

F.A. 621.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Department of Agriculture and Forestry,  
 Division of Forest Management,  
 Union Buildings,  
 PRETORIA.

20<sup>th</sup> April, 1935.List of Reserved Trees.

ALL CONSERVATORS OF FORESTS.

ALL INSPECTORS OF FORESTS. (Copy for your information).

I attach sufficient copies of this minute and of Government Notice No. 594 of 11th May, 1934, to enable you to supply one of each to each Forest Station under your control.

There are a number of printing errors in the list and corrections should be made on all copies. The correct names are as follows :-

Albizzia gummifera (Gmel) C.A. Sm. comb. nov.  
 Canthium obovatum, Klotz.  
 Croton sylvaticus, Hochst.  
 Heywoodia lucens, Sim.  
 Kirkia acuminata, Oliv.  
 Lachnopylis floribunda, C.A. Sm.  
 Leucadendron argenteum (Linn) R.Br.  
 Ochna O'Conorii, Phill.  
 Podocarpus falcatus, B.Br. ex Mirb.  
 Rhus Legati, Schönl.  
 Spirostachys africanus, Sond.  
 Delete the comma after Egossa in Egossa Red Pear.  
 The Zulu for Harpephyllum caffrum should read  
 um'Gwenya and for Scolopia Mundtii - um'  
 Qogola.

L. E. Rath

fr. CHIEF: DIVISION OF FOREST MANAGEMENT  
 a.c.d.



List of reserved trees - Q.S.A

1934

+

Common

Int. trees

1937



Notice is hereby given, in terms of section twelve of the Forest Act, No. 16 of 1913, that the following shall be reserved trees in all parts of the Union of South Africa from and after the date hereof. All previous Government Notices publishing lists of reserved trees are hereby cancelled.

Hierby word bekendgemaak, ooreenkomstig artikel twaalf van die Boswet, No. 16 van 1913, dat vanaf datum hiervan die volgende die gereserveerde bome sal wees in alle gedeeltes van die Unie van Suid-Afrika. Alle vorige Goewermentskennisgewings, waarin lyste van gereserveerde bome gepubliseer is, word hierby herroep.

## GENERAL SCHEDULE OF RESERVED TREES—ALGEMENE LYS VAN GERESERVEERDE BOME.

Botanical Name. <i>Botaniese Naam.</i>	Common Names. <i>Gewone Name.</i>	Xosa.	Native Names— <i>Naturellenams.</i> Zulu (Zoeloe).	Sesuto.	Shangaan.
Acacia Galpinii, Burt-Davy.....	Apiesdoring.....	—	—	—	—
Acacia giraffae, Burch.....	Camel Thorn ( <i>Kameeldoring</i> ).....	—	—	—	—
Acacia pallens, Rolfe.....	Kuoppiesdoring.....	—	—	Mokgaripa.....	Nkaya.
Adansonia digitata, Linn.....	Baobab, Cream of Tartar Tree ( <i>Kreme-tartboom</i> ).....	—	—	—	Shimuwu.
Adina Galpini, Oliv.....	Matumi ( <i>Mingerhout</i> ).....	—	—	Matumi.....	Matumi.
Azelia quanzensis, Welw.....	Chemnen.....	—	—	—	Mapoortza.
Albizzia gummifera (G. mel) C.A. Sm. comb. Nov.	Flat Crown ( <i>Platkroon</i> ).....	um-Hlandloti, um-Nebelele	u'Solo.....	—	—
Apodytes dimidiata, E. Mey.....	White Pear ( <i>Witpeer</i> ).....	um-Dakane...	um'Dagane....	Medagamello...	—
Bersama lucens, Sysz.....	Bersama.....	is'n'Diyandiya..	'n'Deyandiya...	—	—
Bersama Swinnyi, Phill.....	Bersama.....	is'n'Diyandiya..	—	—	—
Bersama tysoniana, Oliv.....	Bersama.....	is'n'Diyandiya..	—	Mokgopja.....	—
Bolusanthus speciosus, Harms.....	van Wykshout.....	—	—	—	Vimba hongonye.
Brachylaena dentata, Less.....	Malbar.....	isi-Duli.....	m'Pahla.....	—	—
Brachylaena discolor, D.C.....	Vaalbos.....	isi-Duli.....	m'Pahla.....	Mpata.....	—
Bridelia miranatha, Baill.....	M'zerie.....	—	um'Hlahla....	Motsoiri.....	—
Burkea africana, Hook.....	Wildesering.....	—	—	—	Monaado.
Buxus Macowani, Oliv.....	Cape Box ( <i>Buig-my-nie</i> ).....	um-Galagala...	—	—	—
Calodendron capense, Thunb.....	Wild Chestnut ( <i>Kastaavingboom</i> ).....	um-Baba.....	um Baba.....	Muhokolela....	—
Canthium obovatum, Klotz.....	Kwaar.....	—	—	Mutsipilawali- saldi	—
Cassine spp.....	Saffraan, Cape Cherry ( <i>Koobobessie</i> )..	um-Bomvani...	—	Mogubala.....	—
Celtis kraussiana, Bernh.....	Camdeboo Stinkwood ( <i>Wiltstinkhout</i> , <i>Camdeboostinkhout</i> )	um-Vumvu....	um Vumvu....	Mutibadefate..	—
Combretum imberbe, Wawra., var. Petersii, Engl. & Diels.	Leadwood ( <i>Loodhout</i> , <i>Hardekool</i> ).....	—	—	—	Mondo.
Combretum Kraussii, Hochst.....	Rooiblad.....	Umdubi.....	um'Dubi.....	Mudubu.....	—
Croton sylvaticus, Hochst.....	Croton.....	u-Magwaqani..	um'Zilanyoni..	Muhematsete..	—
Cunonia capensis, Linn.....	Red Els ( <i>Rooi-els</i> ).....	—	—	—	—
Curtisia faginea, Ait.....	Assegai ( <i>Asgaaihout</i> ).....	—	um'Bomvane...	Mudulatsene...	—
Cussonia spp.....	Cabbage Wood ( <i>Kiepersol</i> ).....	Umgesisa.....	um'Senge.....	Motsese.....	—
Diospyros mespiliformis, Hochst...	Jakkalsbessie.....	—	—	Mohlajana.....	Ntoma.
Drypetes arguta, Hutch.....	—	—	um'Hlwagela...	—	—
Drypetes Gerrardii, Hutch.....	—	um-Hlakela...	—	Mudow.....	—
Ekbergia capensis, Sparrm.....	Dog Plum, Cape Ash ( <i>Essenhout</i> ).....	um-Gwenyenzinja	—	Mildivildi.....	—
Eugenia Gerrardi, Sim.....	Waterpeer.....	—	m'Donyani.....	Mutania.....	—
Fagara capensis, Thunb.....	Knobwood ( <i>Perdepram</i> ).....	um-Lungumabele	um'Nungwana..	—	—
Fagara Davyi, Verdoorn.....	Knobwood ( <i>Perdepram</i> ).....	um-Lungumabele	um'Nungwana..	Senukumarupa.	—
Faurea Macnaughtonii, Phill.....	Terblans.....	—	—	—	—
Faurea saligna, Harv.....	Transvaalse Boekenhout, Rooiboeken- hout	—	—	Mongena.....	Mothako.
Gonioma kamassi, E. Mey.....	Kamassi.....	—	—	—	—
Gymnosporia peduncularis, Sim...	Swarthout.....	um-Nqayi.....	—	Mugwea.....	—
Harpephyllum caffrum, Bernh.....	Kaffir Plum ( <i>Kafferpruim</i> ).....	um-Gwenya....	um'Gwenva....	Mutakele.....	—
Heywoodia lucens, Sim.....	Cape Ebony.....	um-Nebelele...	—	—	—
Homalium subsuperum, Sprague...	—	i-Gqabela.....	i'Dhlebelendhovu	—	—
Ilex mitis (Linn.) Radlk.....	Waterboom, Without.....	um-Duma.....	—	Monamane.....	—
Kiggelaria africana, L.....	Wild Peach ( <i>Wildeperske</i> , <i>Spekhout</i> )..	um-Kokoko....	isi'Kali.....	M'patasilo....	—
Kirkia acuminata, Oliv.....	Witsering.....	—	—	Marumela.....	Vumayila.
Lachnophyllis floribunda, C.A. Sm...	Vlier.....	isi-Kali.....	—	Mutabari.....	—
Leucandendron argenteum (Linn.) R.Br.	Silver Tree ( <i>Silwerboom</i> ).....	—	—	—	—
Macaranga capensis, Baill.....	Macaranga.....	—	um'Fongofongo.	—	—
Milletia caffra, Meisn.....	Umzimbeet.....	um-Zimbite...	um'Zimbiti....	—	—
Mimusops obovata, Sond.....	Red Milkwood ( <i>Rooimelkhout</i> ).....	um-Tunzi.....	Amasetole....	Mubuldu.....	—
Ochna arborea, Burch.....	Cape Plane ( <i>Rooihout</i> ).....	um-Tensema...	um Bomvane...	—	—
Ochna Chilversii, Phill.....	—	—	—	—	—
Ochna Holstii, Engl.....	—	—	—	—	—
Ochna O'Connorri, Phill.....	—	—	—	Mucheldu.....	—
Ocotea bullata, E. Mey.....	Stinkwood ( <i>Stinkhout</i> ).....	um-Nukane....	um'Nugane....	Maguluwa mudulatseni	—
Olea capensis, Linn.....	Ironwood ( <i>Ysterhout</i> ).....	—	—	—	—
Olea foveolata, E. Mey.....	Ironwood ( <i>Ysterhout</i> ).....	um-Dlebe, um-Hlebe	—	Murachani....	—
Olea laurifolia, Lam.....	Ironwood ( <i>Ysterhout</i> ).....	i-Gqwanxi, i-Gxwanci	m'Zemani.....	Murachani....	—
Olea macrocarpa, C. H. Wright...	Ironwood ( <i>Ysterhout</i> ).....	—	—	—	—
Olea verrucosa, Link.....	Wild Olive ( <i>Olienhout</i> ).....	um-Nqama....	—	—	—
Olinia acuminata, Klotz.....	Hard Pear ( <i>Rooibessie</i> , <i>Hardepeer</i> )...	u-Qndu.....	—	—	—
Olinia cymosa, Thunb.....	Hard Pear ( <i>Hardepeer</i> , <i>Rooibessie</i> )...	—	—	—	—
Olinia radiata, Phill. & Hofmeyr...	Hard Pear.....	um-Bomvane...	—	—	—
Peltophorum africanum, Sond.....	Huilbos.....	um-Seshla, n-Zeza	—	Msetla.....	Mseta.
Phyllanthus discoideus, Mull. Arg.	Egossa, Red Pear.....	um-Panzite....	isi'Bangamlota.	—	—
Platylophus trifolius, Don.....	White Els ( <i>Witels</i> ).....	—	—	—	—
Pleurostylia capensis, Oliv.....	Coffee Pear ( <i>Koffiepeer</i> ).....	um-Bomvani...	—	—	—
Podocarpus falcatus, R.Br. ex Mirb <i>falcatus</i>	Outeniqua or Common Yellow-wood ( <i>Outenikwa</i> , <i>geelhout</i> of <i>Kalander</i> )	um-Koba.....	um'Koba.....	Mojabojaba....	—
Podocarpus Henkelii, Stapf.....	Falcate Yellow-wood ( <i>Geelhout</i> ).....	um-Ceya.....	um'Sonti.....	—	—
Podocarpus latifolius, R.Br. ex mirb	Upright Yellow-wood ( <i>Geelhout</i> ).....	um-Ceya.....	um'Sonti.....	Munjawnjaw...	—
Protorhus longifolia, Engl.....	—	—	um'Hluti, um'Foca	—	—



