A Check-List of Indigenous Trees and Shrubs of Bura, Tana River District, Kenya With Malakote, Orma and Somali Names

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A CHECK-LIST OF INDIGENOUS TREES AND SHRUBS
OF BURA, TANA RIVER DISTRICT, KENYA
WITH MALAKOTE, ORMA AND SOMALI NAMES

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents a case study on using an ethno-botanical approach for compiling plant
taxonomy data. Introductory chapters deal with the study area in the semi-arid eastern part
of Kenya, describing its physical characteristics and the various vegetation types. A check­
list is presented of all woody plants found in the area. The plants are arranged
alphabetically by their scientific names. Local vernacular names in the Malakote (also
known as the Ilwana), Orma and Somali languages are included in the check-list. In
addition, a separate list is presented with the vernacular names arranged alphabetically.

INTRODUCTION

Background and aim of the check-list
The identification of and communication on indigenous trees is often a problem. Professional
taxonomists deal with the scientific names of plants, foresters mostly need to know a more
narrow range of plants, whereas the local population often have considerable knowledge on
both the identification and uses of plants (see e.g. Riley & Brokensha, 1988; Stiles & Kassam
1991) but usually only in their own language.

This study was conducted under the Bura Forestry Research Project implemented jointly by
the Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI) and the University of Helsinki. The project
formed part of the Bura Fuelwood Project. The aim of the project was to provide trees for fuel
and other needs for the recently settled population of the Bura Irrigation and Settlement Project.
In addition to research within the irrigation scheme, it soon became apparent that there was a
need to study also the natural vegetation of the area.

In Bura the difficulties to study the indigenous forest were realised in 1984, when
permanent sample plots were established in the riverine forest to monitor the effects of the
increasing human population. While the local people could name the trees in the forest often
down to subspecies level, the forestry officers found it difficult to connect the local names with
certainty to their scientific equivalents using the only available book, Kenya Trees and Shrubs

¹ Present address: East Usambara Catchment Forest Project, Box 5869 Tanga, Tanzania
(Dale & Greenway, 1961). The project also initiated collection of indigenous tree seeds jointly with the World Food Programme. Due to the diversity of the species in the lower Tana floodplain, and the positive response to the programme mainly by the drought-affected Orma pastoralists, the forestry project in Bura acquired a large collection of seeds but with the local names as the only available reference. Since the seed alone could not be used conclusively to identify trees and since neither the Orma nor the Malakote (also known as the Ilwana) are represented in the vernacular names of Dale & Greenway (1961), the compilation of a comprehensive check-list of woody plants was initiated.

The aim was to compile a check-list to facilitate communication between the foresters and the local population in forestry activities. The check-list would provide a basis for further studies of the indigenous trees and shrubs and create an avenue for non-botanists to identify trees in Bura and adjoining areas. It would also facilitate administrators and foresters to address people in the area on subjects concerning trees in a language that the people understand.

The local population
Traditionally the area has been inhabited by pastoralists in the bushland and agriculturists living along the Tana River. The indigenous peoples in the area are the semi-nomadic Cushitic-speaking Orma, including an Orma sub-group Wardei, and the sedentary agriculturists, Malakote (or Ilwana), belonging to the bantu-speaking group. Somali groups also frequent the area, especially during the dry season and due to recent development schemes. The increasing Somali presence in Bura made it necessary to include also the Somali vernacular names in this study.

The Malakote, who number between 7,000 (Arap Bor, 1986, pers. comm.; Mwaura, 1988, pers. comm.) and 15,000 (Hughes, 1985) are living on the floodbanks of Tana River, from Garissa in the north to Masabubu, near Hola in the south. Their main crops are maize, rice, bananas and a variety of vegetables. Important is also fish and honey, both as food and commodities for earning cash. The raw material for most household goods, house construction, tools, weapons and fishing and trapping equipment has been collected from the forest.

The Orma belong to the Eastern Cushitic speaking peoples of the Oromo language group (Ensminger, 1984; Spear, 1981) originating from southern Ethiopia. The Orma, numbering today about 30,000 people (Kelly, undated), are living in the savanna area, mainly in Tana River District. The Orma are divided into three sub-groups corresponding geographically with the north-south gradient of ecological zones; between Garissa in the north and Tarasa in the south. This particular study is concerned with the northern-most group, the Hirimani Orma.

The Orma keep cattle, goats, sheep as well as some donkeys mainly for transport, and a few camels. Occasional subsistence agriculture is also practised. The animals as well as their products, farming and trade in small scale are all important for the subsistence of Orma peoples (Ensminger, 1984). Most of the material culture is made of raw material from the woody vegetation: milk and water containers, house building materials, dyes, preservatives etc.

Although Orma and Malakote peoples have a different mode of living and are of different origin, there has been interaction between the peoples throughout history. This is reflected in agreements on where Orma cattle can be watered along the river or in exchange of goods, such as milk, grains, animals, or in transport assistance between the Orma and Malakote. This is also manifested in loan words in both languages, for example when naming trees.

The study area
The study area is located in Bura, Tana River District, Kenya just south of the equator at 1°06' S and 39°56' E about 100 m above sea level (fig. 1). According to the agro-meteorological
classification Bura belongs to Zone VII, which has the lowest production potential and is suitable only for nomadic pastoralism (Sombroek et al., 1982). Meteorological data has been collected at the Bura Irrigation and Settlement Project since 1983. Rainfall is bimodal, low and erratic. Mean annual rainfall (1983–1992) was 372 mm/year. Mean monthly maximum temperatures were 33.4°C and mean minimum 22.5°C. Mean potential evaporation (class A pan) was 2,336 mm/year (Otsamo et al., 1993).

Geologically the area belongs to alluvial fan plains, which have been remodelled under fluvial conditions and is part of the sedimentary basins of eastern Kenya (Muchena, 1987). Geomorphologically the area can be divided into a floodplain along the Tana River and the ephemeral streams, consisting of young alluvial soils, and a plain consisting of old alluvial soils. The soils are developed on sediments from undifferentiated basement system rocks (Sombroek et al., 1982). Major soils of the old alluvium are aridisols and vertisols. The young alluvium is characterised by entisols. The plain has very gentle primarily west-east slopes, with gradients from 1–3%. The gradient of the north–south slope is less than 1% (Muchena, 1987).

Vegetation
The overall natural vegetation in Bura is very sparse except near the river where tall evergreen forest is sustained. The vegetation consists of thorny bushland or wooded grassland of varying density and species composition. The predominant vegetation type is Acacia-Commiphora bushland (Pratt et al., 1966). The ground cover usually consists of tufted grass or the salt-resistant shrub Salsola dendroides. There are, however, distinct differences in vegetation between the various physiographic dryland units.

Several attempts have been presented to classify the vegetation of the area. A total of ten different associations with three additional sub-categories were identified during a feasibility study on the irrigation potential of the Lower Tana Basin (FAO, 1967). In another study (FAO, 1973, cited in Allaway, 1979), six major vegetation types were identified.

Classifications of the floodplain area, including the riverine forest have been presented in studies by Allaway (1979), Homewood (1978), Hughes (1985) and Marsh (1976). Hughes (1985) distinguished five major forest types with two additional sub-types in her study on the ecology of the Tana River floodplain forest. These classifications are, however, primarily botanical and for scientific use rather than providing suitable entities for practical management and land use classification.

The riverine forest has considerable conservation value. Many of the trees are those typical to riverine and ground water habitats, which primarily depend on floods and seepage from the river (Marsh, 1978). Populus ilicifolia, commonly known as the Tana River Poplar, is an endemic riparian tree occurring in small patches along the Tana, Athi and Ewaso-Nyiro river systems (Dale & Greenway, 1961). It is classified as endangered by FAO (1986), and the World Conservation Union (IUCN, 1978). Both subspecies of Acacia tortilis occurring in Bura are included on the list of endangered tree and shrub species by FAO (1986). Similarly species of fauna, such as the Tana Mangabey (Cercocebus galeritus galeritus) and the Tana River Red Colobus (Colobus badius rufomitratus) have been rated as endangered and rare (IUCN, 1978).

METHODS
The field work was conducted during two periods. The first botanical survey was made in April–May 1986, and the second one from November 1986 to March 1987. The vernacular tree names were further counter-checked in Bura in January–February 1988.
First botanical survey
A preliminary check-list, covering about 130 indigenous species, was compiled during the long rains in April–May 1986 (Gachathi, 1986). The purpose was to compile a baseline list of indigenous woody species for the area. The first survey made extensive use of scientific species identification of earlier botanical work in the Bura area by FAO (1967, 1973), Andrews et al. (1975), Allaway (1979), Homewood (1978), Marsh (1978) and Hughes (1985). The vernacular
names, which were used to identify trees in the sample plots in 1984, were also utilised. The survey was jointly conducted by a research team from KEFRI and the Bura Forestry Research Project, together with a group of local people, who represented the main ethnic groups traditionally living in the Bura area (appendix I).

