

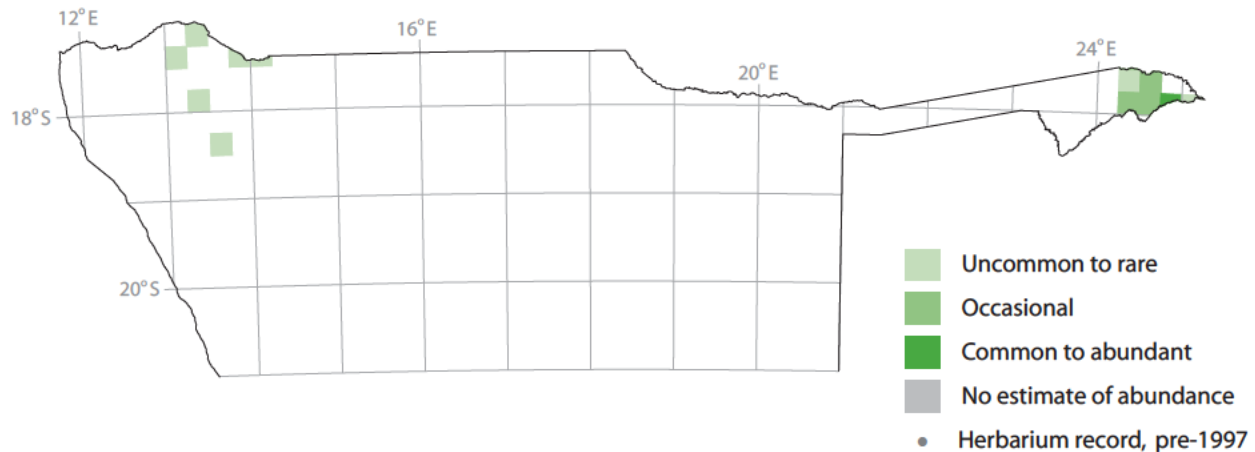
Manilkara mochisia

Lowveld Milkberry

Laeveld melkbessie (A); muchisa, muhumu (L)

[25 records from 13 (1%) squares]

Deciduous or evergreen tree, branching low down, with somewhat drooping branches. BARK rough, greyish, **peeling off in flat scales to expose yellow underbark**. LEAVES **densely clustered** on branch tips and short, lateral shoots; dark green and hairless above with protruding midrib. FLOWERS small, yellow-green, **drooping in dense clusters below the leaves**. FRUIT **orange when ripe, with red pulp**.



DISTRIBUTION & ABUNDANCE

Occurs in two small, disjunct populations. Uncommon to rare in the north-west; occasional in eastern Caprivi.

HABITAT

Generally found on river banks and floodplains, also along dry river courses in the north-west. Grows on rocky or sandy substrates.

GROWTH FORM

A tree, generally up to 8 m high, but sometimes taller (33% of records). Specimens over 12 m were reported from the floodplains east of Katima Mulilo (1724DA).

ANNUAL CYCLE

Observed from October to January, and in April and May. FLOWERS recorded in November. FRUIT August (herbarium record) and December. LEAVES present in every month that observations were made.

GENERAL

The strongly scented flowers attract insects; the wood is termite-resistant, but probably not used extensively in Namibia.

CONSERVATION CONCERNS

None recorded.



Manilkara mochisia,
Kunene River, B. Curtis

Mimusops zeyheri

Red Milkwood

Moepel (A); mucenenge (L)

[1 record]

A tree with a large, **spreading and drooping crown**. **BARK** dark, deeply fissured. **LEAVES** oblong, elliptic to lanceolate; leathery, **shiny green above**. **FLOWERS** **creamy white**, about 10 mm in diameter, in clusters. **FRUIT** **ovoid, fleshy, yellow**, cupped by a **persistent calyx**.

This species, known from Zambia and Zimbabwe, only occurs on Impalila Island in Namibia and was added to the Namibian species list for the first time during the TAP. It is a locally common tree of 8–12 m in the riverine woodlands on the island; with a low, spreading crown. In November, when the observation was made, it had leaves and fruit.