CHIMANIMANI MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX 3

USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE BUFFER ZONE AND IN THE VILLAGES WITHIN THE CHIMANIMANI RESERVE

1 Introduction.

Agriculture and the use of natural resources is the main economic mainstay of the communities within in the Chimanimani Reserve in terms of subsistence, income generation, food security. The agricultural systems vary from extensive dry land cropping, to intensive irrigated crops. Quite a number of cash crops are grown in a varied faring system.

Yet agriculture is also the biggest cause of deforestation and erosion within the CNR. Large areas of evergreen forest and miombo woodland have been cleared in the past for agricultural purposes. Evergreen forests often grow on the better soils and are, therefore, prime area for clearing new machambas. This can clearly be seen in the southern parts of Mpunga Forest, and the Mucohwe Forest in Gutsa. Much of Zomba was originally evergreen forest but was cleared for agriculture and now supports a heavy population density.

Over much of the ChNR a forms of shifting agriculture is generally practiced, where the vegetation is cut and burnt and the land then cultivated with hoes. Depending on the fertility of the soil, this type of cultivation can carry on for between three to six years. There is generally little, or no, attempt to apply fertilizer (organic or inorganic) to these machambas; though probably some is applied where cash crops are grown.

Hot wildfires are also a major factor in deforestation; they do not normally enter evergreen forest — except in exceedingly dry years — but slowly eat away trees at the forest margins. Small holders also use fire to clear new machambas and these sometimes get out of control and also cause destructive wildfires.

Deforestation is not new; it is a process that has been going on for over several thousand years throughout the Afromontane Archipelago that stretches from Ethiopia to South Africa. However, due to increases in population, the pressure on the natural resources has increased enormously in recent years.

The communities in the reserve need to be assisted in the management of their resources in terms of soil conservation and fertility, managements of forests and woodland an the sustainable uses of their natural resources.

Agriculture

The recent report on Food Security and livelihoods described the present

agricultural situation in the Chimanimani area thus[1]

> "The Sussundenga District [Chimanimani Area included] has a moderate to high agricultural potential with a climate and soils suited to the production of a wide range of crops. There is good potential to intensify agricultural production through development of irrigation utilising the abundant water resources originating in the protected areas. The existing farming system was found to be a very diversified one with farmers growing a large range of crops, both for subsistence and cash crops. Most farmers had some form of livestock depending on their wealth category. The more wealthy farmers cattle and the majority — chickens and goats. The majority of farmers had irrigated gardens (baixas) either in wet land or along the rivers. Most farmers had a range of fruit trees especially bananas, mango, avocado and citrus. The old subsistence farming system is rapidly changing as farmers move more into cash crop production and commercial farmers both small and large scale develop farms.
>
> Agriculture was the main economic activity in the District but in value terms this is now probably exceeded by gold mining. The majority of livelihoods in the District are however agricultural based and a range of cash crops is being promoted by the Ministry of Agriculture and a number of NGOs such as sesame / Gergelim, bananas, wheat, potatoes and soy beans. Production of these crops is expanding and markets and farmers incomes are improving. Livestock production is also expanding and farmers sell livestock to obtain their immediate cash needs. Chickens and goats had a good local market with cattle sold locally, in Chimoio or slaughtered to sell the meat. Commercial pig farming takes place in Tsetsera and commercial ranching in the Muoha/Mussapa area. Horticulture production is increasing with the development of seed potato production in Tsetsera and production of mangos and bananas in Muoha, Moribane and Dombe. Recently however banana export to Maputo (the main market) has been stopped by the spread of a fruit fly and the situation is currently being monitored by the Ministry of Agriculture. Agricultural activities are supported by the SDAE with a small extension service of 9 extension workers. The main objective is to support the Mozambique Government's recent programme of the "Green Revolution" expanding agricultural production and increasing productivity. NGOs operating in the

[1] Froude, Mike, 'TFCATD Project in Mozambique, Food Security and Livelihoods Study', June 2009

District such as CLUSA (Cooperative League of the United States of America), ADIPSA (*Apoio as Iniciativas Privadas no Sector Agrário*) and PAMBERY and UCAMA support farmers in improving production and organisation…"

There is a considerable differences in the agricultural systems and potentials between the north and south of the ChNR, The Sembezia, Rotanda Gutsa area is generally higher in altitude say 500 to 700m and cooler in the main agricultural areas, whereas the south — e.g. Zomba much of Mpunga, Muoco and Maronga — is more tropical and humid with an altitude varying between 100 to 300m.

There is far more extensive use of irrigation and wetland soils in the south, whereas, in the north irrigation tends to be confined to the valleys of the narrow valleys between Gutsa and Tsetsera and involved principally the production of wheat and barley together with substance crops. There is less production of wheat and barley in the south but more of bananas, sorghum, sugarcane, sesame /gergelim, cassava as well as maize which is the staple crop in both areas. In terms of potential the alluvial areas along the Mussapa, Muvumodzi and the Lucite, with their tributaries have a very high potential for agricultural production. Floods are on the main constraints in the south.