The botanical samples were identified at the East African Herbarium in Nairobi. Local names were collected during the field work. The vernacular names in the preliminary check-list were tabulated during the taxonomic identification at the herbarium, using the information from the field work and that of the herbarium. The preliminary list (Gachathi, 1986) included a section with scientific plant names, with different vernacular equivalents, including Borana, Malakote, Orma, Somali and occasionally English, Kamba and Swahili plant names. It also included sections with Borana and Pokomo plant names and their scientific equivalents, compiled from the records of the East African Herbarium. These names covered primarily the indigenous trees, shrubs and woody climbers. A few perennial herbs were also included due to their conspicuousness, abundance or usefulness in the economy of the local people.

Second botanical survey
A second survey was conducted from November 1986 to March 1987 in connection with a follow-up study on the traditional uses of the indigenous trees and shrubs in the Bura area. During this study both the methodology and objectives were more specific, based on the experience from the first botanical survey. The study on the traditional uses applied a range of methods to finalise the check-list and to compile the baseline information on the uses of plants (table I and appendix I).

All the local plant names were verified and counter-checked by specimen. The Malakote and Orma plant names were collected and confirmed by members of their respective ethnic groups. The Somali names were collected primarily with the help of one member of the research group, who was a Somali-speaking Orma-Wardei. These names have not been checked by a true Somali. Although Somali is a written language the names were phonetically transcribed and the spellings used are purely the authors’ work. The authors relied largely on the card index at the East African Herbarium, where Somali plant names mostly from the North-Eastern Province of Kenya are represented. Imperfection of spellings in this case cannot be ruled out. These names, however, should serve the purpose of the check-list.

In February 1987, four school certificate leavers were employed to conduct interviews on plant uses in the villages in the Bura area (appendix I). Another aim was to verify the check-list simultaneously. The vernacular names were further checked by the Chief of Chewele Location and the headmaster of Tune Primary School together with a group of elders.

Cooperation with the local administration
During the entire period considerable support was given by the District Officers of Bura and the Chiefs of Bura, Nanighi and Chewele Locations respectively. The research team addressed six meetings in Bura and Chewele Locations. The aim of these were to:

(1) Capture any additional tree names that could have been omitted during the botanical surveys, and
(2) Discuss and create an awareness of the deteriorating environment and the disappearance of threatened tree species in the riverine forest in particular.

The venues were arranged so that representatives of both the Malakote and the Orma peoples could participate. In addition to the local villagers Chiefs, Assistant Chiefs, Headmen,
political leaders, leaders of women’s groups and elders were present at the meetings. They were scheduled as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Venue</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>06/11/1986</td>
<td>Bisik Dera</td>
<td>Bura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/11/1986</td>
<td>Meti</td>
<td>Bura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21/11/1986</td>
<td>Shika-adabu</td>
<td>Chewele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26/11/1986</td>
<td>Chewele</td>
<td>Chewele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29/11/1986</td>
<td>Bridge-site</td>
<td>Chewele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17/02/1987</td>
<td>Tune</td>
<td>Chewele</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There was an immediate response on the first objective, and elders volunteered to correct the existing names or contribute new ones. A summary of the methods used during the study is presented in table 1.

**Table 1. Methodologies used in the study**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scope</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Informants</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scientific identification of plants</td>
<td>Identification</td>
<td>Taxonomist</td>
<td>Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Collection of specimen</td>
<td>Research group</td>
<td>EA Herbarium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local identification of plants</td>
<td>Identification</td>
<td>Research group</td>
<td>Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>Interviews</td>
<td>Research group</td>
<td>Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counter checking</td>
<td>Interviews</td>
<td>Villagers</td>
<td>Villages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interviews</td>
<td>Villagers</td>
<td>Villages</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RESULTS**

Vegetation classification
During the forestry research work in Bura the indigenous forest was tentatively divided into three vegetation types. The present study further confirmed this classification as a practical management tool. Three broad types were distinguished: riverine forest, transitional zone (between the riverine forest and the dry bushland) and dry bushland (including the ephemeral streams).

**Riverine forest**
The riverine forest is mainly evergreen and extends for approximately 1–3 km on both sides of the river. The high canopy species in the riverine forest include *Acacia elatior* ssp *elatior*, *A. robusta* (*A. clavigera*), *Trichilia emetica* (*T. roka*), *Populus ilicifolia*, *Newtonia hildebrandtii* and *Diospyros mespiliformis*. The middle canopy layer consists of *Spirostachys venenifera*, *Kigelia africana* (*K. aethiopum*), *Tamarindus indica*, *Mimusops fruticosa*, *Sorindeia madagascariensis* and *Ficus sycomorus*. The ground cover is dominated by shrubs and woody climbers. These include *Hippocratea africana*, *Combretum paniculatum*, *Harrisonia abyssinica*, *Capparis tomentosa*, *Thespesia danis*, *Diospyros abyssinica*, *Lawsonia inermis* and *Rinorea elliptica*. 

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Table 2. Frequency of genera represented by more than one species.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species per genus</th>
<th>Genus (number of species in brackets)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 10</td>
<td>Acacia (16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–10</td>
<td>Commiphora (9), Grewia (8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cadaba, Euphorbia, Terminalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Combretum, Cordia, Ficus, Indigofera, Maerua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Capparis, Jatropha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Albizia, Aloe, Anisotes, Balanites, Caesalpinia, Cassia, Cyperus, Diospyros, Dobera, Gardenia, Lannea, Maytenus, Momordica, Ocimum, Phragmites, Phyllanthus, Premna, Sansevieria, Solanum, Sterculia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Frequency of species per family.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species per family</th>
<th>Families (number of species in brackets)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt;21</td>
<td>Euphorbiaceae (21)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16–20</td>
<td>Mimosaceae (20), Capparaceae (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11–15</td>
<td>Burseraceae (11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–10</td>
<td>Combretaceae (9), Apocynaceae (8), Caesalpiniaeae (8), Papilionaceae (8), Rubiaceae (8), Tilliaceae (8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Amaranthaceae, Boraginaceae, Celastraceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Anacardiaceae, Compositae, Malvaceae, Moraceae, Salvadoraceae, Sapindaceae,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Acanthaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Ebenaceae, Gramineae, Liliaceae, Palmae, Pedaliaceae, Solanaceae, Verbenaceae,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Agavaceae, Balanitaceae, Bignoniaceae, Bombaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Cyperaceae, Labiatae, Meliaceae, Sapotaceae, Sterculiaceae, Vitaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Annonaceae, Aristolochiaceae, Chenopodiaceae, Convolvulaceae, Dichelatalaceae, Erythroxylaceae, Flacourtiaceae, Flagellariaceae, Guttiferae, Hernandiaceae, Loganiaceae, Loranthaceae, Lythraceae, Meniopermaceae, Moringaceae, Olacaceae, Opiliaceae, Passifloraceae, Portulaceae, Rhamnaceae, Salicaceae, Simaroubaceae, Tamaricaceae, Typhaceae, Violaceae</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Transitional zone**

As one moves from the dry bushland towards the riverine forest the vegetation gradually gets denser and taller. The strip of land lying between the two main vegetation types is unique in that it consists of most of the species that are found in the two main zones. Characteristic species are *Acacia tortilis*, *Dobera loranthifolia*, *Lawsonia inermis*, *Grewia plagiophylla* and *Terminalia brevipes*.

**Dry bushland**

The bushland is dominated mainly by thorny shrubs with scattered tufted grasses and a few trees. It is in drought-dormant condition for much of the year, but leaves sprout immediately after or just before the onset of the rains. Characteristic shrubs are *Acacia reficiens* ssp *misera*,...
A. bussei, A. mellifera, Cadaba glandulosa, Commiphora candulosa, C. campestris and Salsola dendroides. The few scattered trees include Acacia tortilis ssp raddiana, A. zanzibarica, Euphorbia robecchii, Salvadora persica, Dobera glabra and Platycelyphium voense. Most of the larger trees have a restricted distribution along the few ephemeral streams, where they form patches of small forests.

Specific habitats in the dry bushland are those along the main ephemeral streams: the Hirimani, Walesa, Bilbil, Gelmadho and Tula. The dominant trees occurring along the streams are Acacia tortilis ssp raddiana, A. tortilis ssp spirocarpa, A. senegal var leiiorhachis, Berchemia discolor (Phyllogeton discolor), Hyphaene compressa (H. coriacea), Tamarindus indica and Terminalia prunioides. Salvadora persica and Dobera glabra are evergreen species and hence conspicuous during the dry season.

Species identification
A total of 228 species, covering 64 families, were identified both from the riverine forest and the bushland by their scientific names. Malakote names were found for 167, Orma names for 190, and Somali names for 138 of the species. The results are presented in a check-list, which consists of two parts. In part one, all plants are arranged alphabetically according to their botanical names, which are as complete as possible. They include the authority, synonyms and family. The botanical name is followed by its local name equivalent in the Malakote, Orma and Somali languages. The vernacular names include the synonyms and distinct forms of pronunciation. All the local names are in capital letters throughout the check-list, and their corresponding languages are put in brackets immediately after them, abbreviated to their first character. Part two is composed of the vernacular plant names in Malakote, Orma and Somali, arranged in alphabetical order with their botanical equivalents. Synonyms and distinct forms of pronunciation appear as separate entries in part two of the list.

