Grewia mollis Tiliaceae

Indigenous

Common names: Ateso: Eparis Luganda: Mukoma, mukomakoma Lugbara: Nzu,

onju Lugwe: Nabwor Luo A: Pobo Luo J: Omokoma Luo L: Opobo Lusoga: Lukomakoma Madi: Enzu Runyoro: Mukoma,

mukomakoma.

One of very many Grewia found in drier parts of East Africa. In **Ecology:**

Uganda, this species is found in wooded grassland along rivers and

savannah woodland.

Firewood, charcoal, timber, walking sticks, fodder (leaves and Uses:

fruits), fibre (strings from bark).

A shrub or small tree 1.5-9.0 m, often multi-stemmed, with **Description:**

spreading hairy branches, twiggy at the tips, often purple on drying. BARK: black and rough, thick and flaky, deeply fissured, a yellow-green fibrous undersurface. LEAVES: pale green above but grey-white silky hairs cover the lower surface, long oval 4-18 cm and **2-6 cm wide**, 3 veins from the base, side veins clear and the parallel veins between, edge clearly toothed, sometimes double-toothed, tip pointed, sharply FLOWERS: beside leaves on 1-3 stalks over 1 cm long, each with 2-3 flowers, the 5 sepals about 1 cm long are hairy outside and enclose 5 smaller yellow petals. Many surrounding stamens enclose the hairy central ovary. Flowers in May-August and fruits

sharply tipped, each 5-7 mm, black and edible when ripe.

Direct sowing at site, seedlings. **Propagation:**

Seeds are collected from dry fruits after falling on the ground. Seed:

In the wild, germination occurs after a bush fire followed by rains. treatment:

A similar light firing should be applied to the seeds before sowing.

August-October. FRUIT: 1-2 rounded lobes, slightly hairy and

Can be stored in an open container in a dry cool place. storage:

Management: Slow growing; coppicing, pollarding. Initial care is necessary for

establishment.

Remarks: Fibres under the bark are made into string for general use and in

constructing granaries. The heartwood makes excellent walking

sticks and the Acholi use the wood to make spears.

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