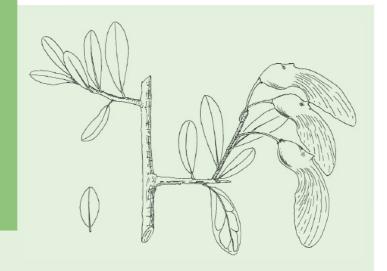
# Securidaca longepedunculata

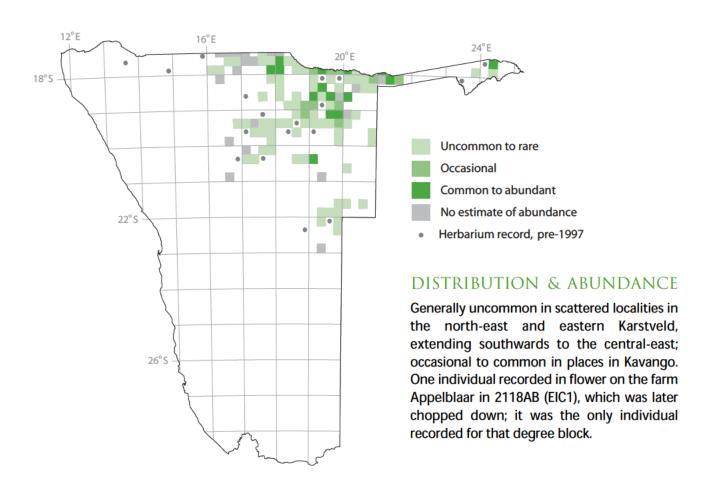
## Violet-tree

Krinkhout (A); omudiku (O); mungombe (Rk); muviyu (Rum)

[226 records from 117 (11%) squares]

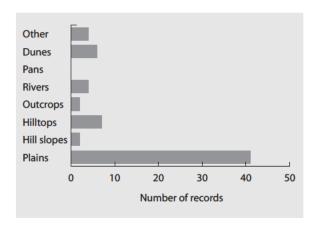


Slender, deciduous tree. Bark smooth, pale grey with horizontal markings. Branchlets spine-tipped. Leaves simple, elliptic to oblanceolate; both surfaces dark green and finely downy. Flowers pink to deep purple with crinkled petals, up to 10 mm long, sweet-smelling, on long slender stalks in small clusters, appearing with the young leaves. Fruit a nut, initially purple-green but straw-coloured when ripe; one-seeded, with wing along one side, broad, up to 40 x 15 mm.



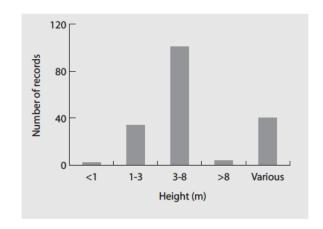
#### **HABITAT**

Various habitats, but mostly on sandy plains; also along rivers and on dunes in the north-east. Generally growing on deep sand or sandy loam; one record from crevices in granite hills. It seems to like the vicinity of dolomite rocks (HOF1).



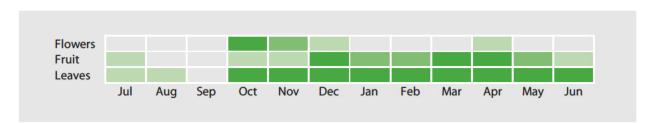
#### **GROWTH FORM**

A tree in the 3–8-m height class, rarely taller, but often less than 3 m; occasional records of young trees.



#### ANNUAL CYCLE

FLOWERS October to December, with occasional records in April in some years. Fruit mainly December to May, with two peaks. Leaves mainly October to June, with young leaves in October.



### **GENERAL**

Browsed by game. The leaves and roots used medicinally; the bark, seeds and roots are used as soap; the bark fibres are woven into rope and other materials. Some parts of the plant are toxic. Although it would make a good garden tree, it is apparently not easy to cultivate, and must be protected against frost. The specific name, longepedunculata, refers to the long flower stalks.

#### CONSERVATION CONCERNS

None recorded.