Neither Malakote nor Orma is a written language. Thus the Malakote and Orma vernacular plant names where transcribed phonetically. However, although Somali is a written language, these names were also transcribed phonetically. Vernacular synonyms and distinct forms of pronunciation appear as separate entries in part two of the list.

Families and genera
The frequency of families and genera of the plants included in the check-list is presented in tables 2 and 3. The specimens are deposited at the East African Herbarium in Nairobi, the Kenya Forestry Research Institute in Muguga and the Department of Forest Ecology, University of Helsinki, Finland.

DISCUSSION
The study confirmed the richness and accuracy of local knowledge in species identification. It also indicated, that by combining local vernacular plant identification with taxonomic expertise, botanical surveys can be conducted more cost-efficiently and comprehensively (e.g. Johansson et al., 1987; Gachathi, 1986). Local people, such as the Malakote and Orma, who depend on the forest resources for their living, can sometimes make distinctions more precisely than professional foresters or taxonomists (Johansson & Alakoski-Johansson, 1988). These distinctions are, apart from naming of species or subspecies, referred to specific morphological or phenological differences by the people themselves. The study provided a comprehensive list of woody plants but also revealed a wealth of local knowledge on plants and the environment.
The knowledge on the uses of plants in Bura lead to another study, which covered plant uses and the role of woody plants in the two local ethnic societies (Alakoski-Johansson, unpublished). The study approach may also contribute to the identification of species which may be threatened and require protection measures or identification of in situ conservation areas (Gachathi, 1986).

The collected vernacular names represent local peoples naming of plants. Specialists, such as herbalists and magicians, are known to have synonyms for commonly known names. In this study the focus was on everyday knowledge, due to the practical scope and orientation of the work. Thus the limited range of synonyms and distinct forms of pronunciation included in the list reflect this focus. The importance of the study was appreciated by the local people. The interest in local names was felt as an expression of regard of the local culture and triggered off proposals and discussions on the general need to preserve cultures under pressure. Many of these socio-cultural issues were covered more in depth in the study on tree uses (Alakoski-Johansson, unpublished).

The scientific-vernacular check-list provides a common platform for communication between the outsiders or experts and the local community. It has also become increasingly clear that sustained management of forest resources without the involvement and consent of the people concerned is extremely difficult. A communication platform, such as this check-list, can be a valuable tool to a greater insight of the local role and use of forests.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We express our gratitude to Dr J.A. Odera, Director of KEFRI, and Professor Olavi Luukkanen, supervisor of the Bura Forestry Research Project at the University of Helsinki, for invaluable support to this work. We cannot forget the kindness and assistance of Messrs M.K. arap Bor, B.M. Kubo, F. Ngunjiri, J. Mulatya, and J. Gitonga. Prof. O. Luukkanen, and Dr H. Beentje of the East African Herbarium, Nairobi, read through and commented the original report. Ag. Prof. J. Kuusipalo and Vesa Kaarakka at the University of Helsinki read the manuscript and made a number of valuable comments.

Many people have contributed in compiling this check-list, and it is difficult to acknowledge everybody. For those whose names do not appear here we express our general appreciation.

REFERENCES


APPENDIX 1: Participants in the research group

Participants in the first botanical survey (April–May 1986):

**Participants**

Project staff
- Norman Gachathi, Mr
- Stig Johansson, Mr
- Jackson Mulatya, Mr
- Felix Ngunjiri, Mr

Local informants
- Mohamed Kallaf, Mr
- Hajibo Abdi Dido, Mrs
- Abdureheman H. Halkano, Mr
- Bocha B. Dima, Mr
- Alui K. Gheriba, Mr
- Awadhi Igu Nyagu, Mr

**Institution or ethnic group**

- Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)
- University of Helsinki, Dept of Forest Ecology
- Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)
- Bura Irrigation and Settlement Project (BISP)
- Orma-Wardei
- Orma
- Orma
- Orma
- Malakote
- Malakote

Participants in the second botanical survey (November 1986—March 1987):

**Participants**

Project staff
- Gunilla Alakoski-Johansson, Mrs
- Norman Gachathi, Mr

Local informants
- Mohamed Kallaf, Mr
- Hajibo Abdi Dido, Mrs
- Abdureheman H. Halkano, Mr
- Bocha B. Dima, Mr
- Alui K. Gheriba, Mr
- Awadhi Igu Nyagu, Mr

**Institution or ethnic group**

- University of Helsinki, Dept of Forest Ecology
- Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)
- Orma-Wardei
- Orma
- Orma
- Orma
- Malakote
- Malakote

Interviewers:

**Interviewer**

- Saidi Baluku Diribo, Mr
- Hussein Wario Dongol, Mr
- Hamisi Hassan Madawa, Mr
- Muktar Godhana Moti, Mr

**Ethnic group**

- Malakote
- Orma
- Malakote
- Orma
APPENDIX 2: Alphabetical listing of scientific names

Abrus precatorius L. (Papilionaceae): NANAIDHO (M); UMU-SHIMPIREA (O)
Abutilon aff panmosum (Forsk.) Schlecht. (Malvaceae): HABAMBAL (O); BALAMBAL (S)
Acacia bussei Sjöstedt (Mimosaceae): GOLOCH (O); GOLLOL (S)
Acacia elatori Brenan ssp elatori (Mimosaceae): MUUGA (M); BURA (O); BURRA (S)
Acacia hamulosa Benth. (Mimosaceae): OSATARI (O); ETHAD (S)
Acacia horrida (L.) Willd ssp benadirenisis (Chiov.) Hillcoab & Brenan (Mimosaceae):
CHACHANEH (O); SERMAN, pod HAGAGO (S)
Acacia mellifera (Vahl) Benth. ssp mellifera (Mimosaceae): SAMPASA (M); HABALAKES (O); BIL-EL (S)
Acacia nilotica (L.) Del. ssp subalata (Vatke) Brenan (Mimosaceae): CHALABDO (O); TUGER (S)
Acacia paolii Chiov. (Mimosaceae): CHYACHYANE (M); CHACHANEH (O); JAJANEH (S)
Acacia reficiens Wawra ssp misera (Vatke) Brenan (Mimosaceae): RIGHA (M); RIGH (O);
RIGH (S)
Acacia robusta Burch. ssp usambarensis (Taub.) Brenan (= Acacia clavigera Mey ssp usambarensis) (Mimosaceae): MUUGA-FUWE (M); MUNYAGAT, MUNYANGAT (O)
Acacia rovuma Oliv. (Mimosaceae): MOGOGO (M); GAJIR (O)
Acacia senegal (L.) Willd. var leiorhachis Brenan (= Acacia circummarginata Chiov.)
(Mimosaceae): BURA-DIMA (O); ETHAD-GHERI (S)
Acacia senegal (L.) Willd. var senegal (Mimosaceae): SOBONAH (O); ETHAD (S)
Acacia tortilis (Forssk.) Hayne ssp radiana (Savi) Brenan (Mimosaceae): DADACHA,
DADWOTA (M); DADACH, DADECH, young plants GUDIS (O); ABAKH (S)
Acacia tortilis (Forssk.) Hayne ssp spirocarpa (A.Rich.) Brenan (Mimosaceae): DADACHA,
DADWOTA (M); DABAS, DABASO (O); ABAKH (S)
Acacia zanzibarica (S. Moore) Taub. var zanzibarica (Mimosaceae): MUWACHYU (M);
WAACHU (O); FULAI (S)
Acalypha sp (Euphorbiaceae): KIVUJA-MUDI (M)
Achyranthes aspera L. (Amaranthaceae): DAKAHI-HOLA (O)
Adansonia digitata L. (Bombacaceae): MUBUYU (M); YAK (O); YAK (S)
Adenia globosa Engl. ssp globosa (Passifloraceae): OBBE (O); OBA (S)
Adenium obesum (Forssk.) Roem. & Schult. (Apocynaceae): TULATA (M); MUK-FADJI (O);
GOCHAN-GOL (S)
Alafia caudata Stapf (Apocynaceae): WAKAMA (M)
Albizia anthelmintica Brongn. (Mimosaceae): HABACHO, HABACHU (O); HABASHO (S)
Albizia gummifera (J.F. Gmel.) C.A. Sm. (Mimosaceae): MOTEWLEWO (M)
Allophylus rubifolius (A. Rich.) Engl. ( Sapindaceae): MWEZE-BANYA (M)
Aloe ruposuliana Baker (Liliaceae): RAASAIYE (M); RAASAYE (O); DA-AR-BULLOKH (S)
Aloe sp (Liliaceae): HARGESA (M); HARGES (O); DA-AR (S)
Ampelocissus africana (Lour.) Merr. (Vitaceae): MAKEKE (M)
Anisotes tanensis C. Baden (Acanthaceae): TIRA (O)
Anisotes ukambensis Lindau (Acanthaceae): TUTATU (O)
Antidesma venosum Tul. (Euphorbiaceae): MUSIGISIGI (M)
Aristolochia bracteolata Lam. (Aristolochiaceae): MOKABUKIYE (M); MUK-BUKIE (O)

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Indigenous trees and shrubs of Bura

*Arva lanata* Juss. (Amaranthaceae): MOKAMUKEWA (M); MUK-SABO (O); FOODH-ADDAH (S)