Botanical Name. <i>Botaniese Naam.</i>	Common Names. <i>Gewone Name.</i>	Xosa.	Native Names— <i>Naturellenamen.</i>			Shangaan.
			Zulu ( <i>Zoeloe</i> ).	Sesuto.		
<i>Ptaeroxylon obliquum</i> (Thunb. Radlk.)	Sneezewood ( <i>Nieshout</i> )	um-Tati	um'Tati	Mutsani	—	—
<i>Pterocarpus angolensis</i> , D.C.	Kejaat	—	—	Moroto	—	Moroto.
<i>Pterocarpus rotundifolius</i> (Sond.) Druce	Dopperkejaat	—	—	Mogoatapa	—	—
<i>Pterocelastrus tricuspidatus</i> Sond.	Cherrywood ( <i>Kershout</i> )	u-Tywina	—	—	—	—
<i>Pygeum africanum</i> , Hook. f.	Red Stinkwood ( <i>Rooistinkhout</i> )	—	um Dumizulu	Muguturi	—	—
<i>Rapanea melanophlebos</i> (L.) Mez.	Cape Beech ( <i>Boekenhout</i> )	isi-Qwane se hlali	isi'Calabi	Mugonu	—	—
<i>Rauwolfia caffra</i> , Sond.	Quinine Tree	um-Jela	—	Munaldi	—	—
<i>Rhamnus Zeyheri</i> , Sond.	Red Ivory	—	m'Ncaka, m'Nini	—	—	—
<i>Rhus Legati</i> Schoml.	Red Currant ( <i>Bos-taai</i> )	um-Hlakoti, um-Tlakoti	um'Hlegotiwel-hlali	Motakutaku	—	—
<i>Royena lucida</i> , Linn.	Black Bark ( <i>Swarbos, Tolletjie</i> )	um-Kaza	—	Mutaldiani	—	—
<i>Sclerocarya caffra</i> , Sond.	Maroela	—	um'Ganu	Morula	—	Nkanye.
<i>Scolopia Ecklonii</i> , Nees.	Red Pear ( <i>Rooipeer</i> )	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Scolopia Mundtii</i> , Warb.	Red Pear ( <i>Rooipeer</i> )	um-Nqanqa, i-Qumza	um'Qogola	—	—	—
<i>Scolopia Zeyheri</i> , Szysz.	Thorn Pear ( <i>Doringpeer</i> )	i-Qumza	—	Mutonwani	—	—
<i>Sideroxylon inerme</i> , Linn.	White Milkwood ( <i>Witmelkhout</i> )	um-Qwashu	—	—	—	—
<i>Spirostachys africanus</i> , Sond.	Tambotie	um-Tomboti	um'Tomboti	Morekudi	—	Umtomboti.
<i>Strychnos Atherstonei</i> , Harv.	Cape Teak	um-Hlamalala	—	—	—	—
<i>Strychnos Henningsii</i> , Gilg.	Hard Pear ( <i>Hardepeer</i> )	um-Nonono	um'Qaloti	Sitwari	—	—
<i>Strychnos mitis</i> , S. Moore.	—	um-Ngungquti	—	—	—	—
<i>Syzygium cordatum</i> , Hochst.	Waterberry ( <i>Waterbessie</i> )	um-Swi	m'Doni	Muto	—	—
<i>Terminalia sericea</i> , Burch.	Vaalbos, Sandvaalbos	—	—	Mususu	—	—
<i>Tricalysia lanceolata</i> (Sond.) K. Schum	Tolballie	um-Pomyane	—	Muribasimana	—	—
<i>Trichilia emetica</i> , Vahl.	Natal Mahogany ( <i>Rooi-essenhout</i> )	um-Kuhlu	um Kuhlu	Maba	—	Nkuhlu.
<i>Vepris lanceolata</i> , G. Don.	White Ironwood ( <i>Witysterhout</i> )	um-Zani	—	Sebaboni	—	—
<i>Virgilia capensis</i> , Lam.	Keur	—	—	Murobasihepe	—	—
<i>Vitex mooliensis</i> , Pears.	—	um-Tyetyembani	—	—	—	—
<i>Widdringtonia juniperoides</i> , Endl.	Clanwilliam Cedar ( <i>Sederboom</i> )	—	—	Chola	—	—
<i>Widdringtonia Schwarzii</i> (Marl.) Mast	Sapree	—	—	—	—	—

And all Exotic Trees.—*En alle Uitheimse Bome.*



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GENERAL SCHEDULE OF RESERVED TREES—ALGEMENE LYS VAN GERESERVEERDE BOME.

