Indigenous

Common names: Ateso: Ejikai, ejikaiskoi, ekajikai, eko Lugishu: Kisoromosi Luo

A: Otitimo, luguotu Luo L: Jakayit Lusoga: Kamunyemunye

Madi: Lanyumu Sebei: Katetalam.

Ecology: An African fruit tree occurring at medium to low altitudes from

Ethiopia south to Natal scattered in mixed deciduous woodland and wooded grassland. In Uganda it is restricted to the Sudano-Guinea savannah in the north-west of the country from West Nile

to Mbale, up to 1,600 m.

Uses: Firewood, charcoal, timber (general purpose), utensils (stools, grain

mortars, beehives), carving, food (fruit, fat from seeds), drink (fruit), bee forage, fodder (leaves, fruit), medicine (bark, roots,

leaves), fibre (bark), .

**Description:** A deciduous tree 10-18 m with a thick bole and large branches to

a light, rounded crown. BARK: grey then black and thick with irregular cracks and raised scales; inner bark pink-red. LEA-VES: compound, crowded at tips of branches, 3-18 pairs leaflets plus a central leaflet, each stalked, oval to 10 cm, tip pointed. FLOWERS: male and female flowers on the same or different trees: pale green male flowers in spikes, hang down and attract insects; female flowers solitary, green-pink. FRUIT: rounded and fleshy to 3.5 cm across, skin cream, spotted, peeling away from the sweet flesh which tastes a bit like mango; 2-3 large

seeds inside, oily and edible.

**Propagation:** Seedlings, cuttings, truncheons (large woody cuttings, 2 x 10 cm).

Seed: No. of seeds per kg: 400-450. Germination is 40% after 6 weeks,

**treatment:** soak in cold water for 24 hours.

**storage:** can retain viability for up to 3 months at room temperature.

**Management:** Coppicing. Young trees coppice easily.

**Remarks:** Young trees are susceptible to fire damage. The fruit are rich in

vitamin C and are well liked by children. Eaten by the Karamojong, Iteso, Langi and Acholi. The fruit are also eaten by a variety

of game. The bark yields a strong fibre.