*Asparagus africanus* Lam. (Liliaceae): ERGAMSA (M); ERGAMS (O); ARJEH (S)

*Aspilia mossambicensis* (Oliv.) Wild (Compositae): BAMBA (O); LUVADHIN-DURE (S)

*Azima tetracantha* Lam. (Salvadoraceae): WAIGHO (M)

*Balanites pedicellaris* Mildbr. & Schlecht. (Balanitaceae): MUBADANA (M); BADDAN (O); KULLAN (S)

*Balanites rotundifolia* (Van Tiegh.) Blatter (= *Balanites gilletti* Cuf., *Balanites orbicularis* Sprague) (Balanitaceae): MUBADANA (M); BADDAN (O); KULLAN (S)

*Berchemia discolor* (Klotzsch) Hemsl. (Rhamnaceae): MUJAJABHO, fruit JAJABHO (M); JAJAB (O); DEEN (S)

*Blepharispermum fruticosum* Klatt & Schinz ssp *lanceolatum* Chiov. (Compositae): KATE (O)

*Borassus aethiopum* Mart. (Palmae): MURIFATE (M); MARAFA (O); MARDABA (S)

*Boscia coriacea* Pax (Capparaceae): KALAQA CHA (M); KALKACH (O); KHALANGHAL (S)

*Boswellia neglecta* S. Moore (= *Boswellia hildebrandtii* Engl.) (Burseraceae): DAKAR (O); MIRAFUR (S)

*Cadaba farinosa* Forssk. (Capparaceae): KALAQA CHA (M); KALKACH-HARE (O); DUMEI (S)

*Cadaba farinosa* Forssk. ssp *farinosa* (Capparaceae): KALAQA CHA (M); KATE-GURATI (O)

*Cadaba gilletti* R.A. Grah. (Capparaceae): ALLAKAL (O)

*Cadaba glandulosa* Forssk. (Capparaceae): TUK (O); TUKH (S)

*Cadaba ruspolii* Gilg (Capparaceae): ILKABATH (O); ILKABATA (S)

*Caesalpinia bonduc* (L.) Roxb. (Caesalpiniaceae): MUSADYEQA (M); SADEK (O)

*Caesalpinia trothae* Harms ssp *erlangeri* (Harms) Brenan (Caesalpiniaceae): HAMARES (O); GORA (S)

*Calotropis procera* (Ait.) Ait. f. (Asclepiadaceae): MOTYA-RUGHA, MOTYA-BHUBHA, MRHUGA (M); MUK-RHUGA (O)

*Calyptronea taitensis* (Pax & Vatke) Brenan (Portulacaceae): DUJUME (O); DHOLOL (S)

*Capparis fascicularis* DC. var *fascicularis* (Capparaceae): GORA (O); GORA (S)

*Capparis sepiaria* L. (Capparaceae): RHEMANGUZI (M); GORA (O); GORA (S)

*Capparis tomentosa* Lam. (Capparaceae): GORA ZA JOVU, GORA-NYILO, NAMWALIKO (M)

*Caralluma russelliana* (Brog.) Cufod. (Asclepiadaceae): BUBUTOLE (M); MAT-BUTO (O); TURIN-BARBAR (S)

*Carissa edulis* (Forsk.) Vahl (Apocynaceae): KAKA-MCHANGANI, MOKALAKALA (M)

*Carphalea glaucescens* (Hiern) Verd. ssp *glaucescens* (= *Dirichletia glaucescens* Hiern) (Rubiaceae): DIRIRI (O); BURBUR (O)

*Cassia afrofistula* Brenan (Caesalpiniaceae): MUBARAKA (M)

*Cassia occidentalis* L. (Caesalpiniaceae): JOLOKO-ZA-BHIZOKA (M)

*Cassine aquifolium* Fiori (Celastraceae): KALKACH (O)

*Ceiba pentandra* (L.) Gaertn. (Bombacaceae): KALKACH (O)

*Cephalocroton cordofanus* Hochst. (= *Cephalocroton nudus* Pax & K. Hoffm.) (Euphorbiaceae): KOSAIYE (M); KOSAIYE-REA (O); KOSAIYE-IRIAD (S)

*Cissus aphylla* Chiov. (Vitaceae): GHAMA-KINUGI (M); HALAKU-AJO (O); CHABHI (S)

*Clerodendrum acerbianum* (Vis.) Benth. & Hook. f. (Verbenaceae): KARHABELA (M); KARAPELA (O)
Cocculus hirsutus (L.) Diels (Menispermaceae): NYAMILI (M)
Combretum aculeatum Vent. (Combretaceae): DARSA (O)
Combretum constrictum (Benth.) Laws. (Combretaceae): GHEREBHE (M); GHEREBE (O)
Combretum hereroense Schinz (Combretaceae): KONKON (O); KOHKON (S)
Combretum paniculatum Vent. (Combretaceae): KADOE (M)
Commiphora africana (A. Rich.) Engl. (Burseraceae): KOMPER, KOMPERA (O); HAMMES-SAGARA (S)
Commiphora boiviniana Engl. ssp holosericea Engl. (Burseraceae): DACKDO (O); DIBIRKH (S)
Commiphora campestris Engl. (Burseraceae): KURO (O); KURO (S)
Commiphora candidula Sprague (Burseraceae): WARARHEBHO (M); WARAREB (O); DAMAJA (S)
Commiphora confusa Vollesen sp nov ined (Burseraceae): KILCHACHO (O); HAJOLA (S)
Commiphora paoli Chiov. (Burseraceae): HAGHARSU (M); HAGARSU (O); HAGAR (S)
Commiphora rostrata Engl. (Burseraceae): CHONEH (M); CHANAH-UDESI, UDESISI (O)
Commiphora unilobata Gillett & Vollesen (Burseraceae): TOKOCHO (O)
Commiphora ssp ‘P’ (Burseraceae): HAMMES-ARBA (O); HOTAHEI (S)
Commiphora ssp ‘Q’ (Burseraceae): CHONYA-BAAFUGHA (M); CHANAH-ABAFUNGA (S)
Cordia crenata Del. (Boraginaceae): MADER-WARABESA, MADER-WORABESA (O)
Cordia goetzei Guerke (Boraginaceae): MUCHUCHATA (M); MUCHUCHATA (O); MARER-GIRGIR (S)
Cordia ovalis DC. (Boraginaceae): ARABA (O); MARER-GIRGIR (S)
Cordia sinensis Lam. (= Cordia gharif Forssk.) Archers (Boraginaceae): Dry bushland: MADERA, MUTALYA-NAJA (M); MADER, MADERA (O); MARER (S); Riverine forest: MUTAILE, MUTLYA-CHANA (M); KOTE (O); MARER-KOH (S)
Cyathula coriacea Schinz (Amaranthaceae): DAGAAJI (M); DAKAI (O); DAKAIJ (S)
Cynometra sp aff C. webberi Bak. f. (Caesalpiniaceae): MUPAKATA (M)
Cyperus articulatus L. (Cyperaceae): KURIMO, KURRA (M); KURRA (O)
Cyperus rotundus L. (Cyperaceae): MAKANGAYA (M); DALADHU (O); DALADHU (S)
Dalechampia scandens L. var cordofana Muell. Arg. (Euphorbiaceae): MULWABO (M); LALESA ARBA (O); ANANIA (S)
Datura metel L. (Solanaeae): MOTYA-BHUBHA (M)
Deinbollia borbonica Scheff. (Sapindaceae): MOTYA-IZIBA (M)
Delonix elata (L.) Gamble (Caesalpiniaceae): SUKELE (M); SUKELE (O); LEBHI (S)
Diospyros abyssinica (Hiern) F. White (Ebenaceae): MOTYA-MOWGI (M)
Diospyros mespiliformis A. DC. (Ebenaceae): MOKOWLO (M); KOLAHT-GURATTI (O); KOLATI (S)
Dobera glabra (Forssk.) Poir (Salvadoraceae): MOKOPA (M); GASHIR (O); GARAS (S)
Dobera loranthifolia (Warb.) Harms (Salvadoraceae): MOKOPA (M); DENDE (O); GARAS (S)
Drypetes natalensis (Harv.) Hutch. var leiogyna Brenan (Euphorbiaceae): MWADAMA (M)
Ecballium striatum Balf. f. (Acanthaceae): KIDHALAKA (M); KAULA (S)
Echinocloa haploclada ( Stapf) Stapf (Gramineae): MANYAMAWO (M); MELA (O)
Ehretia sp (Boraginaceae): GOROMS-GARERO (O)
Erythrina melanacantha Harms (= Erythrina rotundato-obovata Bak. f.) (Papilionaceae): NYALA-ZA-SIBA (M); WOLES (O); BURA (S)
Erythrocoecia kirkii (Muell. Arg.) Prain (Euphorbiaceae): DAWA USHINGO (M)
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Erythroxylum emarginatum Thonn. (Erythroxylaceae): MOTYA-MWOQA (M)
Euclea natalensis A. DC. ssp obovata F. White (= Euclea fructuosa Hiern) (Ebenaceae):
  MULUQISA (M); LUKISA (O)
Euphorbia cryptospinosa Bally (Euphorbiaceae): DALITH-HOKO (O); DALUTHA (S)
Euphorbia gossypina Pax var gossypina (Euphorbiaceae): DANA (M); DAALITH, DALITH
  (O); ANOL (S)
Euphorbia grandicornis Goebel (Euphorbiaceae): KALAWILLE (O); KALULA (S)
Euphorbia robecchii Pax (Euphorbiaceae): HATHAMA (M); HADHAMA (O);
  DARKHEN (S)
Euphorbia tirucalli L. (Euphorbiaceae): DANA (M); WADIDA (O); DANA (S)
Ficus bussei Mildbr. & Burret (Moraceae): MUMBALAMBE (M)
Ficus capreæfolia Del. (Moraceae): LOJO (M); ARABA (O)
Ficus sycomorus L. (Moraceae): MOKOYO (M); ODHA (O); BARDAH (S)
Ficus sp (Moraceae): MUVUMA (M)
Flagellaria guineensis Schumach. (Flagellariaceae): ITITOKW (M); TOTOKE (O)
Garcinia livingstonei T. Anders (Guttiferae): MCHICHOZI (M); DARISS (O); CHAN-
  FAROD (S)
Gardenia fiorii Chiov. (Rubiaceae): KARO (O); KARRO (S)
Gardenia volkensii K. Sch. (Rubiaceae): DAMBEL (O)
Givotia gosai A.R. Smith (Euphorbiaceae): KOSAIYE (M); KOSAIYE (O); KOSAI (S)
Grewia bicolor Juss. (Tiliaceae): HARORU, HARORU-MIYAA (O); DEBHI (S)
Grewia densa K. Schum. (Tiliaceae): FAHFAH (M); HARORU, HARORU-MIYAA (O);
  DEBHI (S)
Grewia lilicina K. Schum. (Tiliaceae): ORONKIO-GALA (O); DEKA-BONATI (S)
Grewia plagiophylla K. Schum. (Tiliaceae): FAHFAH (M); HARORU-HADDAA (O);
  DEBHI (S)
Grewia stuhlmannii K. Schum. (Tiliaceae): FAHFAH-HEMA (M); HARORU, HARORU-
  MIYAA (O); DEBHI (S)
Grewia tembensis Fres. (Tiliaceae): DEKA-DUBRA (O); MURIE-BONATI (S)
Grewia tenax (Forssk.) Fiori (Tiliaceae): DEKA (M); DEKA (O); DEKHA (S)
Grewia villosa Willd. (Tiliaceae): OGHONDI (M); OGOMDI (O); KAMASH (S)
Gyrocarpus hababensis Chiov. var angustifolius Verde. (Hemandiaceae): KAWIMA (O)
Harrisonia abyssinica Olivo (Simaroubaceae): GORA (M); GORA (O); EDDIH-CHABEL (S)
Hibiscus vitifolius L. (Malvaceae): HACHINI (O)
Hildebrandtia sepulosa Rendle (Convulvulaceae): WOGHO (M); JIRMACH (O)
Hippocratea africana (Willd.) Loes. (Celastraceae): MOW (M); GALE (O)
Hunteria zeylanica Thw. var africana (K. Sch.) Pichon (Apocynaceae): MUDEENO (M);
  DANO (O)
Hyphaene compressa H. Wendl. (= Hyphaene coriaceae Gaertn.) (Palmae): MOLOMA, young
  plants MEZI (M); KONE, young plants METI (O); BARR, young plants DABELL (S)
Indigofera schimperi Jaub. & Spach var baukeana (Vatke) Gillett (Papilionaceae): CHARARA-
  CHANA (M); SHARARA (O); DIRKHA (S)
Indigofera schimperi Jaub. & Spach var schimperi (Papilionaceae): CHARARA-CHANA (M);
  SHARARA (O); DIRKHA (S)
Indigofera spinosa Forssk. (Papilionaceae): LITIS (O); KHODAH-THOL (S)
Indigofera tinctoria L. (Papilionaceae): CHARARA-NAJA (M); MORASI (O)
Jatropha dichtar Macbr. (Euphorbiaceae): GURUR (O); DDIGDAR (S)
Jatropha fissispina Pax (Euphorbiaceae): DAWA-BUNA (M); BURANKES, BURANKIS (O); HALBUN (S)