Botanical Name. <i>Botaniese Naam.</i>	Common Names. <i>Gewone Name.</i>	Xosa.	Native Names— <i>Naturellenam.</i> Zulu ( <i>Zoele</i> ).	Sesuto.	Shangan.
Acacia Galpinii, Burt-Davy.....	Apiesdoring.....	—	—	—	—
Acacia giraffae, Burch.....	Camel Thorn ( <i>Kameeldoring</i> ).....	—	—	—	—
Acacia pallens, Rolfe.....	Knoppiesdoring.....	—	—	Mokgaripa.....	Nkaya.
Adansonia digitata, Linn.....	Baobab, Cream of Tartar Tree ( <i>Kremetartboom</i> ).....	—	—	—	Shimuwu.
Adina Galpini, Oliv.....	Matumi ( <i>Mingerhout</i> ).....	—	—	Matumi.....	Matumi.
Afzelia quanzensis, Welw.....	Chemnen.....	—	—	—	Mapoortza.
Albizia gummifera (Gmel) C.A. Sm. comb. Nov.	Flat Crown ( <i>Platkroon</i> ).....	um-Hlandloti, um-Nebelele	u'Solo.....	—	—
Apodytes dimidiata, E. Mey.....	White Pear ( <i>Witpeer</i> ).....	um-Dakane...	um'Dagane...	Medagamello...	—
Bersama lucens, Szysz.....	Bersama.....	is'n'Diyandiya..	'nDeyandiya..	—	—
Bersama Swinnyi, Phill.....	Bersama.....	is'n'Diyandiya..	—	—	—
Bersama tysoniana, Oliv.....	Bersama.....	is'n'Diyandiya..	—	Mokgopja.....	—
Bolusanthus speciosus, Harms.....	van Wykshout.....	—	—	—	Vimba hongonye.
Brachylaena dentata, Less.....	Malbar.....	isi-Duli.....	m'Pahla.....	—	—
Brachylaena discolor, D.C.....	Vaalbos.....	isi-Duli.....	m'Pahla.....	Mpata.....	—
Bridelia micrantha, Baill.....	M'zerie.....	—	um'Hlahla.....	Motsoiri.....	—
Burkea africana, Hook.....	Wildesering.....	—	—	—	Monaado.
Buxus Macowani, Oliv.....	Cape Box ( <i>Buig-my-nie</i> ).....	um-Galagala...	—	—	—
Calodendron capense, Thunb.....	Wild Chestnut ( <i>Kastaavingboom</i> ).....	um-Baba.....	um Baba.....	Muhokolela...	—
Canthium obovatum, Klotz.....	Kwaar.....	—	—	Mutshipilawali- saldi	—
Cassine spp.....	Saffraan, Cape Cherry ( <i>Kooboobessie</i> )..	um-Bomvani...	—	Mogubala.....	—
Celtis kraussiana, Bernh.....	Camdeboo Stinkwood ( <i>Witstinkhout</i> , <i>Camdeboostinkhout</i> )	um-Vumvu...	um Vumvu...	Mutibadefate...	—
Combretum imberbe, Wawra, var. Petersii, Engl. & Diels.	Leadwood ( <i>Loodhout</i> , <i>Hardekool</i> ).....	—	—	—	Mondo.
Combretum Kraussii, Hochst.....	Rooiblad.....	Umdubi.....	um'Dubi.....	Mudubu.....	—
Croton sylvaticus, Hochst.....	Croton.....	u-Magwaqani..	um'Zilanyoni..	Muhematsete...	—
Cunonia capensis, Linn.....	Red Els ( <i>Rooi-els</i> ).....	—	—	—	—
Curtisia faginea, Ait.....	Assegai ( <i>Asgaaihout</i> ).....	—	um'Bomvane...	Mudulatsene...	—
Cussonia spp.....	Cabbage Wood ( <i>Kiepersol</i> ).....	Umgesisa.....	um'Senge.....	Motsese.....	—
Diospyros mespiliformis, Hochst...	Jakkalsbessie.....	—	—	Mohlajana.....	Ntoma.
Drypetes arguta, Hutch.....	—	—	um'Hlwagela...	—	—
Drypetes Gerrardii, Hutch.....	—	um-Hlakela...	—	Mudow.....	—
Ekebergia capensis, Sparrm.....	Dog Plum, Cape Ash ( <i>Essenhout</i> ).....	um-Gwenyenzinja	—	Mildivildi.....	—
Eugenia Gerrardi, Sim.....	Waterpeer.....	—	m'Donyani.....	Mutania.....	—
Fagara capensis, Thunb.....	Knobwood ( <i>Perdepram</i> ).....	um-Lungumabele	um'Nungwana..	—	—
Fagara Davyi, Verdoorn.....	Knobwood ( <i>Perdepram</i> ).....	um-Lungumabele	um'Nungwana..	Senukumarupa.	—
Faurea Macnaughtonii, Phill.....	Terblans.....	—	—	—	—
Faurea saligna, Harv.....	Transvaalse Boekenhout, Rooiboeken- hout	—	—	Mongena.....	Mothako.
Gonioma kamassi, E. Mey.....	Kamassi.....	—	—	—	—
Gymnosporia peduncularis, Sim...	Swarthout.....	um-Nqayi.....	—	Mugwege.....	—
Harpephyllum caffrum, Bernh.....	Kaffir Plum ( <i>Kafferpruim</i> ).....	um-Gwenya...	um'Gwenya...	Mutakele.....	—
Heywoodia lucens, Sim.....	Cape Ebony.....	um-Nebelele...	—	—	—
Homalium subsuperum, Sprague...	—	i-Gqabela.....	i'Dhlebelendhovu	—	—
Ilex mitis (Linn.) Radlk.....	Waterboom, Without.....	um-Duma.....	—	Monamane.....	—
Kiggelaria africana, L.....	Wild Peach ( <i>Wildeperske</i> , <i>Spekhout</i> )..	um-Kokoko...	isi'Kali.....	M'patisilo.....	—
Kirkia acuminata, Oliv.....	Witsering.....	—	—	Marumela.....	Vumayila.
Lachnopholis floribunda, C.A. Sm...	Vlier.....	isi-Kali.....	—	Mutabari.....	—
Leuca dendron argenteum (Linn.) R.Br.	Silver Tree ( <i>Silwerboom</i> ).....	—	—	—	—
Macaranga capensis, Baill.....	Macaranga.....	—	um'Fongofongo.	—	—
Milletia caffra, Meisn.....	Umzimbeet.....	um-Zimbite...	um'Zimbite...	—	—
Minusops obovata, Sond.....	Red Milkwood ( <i>Rooimelkhout</i> ).....	um-Tunzi.....	Amasetole.....	Mubuldu.....	—
Ochna arborea, Burch.....	Cape Plane ( <i>Rooihout</i> ).....	um-Tensema...	um Bomvane...	—	—
Ochna Chilversii, Phill.....	—	—	—	—	—
Ochna Holstii, Engl.....	—	—	—	—	—
Ochna O'Connorii, Phill.....	—	—	—	—	—
Ocotea bullata, E. Mey.....	Stinkwood ( <i>Stinkhout</i> ).....	um-Nukane...	un'Nugane....	Mucheldu.....	—
Olea capensis, Linn.....	Ironwood ( <i>Ysterhout</i> ).....	—	—	Maguluwa mudulatseni	—
Olea foveolata, E. Mey.....	Ironwood ( <i>Ysterhout</i> ).....	um-Dlebe, um-Hlebe	—	Murachani.....	—
Olea laurifolia, Lam.....	Ironwood ( <i>Ysterhout</i> ).....	i-Gqwanxi, i-Gxwanxi	m'Zemani.....	Murachani.....	—
Olea macrocarpa, C. H. Wright...	Ironwood ( <i>Ysterhout</i> ).....	—	—	—	—
Olea verrucosa, Link.....	Wild Olive ( <i>Olienhout</i> ).....	um-Nqama...	—	—	—
Olinia acuminata, Klotz.....	Hard Pear ( <i>Rooibessie</i> , <i>Hardepeer</i> ).....	u-Qudu.....	—	—	—
Olinia cymosa, Thunb.....	Hard Pear ( <i>Hardepeer</i> , <i>Rooibessie</i> ).....	—	—	—	—
Olinia radiata, Phill. & Hofmeyr...	Hard Pear.....	um-Bomvane...	—	—	—
Peltophorum africanum, Sond.....	Huilbos.....	um-Seshla, n-Zeza	—	Msetla.....	Mseta.
Phyllanthus discoideus, Mull. Arg..	Egossa, Red Pear.....	um-Panzite...	isi'Bangamlota.	—	—
Platylophus trifolius, Don.....	White Els ( <i>Witels</i> ).....	—	—	—	—
Pleurostylia capensis, Oliv.....	Coffee Pear ( <i>Koffiepeer</i> ).....	um-Bomvani...	—	—	—
Podocarpus latifolius, R.Br. ex Mirb	Outeniqua or Common Yellow-wood ( <i>Outenikwa</i> , <i>geelhout of Kalandar</i> )	um-Koba.....	um'Koba.....	Mojabojaba...	—
Podocarpus Henkelii, Stapf.....	Falcate Yellow-wood ( <i>Geelhout</i> ).....	um-Ceya.....	um'Sonti.....	—	—
Podocarpus latifolius, R.Br. ex mirb	Upright Yellow-wood ( <i>Geelhout</i> ).....	um-Ceya.....	um'Sonti.....	Munjawnjaw...	—
Protorhus longifolia, Engl.....	—	—	um'Hluti, um'Foca	—	—



Botanical Name. <i>Botaniese Naam.</i>	Common Names. <i>Gewone Name.</i>	Xosa.	Native Names— Zulu (Zoeloe).	Naturellenname. Sesuto.	Shangaan.
<i>Ptaeroxylon obliquum</i> (Thunb. Radlk.)	Sneezeewood ( <i>Nieshout</i> )	um-Tati.	um'Tati.	Mutsani.	—
<i>Pterocarpus angolensis</i> , D.C.	Kejaat.	—	—	Moroto.	Moroto.
<i>Pterocarpus rotundifolius</i> (Sond.) Druce	Dopperkejaat.	—	—	Mogoatapa.	—
<i>Pterocelastrus tricuspidatus</i> Sond.	Cherrywood ( <i>Kershout</i> )	u-Tywina.	—	—	—
<i>Pygeum africanum</i> , Hook. f.	Red Stinkwood ( <i>Rootstinkhout</i> )	—	um Dumizulu.	Muguturi.	—
<i>Rapanea melanophleas</i> (L.) Mez.	Cape Beech ( <i>Boekenhout</i> )	isi-Qwane se hlati	isi'Calabi.	Mugonu.	—
<i>Rauwolfia caffra</i> , Sond.	Quinine Tree.	um-Jela.	—	Munaldi.	—
<i>Rhamnus Zeyheri</i> , Sond.	Red Ivory.	—	m'Ncaka, m'Nini	—	—
<i>Rhus Legati</i> Schönl.	Red Currant ( <i>Bos-tauibos</i> )	um-Hlakoti, um-Tlakoti	um'Hlogotiwelati	Motakutaku.	—
<i>Royena lucida</i> , Linn.	Black Bark ( <i>Swartbos, Tolletjie</i> )	um-Kaza.	—	Mutaldiani.	—
<i>Sclerocarya caffra</i> , Sond.	Maroela.	—	um'Ganu.	Morula.	Nkanye.
<i>Scolopia Ecklonii</i> , Nees.	Red Pear ( <i>Rooipeer</i> )	—	—	—	—
<i>Scolopia Mundtii</i> , Warb.	Red Pear ( <i>Rooipeer</i> )	um-Nqanqa, i-Qumza	um'Qoqola.	—	—
<i>Scolopia Zeyheri</i> , Szysz.	Thorn Pear ( <i>Doringpeer</i> )	i-Qumza.	—	Mutonwani.	—
<i>Sideroxylon inerme</i> , Linn.	White Milkwood ( <i>Witmelkhout</i> )	um-Qwashu.	—	—	—
<i>Spirostachys africanus</i> , Sond.	Tambotie.	um-Tomboti.	um'Tomboti.	Morekudi.	Umtomboti.
<i>Strychnos Atherstonei</i> , Harv.	Cape Teak.	um-Hlamalala.	—	—	—
<i>Strychnos Henningsii</i> , Gilg.	Hard Pear ( <i>Hardepeer</i> )	um-Nonono.	um'Qaloti.	Sitwari.	—
<i>Strychnos mitis</i> , S. Moore.	—	um-Ngqungquti	—	—	—
<i>Syzygium cordatum</i> , Hochst.	Waterberry ( <i>Waterbessie</i> )	um-Swi.	m'Doni.	Muto.	—
<i>Terminalia sericea</i> , Burch.	Vaalbos, Sandvaalbos.	—	—	Mususu.	—
<i>Tricalysia lanceolata</i> (Sond.) K. Schum	Tolballie.	um-Pomyane.	—	Muribasimana.	—
<i>Trichilia emetica</i> , Vahl.	Natal Mahogany ( <i>Rooi-essenhout</i> )	um-Kuhlu.	um Kuhlu.	Maba.	Nkuhlu.
<i>Vepris lanceolata</i> , G. Don.	White Ironwood ( <i>Witysterhout</i> )	um-Zani.	—	Sebaboni.	—
<i>Virgilia capensis</i> , Lam.	Keur.	—	—	Murobashepe.	—
<i>Vitex mooliensis</i> , Pears.	—	um-Tyetyembani	—	—	—
<i>Widdringtonia juniperoides</i> , Endl.	Clanwilliam Cedar ( <i>Sederboom</i> )	—	—	Chola.	—
<i>Widdringtonia Schwarzii</i> (Marl.) Mast	Sapree.	—	—	—	—

