

# *Haematoxylum dinteri*

## Blutholzbusch

Bloodwood (E)

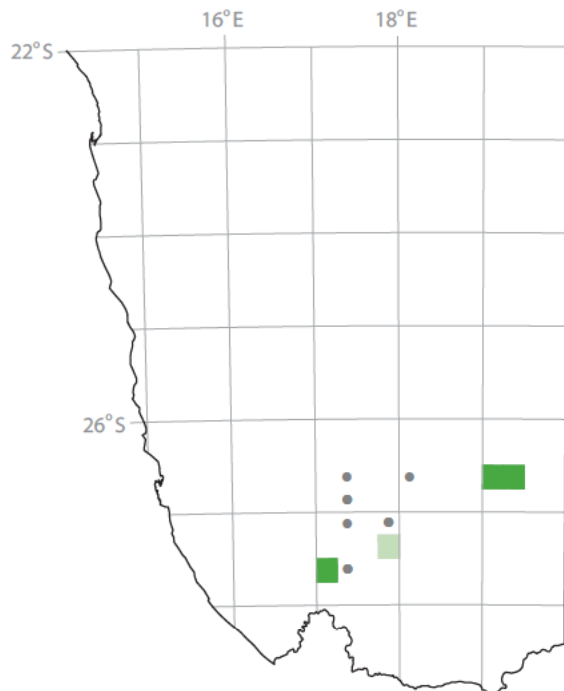
[5 records from 4 (<1%) squares]

**Sturdy shrub, with spine-tipped branchlets.** BARK **grey-brown to black**, smooth. LEAVES compound with 1–3 leaflet pairs; **small, reddish ovate to awl-shaped stipules** at the insertion of the leaflets; leaflet 4–8 mm long, grey-green, with conspicuous lateral veins; apex usually shallowly notched. FLOWERS in few-flowered sprays;

yellow, 10 mm long, glandular. FRUIT 25–35 mm long, obliquely-oblong, compressed, reddish-brown to purplish, membranous, glandular, splitting along the valves.

### DISTRIBUTION & ABUNDANCE

Locally abundant shrub less than 1 m high around pans in 2619CA & CB; locally common shrub up to and just over 1 m on a rocky outcrop in 2717CA. There are earlier herbarium records from the Fish River and other dry water courses of the south, as well as the mountains near the Fish River.



- Uncommon to rare
- Occasional
- Common to abundant
- No estimate of abundance
- Herbarium record, pre-1997

### HABITAT

Pans and rocky outcrops. Herbarium records are from hill slopes, dry riverbeds, plains and valleys.

### GROWTH FORM

A shrub up to and just over 1 m high.

### ANNUAL CYCLE

TAP records only in January and March; results combined with herbarium records. FLOWERS recorded in September, October and March to May. FRUIT recorded in October, January, March and May. LEAVES apparently deciduous.

### GENERAL

The leaves and pods are browsed by various game species. Flowering is dependent on rain.

### CONSERVATION CONCERNS

Probably overlooked by atlassers due to its small size and restricted distribution. Endemic to Namibia.