The Valley of the Mussapa Grande between the confluence with the Mussapa Pequena and Nhabawa in the centre of the ChNR is slightly different to both the north and the south. It lies in the rain shadow of the range that runs east-north-east from Monte Binga through the Nhamudima, Nhamabombe and Banya peaks. The Nhahedzi and the Gotokoto part of the Gutsa regulado lie within this area. Interestingly, the area has a history of considerable out migration to areas near and far and also droughts form part of the collective memory of the community, as was shown in the ORAM /SPGC delimitation reports that were compiled in 2003.[2] In addition old maps indicate that there were areas with a number of villages that no longer exist, for example the valley of the Nhamazi south of Monte Binga. The vegetation is generally deciduous miombo woodland. There is practically no irrigation in this area, save only for a small amount in Mapombere village.

2 Dry land Farming

This is mainly extensive and covers most of the north-eastern part of the ChNR in the Sembezia, Rotanda, Mussimua and Gutsa Areas. In the far north there are

[2] Nhahedzi, ORAM/SPGC delimitation

problems with hydromorphic soils, which have a horizon of laterite about a metre below the surface. Due to this serious erosion sometimes occurs when they are cultivated. There are large areas of cultivation in the hills between Rotanda and Tsetsera, here also involving production tobacco and the construction of large tobacco barns; this increased the deforestation on many of the foothills. Cotton, Sesame and tobacco are the principal cash crops in this area.

3 Irrigation and Wetlands

There is a long history of irrigation in the valleys of the Mussapa Pequena, Rotanda, Messambudzi, Munhinga, Nhaminguene, and Bonde Rivers dating from the colonial area and possibly before. The Cereals Institute was established at Rotanda, as well as a cotton research station at Messambudzi in the 1950s. The colonial authorities even encouraged the immigration of Zimbabwean small scale farmers to take up irrigable land for the production of wheat and other cash crops. After Independence and with the turmoil caused by the Zimbabwean independence struggle and subsequent civil war in Moçambique most of this production came to a halt.

Since the Rome Peace Accord in 1992 production from the irrigated areas has increased and the Ministry of agriculture had promoted wheat production and more recently *Cervejas de Moçambique* the production of barley.

In the Dombe area the irrigated and wetland areas mainly produce maize, sesame, areas, bananas, and outside the ChNR large areas of sugarcane, mangos and jatropha are being planted or planned. Jatopha and sugar cane production is linked to the production of bio fuels by foreign investors.

In all the areas wetlands are used for the production of vegetables for household use and sale. Families with access to wetlands tend to be far more food secure and than who not have access.

4 Livestock

The farming system is usually mixed with crops, horticultural production and livestock. Ownership of livestock varies. Most farmers have some chickens but many do not have goats or cattle. In some areas around the buffer zone however such as Muoha the extension workers estimate cattle ownership at over 90% of the farmers[3].

[3] Froude, Mike (2009), *ibidem*.

Cattle ownership is increasing in the north of the ChNR but still most households do not posses cattle and even those that do hardly use them for draught or for ploughing. Cattle manure is also rarely used.

In the Gutsa area signs or erosion caused by cattle being taken up paths to graze in the mountains can be seen.

In the south cattle are few and this is probably due, at least in part, to a low to medium tsetse fly infestation in the low lying areas of Dombe. Small stock in the form of goats, pigs and poultry are more common and found in most households.

5 Fish and Fish Ponds

Fishing is practised in the major rivers in the area mainly utilising rod and line but in some cases fish traps. A few artificial fish ponds were established under a previous fishing project but most of these are now said to be dry. In the Rotanda area there was said to be 48 fish ponds constructed although some of these are not functioning. Although some fish are sold within the local community most is eaten at household level[4]. The main fishing areas are along the Mussapa, Chidzikoti, Nhacaza, Muvumozi and Chiruka rivers.

Although fishponds are presently found only in the north of the ChNR they are suitable for the south as well, especially as that area often has plentiful water supplies. It should be possible to overcome the often mentioned problems related to the theft of the fish by otters and other animals by fencing the ponds.

Trout were introduced on the Zimbabwean side of the Chimanimani Mountains many years ago and spread on to the Mozambican side. They normally only survive over about 1 600m; it is at this stage unclear if they became naturalised in the highland areas as they have done in the Nyanga area of Zimbabwe and on Mount Mulanje in Malawi.

6 Macro Fungi / Mushrooms Caterpillars

The miombo woodlands are rich in macro fungi, which provide an important supplement to the diet of local people. The Mushrooms can be divides into several recognisable types;

- The chanterelles, really more related to bracket fungi than true

[4] Froude, Mike (2009), *ibidem*.

mushrooms, they are brightly coloured, generally red or orange. They often form a symbiotic association with miombo trees, especially *Brachystegia spp.* They are highly regarded and edible and can be dried for use thought the year. They have even been exported to Europe as a delicacy.

