Indigenous

Common names: Chag: mborori, yaroro; Eng: parasol tree; Fipa: mnyumaji,

namatata; Haya: mufaria; Hehe: mdeke; Lugu: malamadza mkong'onelo; Nguu: mkongo; Nyak: mpembati; Samb

(East): kogo; Samb (West): fumbati.

Ecology: A tall forest tree widely distributed in wetter highland

forests into the bamboo zone as far south as southern Africa, 1,750-2,750 m. In Tanzania it is found in East

Usambara and in Babati, Kilimanjaro and Iringa.

Uses: Firewood, timber (boxes, crates), veneer, plywood, medicine

(leaves), mulch, mole traps, beehives.

Description: A deciduous tree to 25 m with a straight slender bole to

about 9 m before the development of whorls of branches; like spokes of an umbrella, supporting a flat-topped crown. BARK: grey smooth, leaf scars prominent. LEAVES: compound, very long to 1 m with 9-13 pairs of leaflets plus one at the tip, each leaflet oval and leathery, 9-20 cm, base rounded, covered with cream-yellow hairs below. FLOWERS: green-yellow, honey scented, very small in loose heads to 60 cm, main stalks with red-brown hairs. FRUIT: each fruit is small, black, more-or-less oval, often

ribbed, closely clustered.

Propagation: Wildings, seedlings.

Seed info.: No. of seeds per kg: about 310,000. Germination 75% in

35-45 days.

treatment: collect fruit immediately they turn purple-black by

climbing the tree. Let seed mature in the shade 1-2 days then extract by soaking in cold water for 4-6 hours, squeeze out and separate by floating in water, then dry in the

shade.

storage: seed can be stored for up to two years.

Management: Fast growing.

Remarks: Can be grown with crops, the high crown lets in sunlight

and leaves produce good mulch. The species is becoming rare in its natural habitat due to over-exploitation. The very light soft wood, pale in colour, is also tough, strong and

odourless so has been used for food containers.

