

SA NO 280

COMMIPHORA MOLLIS
VELVET LEAVED CORKWOOD (ENG)
FLUWEEL KANNIEDOOD (AFR)
MUUKUTHU (TSONGA)

USED FOR FENCES AND SHADE, CARVED UTENSILS AND ORNAMENTS.

ROOTS EATEN BY WARTHOGS AND ELEPHANT.
TREE BROWSED BY GAME AND STOCK.
ROOTS REPORTEDLY EATEN BY PEOPLE.

SA NO 158

ALBIZIA VERSICOLOR
LARGE LEAVED FALSE THORN (POISON POD) (ENG)
GROOTBLAARDORING (AFR)

LEAVES AND SHOOTS ARE EATEN MAINLY BY ELEPHANT AND KUDU. WHILE THE SEEDS ARE EATEN BY BROWN HEADED PARROTS. THE PODS CAN CAUSE POISONING OF STOCK. THE BARK IS USED FOR TANNING LEATHER WHILE THE INNER BARK IS USED TO MAKE ROPE. THE ROOT BARK IS USED AS AN ENEMA AND PURGATIVE. THE LEAVES AND BARK ARE CRUSHED AND USED TO SOOTHE HEADACHES AND INFUSION FROM THE BARK IS USED AS EYEWASH.

SA NO 155

ALBIZIA HARVEYI
COMMON FALSE-THORN (ENG)
BLEEKBLAARBOOM (AFR)
MUVHOLA (TSONGA)

WOOD USED FOR FIREWOOD.
PODS BARK AND ROOTS EATEN BY ELEPHANT AND ANTELOPE.

SA NO 546

COMBERTUM ZEYHERI
LARGE-FRUITED BUSH WILLOW (ENG)
RAASBLAAR (AFR)

ELEPHANT, GIRAFFES AND KUDU EAT THE LEAVES AND YOUNG BRANCHES. THE RIPE KERNEL OF THE FRUIT IS EATEN BY BABOONS, HORNBILLS AND MEYERS PARROTS. LARVAE OF THE APRICOT PLAYBOY BUTTERFLY FEED ON THE SEEDS. THE WOOD IS USED TO CARVE HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES. THE ROOT CAN BE USED TO MAKE BASKET AND FISH TRAPS. THE GUM HAS ANTIBIOTIC PROPERTIES.

SA NO 267

KIRKIA ACUMINATA
WHITE SERINGA (ENG)
WITSERING (AFR)
MUBULA (TSONGA)

LEAVES GRAZED BY GAME. GIRAFFE, ELAND, KUDU AND IMPALA.
MAKES GOOD FURNITURE. ROPE MADE FROM INNER BARK. ROOTS CAN BE
TAPPED FOR WATER.
POWDERED ROOT CAN BE USED FOR TOOTHACHE.

SA NO 360

SCLEROCARYA BIRREA
MARULA (ENG)
MAROELA (AFR)

CATTLE AND GAME UTILISE FRUIT, LEAVES AND EVEN THE BARK. MEYERS
PARROTS FEED ON KERNELS OF THE GREEN FRUIT.
JELLY, WINE AND BEER ARE MADE FROM THE FRUIT.
NUTS ARE EDIBLE.

BARK USED FOR DIARRHOEA AND FOR MALARIA. INNER BARK AS
ANTI-HISTAMINE.
BURNS AND ABSCESSSES ARE TREATED WITH AN ESSENCE OF THE LEAVES.
ROPE MADE FROM INNER BARK.

SA NO 241

XANTHOCERCIS ZAMBESIACA
NYALA TREE (ENG)
NJALABOOM (AFR)
MASHATU (TSONGA)

FRUITS EATEN FRESH BY PEOPLE OR BURIED WRAPPED IN HIDE FOR
SEVERAL WEEK AND MADE INTO A PORRIDGE.
WOOD IS USED FOR FURNITURE, BUT CAN CAUSE IRRITATION TO EYES AND
NOSE WHILE WORKING IT.

SA NO 539

COMBERTUM IMBERBE
LEADWOOD (ENG)
HARDEKOOL (AFR)

LEAVES EATEN BY ELEPHANT, GIRAFFE AND KUDU. IS GOOD INDICATOR OF
SWEETVELD. STEMS ARE USED FOR FENCING POSTS. WOOD IS USED FOR
FURNITURE AND IS TERMITE AND BORER RESISTANT. THE GUM IS EDIBLE
AND INFUSION OF ROOT BARK IS USED TO TREAT BILHARZIA. SMOKE FROM
GREEN LEAVES IS INHALED FOR THE TREATMENT OF COLDS AND COUGHS.
ASH IS USED AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR WHITEWASH.