- The Ectomycorrhizal Mushrooms.
    - *Amantia zambiana*, Ndau nhedzi from December to January, very large white mushrooms with brown cap.
    - *Lactarius kabansus* — milk caps, very brittle flesh some have very peppery taste and there are other edible spp of the genus.
    - Russula spp. Known in Zambia as '*busefuwe*' and related to *Lactarius* above.
    - The various Termitomyces spp., which have a symbiotic association with termites and are usually found near termite colonies in miombo woodland. These are very much sought after and can attain enormous size hence the common name beef-steak or *zhou churu* mushrooms.

Some of the more important species are;

	Botanical Name	Common Name
1.	*Agaricus Campestris*	Field Mushroom, *Chikunguwo*
2.	*Boletus edulis*	Sponge Fungus, Cep, *Dindini*
3.	*Cantharellus longisporus*	Chanterelle, apricot fungus, *maphuma*
4.	*Cantharellus cibarius*	*Shokowa*, *bwanamusere*
5.	*Cantharellus densifolius*	*Nzeve*, *Nzeveambuya*
6.	*Cantharellus miniiatscens*	*Tsvuketsvuke*
7.	*Lepiota zeyheri*	White Parasol Mushroom Dunje
8.	*Termitomyces titanicus*	Beefsteak Musroom, *zhou churu, howa*
9.	*Termitomyces schimperii*	
10.	*Termitomyces ssp.*	

7 Honey and Beekeeping

A Chimoio businessman, Mr Andre Vonk, of V.M. Grains Lda is involved in setting up a large honey collection operation in Central Mozambique, and has started up operations in the Sussundenga District by working with Dona Tecla, who has been processing honey there of the past 15 years. It is hopped to expand the operation considerably. There is a world shortage of honey (particularly in South Africa) and a great demand for 'organic' honey, which had to be from areas

far away from areas where insecticides/pesticides are used.

It is hoped that this project will expand into where, to date, there has been no opportunity for people to sell their honey, i.e. Zomba, Muoco, Mahate and Nhabawa, as well as those areas that have been selling honey to Dona Tecla.

A high standard of collection and handling of the honey will be necessary and 'Top Bar' hives will be instructed. Only honey from this type of hive will be bought. Teams will visit the various honey producers themselves and assist in the gathering of the honey from the hives.

8 Edible Insects

Malaisse, who carried out research in the miombo woodlands of Katanga province in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, identified 38 species of edible caterpillars. It is unknown how many species appear in the Chimanimani Mountains in the miombo areas let alone in the evergreen forests. Amongst the most important species / families in Zambia and Katanga are *Gonoimbasia spp*, *Psychidae*, *Limacodidae*, *Notodontidae*, and the *Sphingidae*..

Research into what species are collected and eaten, their uses, commercial potential, and the sustainability of their collection is an urgent requirements.

It is believed that the following edible species may be present[5];

1. *Ornithacris sp*., — Locust-like
2. *Brachytrypes membranaceus*, — Cricket-like
3. *Homorocoryphus nitidulus*, — Cricket-like
4. *Petascelis remipes*, — Giant Twig Wilter
5. *Gryllotalpa africana*, — African Mole Cricket
6. *Natalicolia pallida*, — Cricket-like
7. *Eulepida mashona*, — Beetle-like
8. *Odontotermes sp*. — Termite-like
9. *Bunea alcinoe*, — Caterpillar (Larva of Cabbage tree emperor moth)
10. *Imbrasia epimethia*, — Caterpillar (Larva of moth)
11. *Zabalius aridus*, — Grasshopper-like / True Leaf Catydid
12. *Gryllus bimaculatus* (larva), — Cricket-like
13. *Cymatomera denticollis*, — Grasshopper-like / Bark katydid
14. *Scintharista rosacea*, — Grasshopper / Locust-like
15. *Gastrimargus africanus*, — Grasshopper / Locust-like
16. *Acrotylus junodi*, — Grasshopper / Locust-like

[5] Weaving. A., Insects: *A Review of Insect Life in Rhodesia*, Regal Publishers (Pvt), Ltd., Salisbury, 1973.

17. *Truxaloides coeruleipennis*, — Grasshopper / Locust-like
18. *Mesopsis laticornis*, — Grasshopper / Locust-like
19. *Chromotruxalis crocea*, — Grasshopper / Locust-like
20. *Anacridium moestum*, — Grasshopper / Locust-like
21. *Truxaloides constrictus*, — Grasshopper / Locust-like
22. *Acrida acuminata*, — Grasshopper / Locust-like
23. *Tretonota capitata*, — Grasshopper / Locust-like
24. *Maura marshalii*, — Grasshopper / Locust-like

Flying Ants Termites as also an important and are locally known as *ishwa* or *beta* and are an important source of protein during the rainy season. (Interestingly, this insect is also the *mutupu* or totem of many people in the Chimanimani area, thought it is not known if these people '*yera*', or avoid easting termites).

