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Source: Journal of East African Natural History, 83(2) : 117-141

Published By: Nature Kenya/East African Natural History Society

URL: https://doi.org/10.2982/0012-8317(1994)83[117:ACOITA]2.0.CO;2

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Journal of East African Natural History **83:** 117–141 (1994)

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*

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(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

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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 fluviatile 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.

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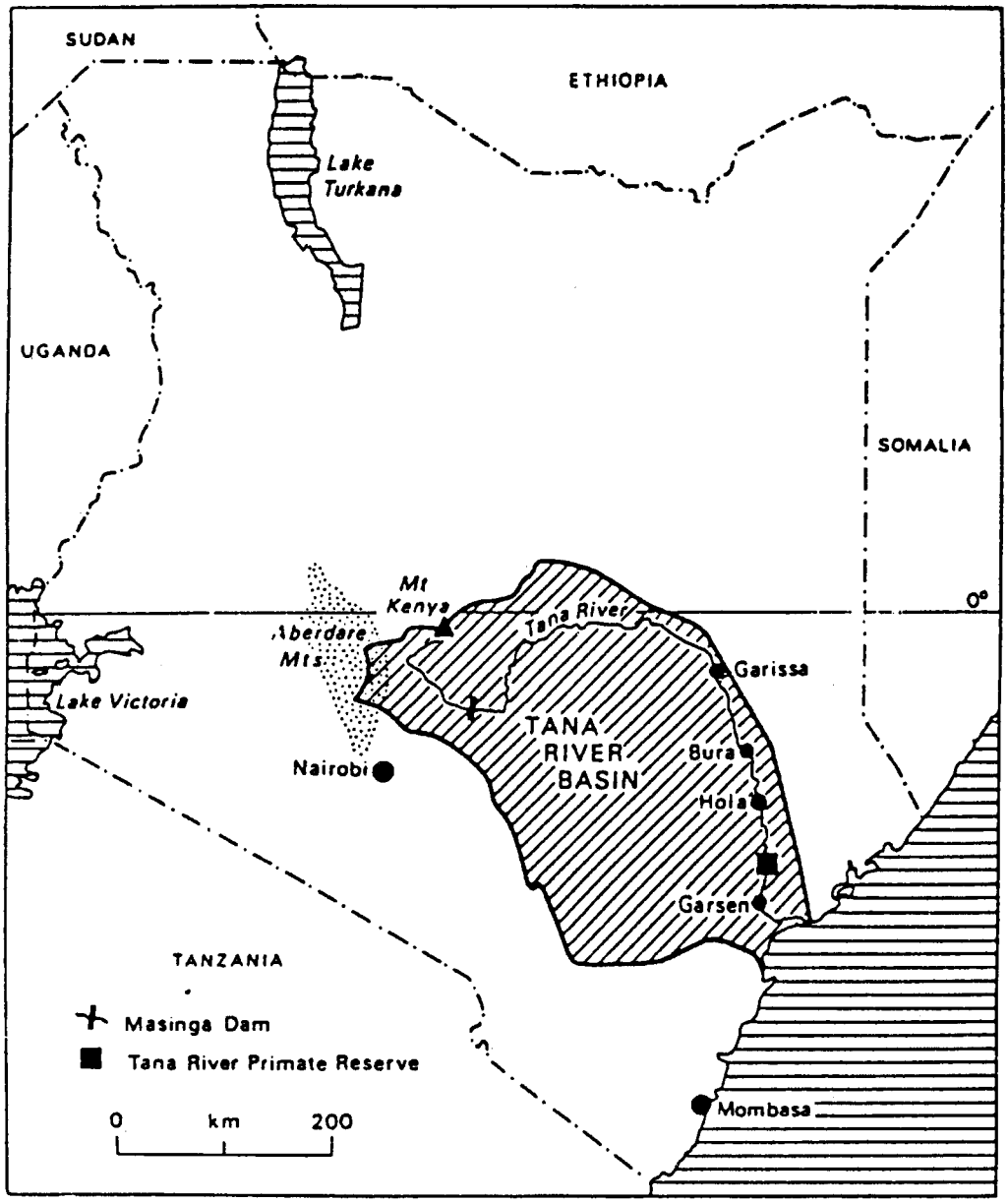


Figure 1. Tana River Basin showing selected development schemes (from Hughes, 1987)

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

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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 1).

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, Pokomo, 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 1 and appendix 1).

