

Indigenous

Trade name: Stinkwood.

Common names: **English:** Stinkwood **Kwamba:** Murundu **Luganda:** Namununka **Lugwe:** Musisa **Lusoga:** Mukyemogola **Rukonjo:** Bukemi **Rutoro:** Mujunju, nyamanunka.

Ecology: A species of early successions in gaps in forests, forest edges, thickets, woodlands and wooded grasslands. Widely distributed throughout Uganda.

Uses: Firewood, charcoal, timber (low quality), medicine (wood), shade (nurse tree), soil improvement, ceremonial.

Description: A deciduous understory tree, usually 8-15 m, with a spreading crown. **BARK:** grey-white and smooth. **LEAVES:** strongly 3-veined, the **outer 2 veins reaching half way up the long oval leaf, tip long-pointed, edge smooth** (rarely a few coarse teeth), 5-16 cm long. The 3-5 pairs of veins stand out below. **FLOWERS:** green-yellow, before leaves, in clusters, male flowers numerous and flowering before female or mixed flowers. **FRUIT:** yellow, thin flesh, **only 4-6 mm when dry and 4-angled, without hairs.**

Propagation: Seedlings, direct sowing on site or wildings.

Seed: Fruit abundant. At maturity they fall to the ground and can be collected, dried and sown in a nursery or directly on site,

treatment: no treatment as the seed germinates readily,

storage: seed may be dry stored for up to two months in sealed containers.

Management: Fast growing.

Remarks: It is a light demander and will not grow where there is shade. The white timber is not durable and it has a characteristic unpleasant smell. Can be planted to restore degraded forest.



flowering branchlet



fruiting branchlet