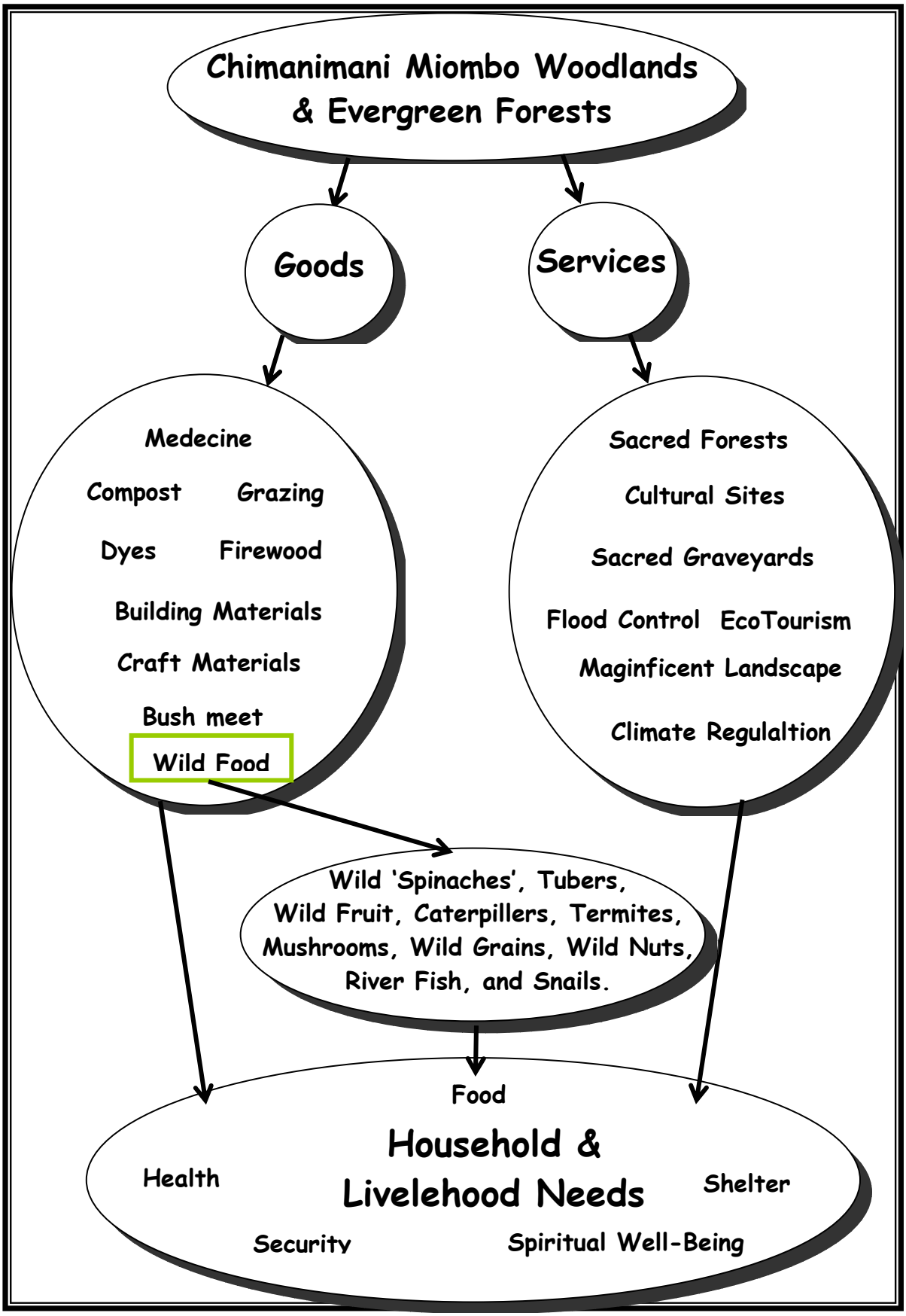
9 Bush Meat

Much of what traditionally was hunted is now protected game with the ChNR and people are not allowed to hunt any of the larger antelopes. However, in the buffer zone people still hunt and eat smaller game, normally *ratazanas* (cane rats) *Thryonomys swinderianus*, bush pigs *Potamochoerus larvatus*, hares *Lepus saxatilis* and some of the smaller antelopes (common duiker *Sylvicapra grimmia*, grysbok *Raphicerus sharpei*, klipspringer *Oreotragus oreotragus*, suni *Notragus moschatus*).

10 Natural Resources Used by or Available to Households

The ChNR is rich in natural resources especially those used by local households. The following schematic diagram shows the relationship between the household and the environment.

Chimanimani Natural Resources Goods & Services.