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 1). 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 Buraand 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,

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political leaders, leaders of women's groups and elders were present at the meetings. They were scheduled as follows:

Date	Venue	Location
06/11/1986	Bisik Dera	Bura
10/11/1986	Meti	Bura
21/11/1986	Shika-adabu	Chewele
26/11/1986	Chewele	Chewele
29/11/1986	Bridge-site	Chewele
17/02/1987	Tune	Chewele

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

Scope	Method	Informants	Location
Scientific identification of plants	Identification	Taxonomist	Field EA Herbarium
	Collection of specimen	Research group	Field
Local identification of plants	Identification	Research group	Field
	Interviews	Research group	Office
Information	Village meetings	Villagers	Villages
Counter checking	Interviews	Research group	Office
	Interviews	Villagers	Villages

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.

Species per genus	Genus (number of species in brackets)
> 10	*Acacia* (16)
6–10	*Commiphora* (9), *Grewia* (8)
5	*Cadaba, Euphorbia, Terminalia*
4	*Combretum, Cordia, Ficus, Indigofera, Maerua*
3	*Capparis, Jatropa*
2	*Albizia, Aloe, Anisotes, Balanites, Caesalpinia, Cassia, Cyperus, Diospyros, Dobera, Gardenia, Lannea, Maytenus, Momordica, Ocimum, Phragmites, Phyllanthus, Premna, Sansevieria, Solanum, Sterculia*

Table 3. Frequency of species per family.

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

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*,

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A. bussei, *A. mellifera*, *Cadaba glandulosa*, *Commiphora candidula*, *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 *leiorhachis*, *Berchemia discolor* (*Phyllogeiton 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.

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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.

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APPENDIX 1: Participants in the research group

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

Participants	Institution or ethnic group
Project staff	
Norman Gachathi, Mr	Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)
Stig Johansson, Mr	University of Helsinki, Dept of Forest Ecology
Jackson Mulatya, Mr	Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)
Felix Ngunjiri, Mr	Bura Irrigation and Settlement Project (BISP)
Local informants	
Mohamed Kallaf, Mr	Orma-Wardei
Hajibo Abdi Dido, Mrs	Orma
Abdureheman H. Halkano, Mr	Orma
Bocha B. Dima, Mr	Orma
Alui K. Gheriba, Mr	Malakote
Awadhi Igu Nyagu, Mr	Malakote

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

Participants	Institution or ethnic group
Project staff	
Gunilla Alakoski-Johansson, Mrs	University of Helsinki, Dept of Forest Ecology
Norman Gachathi, Mr	Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)
Local informants	
Mohamed Kallaf, Mr	Orma-Wardei
Hajibo Abdi Dido, Mrs	Orma
Abdureheman H. Halkano, Mr	Orma
Bocha B. Dima, Mr	Orma
Alui K. Gheriba, Mr	Malakote
Awadhi Igu Nyagu, Mr	Malakote

Interviewers:

Interviewer	Ethnic group
Saidi Baluku Diribo, Mr	Malakote
Hussein Wario Dongol, Mr	Orma
Hamisi Hassan Madawa, Mr	Malakote
Muktar Godhana Moti, Mr	Orma

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APPENDIX 2: Alphabetical listing of scientific names

Abrus precatorius L. (Papilionaceae): NANAIDHO (M); UMU-SHIMPIREA (O)
Abutilon affpannosum (Forssk.) Schlecht. (Malvaceae): HABAMBAL (O); BALAMBAL (S)
Acacia bussei Sjöstedt (Mimosacea): GOLOCH (O); GOLLOL (S)
Acacia elatior Brenan ssp *elatior* (Mimosaceae): MUUGA (M); BURA (O); BURRA (S)
Acacia hamulosa Benth. (Mimosaceae): OSATARI (O); ETHAD (S)
Acacia horrida (L.) Willd ssp *benadirensis* (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 nubica Benth. (Mimosaceae): WANGE (O); GUMURR (S)
Acacia paolii Chiov. (Mimosaceae): CHYACHYANE (M); CHACHANEH (O); JAJANEH (S)
Acacia reficiens Wawra ssp *misera* (Vatke) Brenan (Mimosaceae): RHIGHA (M); RIGH (O); RIGH (S)
Acacia robusta Burch. ssp *usambarensis* (Taub.) Brenan (= *Acacia clavigera* Mey ssp *usambarensis* (Taub.) Brenan) (Mimosaceae): MUUGA-FUWE (M); MUNYAGAT, MUNYANGAT (O)
Acacia rovumae Oliv. (Mimosaceae): MOGOGO (M); GAAJIR (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 *raddiana* (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): DAKAJI-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): MOTEMWELO (M)
Allophylus rubifolius (A. Rich.) Engl. (Sapindaceae): MWEZE-BANYA (M)
Aloe ruspoliana Baker (Liliaceae): RAASAIYE (M); RAASAYE (O); DA-ARBULLOKH (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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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 gillettii* Cuf., *Balanites orbicularis* Sprague) (Balanitaceae): MUBADANA (M); BADDAN (O); KULLAN (S)
Berchemia discolor (Klotzsch) Hemsl. (= *Phyllogeiton discolor* (Klotzsch) Herzog) (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); MARDAFA (S)
Boscia coriacea Pax (Capparaceae): KALAQACHA (M); KALKACH (O); KHALANGHAL (S)
Boswellia neglecta S. Moore (= *Boswellia hildebrandtii* Engl.) (Burseraceae): DAKAR (O); MIRAFUR (S)
Cadaba farinosa Forssk. (Capparaceae): KALAQACHA (M); KALKACH-HARE (O); DUMEI (S)
Cadaba farinosa Forssk. ssp *farinosa* (Capparaceae): KALAQACHA (M); KATE-GURATI (O)
Cadaba gillettii 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)
Calyptrotheca 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 (Brogn.) Cufod. (Asclepiadaceae): BUBUTOLE (M); MAT-BUTO (O); TURIN-BARBAR (S)
Carissa edulis (Forssk.) Vahl (Apocynaceae): KAKA-MCHANGANI, MOKALAKALA (M)
Carphalea glaucescens (Hiern) Verdc. ssp *glaucescens* (= *Dirichletia glaucescens* Hiern) (Rubiaceae): DIRRI (O); BURBUR (S)
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): MUSUFI (M); MUK-SUFI (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)

