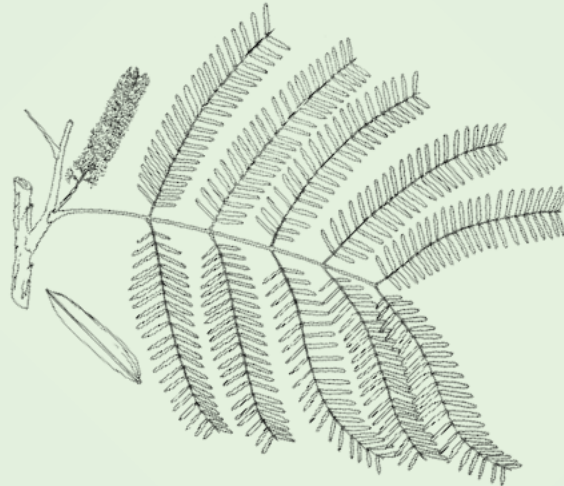


Elephantorrhiza elephantina

Omundjoze

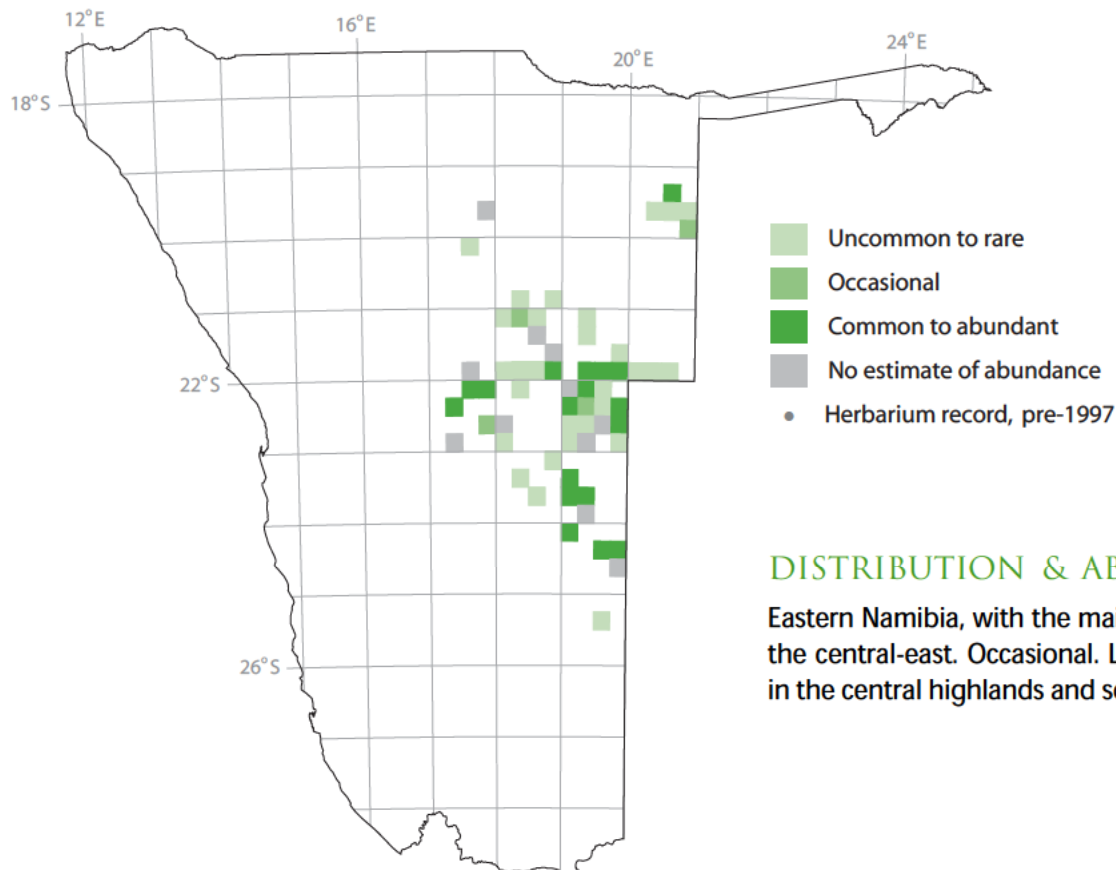
Elandsboontjie (A); Gerbwurzel (G);
n/oan (J); #nunib (K)