Plant used by local people in Chimanimani

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A. EDIBLE PLANTS

1. CEREALS

Botanical Name	*Common Ndau, Nyanja, English & Portuguese Names*
Eleusine coracana	Finger millet, Rapoko, Njera, Rukweza.
Hordeum vulgare	Barley, cevada, bhari
Oryza saliva	Rice, Mpunga, Arroz
Pennisetum glaucum	Mhuunga, Nyauti, Pearl Millet, Bulrush millet
Secale cereale	Rye
Sorghum bicolor	Mapira, Mashava, Mapfunde.
Triticum aestivum	Wheat, Trigo
Zea mays	Chibage, Milho, Maize, Barwe, Chimanga

2. CULTIVATED FRUITS

Botanical Name	*Common Ndau, Nyanja, English & Portuguese Names*
Anacardium occidentals	Cashew nut, Caju
Ananas comosus	Pineapple, Ananais
Annona sp.	Custard apple
Capsium frutescens	Piri Piri, Chilli,
Carica papaya	Pawpaw
Citrullus Lanatus	Water Melon

Citrus aurantifolia	Lime
Citrus reticulata	Tangerine, Tangerina
Citrus limon	Lemon
Citrus paradisi	Grapefruit
Botanical Name	*Common Ndau, Nyanja, English & Portuguese Names*
Citrus sinensis	Orange
Citrus auratium	Seville or bitter orange
Cucumis melo *	Cucumber
Cucumis sativus *	Cucumber
Cucumis metuliferus	Prickly cucumber, Mashonga, Mugava, Mutate etc.
Cucurbita maxima	Pumpkin or Squash, Mubvora, Mumhodzi etc.
*Cyphomandra cetac*ea	Tree tomato
Hibiscus esculenta *	Okra, derere
Hibiscus sabdariffa	Roselle
Lagenaria vulgaris *	Gourd
Litchi chinensis	Litchi
Luffa cylindrica *	Loofah
Lycopersicum esculentum *	Tomato
Malus pumila	Apple (Tsetsera, Tandara??)
Mangifera indica	Mango
Morus alba	Mulberry
Musa spp.	Bananas and plantains
Passiflora edulis	Passion fruit, Maracujá
Persea americana	Avocado pear, Abacate

Phoenix dactylifera	Date, Tamâra
Physalis peruviana	Cape Gooseberry
Prunus armeniaca	Apricot, Damasco
Prunus persica	Peach
Psidium guajava	Guava
Punica granatum	Pomegranate
Sechium edule *	Chocho
Botanical Name	*Common Ndau, Nyanja, English & Portuguese Names*
Solanum melongena *	Egg fruit

*eaten as vegetables *

3. WILD FRUITS

Botanical Name	*Common Ndau, Nyanja, English & Portuguese Names*	*Form / Type*
Adansonia digitata	Mlambe, Muuyu, Baobab	Tree
Annona senegalensis	Muoro	Tree
Antidesma venosum	Murungamunha, tassel berry	Tree / Shrub
Borassus aethiopum	Mvumo	Palm
Bridelia micrantha	Musungunu	Tree
Carissa edulis	Mudzambaro, Muraramombe, Muruguru	Tree / Shrub
Chrysanthemoides monoifera	Bush-tick berry	Shrub
Cleistochlamys kirkii	Mukoropongwa (tree), horongwa (fruit)	Tree

Coccinia adoenis	Mucacaxanga	Cucurbit
Coccinia palmata?	Fwifwi	Curcubit
Cordia africana		Tree
Cordyla africana	Mtondo	Tree
Cussonia kirkii	Mushenje	Tree
Cussonia spicata	Mushenje	Tree
Cyphomandra betecea (naturalised)	Tree Tomato (In Montane Forests)	Tree/Shrub
Dictyophera lucida	Chihwongoringo, Chingorongo	Liana
Diospyros mespiliformis	Msumwa, Mushenje	Tree
Dovyalis caffra	Mutsvoritsvoto, Kei Apple	Tree /Shrub
Ekebergia capensis	Koosho	Tree
Botanical Name	*Common Ndau, Nyanja, English & Portuguese Names*	
Englerphytum natalsense	Mustwantwa	Tree
Englerphytum magalismontanum	Muhorangwa, Musaswa, Mutsikidai, Stem Fruit	Tree
Euclea crispa	Madziyire, Mohlakolo, Blue Guarri	Shrub
Fadogia anclyantha	Mumbudzimbudzi, Makoni Tea Plant	Shrub
Ficus spp.	Some called muwonde others mutsamvu	Trees
Flacourtia indica	Mutudzwa, Mutunguru	Tree
Garcinia kingaensis	Mutunduru, Mangosteen	Tree
Garcinia livingstonei	Mupimbi	Tree
Garcinia huillensis	Mutunduru	Tree
Gardenia manganjae	Mzondo	Shrub
Grewia monticola	Munjiri, Mutewa, Mupimbiri, Mutongoro	Shrub
Harpephyllum caffrum	Wild Plum	Tree

