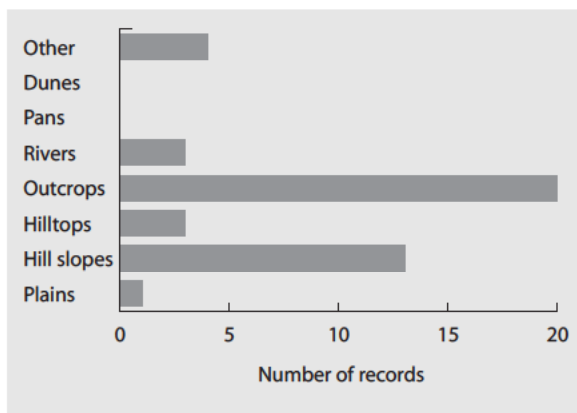


HABITAT

Mostly found on rocky outcrops and hill slopes.

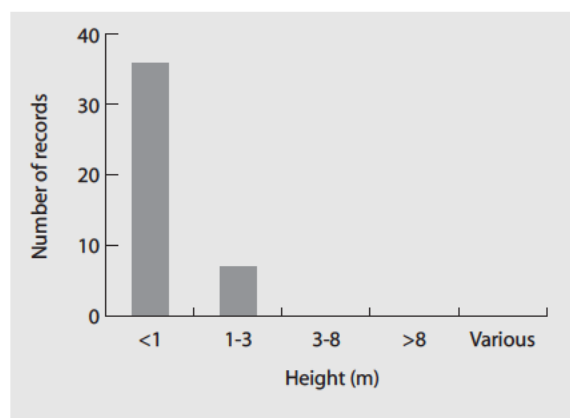


GENERAL

Of horticultural potential for dry gardens and the pachycaul market.

GROWTH FORM

A shrub (or dwarf tree with a swollen trunk), <1 m high; occasionally >1 m. One specimen, 2 m tall was recorded in 2316CC (CRA1, specimen 8073). In 2115AC there are large individuals up to 3 m in diameter (ELL1). In 2416AA they have an unusual growth form, with stems 'branching like *Cyphostemma*' (TAP excursion).



ANNUAL CYCLE

FLOWERS February to June. FRUIT February to April. LEAVES never many leaves any time of year, but for most months at least one record of leaves.

This species appears not to flower or fruit regularly. On Rössing Mine (2215AC), flowering was only observed twice (in February 2000 and March 2003) in 25 observations (KER1); fruiting was never observed.

CONSERVATION CONCERNS

Endemic and restricted to a fairly small area, and increasingly threatened by the pachycaul trade. Worthy of protection. Assessed as 'near threatened' according to IUCN criteria (Loots 2005).

FLACOURTIACEAE

Flacourtia indica

Mubukushu

Governors-plum (E)

[2 records from 2 squares]

In strict taxonomic order, this family should come before Passifloraceae.

A shrub or small tree. LEAVES very variable, ovate. FLOWERS greenish-yellow flushed with dull red; petals absent; stamens many, forming a central mass. FRUIT round, fleshy, dark red to purple; edible but acidic.

One record from Impalila Island (1725CC) and one from Popa Falls (1821BA). A common tree where it occurs, 3–6 m high. FLOWERS and FRUIT were recorded in November. There is one earlier herbarium record from Katima Mulilo, with fruit in February.