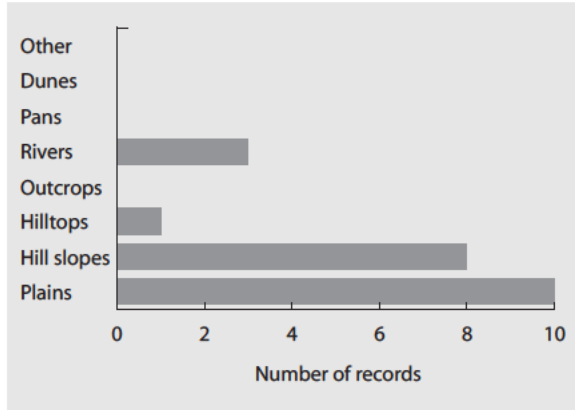


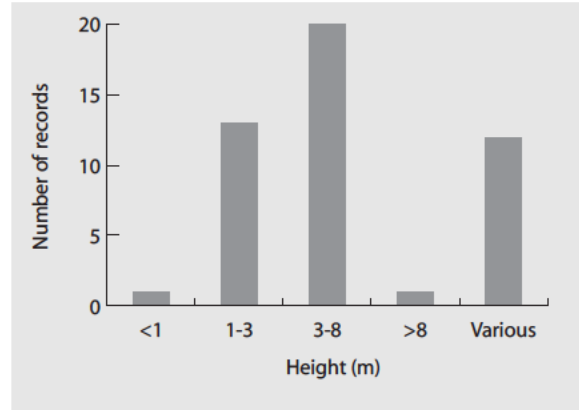
## HABITAT

Chiefly found on plains and hill slopes in woodland areas. Grows on gravel, stony or sandy substrates.



## GROWTH FORM

A tree, mostly in the 3–8-m height class, with shrubby forms 1–3 m high.



## ANNUAL CYCLE

Observations mainly March and April, a few in May and January, one each in August and November. FLOWERS March. FRUIT May and June. LEAVES apparently evergreen (only one observation between June and October).

## GENERAL

Leaves browsed by livestock and game; sharply aromatic when bruised. Wood used to make knobkerries and walking sticks; coals used in the ovens of the Himba ironsmiths, but not for indoor fires as the smoke irritates the throat. Young twigs and branches used medicinally; wood used as an insect repellent. Regarded as a good luck charm. Elsewhere in southern Africa, *P. obliquum* occurs in areas with much higher rainfall, including the mist belt in montane forests.

## CONSERVATION CONCERNS

None recorded.

# *Turraea zambesica*

## Zambezi Honeysuckle-tree

[3 records from 3 squares]

MELIACEAE

A shrub or slender tree occurring in riverine woodlands and thickets. LEAVES elliptic. FLOWERS small, creamy-white. FRUIT a thinly woody capsule.

Three TAP records from far eastern Caprivi (1724AD, DB and DC). Previously recorded (herbarium) from two additional squares. A rare tree in the 3–8-m height class found on a river bank, floodplain and sandy plain. Flowers recorded in November; old flowers in July.