Heinsia diervilleoides	Mudododo	Scrambling Shrub
Hexalobus monopetalus	Mukorongwa, Munyani, Musakama, Mukwingwiziri	Tree
Hoslundia opposita	Hwahwa, Hweshiri, Muvuvudzi	Shrub
Landolphia kirkii	Muungu	Liana
Lannea fulva	Kitongomilo	Tree
Lannea stuhlmannii	Cirusa	Tree
Lannea discolor	Mupuri, Mumbumbu, Mbukumbu, Chizhenje	Tree
Lantana angolensis	Chibonhore	Tree
Lantana camara	Mbarapati, Barangombe	Shrub
Mimusops zeyheri.	Muchechete, Mutunzi, Uchininsi, Mushaphla	Tree
Monodora junodii	Mushiloshiko	Tree
Mussaendea arcuata	Muridzameso	Shrub
Myrianthus holstii	Denya	Tree
Olea europaea ssp. africana	Mupfuri	Tree
Botanical Name	*Common Ndau, Nyanja, English & Portuguese Names*	
Ozoroa insignis	Muacha, Mubedu, Mudyamombe, etc.	Tree
Pappea capensis	Chitununu, Muconowomuchenyo	Tree
Parinari curatellifolia	Muchakata, Mbula	Tree
Phyllanthus spp.		Tree / Shrub
Physalis angulata	Mubheri, Muguzubheri, Wild Gooseberry	Herb
Pseudolachnostylis maprouneifolia.	Musunzowa	Tree
Pyrenocantha sp.	Mcende	Tree
Rhoicissus tomentosa	Mpeza (Nyanja)	Liana
Rhus natalensis	Mapirankukute (Nyanja)	Shrub

Rhus tenuinervis	Muvingamunyu, Mufososiana, Mudzambuya	Tree
Ricinodendron rautanenii	Mungono,	Tree
Rubus rigidus	Rucatu, Munhatura	Bramble
Securinega virosa	Muchagauwe, Musositi	Tree
Saba comoreensis	Muconza, Conza (fruit)	Liana
Sclerocarya birrea	Mfula, Mapfura, Pfula (fuit), Marula	Tree
Solanum spp.	Many names	Herbaceous
Strychnos sp.	Many names	Tree
Synsepalum brevipes (Pachystela)	Mpimbi	Tree
Syzygium guineense	Mucute	Tree
Syzygium owariense	Swamp Mucute	Tree
Syzygium cordatum	Mucute	Tree
Tabernaemontana elegans	Mukashu, Ruchena, Toad Tree	Tree
Tamariadus indica	Bemba	Tree
Tapiphyllum velutinum	Mukandandakashashama	Tree
Trilepisium madagascariensis	Mundundve, Munyimadutu, mutupu	Tree
Turraea nilotica	Chipindura	Tree / Shrub
Botanical Name	*Common Ndau, Nyanja, English & Portuguese Names*	
Uapaca kirkiana	Misuku, Muzhanje	Tree
Uapaca nitida	Misuku, Muzhanje, Mutsangidze	Tree
Uapaca sansibarica	Misuku, Muzhanje	Tree
Uvaria lucida.	Ukonde (Nyanja) Cluster pear	Tree / Shrub
Vangueria volkensii	Forrest wild medlar, munsvere	Tree / Shrub
Vangueria infausta	Wild medlar, Munzviro, Muzoza	Tree

Vitex donniana.	Mukubvi, Mpindimbi etc.	Tree
Vitex payos	Mukubvi	Tree
Xymalos monospora	Muhveti	Tree
Zanha golungensis	Mugarayezhe	Tree
Ziziphus mucronata	Buffalo thorn, Mupakwe, Muchenchenje, Chinanga	Tree
Ziziphus mauritanica	Massau (Used to make Cachasu)	Tree
—	Munhakarudzi (Red fruit with Hairs)	Tree

4. CULTIVATED LEAVES

Botanical Name	*Common Ndau, Nyanja, English & Portuguese Namese*
Beta vulgaris	Beetroot, Spinach beet
Brassica chinensis	Chinese cabbage
Brassica juncea	Indian mustard
Brassica opus	Swede and rape
Brassica oleracea	Cabbage
Colocasia antiquorum	Taro
Cucurbita maxima	Pumpkin, mkhwani
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Rose of China
Botanical Name	*Common Ndau, Nyanja, English & Portuguese Names*
Ipomoea batatas	Sweet potato, mubambaira, kara, kholowa
Lactuca saliva	Lettuce, Alface

Manihot esculenta	Cassava, mufaringa, musambwarara
Phaseolus vulgaris	Haricot bean, Bochisi
Pisum sativum	Field pea, pizi
Sesamum indicum	Ruminga, Sesame, Gergelim
Spinacia oleracea	Spinach
Vigna unguiculata	Cowpea, nyemba

5. WILD LEAVES

Botanical Name	*Common Ndau, Nyanja, English & Portuguese Names*
**Anthericum uncaps*	Grass flower
**Dolichos kilimandscharicus*	Chihindiri, Wild Lupin.
**Sphenostylis erecta*	
Acacia macrothyrsa	Mukhumbu
Adansonia digitata	Mlambe, Muuyu, Boabab
Aerva leuctra	Hoto, Fototo
Afzelia quanzensis	Mugoriondo, Chanfuta
Amaranthus spp.	Mbowa
Argemone mexicana	Mexican Poppy
Astragalus sp.	A legume
Basella alba?	
Bidens birenata	Yellow blackjack
Bidens pilosa	Nhungumira, blackjack