And all Exotic Trees.—*En alle Uitheimse Bome.*



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UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY  
*Forestry Series 5*

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# COMMON TRANSVAAL TREES

BY

C. C. STAPLETON B.Sc. (For. Edin.)  
*District Forests Officer*

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PRINTED IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PRETORIA  
1937

G.P.-S.1936—1936—2,400





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# COMMON TRANSSVAAL TREES

BY

C. C. STAPLETON.

DISTRICT FOREST OFFICER.

THE Transvaal is blessed with a great variety of trees ; some have become fairly well known because of the value of their timber, for instance Kejaat ; others, on account of their beauty, such as the Kafferboom ; others through the frequency of their occurrence along public roads, such as Maroela ; but there are many which are well known only to botanists or foresters ; it is the object of this paper to describe, in language as simple and non-technical as possible, the chief characteristics of some of the most common Transvaal trees, with the idea of giving the public, especially school teachers and children, such information in a ready form. It is realized that the notes are often incomplete, but some pains have been taken to try to ensure that only accurate facts are stated ; where any doubt existed, a possible fact has often been omitted.

It is realized, too, that much value is lost through absence of drawings or photos of the different species and their characters, but it is hoped that some day some tree lover with ability to draw, and time and opportunity to collect specimens, may fill this need.

The writer has drawn freely from the publications listed below to corroborate or reinforce his own observations, and acknowledgement is here made of this help :—

T. R. SIM : *Forest Flora of P.E. Africa.*

T. R. SIM : *Native Timbers of Africa.*

J. BURT DAVY : *Flowering Plants and Ferns. Pts. I and II.*

E. E. GALPIN : *Native Timber Trees of the Springbok Flats.*

Though the ground flora of the Transvaal is not so colourful as that of the Cape, the Transvaal has more trees with showy flowers or beautiful spring and autumn tints. One thinks of the Golden flowers of the Huilbos or the blue pea flowers of Vanwykshout, the red autumn colours of the Vaderlandsbos wilger or spring colours of the Rooiysterhout, and one feels that as good South Africans we ought to get to know them better, their names and character, and to try to propagate them more.

## ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF BOTANICAL NAMES WITH SOME COMMON NAMES.

Acacia albida .....	Apiesdoring, Ana Tree.
Acacia arabica .....	Ruikpeul.
Acacia Galpinii .....	Apiesdoring.
Acacia karroo .....	Soetdoring.
Acacia lasiopetala .....	—
Acacia pallens .....	Knoppiesdoring.
Acacia robusta .....	Enkeldoring, Brosdoring.
Adansonia digitata .....	Baobab, Krematart.
Adina Galpinii .....	Matumi, Mingehout.
Albizzia versicolor .....	Umvanghaas.
Anthocleista zambesiaca .....	Koorsboom, Fever Tree.
Apodytes dimidiata .....	Witpeer.
Bauhinia Galpinii .....	Pride of de Kaap.



<i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> .....	Vanwykshout.
<i>Brachylaena discolor</i> .....	Bosvaalbos.
<i>Bridelia micrantha</i> .....	Mitzeerie.
<i>Burkea africana</i> .....	Wildesering.
<i>Calodendron capense</i> .....	Kastaiing, Wild Chestnut.
<i>Cassia granitica</i> .....	—
<i>Celtis kraussiana</i> .....	Kamdeboo-stinkhout.
<i>Combretum imberbe</i> .....	Hardekool, Loodhout.
<i>Combretum Kraussii</i> .....	Vaderlandsboswilger, Rooiblad.
<i>Copaifera mopane</i> .....	Mopanie.
<i>Croton sylvaticus</i> .....	Croton.
<i>Cryptocarya transvaalensis</i> ....	Wildekweper. Wild Quince.
<i>Curtisea faginea</i> .....	Asgaai.
<i>Diospyros mespiliformis</i> .....	Jakkalsbessie. Matoma.
<i>Dombeya rotundifolia</i> .....	Drolpeer. Dikbas.
<i>Erythrina caffra</i> .....	Kafferboom.
<i>Erythrina humei</i> .....	Shrub Kafferboom.
<i>Erythrina tomentosa</i> .....	Hairy Kafferboom.
<i>Eugenia cordata</i> .....	Waterbessie.
<i>Eugenia Gerrardii</i> .....	Waterpeer.
<i>Faurea saligna</i> .....	Transvaal Boekenhout.
<i>Faurea speciosa</i> .....	Broadleaved Boekenhout.
<i>Ficus capensis</i> .....	Wildevy, Wild Fig.
<i>Gardenia Thunbergii</i> .....	Katjiepiering.
<i>Greyia Radlkoferi</i> .....	Bakhout.
<i>Kigelia pinnata</i> .....	Sausage Tree.
<i>Kiggelaria africana</i> .....	Wildeperske. Spekhout.
<i>Kirkia acuminata</i> .....	Witsering.
<i>Kirkia Wilmsii</i> .....	Slaplout.
<i>Lonchocarpus capassa</i> .....	Olifantsoor.
<i>Mundulia suberosa</i> .....	Cockbush.
<i>Lachnopylis floribunda</i> .....	Vlier.
<i>Ochna O'connori</i> .....	Rooiysterhout. Red Ironwood.
<i>Ocotea bullata</i> .....	Stinkwood, Stinkhout.
<i>Olea laurifolia</i> .....	Black Ironwood. Swart-ysterhout.
<i>Oncoba spinosa</i> .....	Tongwaan.
<i>Parinarium mobola</i> .....	Grysappel.
<i>Peltophorum africanum</i> .....	Huilbos,
<i>Podocarpus falcatus</i> .....	Outenikwa-, Bastergeelhout, Kalandar, Common Yellowwood.
<i>Podocarpus latifolius</i> .....	Upright yellowwood. Geelhout (regte-)
<i>Pseudocadia zambesiaca</i> .....	Matomie.
<i>Pterocarpus angolensis</i> .....	Kejaat.
<i>Pterocarpus rotundifolius</i> .....	Dopper-kejaat.
<i>Pygeum africanum</i> .....	Bitteramandel (Rooistinkhout).
<i>Schotia transvaalensis</i> .....	Boerboon.
<i>Sclerocarya caffra</i> .....	Maroela.
<i>Securidaca longipedunculata</i> ...	Violet Tree.
<i>Spirostachys africana</i> .....	Tambotie.
<i>Terminalia sericea</i> .....	Sandvaalbos.
<i>Trema bracteolata</i> .....	Pigeon Wood, Hophout.
<i>Trichelia emetica</i> .....	Rooiessenhout.
<i>Virgilia capensis</i> .....	Keur.
<i>Xymalos monospora</i> .....	Lemoenhout, Lemon.
<i>Zizyphus mucronata</i> .....	Blinkblaar-wag-'n-bietjie.



### **ACACIA ALBIDA (Ana Tree, Apiesdoring).**

A large thorn tree widely distributed throughout tropical Africa, but in the Transvaal, usually found only on alluvial flats or banks of rivers. Known to reach a height of 90 feet; often three feet diameter and occasionally far bigger. Galpin states 15 feet circumference, but the writer has seen one of 20 feet circumference on the Olifants River; there is a group near the Magalakwin Bridge about 10 miles N.W. of Potgietersrust, and there is a single tree near the road from Pietersburg through Molietzies to Bochem about 20 miles N.W. of Pietersburg. Legend states that Louis Trichardt planted this single tree.

Unfortunately this tree has locally been called Apiesdoring, which is the same name given to *Acacia Galpinii* and to *Acacia Burkei*, two quite different thorn trees.

The tree has a light-grey bark, slightly furrowed when old; when young, the colour is greyish-green.

It has typical *Acacia* foliage, each leaf being divided into four to five pairs of pinnae, and each pinna being again divided into 8 to 12 pairs of leaflets each about one-fifth inch long and one-third as wide; the young stemlets are quite white and smooth, and are armed with pairs of straight thorns, white at the base and brown at the tips; these straight thorns about one inch long would distinguish it from the other two called Apiesdoring, for they both have short hooked thorns.