SA NO 678

KIGELIA AFRICANA
SAUSAGE TREE (ENG)
WORSBOOM (AFR)

LEAVES BROWSED BY ELEPHANT & KUDU.
FLOWERS ON THE GROUND EATEN BY KUDU, NYALA, IMPAPA AND GREY
DUIKER.

BUSH PIGS EAT THE FRUIT. WOOD IS EASY TO WORK. USED FOR DUGOUT CANOES. ROASTED SEEDS FROM RIPE FRUIT ARE EDIBLE. POWDERED FRUITS IS APPLIED AS A DRESSING FOR WOUNDS AND INFUSION FROM THE BARK AND ROOT IS TAKEN FOR PNEUMONIA. GREEN FRUIT USED TO TREAT SYPHILIS.

SA NO 363

LANNEA STUHLMANNI
FALSE MARULA (ENG)
BASTER MAROELA (AFR)

LEAVES BROWSED BY STOCK AND GAME. RIPE FRUITS ARE EATEN BY KUDU, BUSH PIGS, WARTHOGS, BABOONS, MONKEY AND A VARIETY OF BIRD, INCLUDING GREY HORNBILL, GREY LOERIE, PIED BLACK COLLARED AND CRESTED BARBETS, MEYERS AND BROWN HEADED PARROTS AND RE FACED MOUSE BIRDS. BARK, TWIGS AND ROOSTS EATEN BY ELEPHANTS. BARK USED FOR TANNING LEATHER. A PASTE OF THE LEAVES IS USED TO TREAT SORES. THE FLESH OF THE FRUIT IS EDIBLE, TASTES LIKE MANGO. AN INFUSION OF THE ROOT IS TAKEN ORALLY FOR DIARRHOEA.

SA NO 630

STRYCHNOS POTATORUM
GRAPE STRYCHNOS (ENG)
SWARTBITTERBESSIE (AFR)

SEEDS ARE RUBBED ON THE INSIDE OF WATER CONTAINERS TO PURIFY WATER. BARK AND ROOT ARE TOXIC AND WHEN CRUSHED AND POUNDED ARE USED AS FISH POISON. HOWEVER ELEPHANTS DO UPROOT THE TREES TO CHEW THE ROOTS AND BABOONS CHEW THE BARK.

SA NO 178

ACACIA NOGRESCENS
KNOBTHORN (ENG)
KNOPPIESDORING (AFR)

THE TREES ARE AN INDICATOR OF SWEETVELD. GOOD FURNITURE WOOD AND USED AS FENCE POSTS. CATTLE EAT THE FALLEN LEAVES. ELEPHANT, GIRAFFE, KUDU, IMPALA, GREY DUIKER AND STEENBOK EAT THE NEW AS WELL AS FALLEN LEAVES AS PART OF THEIR PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIET. THE PODS ARE A FAVOURITE WITH THE BROWN HEADED PARROT. THE LARVAE OF THE DUSKY CHARAX BUTTERFLY LIVE ON THIS TREE. BARK IS USED FOR TANNING LEATHER.

SA NO 606

DIOSPYROS MESPILIFORMIS
JACKAL BERRY (ENG)
JAKKALSBESSIE (AFR)

LEAVES EATEN BY ELEPHANT, GIRAFFE, BLACK RHINO, BUFFALO, ELAND AND KUDU. FRUIT EATEN BY KUDU, KLIPSPRINGER, WARTHOG, BABOONS, MONKEYS AND ROCK DASSIES. ALSO VARIOUS BIRD SPECIES INCLUDING PIGEONS, PARROTS, HORNBILL, LOURIES AND BULBULS. THE FRUIT IS SAFE FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND CAN BE DRIED AND STORED. PORRIDGE AND BEER IS ALSO MADE. WOOD IS SUITABLE FOR PLANKING. A

DECOCTION OF THE ROOT IS USED TO CURE RINGWORM AND SMOKE FROM THE BARK IS INHALED TO TREAT COUCHES AND SINUS INFECTIONS.

SA NO 159

ACACIA ALBIDA
ANNA TREE (ENG)
ANA BOOM (AFR)

ELEPHANT, GIRAFFE, KUDU, NYALA AND IMPALA BROWSE ON THE LEAVES, ALSO CATTLE. THE PODS DROP FROM NOVEMBER TO JANUARY AND THE SEEDS HAVE A HIGH PROTEIN CONTENT, AND THE PODS HAVE A HIGH STARCH CONTENT. EAGERLY SOUGHT BY A VARIETY OF GAME. HUMANS SOMETIMES DRY THE PODS AND GRIND THEM INTO FLOUR WHICH IS EDIBLE. THE LARVAE OF THE BROWN PLAYBOY BUTTERFLY FEED ON THE YOUNG SEEDS IN THE POD. A DECOCTION OF THE BARK IS USED FOR DIARRHOEA, BLEEDING AND INFLAMED EYES.

