long, growing out from a fibrous
	leaf sheath, the crown of about 25 leaves arching over, leaflets
	narrow, folded, bright shiny green, to 30 cm, stiff and pointed.
	FLOWERS: Male and female on different trees. FRUIT: Yellow-
	brown, about 2 cm, edible.
Propagation:	Seedlings, suckers.
Seed:	No. of seeds per kg: 900-5,000.
treatment:	not necessary,
storage:	seed stores well.
Management:	Thinning if planted or growing in groups.
Remarks:	Strong fibres from the leaves are used all over Africa for making
	baskets, mats, etc. This tree has been over-harvested in Uganda and
	requires immediate attention by replanting and restricting removal of all leaves.
	of all leaves.

Palmae

