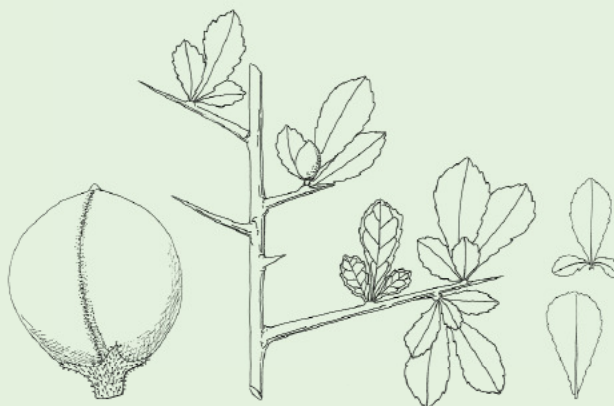


Commiphora glandulosa

Omukange

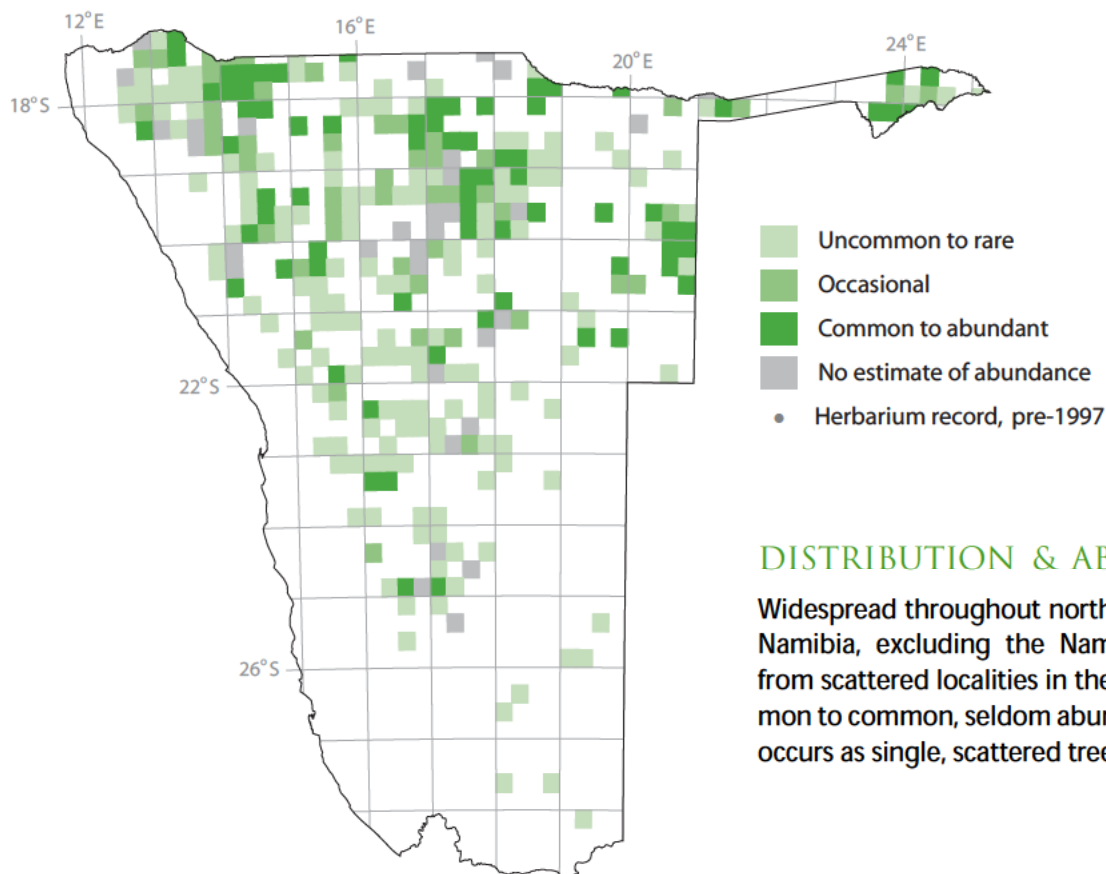
Tall common corkwood (E);
Druesenbalsambaum (G)

[576 records from 314 (29%) squares]



Generally a **single-stemmed tree**, occasionally a shrub. BARK **peeling off in yellow, papery strips to expose green underbark**. BRANCHLETS **spine-tipped**. LEAVES usually **simple**, sometimes trifoliolate, spirally arranged or terminally clustered; obovate, 8–30 mm long; **both surfaces shiny green**; long glandular hairs at base; margin mostly scalloped to toothed; petiole short, with dense glandular hairs. FLOWERS small, **bisexual**; **calyx with small to large, glandular hairs**. FRUIT almost round, up to 14 mm in diameter; stalk absent or very short; pseudaril red, four-lobed, almost enveloping the entire seed.