A NO 595

EUCLEA DIVINORUM
MAGIC GUARRI (ENG)
TOWERGHWARRIE (AFR)

FRUITS CAN BE EATEN BUT ARE NOT PLEASANT TASTING AND CAN BE USED AS A PURGATIVE. THE FRUIT CAN BE USED TO MAKE PURPLE INK AND THE BARK TO MAKE BROWN DYE. BEER IS ALSO BREWED FROM THE FRUIT. FRAYED TWIGS CAN BE USED AS A TOOTH BRUSH AND THE WOOD IS USED TO MAKE SMALL PIECES OF FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD IMPLEMENTS.

SA NO 66

FICUS SICOMORUS
SYCOMORE FIG (ENG)
GEWONE TROSVY (AFR)

THE FRUITS ARE EATEN BY A VARIETY OF BIRDS, BATS AND GAME. NOTABLY ELEPHANT, GIRAFFE, KUDU, NYALA, BUSHBUCK, DUIKER, BUSH PIGS, WARTHOG, BABOONS, MONKEYS AND BUSH BABIES. THE SOFT WOOD IS EASILY CARVED AND IS USED FOR MAKING DRUMS. THE FRUIT IS EDIBLE WITH A PLEASANT FLAVOUR AND CAN BE DRIED AND STORED FOR LATER USE. A DECOCTION OF THE BARK AND LATEX IS USED FOR CHEST CONDITIONS. A STRONG ROPE IS MADE FROM THE INNER BARK.

SA NO 189

ACACIA XANTHOPHLOEA
FEVER TREE (ENG)
KOORSBOOM (AFR)

YOUNG BRANCHES AND LEAVES ARE EATEN BY ELEPHANTS. THE LEAVES AND PODS BY GIRAFFE AND VERVET MONKEY. THE WOOD IS A GOOD GENERAL PURPOSE TIMBER, BUT HAS TO BE SEASONED WELL.

SA NO 207

AFZELIA QUANSENSIS
POD MAHOGANY (ENG)

PEULMAHONIE (AFR)

BARK AND LEAVES ARE EATEN BY ELEPHANTS. LEAVES BROWSED BY ELAND AND GREY DUIKER. THE FLOWER ATTRACTS INSECT AND INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS. LARVAE OF SEVERAL CHARAX BUTTERFLY SUBSPECIES AS WELL AS THE GOLDEN PIPER BUTTERFLY FEED ON THE LEAVES. CHAMFUTI AS IT IS KNOWN IN THE BUILDING TRADE HAS BEEN USED AS RAILROAD SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND FURNITURE, DUGOUT CANOES ARE MADE FROM THE TRUNK. AN INFUSION MADE FROM THE ROOTS IS USED TO CURE BILHARZIA.

SA NO 462

ADANSONIA DIGITATA
BAOBAB (ENG)
KREMETART (AFR)

DURING THE RAINY SEASON THE GREEN LEAVES ARE EATEN BY ELEPHANTS, KUDU, NYALA AND IMPALA. THE FLOWERS ARE ALSO EATEN BY GAME AND STOCK. ELEPHANT SOMETIMES DESTROY THE TREES BY TEARING OFF PIECES OF THE STEM FOR MOISTURE. THE ROOTS CAN BE TAPPED FOR WATER AND THE YOUNG ROOTS CAN BE COOKED AND EATEN. GREEN LEAVES ARE COOKED AND EATEN LIKE SPINACH; SEEDS ROASTED CAN BE USED AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE. ROPE, FISH BASKETS AND FISHING LINE CAN BE MADE FROM THE INNER BARK.

SA NO 447

ZIZIPHUS MUCRONATA
BUFFALO THORN (ENG)
BLINKBLAAR WAG 'N BIETJIE (AFR)

STOCK AND GAME NOTABLY, GIRAFFE, ELAND, KUDU, SABLE, NYALA, IMPALA AND WARTHOG EAT THE LEAVES AND FRUIT AND MANY SPECIES OF BIRDS INCLUDING GUINEA-FOWLS, FRANCOLINS, MEYERS PARROTS, PURPLE CRESTED AND GREY LOERIES AND BURCHELLS COUCALS. THE FLOWERS ATTRACT MASSES OF INSECT WHICH IN TURN ATTRACTS BIRDS. LARVAE OF THE BLACK PIE COMMON DOTTED BLUE, HINTZA PIE AND WHITE PIE BUTTERFLIES FEED ON THE LEAVES. THE FRUITS ARE EDIBLE AND CAN BE DRIED AND GROUND TO MAKE PORRIDGE, ROASTED SEEDS CAN BE USED FOR COFFEE SUBSTITUTE.

