Indigenous

Trade name: Tamarind.

Common names: Ateso: Epeduru Ateso K: Lopeduru English: Tamarind Luganda:

Mukoge Lugbara: Iti Lusoga: Mukoge Lugwe: Muhuwa Lunyuli: Muhungwa Luo: Chwaa, chwoo Madi: Iti Runyoro: Mukoge

Runyoro, dialect Bugungu: Munondo Rutoro: Nondwa.

Ecology: A well-known tree indigenous to tropical Africa. A very adaptable

species, drought hardy, preferring semi-arid areas and wooded grasslands. It grows in most soils but does best in well-drained deep alluvial soil; often riverine in very dry areas. Occurs in North Eastern and Northern Regions and in Luwero and Moyo

Districts.

Uses: Firewood, charcoal, poles, timber (furniture, boats, general

purposes), food (pulp for drink, fruit, spice), fodder (leaves, fruit), medicine (bark, leaves, roots, fruit), mulch, nitrogen fixation,

shade, ornamental, windbreak, tannin (bark).

Description: A large tree to 30 m, with an **extensive dense crown.** The short

bole can be 1 m in diameter. Evergreen or deciduous in dry areas. BARK: rough, grey-brown, flaking. LEAVES: compound, on hairy stalks to 15 cm, 10-18 pairs of leaflets, **dull green to 3 cm, oblong,** round at the tip and base, veins raised. FLOWERS: small, in few-flowered heads, buds red, petals gold with red veins. FRUIT: pale brown, **sausage-like,** hairy pods, cracking when mature to show sticky **brown pulp around 1-10 dark brown**

angular seeds.

Propagation: Seedlings (sow seed in pots), wildings; direct sowing on site.

Seed: No. of seeds per kg: about 1,400.

treatment: Germination rate about 90%. Soak seed in hot water or nick the

seed.

storage: Seed can be stored for more than two years if kept in a dry, cool

and insect-free place.

Management: Slow growing but long lived; pollarding, coppicing.

Remarks: The dark brown heartwood is hard and heavy, well grained and

easy to polish. The pulp is rich in vitamin C. It is recommended

for homestead planting and along river banks.

