Indigenous

Common names: English: African breadfruit, wild jackfruit Luganda: Muzinda.

Ecology: A fruit tree of riverine forest in tropical Africa, Madagascar and

Tanzania, 0-1,200 m. A rare species in Uganda, it is usually found

near streams or in swampy areas in forests up to 1,500 m.

Uses: Firewood, charcoal, timber, food (edible seed), ornamental (avenue

tree).

Description: An evergreen tree 15-30 m, up to 50 m, with a dense spreading

crown and a fluted trunk. BARK: grey, smooth, thick, exuding white latex when cut, which later turns rusty-red. LEAVES: simple, alternate, very large, about 30 x 14 cm (up to 50 x 20 cm), dark green, smooth above, tough, paler below with some hairs on the 10-18 pairs of clear veins, tip pointed, a short stalk to 1.5 cm. Young leaves red or yellow. FLOWERS: flower head brown-yellow, rounded, 2.5-10.0 cm across, male and female usually separate, growing beside leaves (axillary) or on older wood down to the trunk. FRUIT: compound, rounded, very large, up to 30 cm across, on the trunk or main branches, containing many orange seeds, about 1 cm, buried in spongy pulp of the fruit. The outer surface is covered with rough pointed outgrowths.

outgrowths.

Propagation Seedlings (sow seed in pots), direct spot sowing at site.

Seed: No. of seeds per kg: 4,500-5,000.

treatment: not necessary.

storage: perishable; viable for a few weeks at most.

Management: Fairly fast growing.

Remarks: A tree with potential to be grown in valleys and riverine areas. It

could be domesticated on farmlands or planted as an avenue tree.

The seeds can be dried, fried and eaten.