The flowers are creamy, close packed into a long shaped woolly spike. The fruit is a pod about four inches by one inch bent into a sickle shape or even more twisted, and containing several hard flat seeds.

This tree is easily grown from seed, which should be soaked for a few minutes in nearly boiling water; growth the first year may be slow, but thereafter it has been found to be very fast for a few years; a tree in Pietersburg from seed sown about July, 1931, and transplanted December, 1931, was 18 feet high in August, 1934.

Pods are said to be used for camel food in Nigeria. The qualities of the timber do not appear to be reliably known.

### **ACACIA GALPINII (Apiesdoring).**

One of our larger thorn trees, found sometimes growing to very large size up to 100 feet high, and 10 feet diameter.

Foliage light-green, bark yellowish flakey when young, yellowish-grey when old.

Flowers creamy-white spikes, which later give long shaped flat pods.

The tree is usually found along rivers, at 2,000 to 4,000 feet altitude, or on places where a fair amount of moisture is available, but is also found able to grow on deep sandy soil in drier areas, and is known to have reached about 30 feet in five years at Naboomspruit.

Its thorns are short, hooked like a parrots beak, and shiny brown in colour, and these hooked thorns distinguish it from *Acacia albida*, another tree which is also sometimes called Apiesdoring, but has straight yellowish thorns which are much longer.

The foliage is very fine, each leaflet being only about one-quarter inch long and one-sixteenth inch wide, which distinguishes it from still another tree sometimes called Apiesdoring, *Acacia Burkei*, which has much coarser foliage, with fewer and much bigger leaflets on each compound leaf.



### ACACIA PALLENS (Knoppiesdoring).

Deciduous tree, very common in the Kruger National Park, and also in the Messina area, Waterberg, etc.

Easily distinguished from other Acacia trees by the thorn-tipped knobs on the stem.

Seen usually from 20 feet to 50 feet high, and 8 inches to 20 inches diameter, and seems to keep away from rivers or moist places. Its foliage is rather different from most Acacias, for its leaves have only one pair of leaflets instead of the many feathery ones usually found on Acacias.

The flowers are in a creamy fluffy spike, seen about September/October.

The pods are flat, pointed, and about five inches by one inch, and contain several flat roundish seeds.

The bark is fibrous, and greyish-brown in colour.

The wood is hard and heavy, the outer being yellowish, and the inner a very dark brown; is durable and is used largely for mine props.

This tree can stand heavy drought, and is fairly fire resistant, but is slow growing and prefers deep sandy soils; seed should be soaked in hot water.

### OTHER ACACIAS.

There are several other species of Acacia commonly found in the Transvaal, many of which extend also to other parts of South Africa, such as:—

*Acacia lasiopetala*... Also with a flattish crown and long thick hard woody pods.

*Acacia karroo*..... The Soet doring often known simply as the Mimosa with its nearly black bark, yellow, fluffy flower balls and sickle-shaped narrow pods.

*Acacia robusta*..... The Enkeldoring with short stiff thorns growing on pronounced swellings and creamy fluffy flower balls.

*Acacia arabica*..... The Ruikpeul, a small tree or bush with long narrow pods that are constricted between each pair of seeds.

### ADINA GALPINII (Matumi).

An evergreen tree found only along or near streams. Usually grows to about 50 feet high and two feet diameter, but is sometimes found of larger dimensions. Foliage rather like an oleander; leaves long and narrow; flowers not conspicuous, clustered together in a ball-like body.

Seeds are very small, and if sown this should be done in pure coarse sand.

Bark rough brown.

Wood hard, close but short-grained, greasy, weighs 55 lb. per cubic foot, is very ant resistant, polishes well.

This tree is tender to both drought and frost, at any rate when young.



### **ALBIZZIA VERSICOLOR (Umvanghaas).**

Deciduous tree found in odd patches in the low veld at from 2,000 to 3,500 feet altitude. Foliage greyish-green compound leaves. Flowers creamy white; fruit flat pods, green at first then crimson, and finally a reddish brown; about six inches by one and a half inches. When injured the tree exudes a sticky gum.

Wood rather like Kejaat in appearance, handsome, light weight. Moderately soft, porous, sapwood is yellowish, inner wood reddish brown. I have not seen it in cultivation.

### **ADANSONIA DIGITATA (Baobab of Kremetart).**

A deciduous tree confined to tropical areas such as northern Transvaal, Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, and further north. The tree attains a height of usually about 45 feet, but may reach 75 feet; it attains immense diameters, the author measured one of 64 feet in girth and has heard of bigger specimens up to about 100 feet in girth; though the main is so thick and usually cylindrical in shape, the branches taper very rapidly.

The leaves are digitate, that is they are divided deeply into several (usually about 5) lobes, like fingers of a hand. The flowers are large, showey, white and are usually to be seen about November; they grow singly, pendulous, at the end of long stalks and when fully open are as much as 6 inches in width.

The fruits are more or less egg shaped but large, usually up to about 5 to 6 inches long and about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick, but sometimes much bigger; they are greenish and the woody shell is covered with a furry coat; inside there are many hard seeds imbedded in a pulpy white substance, which when dry is brittle and if mixed with water gives a refreshing acid drink. The bark is stripped off by natives and made into excellent strong rope; in Senegal it is woven into a cloth.

The wood is soft and spongy and of no use except perhaps for making paper pulp, though the trees are too widely scattered for this to be an economic proposition. There is no tree in South Africa which attains such huge diameters as the Baobab; many specimens can be seen along the main road near Messina; a few may be seen in the Kruger National Park; a few near Bochim in Pietersburg District; at least one near the main road a few miles south-east of Chuniespoort, about 25 miles south of Pietersburg.

Attempts made to raise this tree by cuttings and truncheons have not so far been very successful, but it can be raised easily from seed; it is, however, very slow in growth and in several cases, when planted in damper climates, it has died after ten to twenty years.

One often finds pegs driven into these trees forming a kind of ladder up which natives climb to get away from lions or to look for straying stock.

Sometimes these trees are hollowed out and used as stores for grain or even as temporary dwellings for natives.

The largest trees to be seen are probably thousands of years old.

### **ANTHOCLEISTA ZAMBESIIACA (Fever Tree—Koorsboom).**

An evergreen tree of the lower mist-belt forests of the Transvaal, Swaziland and further north. Grows to about 70 feet high and two feet diameter.

The leaves on young trees are sometimes up to four feet long; on older trees they are somewhat smaller.



Flowers white and fairly large, fruits an oblong berry about one inch long with many small seeds. Bark grey and smooth. Timber soft, light weight, whitish-yellow with many curious small markings on it; these consist of tiny pin holes, aggregated together in groups forming the shape of a horseshoe or cavalry spur.

Easily raised from seed, but tender to frost. Grows fast when young.

### **APODYTES DIMIDIATA (Witpeer).**

An evergreen tree of the rain forests at Houtbosch and Zoutpansberg (also in Cape Colony forests).

Evergreen, with simple shiny leaves; flowers small, white, sweet-scented, mostly at ends of branches in summer. Fruit a small black plum, with a red swelling on one side. Bark light grey. It grows to about 60 feet by 18 inches diameter in good conditions.

Wood is dense, even-grained, weighs about 43 lb. per cubic foot, and is used almost entirely for felloes, but also slightly for railway trolleys and for turnery.

### **BAUHINIA GALPINII (Pride of De Kaap).**

A shrub common along roadsides near Tzaneen, Mokeetsi, Wyliespoort, etc.

The flowers vary from light pink to dark red, and some flowers may be found at almost any time of the year, but chiefly October to March.

The fruit is a long flat pod.

The leaves are characteristic of all the Bauhinia genus, having an appearance rather like the imprint of a goat's foot, the two halves of the lower leaves often being found closed together.

This shrub is fairly hardy to drought, and is easily grown from seed; if seed be sown say in March, the plants will be ready for planting by December, and will probably be flowering by the following October.

It can be used as a creeper, hedge or shrub.

### **BOLUSANTHUS SPECIOSUS (Vanwykshout).**

A tree which usually loses its leaves for only a month or two somewhere between July and October; commonly 15 to 25 feet high and 6 to 12 inches diameter, but sometimes reaching 40 feet high and 15 to 18 inches diameter.

Foliage light green, pendulous compound leaves.

Bark light brown, fibrous.

Flowers blue, of the pea or leguminous type in pendulous tresses, blooming sometime between August and November, and later giving rise to narrow greyish-brown pods each containing about four to eight small flat seeds.

The tree is found usually widely scattered in the fairly dry areas at from 1,500 to 2,500 feet altitude; fairly common near Mokeetsi, Gravelotte, Wyliespoort.

The wood is compact, heavy, yellow, and used sometimes for spokes, for which it is excellent.

Can be grown easily from seed, and should flower at about four to five years old; likes fairly deep sandy soil, and is one of our most beautiful trees.



### **BRACHYLAENA DISCOLOR (Bosvaalbos).**

A tree of the rain forests of Houtbosch and Zoutpansberg, which grows up to 70 feet by 2 feet diameter in good conditions, but usually smaller. Gets its common name from the greyish appearance of its foliage, which has a grey hairy covering on lower side of leaves.

Bark light, brown, fibrous, and usually somewhat furrowed longitudinally.

There are male and female trees.

The small creamy flowers are massed at the ends of the branches, and have a hairy tufted appearance. Seeds very small, tipped with hairs. Wood yellowish-brown, very durable as fence-posts, and sufficiently elastic to make an excellent pick-handle.

