

Ozoroa crassinervia

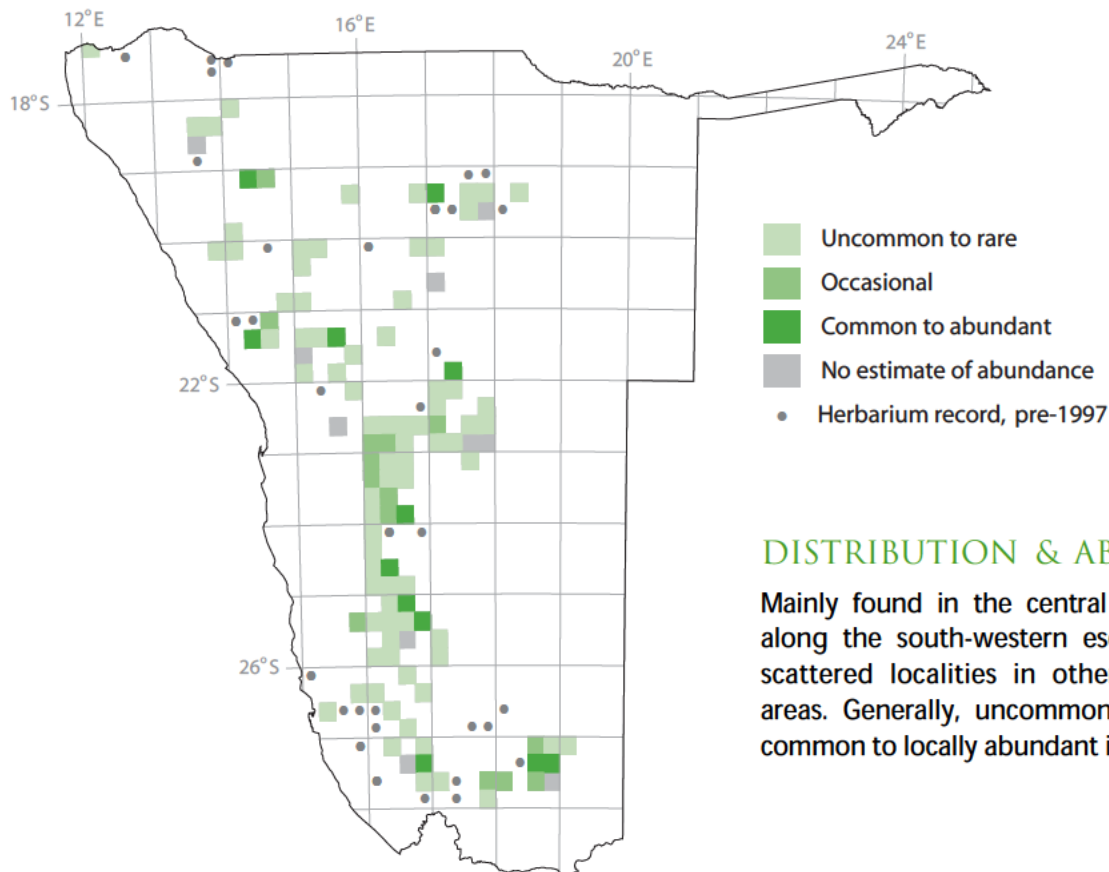
Namibian Resin-tree

Namibiese harpuisboom (A);
Schwarzborkenbaum (G); omuryahere
(H); mudirera (T)

[233 records from 114 (11%) squares]



Deciduous tree. **BARK dark grey to black, very coarse, cracked to form square fragments.** **LEAVES** simple, **obovate, rough and leathery**; green-grey and hairy above, secondary veins almost parallel to each other; pale olive-green and densely velvety below; margin entire, slightly undulate. **INFLORESCENCE** a terminal spray. **FLOWERS** small, white. **FRUIT** kidney-shaped, black when ripe.

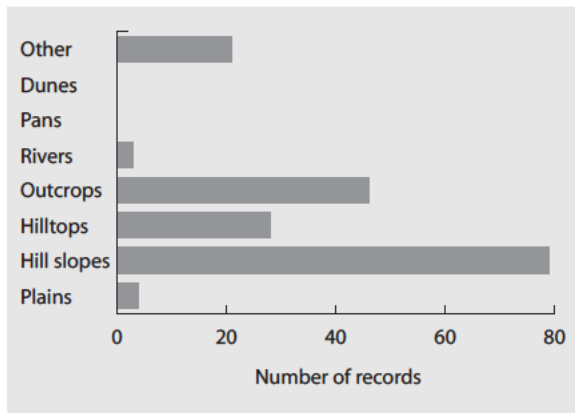


DISTRIBUTION & ABUNDANCE

Mainly found in the central highlands and along the south-western escarpment, with scattered localities in other mountainous areas. Generally, uncommon to occasional; common to locally abundant in a few areas.

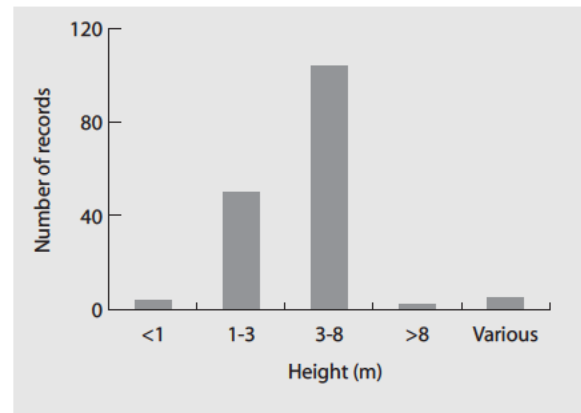
HABITAT

Always in mountainous areas or on rocky outcrops; often found on cliff faces. Grows on a variety of rock types, but mostly granite, dolomite and mica schist.



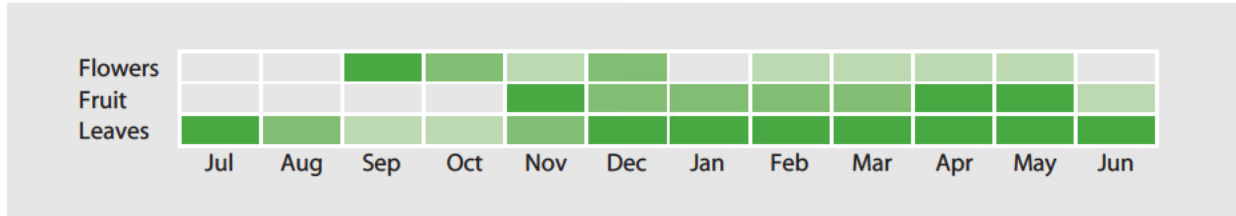
GROWTH FORM

Mostly a tree in the 3–8-m height class, but often less than 3 m and occasionally over 8 m. Few young trees recorded.



ANNUAL CYCLE

FLOWERS mainly September, but sometimes extending until May. FRUIT one or two records almost every month, but mostly November to June. LEAVES bare trees found from June to November; young leaves from September.



GENERAL

Attractive, drought-tolerant and able to grow in mica schist, this plant is of horticultural potential. Some specimens on lower hill slopes were frost-damaged after a severe Windhoek winter. Large, black caterpillars were observed eating the leaves (MAN1), sometimes causing severe defoliation.

CONSERVATION CONCERNS

Near-endemic to Namibia, extending into the Richtersveld in South Africa. Protected by forestry legislation.

Ozoroa crassinervia, Central Highlands, L. Hoffmann