Botanical Name	*Common Ndau, Nyanja, English & Portuguese Names*
Boscia sp.	
Buddleja salvifolia	Sagewood, Mupambati, Herbal Tea
Canthium sp.	
Cardiospermum sp.	Balloon Vine
Catha edulis	Mutsvahari, Busman Tea, Khat (Tea)
Celosia trigyna	Silver spinach; Mundawarara
Celosia argentea	Cockscomb (introduced)
Ceropegia papillata?	
Cleome monophylla	Mutsvandimire
Coccinia quinqueloba?	
Commelina africana	Goche — young shoots
Commelina africana	
Corchorus aspelifolius	Derere, Gusha
Corchorus trilocularis	Wild Jute, Derere-reenje
Corchorus olitorius	Indian Jute, Derere, Fusha, Nyenje
Crassocephalum rubens	Fat Heads
Crotalaria spp.	
Cucumis metuliferous	Spiny cucumber, mugagachiga,
Cucumis hirsutus?	
Emilia coccinia	Composite
Galinsoga parviflora	Chickweed, Teketera
Glycine max	Soya, Soja,
Gnida kraussiana	Chitupatupa

Hibiscus articulatus	Derere hambakachere, wild hibiscus
Hibiscus trionum	Derere, Chikondomasvinu
Indigofera sp.	
Botanical Name	*Common Ndau, Nyanja, English & Portuguese Names*
Ipomoea spp.	
Justicia spp.	
Momordica foetida	Cucurbit
Moringa oleifera	Horseradish
Nidorella microcephala	
Lippie javanica	Wild Tea, Mumara, Mosukubyane, musani, Zumbani
Ormocarpum sp.	Muputanderere
Oxalis semiflora	Gungwe, Kwahumgwara
Pelargonium lucidum	nyamaropa, Wild Geranium
Pentanisia schweinfurthii	Chikadaya
Polygonum spp.	
Portulaca oleracea	Pusalane
Ranunculus multifidus	Buttercup
Rumex nepal ensis	Sorrel, Dock
Senecio erubescens	Chireverere, Chiribwiribwi (Other spp of Senecio poisonous)
Secamone sp.	Mukangaza
Senna singueana	Winter cassia
Sesamum alatum	Sesame / Gergelim
Sesamum angolese	Ruminga, Sesame / Gergelim
Sesamum angustifolium	Renhanguru,. Sesame / Gergelim

Sida alba Mutsvairo	Mutsvairo
Smithia elliottii	
Solanum nigrum	Black Nightshade, musungusungu, musaka, mukundanhama
Sonchus oleraceus	Sow thistle, Rurimirwemombe, Livave
Sphaerosicyos sp.	
Sterculia apendicula	Zambezi Sterculia
Trichodesma zeylanicum	Nharamundu
Tricliceras longipedunculatum	Pimpernel, Jongwe, Cacrurume
Triumfetta rhomboide	Derere rechinjonga, Burr weed
**Thunbergia lacifolia*	Mufurambudzi, Mkuvamvura, Musvisvina
Tulbaghia alliacea	Mhondya, Wild Garlic
Vernonia sp.	
Vernonia polyantha (introduced)	Chipanza
Vigna spp.	
Viola abyssinica	
Wahlenbergia undulata	African Bluebell, (Lacks bulk but added to other spp for flavour.)
Zanthoxylum nitens?	
Zornia sp.	
*flowers eaten	

6. CULTIVATED LEGUMES (Pulses)

Botanical Name	*Common Ndau, Nyanja, English & Portuguese Names*

Arachis hypogea	Groundnut, Amendoim
Cajanus cajan	Cajun Pigeon Pea
Canavalia ensiformis	Jackbean
Dolichos lablab	Chizembera
Glycine max	Soya, Soja
Lens esculenta	Lentil
Mucuna puriens var utilis	Beans
Phaseolus acutifolius	Beans
Phaseolus aureus	Beans
Botanical Name	*Common Ndau, Nyanja, English & Portuguese Names*
Phaseolus lunatus	Beans
Phaseolus vulgaris	Many varieties of Cultivated beans
Pisum sativum	Beans
Vigna unguiculata	Nyemba bangomo
Voandzeia subterranean	Nyimo, Jugo beans, Bambara Groundnuts.

7. LEGUMES WILD

Botanical Name	*Common Ndau, Nyanja, English & Portuguese Names*
Senna petersiana	Muremberembe,
Senna singueana	Scrambled egg 'cassai'
Dolichos lablab	Chizembera

Mucuna pruriens	Puriri, hurukuru, Feijão moluco, Buffalo Bean. But edible
Parkia filicoidea	
Sphenostylis erecta	
Vigna phaseoloides	

8. NUTS AND OTHER CULTIVATED SEEDS

Botanical Name	*Common Ndau, Nyanja, English & Portuguese Names*
*Anacardium occidenta*le	Cashew nut
Arachis hypogaea	Groundnut

Botanical Name	*Common Ndau, Nyanja, English & Portuguese Names*
Cocas nucifera	Coconut
Cucurbita maxima	Pumpkin
Prunus communis	Almond
Sesame orientale	Sesame / Gergelim

