(Asteraceae)

Indigenous

Common names: Luganda: Mululuza Lugbara: Omululisi Lugishu: Muuluza,

chichilusa, luluza **Luo** A: Labori **Luo** L: Okelo-okelo **Madi:** Kayakaya **Runyankore:** Mubirizi **Runyarwanda:** Mubirizi

Runvoro: Kibirizi.

Ecology: A woody shrub of both East and West Africa growing in sub-

humid wooded savannah or wetter highlands. In Uganda it grows in secondary scrub, forest edges, thickets and invades cultivated

areas.

Uses: Firewood, food (leaves as vegetable), medicine (roots, bark, leaves),

ornamental, mulch, soil conservation and improvement, live fence,

toothbrushes (stems), stakes.

Description: A single-stemmed shrub to 3 m, sometimes a tree to 10 m with a

wide bole. BARK: pale grey, rather rough, flaking later, branches brittle. LEAVES: ovate, up to 20 x 5 cm, usually 10 cm long, tapering at both ends, dark green above, soft pale hairs below, edge may be widely toothed. FLOWERS: white-green, each only 6 mm across, in dense branching flattened heads to 30 cm across, sweet scented in the evening. FRUIT: tiny seeds with stiff white

hairs.

Propagation: Wildings, direct sowing on site. Thin after germination.

Seed: Seeds have parachute hairs and float in the air. Collect in the

morning.

treatment: Not necessary.

storage: better sow as soon as possible.

Management: Medium to fast growing; coppicing.

Remarks: The wood resists termite attack making the branches useful for

fences, support for earthworks and stakes. The dried stems are

light but strong. A useful tree for reclaiming degraded soils.