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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): WARHARHEBHO (M); WARAREB (O); DAMAJA (S)
Commiphora confusa Vollesen sp nov ined (Burseraceae): KILCHACHO (O); HAJOLA (S)
Commiphora paolii Chiov. (Burseraceae): HAGHARSU (M); HAGARSU (O); HAGAR (S)
Commiphora rostrata Engl. (Burseraceae): CHONEH (M); CHANAH-UDESI, UDESI (O)
Commiphora unilobata Gillett & Vollesen (Burseraceae): TOKOCHO (O)
Commiphora sp nov 'P' (Burseraceae): HAMMES-ARBA (O); HOTHEI (S)
Commiphora sp nov 'Q' (Burseraceae): CHONYA-BAAFUGHA (M); CHANAH-ABAFUNGA (O); SOBAGLAH (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 gharaf* (Forssk.) Archers) (Boraginaceae): Dry bushland: MADERA, MUTALYA-NAJA (M); MADER, MADERA (O); MARER (S); Riverine forest: MUTAALE, MUTLYA-CHANA (M); KOTE (O); MARER-KHOH (S)
Cyathula coriacea Schinz (Amaranthaceae): DAGAAJI (M); DAKAJI (O); DAKAJI (S)
Cynometra sp aff *C. webberi* Bak.f. (Caesalpiniaceae): MUPAKATA (M)
Cyperus articulatus L. (Cyperaceae): KURIMO, KURRA (M); KURR (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. (Solanaceae): 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); KOLATI-GURATI (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)
Ecbolium striatum Balf. f. (Acanthaceae): KIDHALAKA (M); KAULA (S)
Echinochloa 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)
Erythrococca 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); KALAULA (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): MUMBALAMBALE (M)
Ficus capreaefolia 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): ITITOWKI (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); BEBHI (S)
Grewia lilacina K. Schum. (Tiliaceae): ORONKIO-GALA (O); DEKA-BONATI (S)
Grewia plagiophylla K. Schum. (Tiliaceae): FAHFAH (M); HARORU-HADDA (O); DEBHI (S)
Grewia stuhlmannii K. Schum. (Tiliaceae): FAHFAH-GEMA (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); KAMASHA (S)
Gyrocarpus hababensis Chiov. var *angustifolius* Verdc. (Hernandiaceae): KAWISA (O)
Harrisonia abyssinica Oliv. (Simaroubaceae): GORA (M); GORA (O); EDDIH-CHABEL (S)
Hibiscus vitifolius L. (Malvaceae): HACHINI (O)
Hildebrandtia sepalosa Rendle (Convolvulaceae): 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): MOKOMA, 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); DIRRKHA (S)
Indigofera schimperi Jaub. & Spach var *schimperi* (Papilionaceae): CHARARA-CHANA (M); SHARARA (O); DIRRKHA (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); DIGDAR (S)

