Senna didymobotrya (Cassia didymobotrya) Caesalpiniaceae

Indigenous

Common names:	English: Candle bush, peanut-butter cassia Luganda: Mukyula
	Luganda, dialect Lusese: Mmwenyi Lugishu: Mubenobeno,
	kebenobeno Runyankore: Mugabagaba Sebei: Senetwa.
Ecology:	A small bush of forest edges, lowland scrub, woodlands, evergreen
	thickets, often riparian or in disturbed places in Uganda. It is also
	cultivated for medicinal purposes.
Uses:	Firewood, medicine (leaves, stems, roots), mulch, soil conserva-
	tion.
Description:	An attractive bushy shrub 1-5 m, young stems quite hairy.
	LEAVES: compound on spreading stalks to 30 cm, without glands,
	characteristic leafy stipules at the base over 2 cm long, heart-
	shaped and pointed, 8-18 pairs of oval hairy leaflets to 6 cm
	long, each with a rounded apex bearing a clear, stiff, hair-like tip.
	Crushed leaflets have peculiar bitter smell. FLOWERS: on erect
	stalks to 30 cm, in dense clusters, conspicuous as thin shiny
	brown sepals overlap and cover the rounded buds. Below each
	bud is a leafy bract. Open flowers at the base of the head have
	bright yellow petals over 2 cm long, the stamens of 3 sizes with
	straight stalks. FRUIT: oblong, dark-brown pods, to 12 cm by
	2 cm across, flattened with sections across holding the flat seeds.
	Pods break open when dry.
Propagation:	Wildings, seedlings, direct sowing on site.
Seed:	Contained in flat pods; collect and crush.
treatment:	not necessary.
storage:	store in sealed containers in a cool place.
Management:	
Remarks:	The leaves, pods and roots are poisonous, so care should be taken with dosage. The bark contains tannin. The leaves can be used as
	fish poison. Good to grow as a stand around the home.

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