### **BRIDELIA MICRANTHA (Mitzeerie).**

Deciduous tree with red autumn tints; usually from 30 to 50 feet and 10 to 15 inches diameter, but in favourable conditions and good soil in moist kloofs it reaches 70 feet and 2 feet 6 inches diameter.

Foliage a shiny bright green somewhat like that of the Guava; the branches have a few short spines on them. Bark dark brown and fairly rough to very rough when old.

Flowers inconspicuous small creamy-white, about November.

Fruit small, black, sweet-tasting, about the size of a currant, but of the plum type.

This tree usually has a fairly restricted distribution, for one does not often find it above about 4,500 feet nor much below 2,500 feet, and though found on hillsides, it prefers being close to streams.

It produces a very handsome bronzy-brown wood of great lustre with mottled appearance, fairly heavy, and extremely durable; makes excellent fence-posts, as it is ant resistant, and would make handsome furniture.

A plot of these trees at 17 years showed growth of 45 feet and 9 inches diameter, evidence that it is one of our faster indigenous trees.

Easily raised from seed, but latter must be quite fresh.

One of these planted in Pietersburg, November, 1932, was 6 feet 6 inches high after one year.

### **BURKEA AFRICANA (Wildesering or Sandsering).**

A deciduous tree common in sandy parts of Potgietersrust and Waterberg districts, also in parts of Zoutpansberg; it keeps to elevations of from 2,500 to 4,000 feet, and inhabits the dry areas. The flattened crown has pretty golden autumn tints in its foliage. It seldom exceeds 30 feet high or 15 inches diameter, and prefers sandy soils.

Flowers small, white or creamy, sweet scented. Pods flat with usually only one seed; usually the trees bear a very large number of pods, and these sometimes remain on the tree long after it has lost one set of leaves and gained another lot.



Wood is tough, hard, fairly coarse, makes beautiful red parquet flooring ; some trees give only yellowish wood, others various shades of pink to reddish-brown. Heartwood is durable as fence-posts. It is also used for wheelnaves and for charcoal.

I have not seen it in cultivation.

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**CALODENDRON CAPENSE (Kastaing).**

A deciduous tree with wide crown of large opposite simple leaves ; handsome pinkish flowers in masses at ends of twigs about Christmas time ; fruit a nobbly capsule that splits into five parts each containing two angular black seeds.

Bark grey and smooth. This tree grows in the mist-belt forests at Houtbosch and Zoutpansberg (also Cape Colony, etc.) and reaches a height of about 60 feet and three feet diameter.

Wood light yellowish, weighs 39 lb. per cubic foot, works easily, and useful for panels, yokes, and furniture.

Deserves more cultivation than it has had so far.

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**CASSIA GRANITICA (Sometimes known as Cassia Mennei after a specimen collected by Mr. Frank Menne, Pietersburg, in 1906).**

A round crowned deciduous tree found chiefly at low elevations, 2,000 to 3,000 feet. Flowers about September, golden yellow flowers sometimes appear before, and sometimes with the light green compound leaves. Fruit a roundish pod of great length up to two and a half feet long, with a large number of flat dark reddish-brown seeds ; pods when green are velvety green, later smooth dark-brown. The trees are usually 20 to 30 feet high and seldom more than 10 inches diameter ; they are very handsome, and good specimens can be seen near the hotel at Gravelotte Siding or near Leydsdorp.

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**CELTIS KRAUSSIANA (Kamdeboo-Stinkhout).**

A shapely deciduous tree found fairly widely spread in the Transvaal and Cape rain forests, and sometimes even on the cooler slopes of hills in drier areas such as near Makapaan's Caves, Potgietersrust.

Like Trema, it belongs to the Elm family, and in good conditions it grows to 80 feet high and three feet diameter, but is sometimes found in dry sites as a small shrubby specimen ; the bark is smooth and light grey.

Leaves simple, fairly big, serrate, alternate, with three distinct main veins ; greenish, small, inconspicuous flowers male and female, separately on the same tree ; fruit roundish of the plum type, yellow and reddish-brown when ripe and about one-quarter inch diameter. The wood is light in weight, creamy white in colour, rather woolly in texture, is used for yokes, and also for waggont-bows, as it has a long fibre, and if soaked in water can be easily bent ; weight, 47 lb. per cubic foot.

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**COMBRETUM IMBERBE (Hardekool, Loodhout).**

A large deciduous tree of the bushveld of the Transvaal, growing up to about 70 feet high and three feet diameter. Conspicuous by it's whitish grey



bark, cross cracked into small squares. Simple opposite small leaves. Fruit four-winged, containing one seed. Flower small, creamy in a spike. The wood is very durable and ant-proof, the heartwood, nearly black, contrasting very sharply with the narrow sap-wood; the wood is very heavy and so hard that natives used to use it for hoes before iron hoes appeared.

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**COMBRETUM KRAUSSII (Rooiblad or Vaderlandsboswilger).**

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A common tree in the mist-belt forests of Transvaal and also of Natal and Pondoland. It grows up to 70 feet high and three feet diameter, but usually of bad shape with rather twisted or fluted stem, and hence the wood, though heavy, hard and strong, is but little used.

The tree is conspicuous for the beautiful red autumn tints in the leaves, which form a pleasing contrast with the small yellowish four-winged fruit. Bark dark yellowish grey when old; flowers very small, in spikes, about November.

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**COPAIFERA MOPANE (Mopanie).**

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A deciduous tree of the hot low veld of northern Transvaal. It grows in good sites to 60 feet high and 18 inches diameter, but is also found as a low shrub in the very dry areas. Bark fibrous, greyish-brown; leaves shaped something like a pair of butterfly wings; they fold up along the middle in the extreme heat of the summer noon. Small greenish flowers; fruit a thin flat pod, almost half-moon in shape, with one yellowish kidney-shaped flat seed with a corrugated surface and covered with tiny reddish resinous glands. The wood shows strong contrast between the yellow outer sapwood, and the dark red inner heartwood; it is very hard, heavy and durable, and makes excellent firewood. The seed germinates easily, but the seedling dies off rather easily; should be sown in very sandy soil, and not given too much water.

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**CROTON SYLVATICUS (Croton).**

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A deciduous fairly fast growing tree of the rain forest of Houtbosch and Zoutpansberg (and Cape Colony). It grows to 60 feet and three feet diameter; leaves large, flowers small and creamy, inconspicuous. Young twigs usually covered with short rusty hairs. Bark grey, smooth. Fruit a small dry warted capsule with three seeds about size of small pea. Wood nearly white in colour, light weight, soft, easily worked, but unfortunately has queer, small dark streaks in it, which rather spoil the appearance for use as a fruit box. This tree can stand more light than most of the rain-forest trees, and is fairly fast.

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**CRYPTOCARYA TRANSVAALENSIS (Wild Quince Wildekweper).**

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A tree of the Houtbosch rain forests; grows to about 60 feet high, and two feet in diameter; grey smooth bark, dark green foliage of fairly small leaves, and with inconspicuous flowers. Fresh leaves, when crushed, give a faintly sweet smell. Fruit small, one-seeded. Wood nearly white in colour, light in weight and moderately hard and tough. This tree belongs to the Laurel and Stinkwood family.



### **CURTISIA FAGINEA (Asgaai).**

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A well-known evergreen tree of most rain forests of South Africa. Grows to 60 feet high and two feet diameter. Leaves somewhat prickly along edges and greyish on lower surface; twigs and flowers covered with short rusty hairs. Very small creamy flowers. Fruit a small flesh-covered stony nut, with 2-4 seeds inside.

Bark rough and nearly black when old, though grey and nearly smooth when young.

Timber well known as being the source of our best waggon spokes. It is very tough, heavy, hard, and close grained; reddish in colour, weight about 52 lb. per cubic foot. It is also used for tool handles.

This tree probably requires more light than most of the rain forest trees, but if left in full sunlight it is apt to be very bushy; it should probably be grown in mixture with a slightly faster species such as Trema.

### **DIOSPYROS MESPILIFORMIS (Matoma or Jakkalsbessie).**

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A large, often evergreen, or almost evergreen tree of the low veld of northern Transvaal (and most of tropical Africa). Very often like the Boerboon (*Schotia*), found growing on ant heaps. Flowers small, inconspicuous, white, some male and some female, found any time from March to June. It is probable that some trees are more male than female, for the natives say that some trees bear practically no fruits and are called "Maduma," whereas those which bear heavily are called Matoma.

The tree grows to about 60 feet high and three feet diameter, with long shaped leaves and rough reddish-brown bark. The leaves sometimes have pretty red tints in spring and autumn.

The fruit is rounded and about one-half inch to one inch diameter, with four to five seeds, and is eaten by natives, hence they seldom cut down this tree, so that in native areas one often finds that the only trees not cut down are of this species and Maroela, which gives a fruit of which a kaffir beer is made.

The tree is easily raised from seed obtainable about August to November, and though slow at first grows quickly in a nursery after a few months.

It seems to prefer a deep sandy soil.

The wood is normally usually a pinkish-white colour, but with sometimes dark streaks in it; it is, however, sometimes jet black; it has been noticed that trees that had been injured have part at any rate of the wood near the injury black, but this matter needs more investigation; it is possible that some of the wood sold as ebony comes from this species.

### **DOMBEYA ROTUNDIFOLIA (Dikbas or Drolpeer).**

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A deciduous small tree of the drier areas of northern Transvaal. Grows usually 15 feet to 20 feet high and up to about one foot diameter.

Leaves round, leathery, and hairy on both sides.