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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 Hiern (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): HANDARAKU, HANDARAKU-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): BAMBA (O)
Meyna tetraphylla (Hiern) 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, HANTIRRO-LONI (O); RIHAN (S)
Ocimum hadiense Forssk. (Labiatae): HANTIRO-GOLDJA (O)
Oncella ambigua (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)
Platycelyphium voense (Engl.) Wild (Papilionaceae): MUKSATAWO (O); SABANSAIDA (S)
Pluchea dioscoridis DC. (Compositae): MUNYONYO, MINYONYO (M)
Polysphaeria multiflora Hiern (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 Guerke (Verbenaceae): MOTYATUDU (M); MANOCHA (O)
Pterodiscus ruspolii 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, MUDHURAJHO (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)
Sclerocarya gillettii Kokwaro (Anacardiaceae): HUDAHUDO-LONI (O)
Securinega virosa (Willd.) Baill. (Euphorbiaceae): MOKORORO (M); KORORO (O)
Sericocomopsis pallida (S.Moore) Schinz (Amaranthaceae): HALKADHE (M); ABALONI (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)
Solanum incanum L. (Solanaceae): MUHIDI (M); HIDI (O); KARIR (S)
Solanum sp (Solanaceae): MUHIDI (M); HIDI (O); KARIR (S)
Sorindeia 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); KHARARRI (O); KHARANDRI (S)
Strophanthus mirabilis Gilg (Apocynaceae): ALWOTA-MOTE (M); BELLAM (O)
Strychnos decussata (Pappe) Gilg (Loganiaceae): MUSUKARI (M); KITOL (O); KITOLE (S)
Tapura fischeri Engl. (Dichapetalaceae): MUSIGISIGIYA-JOVU (M)
Tamarindus indica L. (Caesalpiniaceae): MORHOQA (M); RHOKA (O); RAHKAI (S)

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Tamarix nilotica (Ehrenb.) Bunge (Tamaricaceae): DURTYA WACHOLOH, DURTYA JOVU (M); DURTE-GALANA (O);DURTEH (S)
Tennantia sennii (Chiov.) Verdc. & Bridson (= *Xeromphis keniensis* Tennant) (Rubiaceae): 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): BISIQA (M); BISIK (O); BISAKH (S)
Terminalia parvula Pampan (Combretaceae): QORHOBO (M); KOROBO (O); KORDOBO (S)
Terminalia prunioides Laws. (Combretaceae): MWANGATA (M); BIRES (O); HARERI (S)
Thespesia danis Oliv. (Malvaceae): MUDAANISA (M); DAANIS, DANIS (O); KAPHAN (S)
Thylachium thomasii Gilg (Capparaceae): QUQUBE (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)

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APPENDIX 3: Alphabetical listing of local names

ABAKH (S): *Acacia tortilis* ssp *raddiana, Acacia tortilis* ssp *spirocarpa*
ABALONI (O): *Sericocomopsis 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 gillettii, Maerua macrantha*
ALLAN (S): *Terminalia brevipes*
ALOL (S): *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 (S): *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*
BISIQA (M): *Terminalia orbicularis*
BOGH (O): *Kigelia africana*
BUBUTOLE (M): *Caralluma russelliana*
BUKUROLA (S): *Kigelia africana*
BURA (O): *Acacia elatior* ssp *elatior*
BURA (S): *Erythrina melanacantha*
BURA-DIMA (O): *Acacia senegal* var *leiorhachis*
BURANKES (O): *Jatropha fissispina*
BURANKIS (O): *Jatropha fissispina*
BURBUR (S): *Carphalea 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-UDESI (O): *Commiphora rostrata*
CHARARA-CHANA (M): *Indigofera schimperi* var *baukeana, I. schimperi* var *schimperi*
CHARARA-NAJA (M): *Indigofera tinctoria*
CHONEH (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-ARBULLOKH (S): *Aloe ruspoliana*
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*