Very similar to *C. pyracanthoides*, but *C. glandulosa* is generally a tree while *C. pyracanthoides* is a shrub. The glandular hairs on the calyx, which are very difficult to see without magnification, further distinguish *C. glandulosa*.

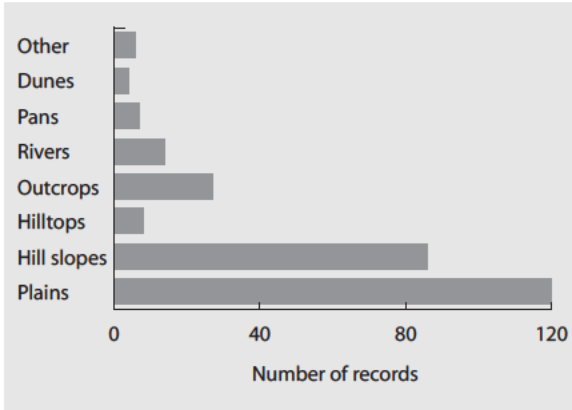


DISTRIBUTION & ABUNDANCE

Widespread throughout northern and central Namibia, excluding the Namib Desert, and from scattered localities in the south. Uncommon to common, seldom abundant. Generally occurs as single, scattered trees.

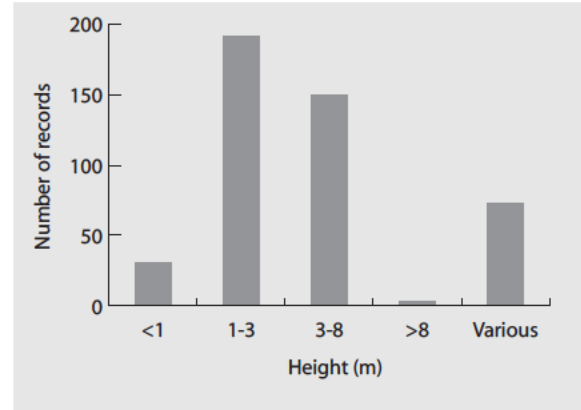
HABITAT

Various, mainly plains; also found on hill slopes and rocky outcrops.



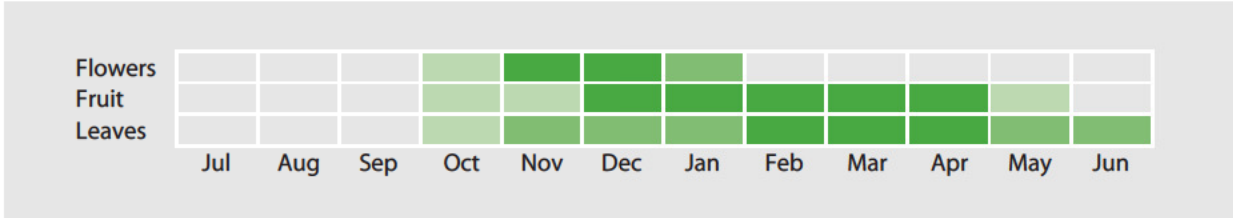
GROWTH FORM

Mostly a tree (70% of all records) in the 3–8-m height class (37% of all records; 53% of tree records), but often a shrub of up to 3 m.



ANNUAL CYCLE

FLOWERS have been recorded from September until April, but most flowering occurs in November and December. FRUIT may be found from October to June, but are present mostly from December to April. LEAVES variable, depending on rainfall; new leaves can be produced anytime from October to February, but mostly in December, and most trees have leaves between February and April.



GENERAL

The leaves are browsed; birds eat the fruit. The roots are chewed for their sweet sap. The resin, often exuded from the stems, is said to be poisonous (compare with *C. pyracanthoides*), but is soaked, cooked and used as a substitute for washing powder. The soft wood is used for carving various items such as ornaments and stools. Grows easily from cuttings and truncheons, which are planted for hedges.

CONSERVATION CONCERNS

None recorded.

Commiphora glandulosa, B. Curtis