Jatropha spicata Pax (Euphorbiaceae): DAWA-BUNA (M); MUK-SALA (O); HALBUN (S)

Josephinia africana Vatke (Pedaliaceae): KUMUDHU-ARBA (O); GAANDI-MOROTHI (S)

Kigelia africana (Lam.) Benth. (= Kigelia aethiopum (Fenzl) Dandy) (Bignoniaceae): MOBWOKA (M); BOGH (O); BUKUROLA (S)

Lamprothamnus zanguebaricus Hieron (Rubiaceae): MUBUNA JOVU (M); MUK-GURACH (O)

Lannea alata (Engl.) Engl. (Anacardiaceae): SUFI-BARA (M); KUMUUDHE (O); KUMUDHE (S)

Lannea triphylla (A. Rich.) Engl. (Anacardiaceae): HANARAKU, HANARAKU-GOLDJA (O); WA-ANRI (S)

Lawsonia inermis L. (Lythraceae): MOSORYA (M); DURRUR (O); ELAN (S)

Lecaniodiscus fraxinifolius Bak. (Sapindaceae): MOTOWBI (M); MATOMPA (O); CHANAH (S)

Lepisanthes senegalensis (Poir.) Leenh. (= Aphania senegalensis (Poir.) Radlk.) (Sapindaceae): MUQANTO (M)

Maerua denhardtiorum Gilg (Capparaceae): QUQUBE (M); KUKUBE (O); OHIA (S)

Maerua macrantha Gilg (Capparaceae): ALAKAL (M); ALLAKAL (O)

Maerua subcordata (Gilg) De Wolf (Capparaceae): DAWA NYOKA, DAWA MAAZE (M); KUKUBE-TARI (O); OHIA SAGARA (S)

Maerua triphylla A. Rich var calophylla (Gilg) De Wolf (Capparaceae): KALAQACHA (M); KALKACH-HARE (O); DUMEI (S)

Manilkara mochisia (Bak.) Dubard (Sapotaceae): MUWARADE (M); WARADHE (O); WARADHE (S)

Markhamia zanzibarica (DC.) Engl. (Bignoniaceae): MCHAANDA (M)

Maytenus heterophylla (Eckl & Zeyh.) N. Robson (Celastraceae): MOKALAKALA (M); KOBOCH (O); MANDARUK (S)

Maytenus senegalensis (Lam.) Exell (Celastraceae): BAAGASA (M); KOBOCH (O); MANDARUK (S)

Melia volkensii Guerke (Meliaceae): BAMBOA (O)

Meyna tetraphylla (Hieron) Robyns ssp comorensis (Robyns) Verdc. (Rubiaceae): MUBURURI (M); BURURI (O)

Mimosa pigra L. (Mimosaceae): ARANYOGO (M); DALANA (O)

Mimusops obtusifolia Lam (= M. fruticosa A. DC.) (Sapotaceae): MUNUGAU (M); KOLATI (O); KOLATI (S)

Momordica spinosa (Gilg) Chiov. (Cucurbitaceae): MIDDAN-KAJIBWA (O); MATHAHBOK (S)

Momordica trifoliolata Hook. f. (Cucurbitaceae): BHURE (M); GALE (O); BARABAR (S)

Moringa borziana Mattei (Moringaceae): SAFARA (M); SAFARRA (O); MAWAH (S)

Newtonia hildebrandtii (Vatke) Torre (Mimosaceae): MUWWARALE (M); MIROLE (O)

Ocimum basilicum L. (Labiatae): HANTIRO, HANTIRRO, HANTIRO-LONI, HANTIRO-LONI (O); RIHAN (S)

Ocimum hadiens Forssk. (Labiatae): HANTIRO-GOLDJA (O)

Oncella ambiguous (Engl.) Van Tiegh (Loranthaceae): KINYUNI (M); DERTE (O); KADHU (S)

Oncoba spinosa Forssk. (Flacourtiaceae): MUCHAAGU (M); SHIKO (O)

Opilia campestris Engl. (Opiliaceae): AFUGUBA (M); AFGUB (O); AFGUB (S)