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DADECH (O): *Acacia tortilis* ssp *raddiana*
DADWOTA (M): *Acacia tortilis* ssp *raddiana*, *A. tortilis* ssp *spirocarpa*
DAGAAJI (M): *Cyathula coriacea*
DAKAJI (O, S): *Cyathula coriacea*
DAKAJI-HOLA (O): *Achyranthes aspera*
DAKAR (O): *Boswellia neglecta*
DALADHU (O, S): *Cyperus rotundus*
DALANA (O): *Mimosa pigra*
DALITH (O): *Euphorbia gossypina* var *gossypina*
DALITH-HOKO (O): *Euphorbia cryptospinosa*
DALKATH (O): *Salvadora persica* var *persica* (transitional zone)
DALUTHA (S): *Euphorbia cryptospinosa*
DAMAJA (S): *Commiphora candidula*
DAMBEL (O): *Gardenia volkensii*
DANA (M): *Euphorbia gossypina* var *gossypina*
DANA (M, S): *Euphorbia tirucalli*
DANIS (O): *Thespesia danis*
DANO (O): *Hunteria zeylanica* var *africana*
DARA (S): *Typha domingensis*
DARISS (O): *Garcinia livingstonei*
DARKHEN (S): *Euphorbia robecchii*
DARSA (O): *Combretum aculeatum*
DAWA MAAZE (M): *Maerua subcordata*
DAWA NYOKA (M): *Maerua subcordata*
DAWA USHINGO (M): *Erythrococca kirkii*
DAWA-BUNA (M): *Jatropha fissispina*, *J. spicata*
DEBEKTAH (S): *Pupalia lappacea*
DEBHI (S): *Grewia bicolor*, *G. plagiophylla*, *G. stuhlmannii*
DEEN (S): *Berchemia discolor*
DEKA (M, O): *Grewia tenax*
DEKA-BONATI (S): *Grewia lilacina*
DEKA-DUBRA (O): *Grewia tembensis*
DEKHA (S): *Grewia tenax*
DENDE (O): *Dobera loranthifolia*
DERTE (O): *Oncella ambigua*
DHOLOL (S): *Calyptrotheca taitensis*
DIBIRKH (S): *Commiphora boiviniana* ssp *holosericea*
DIGDAR (S): *Jatropha dichtar*
DIKA (O): *Thylachium thomasii*
DIRRI (O): *Carphalea glaucescens* ssp *glaucescens*
DIRRKHA (S): *Indigofera schimperi* var *baukeana*, *I. schimperi* var *schimperi*
DJADJALLAH (S): *Premna resinosa*
DUBANJIRI (O): (not identified)
DUBHANJIRI (M): (not identified)
DUJUME (O): *Calyptrotheca taitensis*
DUMEI (S): *Cadaba farinosa*, *Maerua triphylla* var *calophylla*
DURAR (S): *Sansevieria* sp.
DURARTE (O): *Sansevieria* sp.
DURRUR (O): *Lawsonia inermis* L.
DURTE (M, O, S): *Salsola dendroides* var *africana*
DURTE-GALANA (O): *Tamarix nilotica*
DURTEH (S): *Tamarix nilotica*
DURTYA JOVU (M): *Tamarix nilotica*
DURTYA WACHOLOH (M): *Tamarix nilotica*

EDDIH-CHABEL (S): *Harrisonia abyssinica*
ELAN (S): *Lawsonia inermis*
ERGAMS (O): *Asparagus africanus*
ERGAMSA (M): *Asparagus africanus*
ETHAD (S): *Acacia hamulosa*, *A. senegal* var *senegal*
ETHAD-GHERI (S): *Acacia senegal* var *leiorhachis*

FAHFAH (M): *Grewia densa*, *G. plagiophylla*
FAHFAH-GEMA (M): *Grewia stuhlmannii*
FOODH-ADDAH (S): *Arva lanata*
FULAI (S): *Acacia zanzibarica* var *zanzibarica*

GAAJIR (O): *Acacia rovumae*
GAANDI-MOROTHI (S): *Josephinia africana*
GADHIYO (M): *Phragmites mauritianus*
GADIO (O): *Phragmites mauritianus*
GALE (O): *Hippocratea africana*, *Momordica trifoliolata*, *Salacia madagascariensis*
GARAS (S): *Dobera glabra*, *D. loranthifolia*
GASHIR (O): *Dobera glabra*
GEDO (M): *Phoenix reclinata*

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GHAMA-KINUGI (M): *Cissus aphylla*
GHEREBE (O): *Combretum constrictum*
GHEREBHE (M): *Combretum constrictum*
GITKALAT (S): *Ricinus communis*
GOCHAN-GOL (S): *Adenium obesum*
GOLLOL (S): *Acacia bussei*
GOLOCH (O): *Acacia bussei*
GOMES (O): *Phragmites australis*
GORA (S): *Caesalpinia trothae* ssp *erlangeri*
GORA (O, S): *Capparis fascicularis* var *fascicularis*, *C. sepiaria*
GORA (M, O): *Harrisonia abyssinica*
GORA-NYILO (M): *Capparis tomentosa*
GORA ZA JOVU (M): *Capparis tomentosa*
GOROMS-GARERO (O): *Ehretia* sp
GUDIS (O): *Acacia tortilis* ssp *raddiana* (young plant)
GUMURR (S): *Acacia nubica*
GURUR (O): *Jatropha dichtar*

