

Commiphora oblanceolata

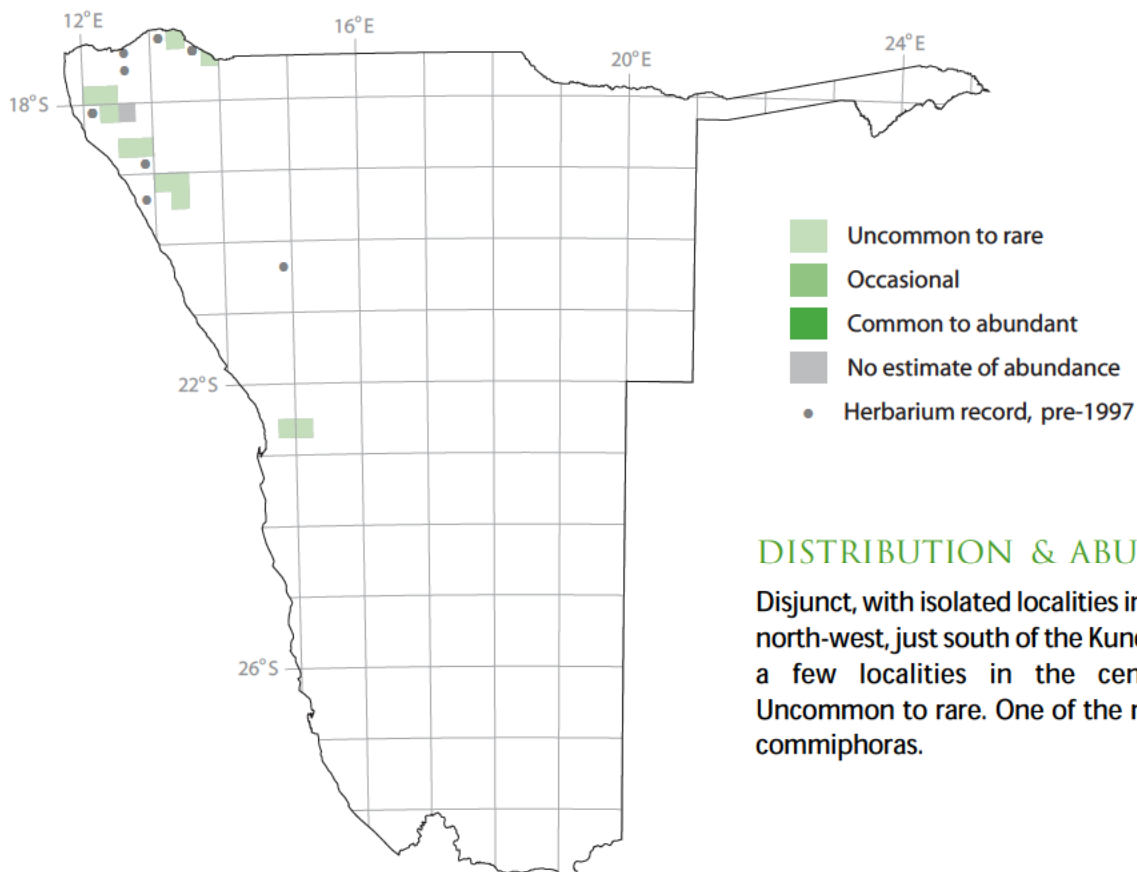
Swakopmund Corkwood

Swakopmundkanniedood (A)

[20 records from 13 (1%) squares]



A densely branched shrub, generally with a swollen base. BARK pale grey to dark grey, smooth, not flaky. LEAVES trifoliolate; leaflets almost sessile, **narrowly oblanceolate**; margin generally irregularly toothed. FLOWERS small and inconspicuous. FRUIT c. 9 x 8 mm; pseudaril with two long arms and 1 or 2 short lobes.



DISTRIBUTION & ABUNDANCE

Disjunct, with isolated localities in the extreme north-west, just south of the Kunene River and a few localities in the central Namib. Uncommon to rare. One of the most-western commiphoras.

HABITAT

Found on rocky hill slopes or gravel plains.

GROWTH FORM

A shrub, generally up to 2 m, but once recorded as over 3 m.

ANNUAL CYCLE

FLOWERS February and March. **FRUIT** March, April and July, with old fruit in February. **LEAVES** deciduous.

GENERAL

Possible specialised horticultural potential as bonsai or pachycaul.

CONSERVATION CONCERNS

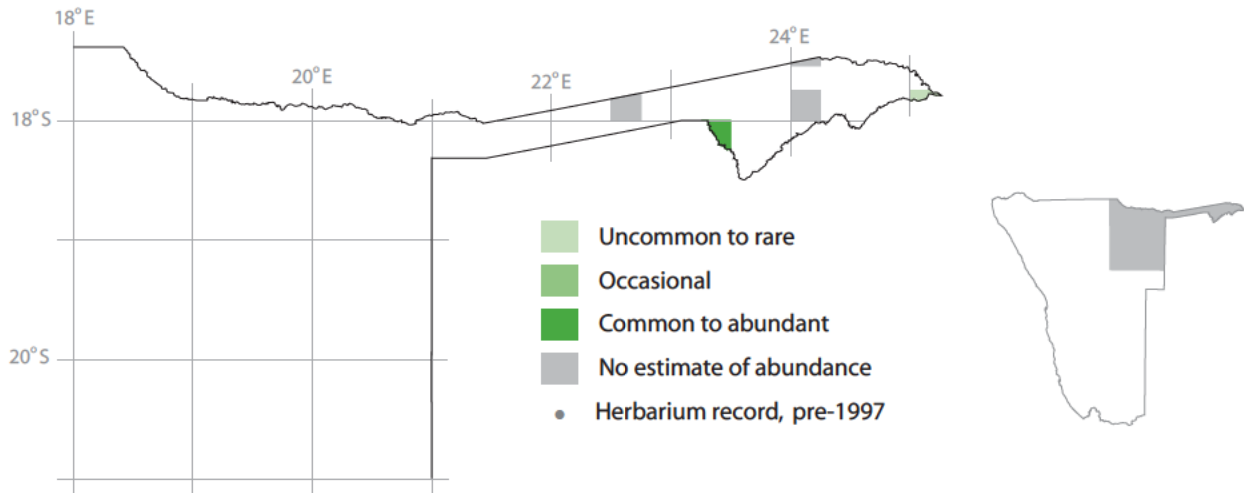
A near-endemic, potentially threatened by illegal collecting for the pachycaul trade. Assessed 'near-threatened' (Craven & Loots 2002).

Commiphora mossambicensis

Pepper-leaf Corkwood

[5 records from 5 (<0.5%) squares]

Tree up to 10 m high. **BARK** grey, smooth, sometimes peeling. **LEAVES** trifoliolate, with long petiole; leaflet large, broadly ovate to almost circular, drooping; bright, fresh green, shiny, with golden glandular hairs. **FLOWERS** small and inconspicuous. **FRUIT** with pseudaril with four lobes, two much shorter than the others.

**DISTRIBUTION & ABUNDANCE**

Generally uncommon in Caprivi; locally abundant at Lianshulu Lodge (1823AB). The range in Namibia has tentatively been extended westwards from Impalila to western Caprivi, but specimens are required to confirm this.

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