Parkinsonia anacantha Brenan (Caesalpiniaceae): MUK-BEE (O)
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Parquetina nigrescens (Afz.) Bullock (Asclepiadaceae): ALWOTA (M)
Pavetta sphaerobotrys K. Schum. ssp tanaica (Bremek.) Bridson (Rubiaceae): MWANA-MOKA (M)
Phoenix reclinata Jacq. (Palmae): GEDO (M); KONCHOR (O); ALOL (S)
Phragmites australis (Cav.) Steud. (Gramineae): MAGUGU (M); GOMES (O)
Phragmites mauritianus Kunth (Gramineae): GADHIYO (M); GADIO (O)
Phyllanthus guineensis Pax (Euphorbiaceae): MOTYA-BO (M)
Phyllanthus somalensis Hutch. (Euphorbiaceae): KORMOTO (M); KOMORTO (O); KAMORA (S)
Platycephyllum voense (Engl.) Wild (Papilionaceae): MUKSATAWO (O); SABANSAIDA (S)
Pluchea dioscoridis DC. (Compositae): MUNYONYO, MINYONYO (M)
Polysphaeria multiflora Hiem (Rubiaceae): MUBUNA (M)
Populus ilicifolia (Engl.) Rouleau (Salicaceae): MULALATI (M); LALAFTO (O); SIRKH (S)
Premna resinosa Schauer (Verbenaceae): KATE-DIMTU (O); DJADJALLAH (S)
Premna velutina Guere (Verbenaceae): MOTYATUDU (M); MANOCHA (O)
Pterodiscus rupoli Engl. (Pedaliaceae): LILU (O)
Pupalia lappacea (L.) A. Juss. (Amaranthaceae): KILUMATA (M); HAKANKARETI (O); DEBEKTAH (S)
Rauvolfia mombasiana Stapf (Apocynaceae): LUPIKI (M)
Ricinus communis L. (Euphorbiaceae): MOBONU (M); KOBOO (O); GITKALAT (S)
Rinorea elliptica (Oliv.) O. Ktze. (Violaceae): MONOFWA-KUKU, MUDHULUAIJO (M)
Saba comorensis (DC.) Pichon (Apocynaceae): LOGUO (M)
Salacia madagascariensis (Lam.) DC. (Celastraceae): MWITWA-MOW (M); GALE (O)
Salsola dendroides Pall. var africana Brenan (Chenopodiaceae): DURTE (M); DURTE (O); DURTE (S)
Salvadora persica L. var persica (Salvadoraceae): Dry bushland: MUSUAKI (M); ADE (O); ADHEI (S); Transitional zone: MUSUAKI (M); DALKATH (O); ADHEI (S)
Sansevieria powellii N.E. Br. (Agavaceae): KONTOMA (M); KOTOM (O); ALGAH (S)
Sansevieria sp. (Agavaceae): OKOOGWE (M); DURARTE (O); DURAR (S)
Sclerocherya giglietti Kokwaro (Anacardiaceae): HUDAHUDO-LONI (O)
Securinega virosa (Wild.) Baill. (Euphorbiaceae): MOKORO (M); KORORO (O)
Sericocomopsis pallida (S.Moore) Schinz (Amaranthaceae): HALKADHE (M); ABLONI (O); KASHIN-ADDAH (S)
Sesamothamnus busseanus Engl. (Pedaliaceae): LILU (O); SALEL-MAAH (S)
Sesbania quadrata Gillett (Papilionaceae): MOCHOBWE (M); LEBIER (S)
Sida ovata Forssk. (Malvaceae): MUVUJA-HUKUMU (M)
Solamnus incanum L. (Solonaceae): MUHIDI (M); HIDI (O); KARIR (S)
Solanum sp (Solonaceae): MUHIDI (M); HIDI (O); KARIR (S)
Sorindcia madagascariensis DC. (Anacardiaceae): MWEBEBE (M)
Spirostachys venenifera (Pax) Pax (= Excoecaria venenifera Pax) (Euphorbiaceae): MWACHA (M); WOLKON (O); HAIYAH-BADOD (S)
Sterculia appendiculata K. Schum. (Sterculiaceae): MUFUNO (M); MAFUNO (O)
Sterculia rhynchocarpa K. Schum. (Sterculiaceae): QARARHI (M); KARARRI (O); KARANDRI (S)
Strophanthus mirabilis Gilg (Apocynaceae): ALWOTA-MOTE (M); BELLAM (O)
Styrchyns decussata (Paphe) Gilg (Loganiaceae): MUSUKARI (M); KITOL (O); KITOLE (S)
Tapura fischeri Engl. (Dichapetalaceae): MUSIGISIY-MOVU (M)
Tamarindus indica L. (Caesalpiniaceae): MORHOQA (M); RHOKA (O); RAHKAI (S)
Tamarix nilotica (Ehrenb.) Bunge (Tamaricaceae): DURTYA WACHOLOH, DURTYA JOVU (M); DURTE-GALANA (O); DURTEH (S)
Tennantia sennii (Chiov.) Verdc. & Bridson (= Xeromphis keniensis Tennant) (Rubiacaeae):
HANCHA-DIMES (O); ORGAB (S)
Terminalia brevipes Pampan. (Combretaceae): MOKOKOLA (M); ALANGO (O);
ALLAN (S)
Terminalia brownii Fres. (Combretaceae): HARIRIGO (O); HARAR (S)
Terminalia orbicularis Engl. & Diels (Combretaceae): BISIQ (M); BISIK (O); BISAKH (S)
Terminalia parvula Pampan (Combretaceae): QORHOBO (M); KOROBO (O);
KORDOBO (S)
Terminalia prunoides Laws. (Combretaceae): MWANGATA (M); BIRES (O); HARERI (S)
Thespesia danis Oliv. (Malvaceae): MUDAANISA (M); DAANIS, DANIS (O); KAPHAN (S)
Thylachium thomasii Gilg (Capparaceae): QUQUEBE (M); DIKA (O); OHIA (S)
Tragia hildebrandtii Muell. Arg. (Euphorbiaceae): LALESA (M); LALESA (O)
Trichilia emetica Vahl (= Trichilia roka (Forssk.) Chiov.) (Meliaceae): MUFAATE (M);
SHOKE, SOKE (O)
Typha domingensis Pers. (Typhaceae): HABHUR-GANA (M); HABURR (O); DARA (S)
Uvaria leptocladon Oliv. (Annonaceae): MOSHOLOLE (M); SHOLOLE (O); SHOLOLE (S)
Vernonia hildebrandtii VATKE (Compositae): ORBISA (M)
Wrightia demartiniana Chiov. (= Piaggiaea demartiana (Chiov.) Chiov.) (Apocynaceae): HAE (O); HAYAH-HAYAH (S)
Ximenia americana L. (Olacaceae): HUDA-HUDO (M); HUDA-HUDO BADDAH (O)
APPENDIX 3: Alphabetical listing of local names