It is conspicuous about September, with masses of small sweet-scented white flowers rather like those of a plum; the flowers appear before the leaves and are very attractive to bees. The bark is dark brown to nearly black and very rough.



The wood is bluish grey, heavy, strong, tough and cross grained, useful for naves and felloes and yoke skeys, but seldom found growing straight enough to be used much.

This tree is well worth a place in ornamental planting interspersed with Kafferboom, as its white flowers bloom at about the same time as the scarlet flowers of the Kafferboom.

It is easily raised from seed, which is usually available about October ; it shows very strong response to extra depth of soil and space in nursery tins ; for instance, single plants in tins eight inches deep were very much larger than plants 12 in a tin of four inches depth.

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### **ERYTHRINA CAFFRA (Kafferboom).**

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One of our most beautiful and most easily grown indigenous trees. Its light-green foliage is deciduous and consists of compound leaves in which each of the three leaflets is more or less heart shaped.

The flowers are bright scarlet, borne in close clusters on the ends of short stalks.

The fruit is a black pod with about four red seeds, and the pod is constricted between each pair of seeds ; the seeds are often used as beads.

The tree is very widespread in South Africa ; it is found up to three feet in diameter and 60 feet high along streams in Transkei and S.E. Cape Province, but in the Transvaal it is more usually found much smaller, about 12-18 inches in diameter and 20 to 40 feet high.

The twigs and branches are prickly.

This tree can be easily grown by merely planting fresh poles cut from branches in spring ; it will send out leaves within a few weeks, and may even flower the same season, but usually in the second season.

This tree seems able to withstand quite a lot of drought, as is proved by its ability to grow in Pietersburg with only 20 inches of rain, and that almost entirely in summer ; it can also grow well with plenty of moisture, but does not like the mists experienced in places like Houtbosch, and it is very tender to frost.

The wood is very soft and light in weight, and its only use hitherto has been for waggon-brake blocks.

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### **ERYTHRINA HUMEI (Shrub Kafferboom).**

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A species that very rarely exceeds about eight or ten feet in height, smooth light-grey bark, leaves of three rather leathery pointed leaflets usually with prickles on the leaf stalks also on the underside of the leaf veins. Flowers in the Transvaal usually from December to March instead of August to October, as does the common Kafferboom. The flowers individually are about one to one and one-half inches long, scarlet, and scattered along a long stalk instead of being close together, as in the common Kafferboom. The fruit is a black pod constricted between each seed. Seeds are bright shiny red. Easily grown from seed and also from cuttings ; in either case it should flower about 18 months later.

The species is found growing in crevices of dry granite kopies and also on deep sandy soil ; usually seen only in warm dry areas.



### **ERYTHRINA TOMENTOSA OR E. LATISSIMA (Hairy Kafferboom).**

This is a deciduous tree which is found in small groups in the open or as solitary individuals somewhat rarely in northern Transvaal. It is seldom more than 20 feet high and one foot diameter.

The bark is pale greyish-brown, thick and corky; the leaves consist, as in all *Erythrina* species, of three leaflets, but in this case they are very large, normally about five inches to ten inches wide and nearly as long, but in young plants sometimes much larger.

The flowers are brilliant scarlet, of the pea type, in close clusters at the end of hairy thorny twigs, each flower about two inches long.

Leaves and young twigs are very hairy, and the twigs and branches are covered with short stiff thorns which make picking a painful process.

The smooth black pod is about six inches long and constricted between each seed; it contains usually four to six oval red seeds with a black spot on each.

This tree flowers about August to October, just before starting to come into leaf. It is easily raised from seed and sometimes from truncheons, but grows very slowly.

### **EUGENIA CORDATA (Waterbessie).**

An evergreen tree of the streamsides in the rain forests of Houtbosch and Zoutpansberg; it has a relative very alike in general appearance, *E. guineense*, which is found in dry savannah country, and is often confused with it; both these have been renamed and put in the genus *Syzygium* instead of *Eugenia*.

It is a tree which, in good conditions, reaches 60 feet high and two feet diameter; has bluish-green foliage of rounded somewhat leathery leaves whose bases seem to clasp the stemlets. Flowers creamy, like those of a gum tree; fruit a fleshy berry, purple and about the size of a small cherry. Wood light pinkish-brown, fairly hard, and fairly heavy, but lighter than *E. Gerrardii*.

### **EUGENIA GERRARDI (Waterpeer).**

(Now renamed *Syzygium Gerrardii*.)

A large evergreen tree of the mist-belt forests, up to 80 feet high and up to three to four feet diameter usually, though sometimes even larger. It is one of the commonest trees in Houtbosch forests. It belongs to the same family as the blue gum, and has characteristically angular stemlets like the blue gum. Flowers white, small, inconspicuous; leaves fairly small. Bark greyish and fairly smooth. Fruit a small, purple, fleshy berry.

Wood pinkish brown, compact, hard, medium weight, not much used yet.

### **FAUREA SALIGNA (Transvaal Boekenhout).**

Deciduous tree with bright-red autumn tints, commonly 20 to 40 feet high and 8 to 15 inches diameter, but sometimes found up to 60 feet high and about 20 inches diameter.

The foliage is something like the eucalypts or gums, long narrow pointed leaves.



The bark is nearly black and very rough.

The flowers are in a dense fluffy spike like a catkin, and appear about September to October.

The tree has a wide distribution, being found in dry areas down to about 2,000 feet, and in higher rainfall areas up to 4,500 feet; common in the Waterberg, and near Tzaneen and Zebediela.

The wood has a handsome grain like English Beech, but of a more red colour, and is useful as a waggon wood and as a fence post.

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### **FAUREA SPECIOSA (Broad-leaved Boekenhout.)**

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This is a tree growing scattered on the foothills below the true mist belt forest in the Transvaal, Natal and further north.

It usually grows to about 15 to 20 feet high.

The bark is dark brown and rough. Flowers are found in a dense fluffy spike, and the flowers and leaves when young have a silvery appearance due to being covered with fine hairs.

The simple leathery leaves are much larger and broader than in *Faurea saligna*, being about 5 to 6 inches long by 2 to 3 inches wide. Since the tree is usually rather crooked and branched it is seldom used and not much is known of its timber qualities.

There is a third species of *Faurea* which is found growing along the outside edge of the mist belt forest of the Transvaal, this is *Faurea Galpinii*, which is not so well known.

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### **FICUS CAPENSIS (Wild Fig, Wildevy).**

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There are many species of wild fig; this one grows in all forest parts of South Africa, and reaches up to about 80 feet high and four feet diameter. Grows in dense mist-belt forest, and also as scattered trees sometimes in the open; in the latter case it often reaches a bigger diameter, but of shorter length of clean stem.

Grows quickly and easily from truncheons. It is usually deciduous in winter; fairly large leaves, and usually with a wavy edge. Figs are found in bunches on special branches, which produce a large crop every year; the figs are yellow or pinkish-yellow when ripe, are edible, but usually full of worms.

The bark is smooth, nearly white when young and getting darker and slightly fissured when old.

The wood is very porous, very light in weight and of greyish-white colour; only used for wagon-brake blocks.

Twigs and leaves contain a milky juice.

Another species of Fig which is of special interest is *Ficus natalensis* which starts growing in the fork of branches of another tree and sends down roots which eventually may completely cover the host tree and kill it.



### GARDENIA THUNBERGII (Katjeepering).

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There are several species of *Gardenia* ; one, *G. Rothmania*, grows sparsely, but is sometimes of large size in the mist-belt forest. The one here described is a small tree widely but sparsely distributed in the Cape Province and Transvaal, usually found to be from 10 to 15 feet high and about 6 to 12 inches in diameter. Its stem is smooth and nearly white, with short very rigid branches and small rather variable leaves.

The flowers are large, white, very sweet-scented.

The fruit is woody and very hard, about three to four inches long and about two inches thick ; it contains many seeds and remains on the tree for years, usually becoming somewhat corrugated and greyish-white in colour.

It can be grown easily from seed and also from truncheons.

The wood is seldom of a size to be utilizable ; it is hard and heavy, and of a yellowish-grey colour.

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### GREYIA RADLKOFERI (Bakhout).

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This is a small deciduous tree usually found restricted to northern slopes at altitudes of about 5,000 feet or more on the Drakensberg and its outliers, such as Houtbosberg, Wolkberg, etc., but it is found at about 3,500 feet, just below the escarpment of the plateau near Zoekmakaar. Seldom above 10 to 12 feet high, bark light greyish-brown. Leaves reminiscent of those of a geranium, rounded, with wavy outline and hairy, often with red tints in autumn. Flowers a bright salmon-pink to red ; each flower small, but many clustered close together give this small tree or shrub a handsome appearance. The fruit is a dry capsule, with many tiny seeds.

Grows easily from cuttings ; flowers are seen from June to October. Often found forming a fringe round the edge of high forest, but in such case usually on northern slopes only.

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### KIGELIA PINNATA (Sausage Tree).

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A medium to small sized tree, usually evergreen, growing at low altitudes in the warm parts of the Transvaal low veld, Natal and Portuguese Territory. Grows to about 30 feet high and up to three feet diameter, but with very short length of clean stem.

Foliage of fairly large light-green compound leathery leaves of about seven leaflets of variable shape. Flowers large and dark red, found about September.

Fruit very large, shaped like a cucumber, but up to two feet long and four inches diameter, though usually rather smaller ; the fruit is heavy, hard, woody and contains many seeds.

The timber is very strong and tough.

Easily grown from seed, but of slow growth.