SA NO 198

COLOPHOSPERMUM MOPANE
MAPONI (ENG)
MOPANIE (AFR)

THE GREEN LEAVES AND YOUNG BRANCHES ARE EATEN BY ELEPHANTS, AND THE GREEN AND FALLEN LEAVES ARE EATEN BY GIRAFFE, BUFFALO, ELAND, KUDU, LICHTENSTEIN'S, HARTEBEEST, NYALA, IMPALA, GREY DUIKER AND STEENBOK. THE WOOD IS USED FOR FURNITURE AND THE POLES ARE USED FOR FENCING. LARVAE OF THE FOXY CHARAX BUTTERFLY AND THE MOPANIE WORM FEED ON THE LEAVES, THE MOPANIE WORM ROASTED OR DRIED IS AN IMPORTANT SOURCE OF PROTEIN TO MANY AFRICAN TRIBES. THE LEAVES CHEWED CURE HEADACHES.

SA NO 238

PHILENOPTERA VIOLACEA
APPLE LEAF, RAIN TREE (ENG)
APPELBLAAR (AFR)

AN EXCELLENT FODDER TREE FOR CATTLE AND GAME, NAMELY GIRAFFE, KUDU, ELAND, LICHTENSTEIN'S, HARTEBEEST, NYALA, IMPALA AND YELLOW SPOTTED ROCK DASSIES. THE TREE IS OFTEN USED BY CAVITY NEST BUILDERS LIKE OWLS, BARBETS AND ROLLERS. THE LARVAE OF THE BLUE CHARAX BUTTERFLY FEED ON THE LEAVES. THE WOOD IS USED FOR CARVING GRAIN MORTARS AND TOOL HANDLES AND DUGOUT CANOES. INHALATION OF THE SMOKE OF ROOTS IS SAID TO RELIEVE COLD SYMPTOMS, POWDERED BARK FOR SNAKE BITE.

SA NO 63

FICUS ABUTIFOLIA
LARGE LEAVED ROCK FIG (ENG)
GROOTBLAATROTSVY (AFR)

THE FIGS ARE EATEN BY A VARIETY OF FRUIT EATING BIRDS INCLUDING RANERONS AND AFRICAN GREEN PIGEON, BROWN HEADED AND RUPPELS PARROT, PURPLE CRESTED AND GREY LOURIES, AND BARBETS, VERVET MONKEYS AND BABOONS, NYALA, BUSHBUCK, KLIPSPRINGER AND DUIKER. THE FRUITS ARE EDIBLE FOR HUMANS AND ALTHOUGH THEY ARE ALMOST ALWAYS INFECTED WITH INSECTS THESE CAN BE WASHED OUT WITH WATER.

SA NO 172

ACACIA KAROO
SWEET THORN (ENG)
SOETDORING (AFR)

THE LEAVES, PODS AND FLOWERS ARE ALL EATEN BY GAME SUCH AS BLACK RHINO, GIRAFFE, ELAND, KUDU, NYALA, SABLE AND IMPALA. THE LARVAE OF CHARAXES, HAIR TAIL AND SPOTTED BLUE SPECIES OF BUTTERFLIES ARE DEPENDANT ON THE YOUNG SHOOTS AND THORNS OF THE SWEET THORN. THE GUM IS EDIBLE AND IN THE PAST EXPORTED FOR THE CONFECTIONARY TRADE (GOMME DU CAP). THE INNER BARK IS USED FOR MAILING STRONG ROPE. A DILUTION OF THE GUM IS USED AS A MOUTHWASH FOR THRUSH. AN INFUSION OF THE BARK IS USED FOR DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY.

SA NO 341

SPIROSTACHYS AFRICANA
TAMBOTI (ENG)
TAMBOTIE (AFR)

PORCUPINES EAT THE BARK, OFTEN RING-BARKING THE TREE. FRESH LEAVES ARE EATEN BY ELEPHANT, BLACK RHINO, GIRAFFE, ELAND, KUDU, NYALA, BUSHBUCK AND IMPALA. THE FRUIT BY GUINEA-FOWL AND

FRANCOLIN, AND VARIOUS DOVES. ONE OF THE MOST SOUGHT AFTER FURNITURE WOODS IN THE WORLD. THE MILKY LATEX IS VERY TOXIC AND CAN CAUSE BLISTERS OF THE SKIN. IT CAN ALSO BE USED AS A FISH POISON. MEAT MUST NOT BE COOKED ON TAMBOTIE AS IT CAN CAUSE SEVERE DIARRHOEA AND IN SOME CASES DEATH. THE LATEX IS APPLIED TO BOILS TO EASE INFECTION.