[98 records from 62 (6%) squares]



A **deciduous suffrutex** with **soft, unbranched**, reddish-brown annual stems. Generally **300–500 mm high**, although sometimes up to 1 m. **LEAVES** 200–300 mm long, with 5–13 pinna pairs and 14–45 leaflet pairs. **INFLORESCENCE** an axillary spike of **bright yellow flowers**, up to 50 mm long. **FRUIT** a long and narrow pod; straight or slightly curved, dark-brown to red-brown; **prominent transverse veins** and swellings above the seeds.

Flowers and ripe pods are conspicuous. The plant may be confused with any of the other *Elephantorrhiza* species.

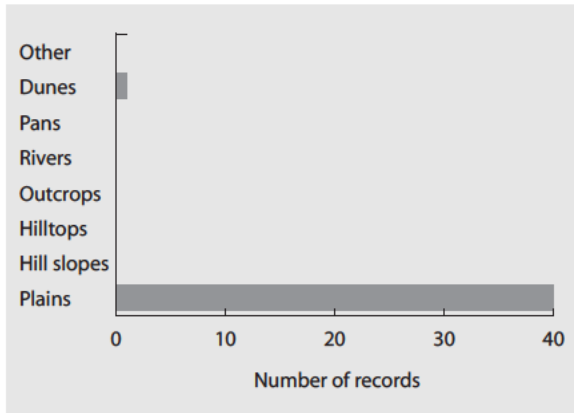


DISTRIBUTION & ABUNDANCE

Eastern Namibia, with the main population in the central-east. Occasional. Locally common in the central highlands and south-east.

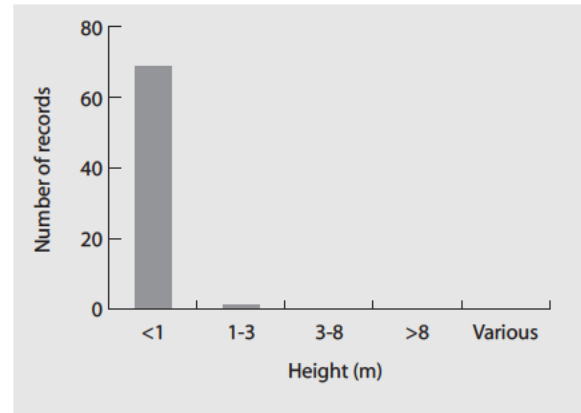
HABITAT

Found on sandy plains, generally in woodlands.



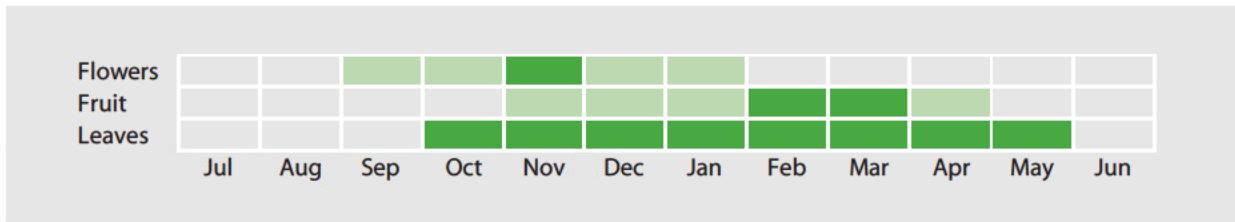
GROWTH FORM

Always a shrub less than 1 m high.



ANNUAL CYCLE

FLOWERS mostly November, but individual records from September to January. FRUIT mainly February and March. LEAVES October to May.



GENERAL: The pods are eaten by people and animals.

CONSERVATION CONCERNS: None recorded.

Elephantorrhiza elephantina, whole plant (pod in foreground), W. Geiss/NBRI

