

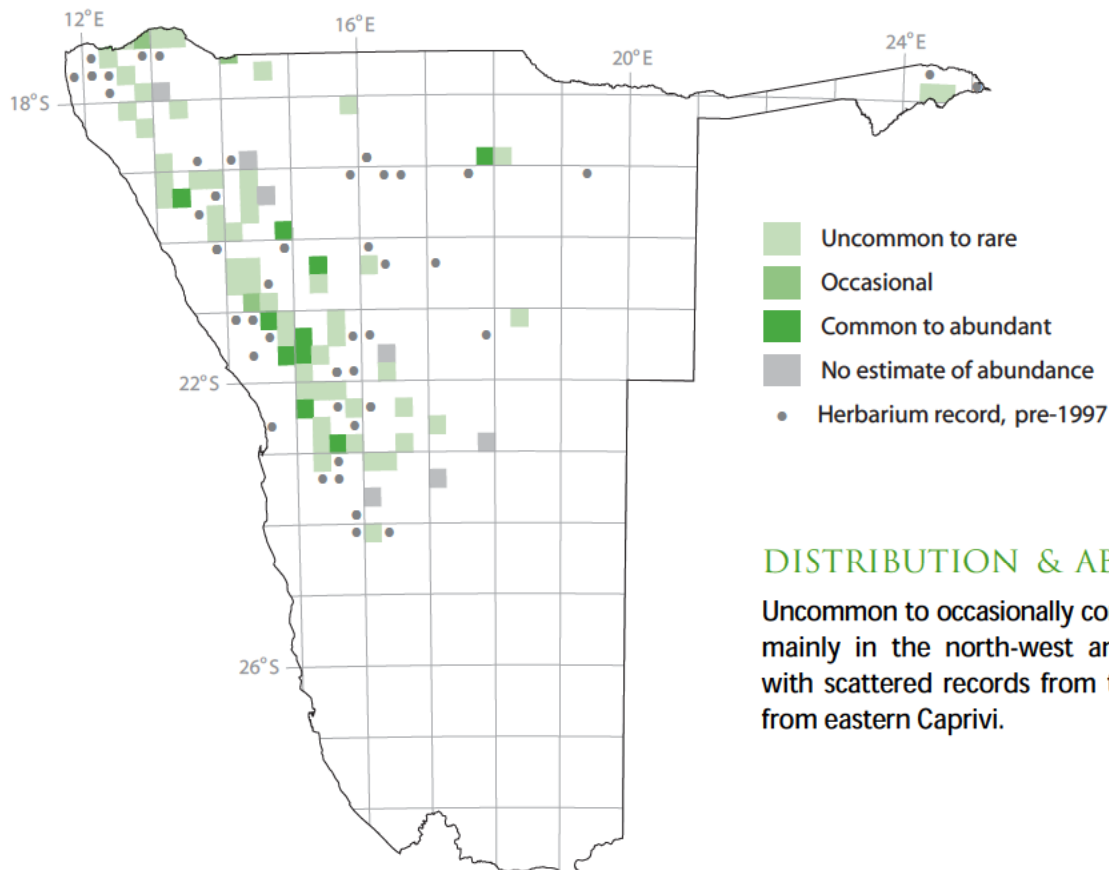
*Cordia sinensis*Grey-leaved
Saucer-berry

Omusepa (H); muliza (L); kaliko (O)

[177 records from 77 (7%) squares]



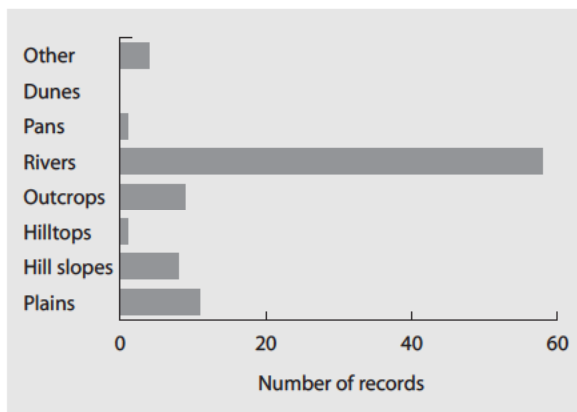
Shrub or small tree, often with slender, drooping branches. LEAVES **variable, narrowly elliptic to obovate to oblong; leathery, grey-green, sandpapery**; margin entire to irregularly toothed; apex blunt to slightly notched; base rounded to tapering. FLOWERS up to 10 mm long, white to pink. FRUIT a berry, **oblong-ovoid, up to 20 mm long, with a pointed tip; bottom quarter surrounded by a fused, cup-like calyx, giving the appearance of an acorn; orange-red when ripe.**

**DISTRIBUTION & ABUNDANCE**

Uncommon to occasionally common in places, mainly in the north-west and central-west, with scattered records from the interior and from eastern Caprivi.

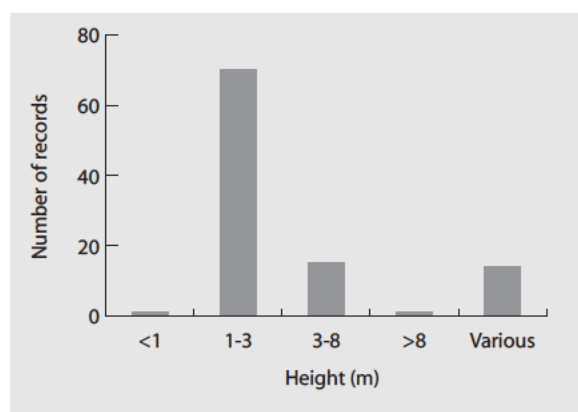
HABITAT

Found in various habitats, but mainly along dry rivers; also on plains in the Karstveld and rocky outcrops in the central-west.



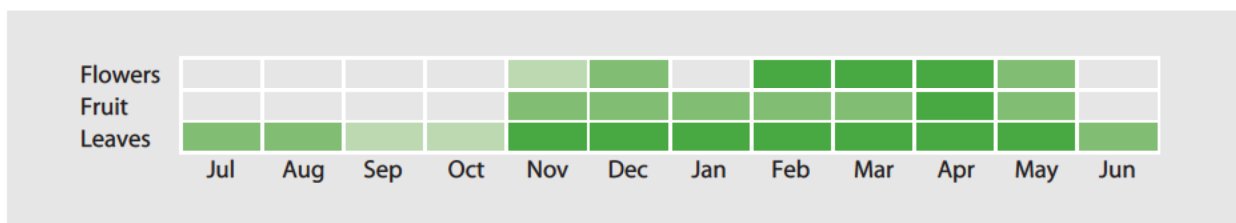
GROWTH FORM

Mainly a shrub (68% of records) in the 1–3-m height class, sometimes taller; occasionally a tree (32% of records).



ANNUAL CYCLE

FLOWERS mostly from February to April, but at least one record every month of the year. FRUIT November to May, with a peak in April. LEAVES mostly November to May, with leaves present on some individuals all year.



GENERAL

The leaves are browsed; the berries are edible to humans and birds.

CONSERVATION CONCERNS

None recorded.

Ehretia

Puzzle Bush

This genus has undergone a revision since the start of the TAP (Retief 2001), and all TAP records have had to be renamed. Records of *E. obtusifolia* or *E. amoena* have largely been renamed *E. namibiensis*. Records of *E. rigida* have been divided into *E. alba* and *E. namibiensis* on the basis of distribution (*E. rigida* is still a valid species, but it only occurs in South Africa). *Ehretia coerulea* is a new species.