Indigenous

Common names: Arusha: olmoirijoi; Bara: marambit; Chag: mfu, mtua; Eng:

fagaropsis; Iraqw: garumo, mtongoti, taeewi; Maasai:

olmoljoi; Samb: mkunguni.

**Ecology:** Common in dry evergreen forest and at the edges of wetter

rain forests, 1,200-2,000 m. In Tanzania it is found in Kilimanjaro, West Usambara, Arusha, Mbulu and Iringa.

**Uses:** Firewood, timber (furniture, flooring).

**Description:** Medium or large deciduous tree from 7 m, occasionally to

20 m, with spreading crown. Sometimes with buttresses. BARK: grey-brown, slightly corky, branchlets purple-brown, hairy, dotted with pale lenticels. LEAVES: compound, opposite on a stalk to 30 cm without hairs, with 2-4 pairs of ovate leaflets and one terminal leaflet, 4-9 cm long, aromatic when crushed. Lateral leaves unequal sided. FLOWERS: small, inconspicuous, green-yellow, produced in heads or on branched flowering stalks up to 12 cm long on the bare tree. Sepals white, hairy outside. Male and female flowers separate on the same tree. FRUIT: rounded to 1 cm across, pale green with dark raised gland dots, soft, this papers.

shiny purple when ripe.

**Propagation:** Seedlings, root suckers.

**Seed info.:** No. of seeds per kg: 4,000-4,500. The germination is very

good and fast.

treatment: not necessary

storage: can keep viability for only a short time (2 months) at room

temperature.

Management: Fairly fast growing; coppicing.

**Remarks:** The timber is fine, grey, moderately hard but not durable.

Heavily exploited and threatened in the West Usambara Mountains as the timber is highly valued. It is easy to saw, finishes well and can make beautiful furniture and

panelling.