HABACHO (O): *Albizia anthelmintica*
HABACHU (O): *Albizia anthelmintica*
HABALAKES (O): *Acacia mellifera* ssp *mellifera*
HABAMBAL (O): *Abutilon aff pannosum*
HABASHO (S): *Albizia anthelmintica*
HABHUR-GANA (M): *Typha domingensis*
HABURR (O): *Typha domingensis*
HACHINI (O): *Hibiscus vitifolius*
HADHAMA (O): *Euphorbia robecchii*
HAE (O): *Wrightia demartiniana*
HAGARSU (O): *Commiphora paolii*
HAGAGO (S): *Acacia horrida* ssp *benadirensis* (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): *Sericocomopsis pallida*
HAMARES (O): *Caesalpinia trothae* ssp *erlangeri*
HAMMES-ARBA (O): *Commiphora* sp nov 'P'
HAMMES-SAGARA (S): *Commiphora africana*
HANCHA-DIMES (O): *Tennantia sennii*
HANDARAKU (O): *Lannea triphylla*
HANDARAKU-GOLDJA (O): *Lannea triphylla*
HANTIRO (O): *Ocimum basilicum*
HANTIRRO (O): *Ocimum basilicum*
HANTIRO-GOLDJA (O): *Ocimum hadiense*
HANTIRO-LONI (O): *Ocimum basilicum*
HANTIRRO-LONI (O): *Ocimum basilicum*
HARAR (S): *Terminalia brownii*
HARERI (S): *Terminalia prunioides*
HARGES (O): *Aloe* sp
HARGESA (M): *Aloe* sp
HARIRIGO (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*
HIDI (O): *Solanum incanum*, *Solanum* sp
HOTHEI (S): *Commiphora* sp nov 'P'
HUDA-HUDO (M): *Ximenia americana*
HUDA-HUDO BADDAH (O): *Ximenia americana*
HUDAHUDO-LONI (O): *Sclerocarya gillettii*

ILKABATA (S): *Cadaba ruspolii*
ILKABATH (O): *Cadaba ruspolii*
ITITOWKI (M): *Flagellaria guineensis*

JAJAB (O): *Berchemia discolor*
JAJABHO (M): *Berchemia discolor* (fruit)
JAJANEH (S): *Acacia paolii*
JIRMACH (O): *Hildebrandtia sepalosa*
JOLOKO-ZA-BHIZOKA (M): *Cassia occidentalis*

KADHU (S): *Oncella ambigua*
KADOE (M): *Combretum paniculatum*
KAKA-MCHANGANI (M): *Carissa edulis*

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KALAQACHA (M): *Boscia coriacea, Cadaba farinosa, Cadaba farinosa* ssp *farinosa, Maerua triphylla* var *calophylla*
KALAULA (S): *Euphorbia grandicornis*
KALAWILLE (O): *Euphorbia grandicornis*
KALKACH (O): *Boscia coriacea, Cassine aquifolium*
KALKACH-HARE (O): *Cadaba farinosa, Maerua triphylla* var *calophylla*
KAMASHA (S): *Grewia villosa*
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 fiorii*
KARRO (S): *Gardenia fiorii*
KASHIN-ADDAH (S): *Sericocomopsis pallida*
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*
KHARANDRI (S): *Sterculia rhynchocarpa*
KHARARRI (O): *Sterculia rhynchocarpa*
KHODAH-THOL (S): *Indigofera spinosa*
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*
KOMORTO (O): *Phyllanthus somalensis*
KOMPER (O): *Commiphora africana*
KOMPERA (O): *Commiphora africana*
KONCHOR (O): *Phoenix reclinata*
KONE (O): *Hyphaene compressa*
KONKON (O): *Combretum hereroense*
KONTOMA (M): *Sansevieria powellii*
KORDOBO (S): *Terminalia parvula*
KORMOTO (M): *Phyllanthus somalensis*
KOROBO (O): *Terminalia parvula*
KORORO (O): *Flueggia 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 powellii*
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, S): *Commiphora campestris*
KURR (O): *Cyperus articulatus*
KURRA (M): *Cyperus articulatus*

LALAFTO (O): *Populus ilicifolia*
LALESA (M, O): *Tragia hildebrandtii*
LALESA 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): *Rauvolfia mombasiana*
LUVADHIN-DURE (S): *Aspilia mossambicensis*