ABAKH (S): Acacia tortilis ssp raddiana, Acacia tortilis ssp spirocarpa
ABALONI (O): Sericoecomopsis pallida
ADE (O): Salvadora persica var persica (dry bushland)
ADHEI (S): Salvadora persica var persica
AFUGUBA (M): Opilia campestris
AFGUB (O, S): Opilia campestris
ALAKAL (M): Maerua macrantha
ALANGO (O): Terminalia brevipes
ALGAH (S): Sansevieria powellii
ALLAKAL (O): Cadaba gilletti, Maerua macrantha
ALLAN (S): Terminalia brevipes
ALOL (8): Phoenix reclinata
ALWOTA (M): Parquetina nigrescens
ALWOTA-MOTE (M): Strophanthus mirabilis
ANANIA (S): Dalechampia scandens var cordofana
ANOL (S): Euphorbia gossypina var gossypina
ARABA (O): Cordia ovalis, Ficus capreaefolia
ARANYOGO (M): Mimosa pigra
ARJEH (S): Asparagus africanus
BAAGASA (M): Maytenus senegalensis
BADDAN (O): Balanites pedicellaris, B. rotundifolia
BALAMBAL (8): Abutilon aff pannosum
BAMBA (O): Aspilia mossambicensis, Melia volkensii
BARABAR (S): Momordica trifoliolata
BARDAH (S): Ficus sycomorus
BARR (S): Hyphaene compressa
BEBHI (S): Grewia densa
BELLAM (O): Strophanthus mirabilis
BHURE (M): Momordica trifoliolata
BIL-EL (S): Acacia mellifera ssp mellifera
BIRES (O): Terminalia prunioides
BISAKH (S): Terminalia orbicularis
BISIK (O): Terminalia orbicularis
BISIFA (M): Terminalia orbicularis
BOGH (O): Kigelia africana
BUBUTOLE (M): Caralluma russelliana
BUKUROLA (S): Kigelia africana
BURO (O): Acacia elatior ssp elatior
BURO (S): Erythrina melanacantha
BURO-DIMA (O): Acacia senegal var leiorthachis
BURANKES (O): Jatropha fissispina
BURANKIS (O): Jatropha fissispina
BURUR (S): Carphaelea glaucescens ssp glaucescens
BURRA (S): Acacia elatior ssp elatior
BURURI (O): Meyna tetraphylla ssp comorensis
CHABHI (S): Cissus aphylla
CHACHANEH (O): Acacia paolii, Acacia horrida ssp benadirensis
CHALABDO (O): Acacia nilotica ssp subalata
CHAN-FAROD (S): Garcinia livingstonei
CHANAH (S): Lecaniodiscus fraxinifolius
CHANAH-ABAFUNGA (O): Commiphora sp nov ‘Q’
CHANAH-UDAHAYA (O): Commiphora rostrata
CHARARA-CHANA (M): Indigofera schimperi var bauekeana, I. schimperi var schimperi
CHARARA-NAJA (M): Indigofera tinctoria
CHONE (M): Commiphora rostrata
CHONYA-BAAFUGHA (M): Commiphora sp nov ‘Q’
CHYACHYANE (M): Acacia paolii
DAALITH (O): Euphorbia gossypina var gossypina
DAANIS (O): Thespesia danis
DA-AR (S): Aloe sp
DA-ARBULOKH (S): Aloe ruppoliana
DABAS (O): Acacia tortilis ssp spirocarpa
DABASO (O): Acacia tortilis ssp spirocarpa
DABELL (S): Hyphaene compressa (young plant)
DACKDO (O): Commiphora boiviniana ssp holosericea
DADACH (O): Acacia tortilis ssp raddiana
DADACHA (M): Acacia tortilis ssp raddiana, A. tortilis ssp spirocarpa
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DADECH (O)</td>
<td>Acacia tortilis ssp raddiana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DADWOTA (M)</td>
<td>Acacia tortilis ssp raddiana, A. tortilis ssp spirocarpa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAGAAJI (M)</td>
<td>Cyathula coriacea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAKAJI (O, S)</td>
<td>Cyathula coriacea</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAKAJI-HOLA (O)</td>
<td>Achyrantes aspera</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAKAR (O)</td>
<td>Boswellia neglecta</td>
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<tr>
<td>DALADHU (O, S)</td>
<td>Cyperus rotundus</td>
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<tr>
<td>DALANA (O)</td>
<td>Mimosa pigra</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DALITH (O)</td>
<td>Euphorbia gossypina var gossypina</td>
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<tr>
<td>DALITH-HOKO (O)</td>
<td>Euphorbia cryptospinosa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DALKATH (O)</td>
<td>Salvador persica var persica (transitional zone)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DALUTHA (S)</td>
<td>Euphorbia cryptospinosa</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAMAJA (S)</td>
<td>Commiphora candidula</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAMBEL (O)</td>
<td>Gardenia volkensii</td>
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<tr>
<td>DANA (M)</td>
<td>Euphorbia gossypina var gossypina</td>
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<tr>
<td>DANA (M, S)</td>
<td>Euphorbia tirucalli</td>
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<tr>
<td>DANIS (O)</td>
<td>Thespesia danis</td>
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<tr>
<td>DANO (O)</td>
<td>Hunteria zeylanica var africana</td>
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<tr>
<td>DARA (S)</td>
<td>Typha domingensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>DARISS (O)</td>
<td>Garcinia livingstonei</td>
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<tr>
<td>DARKHEN (S)</td>
<td>Euphorbia robecchii</td>
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<tr>
<td>DARSA (O)</td>
<td>Combretum aculeatum</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAWA MAAZE (M)</td>
<td>Maerua subcordata</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAWA NYOKA (M)</td>
<td>Maerua subcordata</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAWA USHINGO (M)</td>
<td>Erythrococca kirkii</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAWA-BUNA (M)</td>
<td>Jatropha fissispina, J. spicata</td>
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<tr>
<td>DEBEKTAH (S)</td>
<td>Pupalia lappacea</td>
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<tr>
<td>DEBHI (S)</td>
<td>Grewia bicolor, G. plagiophylla, G. stuhlmannii</td>
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<tr>
<td>DEEN (S)</td>
<td>Berchemia discolor</td>
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<tr>
<td>DEKA (M, O)</td>
<td>Grewia tenax</td>
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<tr>
<td>DEKA-BONATI (S)</td>
<td>Grewia lilacina</td>
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<tr>
<td>DEKA-DUBRA (O)</td>
<td>Grewia tembensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>DEKHA (S)</td>
<td>Grewia tenax</td>
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<tr>
<td>DENSE (O)</td>
<td>Dobera loranthifolia</td>
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<tr>
<td>DENTE (O)</td>
<td>Oncella ambigua</td>
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<tr>
<td>DHOLOL (S)</td>
<td>Calyptrotheca taitensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>DIBIRKH (S)</td>
<td>Commiphora boiviniiana ssp holosericea</td>
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<td>DIGDAR (S)</td>
<td>Jatropha dichtar</td>
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<td>DIKA (O)</td>
<td>Thylachium thomassi</td>
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<td>DIRRI (O)</td>
<td>Carphalea glauescens ssp glauescens</td>
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<tr>
<td>DIRRKA (S)</td>
<td>Indigofera schimperi var baukeana, I. schimperi var schimperi</td>
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<td>DJADJALLAH (S)</td>
<td>Premna resinosa</td>
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<td>DUBHANJIRI (M)</td>
<td>(not identified)</td>
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<td>DUJUME (O)</td>
<td>Calyptrotheca taitensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>DUMEI (S)</td>
<td>Cadaba farinosa, Maerua triphylla var calophylla</td>
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<tr>
<td>DURAR (S)</td>
<td>Sansevieria sp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>DURARTE (O)</td>
<td>Sansevieria sp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>DURUR (O)</td>
<td>Lawsonia inermis</td>
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<tr>
<td>DURTE (M, O, S)</td>
<td>Salsola dendroides var africana</td>
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<tr>
<td>DURTE-GALANA (O)</td>
<td>Tamarix nilotica</td>
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<td>DURTEH (S)</td>
<td>Tamarix nilotica</td>
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<td>DURTYA JOVU (M)</td>
<td>Tamarix nilotica</td>
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<td>DURTYA WACHOLOH (M)</td>
<td>Tamarix nilotica</td>
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<td>EDDIH-CHABEL (S)</td>
<td>Harrisonia abyssinica</td>
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<tr>
<td>ELAN (S)</td>
<td>Lawsonia inermis</td>
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<tr>
<td>ERGAMS (O)</td>
<td>Asparagus africanus</td>
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<td>ERGAMSA (M)</td>
<td>Asparagus africanus</td>
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<td>ETHAD (S)</td>
<td>Acacia hamulosa, A. senegal var senegal</td>
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<tr>
<td>ETHAD-GHERI (S)</td>
<td>Acacia senegal var leiorhachis</td>
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<td>FAHFAH (M)</td>
<td>Grewia densa, G. plagiophylla</td>
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<td>FAHFAH-GEMA (M)</td>
<td>Grewia stuhlmannii</td>
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<td>FOODH-ADDAH (S)</td>
<td>Arva lanata</td>
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<td>FULAI (S)</td>
<td>Acacia zanzibarica var zanzibarica</td>
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<tr>
<td>GAAJIR (O)</td>
<td>Acacia rovumae</td>
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<tr>
<td>GAANDI-MOROTHI (S)</td>
<td>Josephinia africana</td>
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<td>GADHIYO (M)</td>
<td>Phragmites mauritianus</td>
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<tr>
<td>GADIO (O)</td>
<td>Phragmites mauritianus</td>
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<tr>
<td>GALE (O)</td>
<td>Hippocratea africana, Momordica trifoliolata, Salacia madagascariensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>GARAS (S)</td>
<td>Dobera glabra, D. loranthifolia</td>
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<tr>
<td>GASHIR (O)</td>
<td>Dobera glabra</td>
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<tr>
<td>GEDO (M)</td>
<td>Phoenix reclinata</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Indigenous trees and shrubs of Bura

GHAMA-KINUGI (M): *Cissus aphylla*

GHEREBE (O): *Combretum constrictum*

GHEREBEH (M): *Combretum constrictum*

GITKALAT (S): *Ricinus communis*

GOCHAN-GOL (S): *Adenium obesum*

GOLLOL (S): *Acacia bussei*

GOLOCH (O): *Acacia bussei*

GOMES (O): *Phragmites australis*

GOR (S): *Caesalpinia trothae ssp erlangeri*

GOR (O, S): *Capparis fasicularis var fascicularis*, *C. septaria*

GOR (M, O): *Harrisonia abyssinica*

GOR-NA-LO (M): *Capparis tomentosa*

GORA-ZA JOVU (M): *Capparis tomentosa*

GOMOLOL (S): *Acacia bussei*

GOMOLOL (O): *Acacia bussei*

GOMSY (O): *Phragmites australis*

GORAN (S): *Caesalpinia trothae ssp raddiana* (young plant)

GUMURR (S): *Acacia nubica*

GURUR (O): *Jatropha dichtar*

HABACHO (O): *Albizia anthelmintica*

HABACHO (O): *Albizia anthelmintica*

HABALAKES (O): *Acacia mellifera ssp mellifera*

HABAMBAL (O): *Abutilon aff pannelsum*

HабASHO (S): *Albizia anthelmintica*

HABHUR-GANA (M): *Typha domingensis*

HABURR (O): *Typha domingensis*

HACHIN (O): *Hibiscus vitifolius*

HADHAMO (O): *Euphorbia robecchii*

HAE (O): *Wrightia demartiniana*

HAGARSU (O): *Commiphora paolii*

HAGAGO (S): *Acacia horrida ssp benadiensis* (pod)

