Indigenous

Common names: Kwamba: Butungu Luganda: Mumuli Madi: Mutaa Runyoro:

Mumuli Rutoro: Mutawale.

Ecology: A large tree of lowland rain forest but also in drier deciduous and

riverine forest, found in the Sudan and Zaire into West Africa. In Uganda, it grows in rain forest or on forest edges and in mixed but not climax forest. Abundant in Zoka Forest in Moyo District

and also in Budongo and Mabira Forests.

Uses: Firewood, charcoal, timber (indoor carpentry, veneer, flooring,

etc.), ornamental (avenue tree).

Description: A large deciduous forest tree 12—50 m, the bole with **sharp edged**

buttresses reaching to 5 m up the trunk which is slender, straight or wavy, to a spreading crown. Branchlets drooping, angular, with dense white hairs. BARK: thin, smooth, pale grey, becoming thick and rough LEAVES: broad oval and stiff, about 9 cm long, tip pointed, sides equal with 5-8 veins each side, base rounded to a bright green stalk about 1 cm, upper surface rough to touch, soft white hairs below. FLOWERS: small, yellow-green in dense clusters on their stalks. FRUIT: dry and stalked, oval-round, about 4 cm long with wide papery pale yellow wings, persistent

styles in the central notch, the seed about 1 cm long.

Propagation: Seedlings (sow seed in pots), wildings. Seeds are best sown in a

seed bed and later potted.

Seed: Produces plenty of viable seed and although the winged fruits are

scattered several metres away from the mother trees, they are very easy to collect. Plant with or without the wings of the fruit. No.

of seeds per kg: 13,200-15,400.

treatment: not necessary.

storage: may be stored spread out in a cool dry place with the seed still

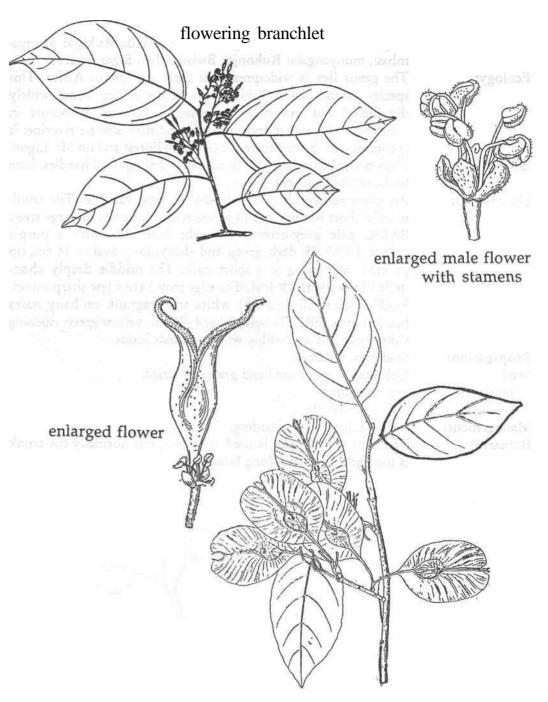
inside the fruit

Management: Requires tending until established.

Remarks: This is a quick-growing timber species which can yield timber and

fuel in a very short time. Can be planted as a pure stand, intercropped with coffee, banana and cocoa or as an avenue tree.

Holoptelea grandis



fruiting branchlet