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MADER (O): *Cordia sinensis* (dry bushland)
MADERA (M, O): *Cordia sinensis* (dry bushland)
MADER-WARABESA (O): *Cordia crenata*
MAFUNO (O): *Sterculia appendiculata*
MAGUGU (M): *Phragmites australis*
MAKANGAYA (M): *Cyperus rotundus*
MAKEKE (M): *Ampelocissus africana*
MANDARUK (S): *Maytenus heterophylla, M. senegalensis*
MANOCHA (O): *Premna velutina*
MANYAMAWO (M): *Echinochloa haploclada*
MARAFA (O): *Borassus aethiopum*
MARDAFA (S): *Borassus aethiopum*
MARER (S): *Cordia sinensis* (dry bushland)
MARER-GIRGIR (S): *Cordia goetzei, C. ovalis*
MARER-KHOH (S): *Cordia sinensis* (riverine)
MAT-BUTO (O): *Caralluma russelliana*
MATHAHBOK (S): *Momordica spinosa*
MATOMPA (O): *Lecaniodiscus fraxinifolius*
MAWAH (S): *Moringa borziana*
MCHAANDA (M): *Markhamia zanzibarica*
MCHICHOZI (M): *Garcinia livingstonei*
MELA (O): *Echinochloa haploclada*
METI (O): *Hyphaene compressa* (young plants)
MEZI (M): *Hyphaene compressa* (young plants)
MIDDAN-KAJIBWA (O): *Momordica spinosa*
MINYONYO (M): *Pluchea dioscoridis*
MIRAFUR (S): *Boswellia neglecta*
MIROLE (O): *Newtonia hildebrandtii*
MOBONU (M): *Ricinus communis*
MOBWOKA (M): *Kigelia africana*
MOCHOBWE (M): *Sesbania quadrata*
MOGOGO (M): *Acacia rovumae*
MOKABUKIYE (M): *Aristolochia bracteolata*
MOKALAKALA (M): *Carissa edulis, Maytenus heterophylla*
MOKAMUKEWA (M): *Arva lanata*
MOKOKOLA (M): *Terminalia brevipes*
MOKOMA (M): *Hyphaene compressa*
MOKOPA (M): *Dobera glabra, D. loranthifolia*
MOKORORO (M): *Securinega virosa*
MOKOWLO (M): *Diospyros mespiliformis*
MOKOYO (M): *Ficus sycomorus*
MONOFWA-KUKU (M): *Rinorea elliptica*
MORASI (O): *Indigofera tinctoria*
MORHOQA (M): *Tamarindus indica*
MOSHOLOLE (M): *Uvaria leptocladon*
MOSORYA (M): *Lawsonia inermis*
MOTEMWELO (M): *Albizia gummifera*
MOTOWBI (M): *Lecaniodiscus fraxinifolius*
MOTYA-BHUBHA (M): *Calotropis procera, Datura metel*
MOTYA-BO (M): *Phyllanthus guineensis*
MOTYA-IZIBA (M): *Deinbollia borbonica*
MOTYA-MOWGI (M): *Diospyros abyssinica*
MOTYA-MWOQA (M): *Erythroxylum emarginatum*
MOTYA-RUGHA (M): *Calotropis procera*
MOTYATUDU (M): *Premna velutina*
MOW (M): *Hippocratea africana*
MRHUGA (M): *Calotropis procera*
MUBADANA (M): *Balanites pedicellaris, Balanites rotundifolia*
MUBUNA (M): *Polysphaeria multiflora*
MUBURURI (M): *Meyna tetraphylla* ssp *comorensis*
MUCHAAGU (M): *Oncoba spinosa*
MUCHUCHATA (M, O): *Cordia goezei*
MUDAANISA (M): *Thespesia danis*
MUDEENO (M): *Hunteria zeylanica* var *africana*
MUDHURAJHO (M): *Rinorea elliptica*
MUFAATE (M): *Trichilia emetica*
MUFUNO (M): *Sterculia appendiculata*
MUHIDI (M): *Solanum incanum, Solanum* sp
MUJAJABHO (M): *Berchemia discolor*
MUK-BEE (O): *Parkinsonia anacantha*
MUK-BUKIE (O): *Aristolochia bracteolata*
MUK-FADJI (O): *Adenium obesum*
MUK-GURACH (O): *Lamprothamnus zanguebaricus*
MUK-RHUGA (O): *Calotropis procera*
MUK-SABO (O): *Arva lanata*
MUK-SALA (O): *Jatropha spicata*
MUK-SUFI (O): *Ceiba pentandra*

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MUKSATAWO (O): *Platycelyphium voense*
MULALATI (M): *Populus ilicifolia*
MULUQISA (M): *Euclea natalensis* ssp *obovata*
MULWABO (M): *Dalechampia scandens* var *cordofana*
MUMBALAMBALE (M): *Ficus bussei*
MUNUGAU (M): *Mimusops obtusifolia*
MUNYAGAT (O): *Acacia robusta* ssp *usambarensis*
MUNYANGAT (O): *Acacia robusta* ssp *usambarensis*
MUNYONYO (M): *Pluchea dioscoridis*
MUPAKATA (M): *Cynometra* aff *C. webberi*
MUQANTO (M): *Lepisanthes senegalensis*
MURIE-BONATI (S): *Grewia tembensis*
MURIFATE (M): *Borassus aethiopum*
MUSADYEQA (M): *Caesalpinia bonduc*
MUSIGISIGI (M): *Antidesma venosum*
MUSIGISIGIYA-JOVU (M): *Tapura fisheri*
MUSUAKI (M): *Salvadora persica* var *persica*
MUSUFI (M): *Ceiba pentandra*
MUSUKARI (M): *Strychnos decussata*
MUTAALE (M): *Cordia sinensis* (riverine forest)
MUTALYA-NAJA (M): *Cordia sinensis* (dry bushland)
MUTLYA-CHANA (M): *Cordia sinensis* (in riverine forest)
MUUGA (M): *Acacia elatior* ssp *elatior*
MUUGA-FUWE (M): *Acacia robusta* ssp *usambarensis*
MUVUJA-HUKUMU (M): *Sida ovata*
MUVUMA (M): *Ficus* sp
MUWACHYU (M): *Acacia zanzibarica* var *zanzibarica*
MUWARADE (M): *Manilkara mochisia*
MUWWARALE (M): *Newtonia hildebrandtii*
MWACHA (M): *Spirostachys venenifera*
MWADAMA (M): *Drypetes natalensis* var *leiogyna*
MWANA-MOKA (M): *Pavetta sphaerobotrys* ssp *tanaica*
MWANGATA (M): *Terminalia prunioides*
MWEBEBE (M): *Sorindeia madagascariensis*
MWEZE-BANYA (M): *Allophylus rubifolius*
MWITWA-MOW (M): *Salacia madagascariensis*