### **KIGGELARIA AFRICANA (Wildeperske or Spekhout).**

A fairly large evergreen tree which is common in forests in the Transvaal, Cape and Natal. Grows to 70 feet high and three feet diameter. Often has rather a branchy habit, but is sometimes found with a straight clean stem of about 30 feet.

Foliage usually of light greyish-green, the toothed leaves usually more or less hairy. Flowers, male and female on the same tree, are small and inconspicuous; they open about November. Fruit a round knobby ball about three-quarter inch diameter, with several red-coated seeds; ripe from January to June.

Bark light-grey and smooth when young, but fissured and darker when old.

Timber pink and fairly close grained, good for furniture; also the heartwood is durable in the ground, it is of fairly light weight, about 40 lb. per cubic foot.

Easily grown from seed.

### **KIRKIA ACUMINATA (Witsering).**

A deciduous tree of the warmer lower altitudes of the Transvaal, Rhodesia, etc., often found on stony hills, but also in deep sandy soil on hot dry flats.

It grows to 50 feet high and about two and a half feet diameter, and has smooth light-grey bark.

Flowers are small and inconspicuous, in bunches at ends of twigs. Leaves compound of many small leaflets with wavy edges. Leaves often have a reddish tint in autumn and spring.

Fruits are dry capsules about one-half inch long and one-quarter inch thick that split into 4 pieces each with one very thin long-shaped seed.

Grows easily from seed and also from truncheons.

The wood shows a sharp contrast between the white sapwood and the dark bronzy-brown heartwood, which is very beautifully marked in wavy lines to give a handsome effect as furniture.

This is a very graceful, straight-stemmed, wide-crowned tree well worth greater cultivation for its beauty as a tree, its hardiness to drought and its beautiful timber.

### **KIRKIA WILMSII (Slaploot).**

A small deciduous tree of rather limited distribution; found on hot dry slopes, usually where the rock formation is norite. Common near Chuniespoort and Potgietersrust. It grows to about 20 feet high and 6 inches diameter, and often has several shoots from ground level. The foliage in summer is rather like a pepper tree, and in autumn it has beautiful red autumn tints. The flowers are small and inconspicuous in dense rounded clusters at ends of twigs. The fruit is a dry capsule about one-third of an inch long, which splits into four parts, each with one thin long seed.

It grows easily from seed, but is tender to frost.

As it seldom grows to any size, nothing much is known of its timber.



### **LONCHOCARPUS CAPASSA (Olifantsoor).**

A deciduous tree of the low veld, Transvaal and Rhodesia.

Bark whitish-grey, mottled, flakey. Leaves velvety when young, smooth when old, light greyish-green, large compound and leathery. Flowers pink or mauve, and of the pea type; sweet smelling.

Fruit a long flat white pod, pointed at each end and containing two beans. Flowers from about September to December.

The tree usually grows 20 to 30 feet high and 10 to 20 inches diameter.

The timber has been reported to be of practically no value.

It seems to be very slow growing when young.

### **MUNDULIA SUBEROSA (Cockbush).**

A small deciduous tree or shrub, but said to grow to a big tree in the Madagascar forests. It is common in the low veld of the Transvaal, and also in some parts of the plateau, e.g. Smitsdrif in Pietersburg district and near Naboomspruit, at about 3,500 feet altitude. It is also found on top of Zoutpansberg at about 4,500 feet, and near Pretoria, Middelburg, etc.

Bark yellowish-grey and corky; leaves silvery looking, hairy, compound of long narrow leaflets. Flowers of the pea type and varying in colour from mauve to deep purple; very handsome.

Easily raised from seed, but rather slow in nursery; seems to prefer sandy soil.

### **LACHNOPYLIS FLORIBUNDA (Vlier).**

An evergreen of the mist-belt forest of Transvaal and also of Cape and Natal. Grows to about 50 feet high and 18 inch diameter, usually of rather poor shape, twisted and branchy. Long shaped leaves usually in threes. Flowers white and sweet scented, each one small but massed together in large dense tufts. Fruit a tiny capsule containing minute seeds. Bark thin, yellowish, slightly rough. Timber yellowish, hard, heavy and useful for felloes.

### **OCHNA O'CONNORI (Rooiysterhout).**

A small deciduous tree of the Transvaal mist-belt forests, with characteristically smooth bark, mottled, white and greyish-yellow or pink. Leaves with two edges and shiny. Flowers small and yellow. Fruit small, black, kidney-shaped.

The new leaves in spring are a bright red, and add much to the beauty of the Transvaal mist-belt forest.

*Ochna Holstii* is somewhat similar, but the leaves are duller and the bark rougher, while the tree often grows to a larger size than *Ochna O'Connori*.

*Ochna pulchra* is a species found in drier areas of savannah forest, is a smaller tree and has red flowers but bark rather like *O'Connori*; its spring foliage is also of a bright colour, with red, brown and green tints.



### **OCOTEA BULLATA (Stinkhout or Stinkwood).**

An evergreen tree of the rain forests of Houtbosch and Zoutpansberg, etc. It grows best in deep shady kloofs, and reaches up to 80 feet high and 4 feet diameter in good conditions, though it is seldom one meets trees of such size today, for most have been cut out in the last century, as it has always been the most highly prized of our South African timbers for ship-building, for furniture and for yokes and felloes for waggon wheels. The wood is dark brown very lustrous, and weighs about 60 lb. per cub. foot.

When young, it has a smooth light-grey bark, sometimes with pink markings; when old, it becomes dark-brown and rough.

The foliage is dark with big leaves. Flowers small and inconspicuous; fruit like an acorn. Gets its name of stinkwood from the unpleasant smell given out when fresh wood is sawn. Unfortunately most of its seeds are attacked by insects and a fungus, and hence its spread is somewhat arrested; it is, however, fortunate that it sends up shoots from old stumps, and thus produces new trees. The so-called "Malada Work" in the form of turned trinket boxes, tobacco jars, etc., sold in Johannesburg, is really of stinkwood.

An interesting point about the leaves is that whereas in the Knysna Stinkwood trees, the leaves are almost always found to have on the lower side, pits or pockets at the base of the leaf on each side of the midrib, the leaves of the Transvaal trees do not seem to have these pits; also the wood from Transvaal trees has so far not been found to be so dark in colour, and hence not of such great value; it is possibly really a different species.

### **OLEA LAURIFOLIA (Black Ironwood Swart Ysterhout).**

An evergreen tree that is found at its best in Knysna forests growing to 80 feet high and 3 feet diameter, with clean stem and heavy crown of dark-green, shiny leaves. Flowers small, white, sweet scented. Fruit a small olive. Bark grey and corky-looking. Wood very heavy and hard and strong, a greyish-brown with dark streaks, largely used as railway sleepers, the heart-wood being very durable; weight is about 61 lb. per cub. foot.

### **ONCOBA SPINOSA (Tongwaan).**

A small, semi-deciduous tree, growing to about 30 feet and 1 foot diameter. Dark-brown bark. Foliage of simple alternate leaves of wavy or pointed outline and pointed tips.

Flowers large (about 2 inches across), white, sweet scented, rather like a dog rose; found in bloom about October. Fruit when dry is a hard, dark-brown, ball-shaped shell full of dark pulp and many small reddish-brown seeds.

The fruit is said to be edible, and the pulp tastes like prunes. Natives make snuff-boxes of the fruits and also string them into anklets for wear when dancing.

The species is found sparsely on the foothills of the Drakensberg and in the bush veld.



### **PARINARIUM MOBOLA (Grysappel).**

An evergreen tree common on the foot hills of the Transvaal, Drakensberg in the low veld and in Rhodesia, etc. Grows to about 20 feet high. Bark yellowish-grey and rough, often corky. Leaves stiff, leathery, about 3 inches long by  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide, green above, grey below, with prominent parallel veins at right angles to midrib of leaf.

Flowers small, sweet scented; fruit rough, plum-shaped, greyish-pink, said to be edible but rather astringent. The wood is not considered to be of any value, and is said to be capable of blunting any saw, owing to the presence in it of hard crystals like quartz.

### **PELTOPHORUM AFRICANUM (Huilbos).**

A semi-deciduous, somewhat wide-crowned tree, commonly 15 to 20 feet high and 6 to 15 inch diameter, but reaching sometimes up to 50 feet and 24 inch diameter.

The foliage is like the Acacia tribe.

The bark is light-brown, and moderately rough.

The flowers, which bloom some time between October and December, are bright golden-yellow, and these later give rise to flat brown pods with one or two seeds in each.

The tree grows in fairly dry areas at from 2,000 to 4,000 feet altitude, and is not found in the rain forests.

Common near Smitsdrif, Duivelskloof, etc.

Easily raised from seed.

### **PODOCARPUS FALCATUS.**

**(Common Yellowwood, or Baster-, Outenikwa-geelhout or Kalander).**

An evergreen tree of the rain forests that reaches enormous size in good conditions. It stands above all the other trees in the forests of Knysna, and would probably be similarly placed in the Transvaal if it had not been almost entirely cut out many years ago for the Rand mines.

Somewhat similar to the Upright Yellowwood, but with smaller, narrower leaves and a purplish-brown flakey bark; it has been recorded up to 34 feet circumference (11 feet diameter) and 130 feet high.

The wood is very similar to that of the Upright Yellowwood, but not quite so hard; more elastic, less brittle, used for the same purposes as the Upright Yellowwood.

The importance of these trees having two sexes is very great, and much care has to be exercised in deciding which trees to fell in order to ensure not removing too many females, for it is only the females that produce seed and hence new trees. The seeds in this species are larger than in the Real Yellowwood, while the male catkins are smaller.



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