HAGAR (S): *Commiphora paolii*

HAGHARSU (M): *Commiphora paolii*

HAIYAH-BADOD (S): *Spirostachys venenifera*

HAJOLA (S): *Commiphora confusa* Vollesen

HAKANKARETI (O): *Pupalia lappacea*

HALAKU-AJO (O): *Cissus aphylla*

HALBUN (S): *Jatropha fissispina*, *J. spicata*

HALKADHE (M): *Sericocimensis pallida*

HAMARES (O): *Caesalpinia trothae ssp erlangeri*

HAMMES-ARBA (O): *Commiphora sp nov ‘P’*

HAMMES-SAGARA (S): *Commiphora africana*

HANCHACHIMES (O): *Tennantia sennii*

HANDARAKU (O): *Lanea triphylla*

HANDARAKU-GOLDJA (O): *Lanea triphylla*

HantiRO (O): *Ocimum basilicum*

HANTIRO (O): *Ocimum basilicum*

HANTIRO-GOLDJA (O): *Ocimum hadiense*

HANTIRO-LONI (O): *Ocimum basilicum*

HANTIRO-LONI (O): *Ocimum basilicum*

HARAR (S): *Terminalia brownii*

HARERRIS (S): *Terminalia prunoides*

HARGESA (M): *Aloe sp*

HARGES (O): *Aloe sp*

HARIRGO (O): *Terminalia brownii*

HARORU (O): *Grewia bicolor*, *G. densa*, *G. stuhlmannii*

HARORU-MIYAA (O): *Grewia bicolor*, *G. densa*, *G. stuhlmannii*

HARORU-HADDA (O): *Grewia plagiophylla*

HATHAMA (M): *Euphorbia robecchii*

HAYAH-HAYAH (S): *Wrightia demartiniana*

HIDJ (O): *Solanum incanum*, *Solanum sp*

HOTHEI (S): *Commiphora sp nov ‘P’*

HUD-HEUD (O): *Ximenia americana*

HUDAHUDO-BADDEH (O): *Ximenia americana*

HUDAHUDO-LIONI (O): *Sclerocarya gillettii*

ILKABATA (S): *Cadaba ruspolii*

ILKABATH (O): *Cadaba ruspolii*

ITITOWKI (M): *Flagellaria guineensis*

JAB (O): *Berchemia discolor*

JABAHOS (M): *Berchemia discolor* (fruit)

JABEHE (S): *Acacia paolii*

JIRIMACH (O): *Hildebrandtia sepalsosa*

JOLOKO-ZA-BHIZOKA (M): *Cassia occidentalis*

KADHU (S): *Oncella ambigu*

KADOE (M): *Combretum paniculatum*

KAKA-MCHANGANI (M): *Carissa edulis*
KALAQACHA (M): *Boscia coriacea, Cadaba farinosa, Cadaba farinosa ssp farinosa, Maerua triphylla var calophylla*

KALULA (S): *Euphorbia grandicornis*

KALWILLE (O): *Euphorbia grandicornis*

KALKACH (O): *Boscia coriacea, Cassine aquifolium*

KALKACH-HARE (O): *Cadaba farinosa, Maerua triphylla var calophylla*

KAMASHA (S): *Grewia viscosa*

KAMORA (S): *Phyllanthus somalensis*

KAPHAN (S): *Thespesia danis*

KARAPELA (O): *Clerodendrum acerbianum*

KARHABELA (M): *Clerodendrum acerbianum*

KARIR (S): *Solanum incanum, Solanum sp.*

KARO (O): *Gardenia florii*

KARRO (O): *Gardenia florii*

KA8HIN-ADDAH (O): *Sericocomopsis parida*

KATE (O): *Blepharispermum fruticosum ssp lanceolatum*

KATE-DIMTU (O): *Premna resinosa*

KATE-GURATI (O): *Cadaba farinosa ssp farinosa*

KAULA (S): *Ecbolium striatum*

KAWISA (O): *Gyrocarpus hababensis var angustifolius*

KHALANGHAL (S): *Boscia coriacea*

KHARARRI (O): *Sterculia rhynchocarpa*

KIDHALAKA (M): *Ecbolium striatum*

KILCHACHO (O): *Commiphora confusa Vollesen*

KILUMATA (M): *Pupalia lappacea*

KINYUNI (M): *Oncella ambigua*

KITOL (O): *Strychnos decussata*

KITOLE (S): *Strychnos decussata*

KIVUJA-MUDI (M): *Acalypha sp*

KOBOCH (O): *Maytenus heterophylla, M. senegalensis*

KOBOO (O): *Ricinus communis*

KOHKON (S): *Combretum hereroense*

KOLATI (S): *Diospyros mespiliformis*

KOLATI (O, S): *Mimusops obtusifolia*

KOLATI-GURATI (O): *Diospyros mespiliformis*

KOMERTO (O): *Phyllanthus somalensis*

KOMPER (O): *Commiphora africana*

KOMERA (O): *Commiphora africana*

KONCHOR (O): *Phoenix reclinata*

KONE (O): *Hyphaene compressa*

KONKON (O): *Combretum hereroense*

KONTOMA (M): *Sansevieria powelli*

KORDOBO (S): *Terminalia parvula*

KORMOTO (M): *Phyllanthus somalensis*

KOROBO (O): *Terminalia parvula*

KORORO (O): *Fluegga virosa*

KOSAI (S): *Givotia gosai*

KOSAIYE (M): *Cephalocroton cordofanus*

KOSAIYE (M, O): *Givotia gosai*

KOSAIYE-IRIAD (S): *Cephalocroton cordofanus*

KOSAIYE-REA (O): *Cephalocroton cordofanus*

KOTE (O): *Cordia sinensis* (riverine forest)

KOTOM (O): *Sansevieria powelli*

KUKUBE (O): *Maerua denhardtiorum*

KUKUBE-TARI (O): *Maerua subcordata*

KULLAN (S): *Balanites pedicellaris, Balanites rotundifolia*

KUMUDHE (S): *Lannea alata*

KUMUDHU-ARBA (O): *Josephinia africana*

KUMUUDHE (O): *Lannea alata*

KURIMO (M): *Cyperus articulatus*

KURO (O, 8): *Commiphora campestris*

KURRA (M): *Cyperus articulatus*

LALAFTO (O): *Populus ilicifolia*

LALESARBA (M, O): *Tragia hildebrandti*

LALESARBA ARBA (O): *Dalechampia scandens var cordofana*

LEBHI (S): *Delonix elata*

LEBIER (S): *Sesbania quadrata*

LILU (O): *Pterodiscus ruspolii, Sesamothamnus busseanus*

LITIS (O): *Indigofera spinosa*

LOGUO (M): *Saba comorensis*

LOJO (M): *Ficus capreaefolia*

LUKISA (O): *Euclea natalensis ssp obovata*

LUPIKI (M): *Rauwolfia mombasiana*

LUVADHIN-DURE (S): *Aspilia mossambicensis*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indigenous trees and shrubs of Bura</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MADER (O): <em>Cordia sinensis</em> (dry bushland)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADERA (M, O): <em>Cordia sinensis</em> (dry bushland)</td>
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<tr>
<td>MADER-WARABESA (O): <em>Cordia crenata</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>MAFUNO (O): <em>Sterculia appendiculata</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAGUGU (M): <em>Phragmites australis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAKANGAYA (M): <em>Cyperus rotundus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAKEKE (M): <em>Ampelocissus superbis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANDARUK (S): <em>Maytenus heterophylla</em>, <em>M. senegalensis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANOCHA (O): <em>Premna velutina</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANYAMAWO (M): <em>Echinocloa haploclada</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARAFA (O): <em>Borassus aethiopum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARDFA (S): <em>Borassus aethiopum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARER (S): <em>Cordia sinensis</em> (dry bushland)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARER-GIRGIR (S): <em>Cordia goetzei</em>, <em>C. ovalis</em></td>
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<td>MARER-KHOH (S): <em>Cordia sinensis</em> (riverine)</td>
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<tr>
<td>MAT-BUTO (O): <em>Caralluma russelliana</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>MATHAHBOK (S): <em>Momordica spinosa</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>MATOMPA (O): <em>Lecaniodiscus fraxinifolius</em></td>
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<td>MAWAH (S): <em>Moringa borziana</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>MCHAANDA (M): <em>Markhamia zanzibarica</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>MCHICHOZI (M): <em>Garcinia livingstonei</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>MELA (O): <em>Echinocloa haploclada</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>METI (O): <em>Hyphaene compressa</em> (young plants)</td>
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<tr>
<td>MEZI (M): <em>Hyphaene compressa</em> (young plants)</td>
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<tr>
<td>MIDAN-KAJIBWA (O): <em>Momordica spinosa</em></td>
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<td>MINYONYO (M): <em>Plukenetia dioecordis</em></td>
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<td>MIRAFUR (S): <em>Boswellia neglecta</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>MIROLE (O): <em>Newtonia hildebrandtii</em></td>
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<td>MOBOWKA (M): <em>Kigelia africana</em></td>
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<td>MOCHOBWE (M): <em>Sesbania quadrata</em></td>
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<td>MOGOGO (M): <em>Acacia rovumae</em></td>
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<td>MOKABUKIYE (M): <em>Aristolochia bracteolata</em></td>
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<td>MOKOKOLA (M): <em>Terminalia brevipes</em></td>
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<td>MOKOMA (M): <em>Hyphaene compressa</em></td>
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<td>MOKOPA (M): <em>Dobera glabra</em>, <em>D. loranthifolia</em></td>
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<td>MOKORORO (M): <em>Securinega virosa</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>MOKOWLO (M): <em>Diospyros mespiliformis</em></td>
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