Bolivia, Brazil

Common names:

Eng: pride of Bolivia, tipu tree.

Ecology:

An attractive flowering tree whose natural range is Brazil and the mountain forests of Bolivia. Now widely planted from the Mediterranean to the tropics. It is drought resistant, tolerating a wide variety of soils including black-

cotton soils; in Tanzania 1,200-2,200 m.

Uses: Firewood, charcoal, timber, poles, fodder (leaves), bee

forage, shade, ornamental.

Description: A large, spreading, semi-deciduous shade tree to 20 m, but

occasionally to 30 m, with a light spreading crown. BARK: red-brown trunk, fissured and flaking with age, bark on the branches grey and cracked, sap from cut branches red and sticky. LEAVES: compound, alternate leaflets light green, each narrowly oblong to 5 cm, tip round, often notched, on a short stalk. FLOWERS: very many in long, loose sprays, each with wavy yellow-orange petals. FRUIT: unusual for legume family, the only genus with single-seeded, flatwinged fruit, yellow-green at first, looking like blossoms, later grey-brown, fibrous, staying on the tree for a long

time.

Propagation: Seedlings, wildings, direct sowing.

Seed info.: No. of seeds per kg: 1,600-2,700. Germination rate 90% and

over.

treatment: remove wings.

storage: at room temperature the seeds can be stored for up to three

months.

Management: Fast growing; pollarding, lopping, coppicing.

Remarks: The tree is shallow rooted. It can produce useful poles.

