Loganiaceae

Strychnos spinosa

Indigenous	
English: Kunda: Nyanja: Senga:	Elephantorange, spiny monkey orange Mzimbili Temya, mzai, mzimbili Msongolo, masongolo
Ecology:	A spiny shrub or tree found all over tropical Africa in a wide variety of dry open woodlands, 0–1,500 m; frequent on sandy soils of river banks. It grows throughout Zambia and is normally left in gardens for the fruit.
Uses:	Firewood, charcoal, timber (boxes), food (fruit), medicine (fruits, leaves, bark, roots), fodder (leaves), musical instruments (dry fruit shell).
Description:	A semi-evergreen thorny tree often multistemmed, usually 2–5 m, up to 9 m, the crown rounded. BARK: grey-brown, rough with short black-tipped hooked thorns , in pairs along the branches. LEAVES: opposite , oval to round , to 10 cm , shiny green and leathery, edge wavy, 3–5 veins from the base. FLOWERS: Small cream-green-white, in bunches at branch ends, September–November. FRUIT: rounded and woody , yellow-brown when ripe, to -12 cm across; conspicuous and hang many months on the tree; 10–100 pale seeds are surrounded by juicy , rather acid flesh .
Propagation:	Seedlings, root suckers.
Seed: treatment: storage:	Seed has a hard coat. No. of seeds per kg: ±1,800. Soak seed in cold water. Can be stored.
Management:	Root suckers can be encouraged by exposing roots. Coppicing.
Remarks:	Although the fruit is edible, seeds are toxic. Wood is pale, straight-grained and planes well. Like most <i>Strychnos</i> , it is not easy to cultivate. The hard fruit can be cracked open by throwing it on the ground. Unripe fruit may be poisonous.