NAMWALIKO (M): *Capparis tomentosa*
NANAIDHO (M): *Abrus precatorius*
NYALA-ZA-SIBA (M): *Erythrina melanacantha*
NYAMILI (M): *Cocculus hirsutus*

OBA (S): *Adenia globosa* ssp *globosa*
OBBE (O): *Adenia globosa* ssp *globosa*
ODHA (O): *Ficus sycomorus*
OGHONDI (M): *Grewia villosa*
OGOMDI (O): *Grewia villosa*
OHIA (S): *Maerua denhardtiorum*
OHIA (S): *Thylachium thomasii*
OHIA SAGARA (S): *Maerua subcordata*
OKOOGWE (M): *Sansevieria* sp
ORBISA (M): *Vernonia hildebrandtii*
ORGAB (S): *Tennantia sennii*
ORONKIO-GALA (O): *Grewia lilacina*
OSATARI (O): *Acacia hamulosa*

QARARHI (M): *Sterculia rhynchocarpa*
QORHOBO (M): *Terminalia parvula*
QUQUBE (M): *Maerua denhardtiorum, Thylachium thomasii*

RAASAIYE (M): *Aloe ruspoliana*
RAASAYE (O): *Aloe ruspoliana*
RAHKAI (S): *Tamarindus indica*
RHEMANGUZI (M): *Capparis sepiaria*
RHIGHA (M): *Acacia reficiens* ssp *misera*
RHOKA (O): *Tamarindus indica*
RIGH (O, S): *Acacia reficiens* ssp *misera*
RIHAN (S): *Ocimum basilicum*

SABANSAIDA (S): *Platycelyphium voense*
SADEK (O): *Caesalpinia bonduc*
SAFARA (M): *Moringa borziana*
SAFARRA (O): *Moringa borziana*
SALEL-MAAH (S): *Sesamothamnus busseanus*
SAMPASA (M): *Acacia mellifera* ssp *mellifera*
SERMAN (S): *Acacia horrida* ssp *benadirensis*

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SHARARA (O): *Indigofera schimperi* var *baukeana*, *I. schimperi* var *schimperi*
SHIKO (O): *Oncoba spinosa*
SHOLOLE (O, S): *Uvaria leptocladon*
SHOKE (O): *Trichilia emetica*
SIRKH (S): *Populus ilicifolia*
SOBAGLAH (S): *Commiphora* sp nov 'Q'
SOBONAH (O): *Acacia senegal* var *senegal*
SOKE (O): *Trichilia emetica*
SUFI-BARA (M): *Lannea alata*
SUKELE (M, O): *Delonix elata*

TIRA (O): *Anisotes tanensis*
TOKOCHO (O): *Commiphora unilobata*
TOTOKE (O): *Flagellaria guineensis*
TUGER (S): *Acacia nilotica* ssp *subalata*
TUK (O): *Cadaba glandulosa*
TUKH (S): *Cadaba glandulosa*
TULATA (M): *Adenium obesum*
TURIN-BARBAR (S): *Caralluma russelliana*
TUTATU (O): *Anisotes ukambensis*

UDESI (O): *Commiphora rostrata*
UMU-SHIMPIREA (O): *Abrus precatorius*

WA-ANRI (S): *Lannea triphylla*
WAACHU (O): *Acacia zanzibarica* var *zanzibarica*
WADIDA (O): *Euphorbia tirucalli*
WAIGHO (M): *Azima tetracantha*
WAKAMA (M): *Alafia caudata*
WANGE (O): *Acacia nubica*
WARADHE (O, S): *Manilkara mochisia*
WARAREB (O): *Commiphora candidula*
WARHARHEBHO (M): *Commiphora candidula*
WOGHO (M): *Hildebrandtia sepalosa*
WOLES (O): *Erythrina melanacantha*
WOLKON (O): *Spirostachys venenifera*

YAK (O, S): *Adansonia digitata*

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