9. NUTS AND OTHER WILD SEEDS

Botanical Name	*Common Ndau, Nyanja, English & Portuguese Names*
Adansonia digitata	Mlambe, Muuyu, Boabab
Telfaria pedala	Oyster nut
Terminalia catappa	Mkungu
Trichelia emetica	Msikitsi

10. MUSHROOMS FUNGI

Botanical Name	*Common Ndau, Nyanja, English & Portuguese Names*
Agaricus Campestris	Field Mushroom, Chikunguwo
Boletus edulis	Spong Fungus, Cep, Dindini
Cantharellus longisporus	Chanterelle, apricot fungus, maphuma
Cantharellus cibarius	Shokowa, bwanamusere

Cantharellus densifolius	Nzeve, Nzeveambuya
Cantharellus miniiatscens	Tsvuketsvuke
Lepiota zeyheri	White Parasol Mushroom Dunje
Termitomyces titanic us	Beefsteak Musroom
Botanical Name	*Common Ndau, Nyanja, English & Portuguese Names*
Termitomyces schimperi	—
Termitomyces ssp.	—

11. OIL PRODUCING PLANTS (Mainly edible)

Botanical Name	*Common Ndau, Nyanja, English & Portuguese Names*
Aleurites spp.	Tung
Ceiba pentandra	Kapok
Cocus nucifera	Coconut (Does not do all that well in Dombe Chimanimani)
Elaeis guineenses	Oil palm
Helianthus annuus	Sunflower
Gossypium spp.	Cotton
Jatopha curcas	Pulsa nut
Moringa oleifera	Horse radish
Olea europa var africana	Olive
Persea americana	Avocado pear
Piliostigma thonningii	Mussekessa

Ricinus communis	Castor oil
Sesame orientale	Sesame / Gergelim
Telfairia pedala	Oyster nut
Trichilia emetica	Mushikiri or Mafura oil

12. CULTIVATED ROOTS AND TUBERS

Botanical Name	*Common Ndau, Nyanja, English & Portuguese Names*
Beta vulgaris?	Beetroot
Brassica napus	Rape
Coleus esculentus	Tsenza
Colocasia esculenta	Madhumbe, Yam, Inhame
Daucus carota	Carrot, senora
Dipcadi viride	Green lily, bulbs
Dioscorea bulbifera	Air potato, Manyama
Dioscorea schimperana	Mutendeni, Tuber but only as famine food.
Hypoxis angustifolia	Hodo, Small yellow star
Ipomoea batatas	Sweet Potato, Bambaira
Lactuca capensis	Wild or Cape Lettuce
Manihot esculenta	Cassava, mandioca
Nymphaea caerulea	Blue Water Lily, Macapa, (famine food).
Oxalis semiflora	Gungwe, Kwahumgwara
Raphanus sativus?	Giant radish
Solanum tuberosum	Irish Potato, Batata
Sphenostylis sp.	African Yam Bean
Tacca leontopetaloides	African arrowroot, bepe (Should be boiled 3 times)
Zingiber officinale	Tsangamidzi, Ginger
—	Dia (poisonous tuber needs boiling six times to remove poison famine food only)
—	Mupama

13. WILD ROOTS AND TUBERS

Great care to be taken when identifying & using these plants to make sure that they are not poisonous

Botanical Name	*Common Ndau, Nyanja, English & Portuguese Names*
Anthericum Sp.?	
Coccinia quinqueloba	Cucurbit
Ceropegia distinct	Murodze Tuber
Dioscorea sp.	
Disa sp.	Ground Orchid
Eriosema rhynchosoides.	Gwerdembo, gwera, Blue bush
Euphorbia sp.	
Habenaria sp.	Ground Orchid
Lotus sp.	
Margaretta whytei	
Nymphaea calliantha	Water lilly
Satyrium sp.	Ground Orchid
Sphenostylis stenocarpa	
Tecca involucrata?	
Vigna fischeri	
Ranunculus multifida	Buttercup

14. PLANTS USED AS STOCK FEED

Botanical Name	*Common Ndau, Nyanja, English & Portuguese Names*
Faidherbia albida	
Acacia spirocarpa	
Acacia subalata	
Albizia anthelmintica	
Bauhinia fassoglensis	
Dichrostachys cinerea	
Mikania scandens	
Parkia filicoidea	
Pennisetum purpureum	Mufufu
Piliostigma thonningii	
Swartzia madagascariensis	

B. PLANTS WITH MEDICINAL VALUE

Care to be taken when identifying & using these plants to make sure that they are not poisonous

Botanical Name	*Common Ndau, Nyanja, English & Port. Names*	*Use*
Acacia spp.	Many	Various
Acalypha senensis	Cigaga (Nyanja)	Diarrhoea

Adansonia digitata	Mlambe, Muuyu, Boabab	Many
Annona senegalensis	Muroro, Ronga (Sul do Save)	Diarrhoea, Sedative, Coughs
Adenia cissampeloides	Mlozi	Bee-taking super natural powers
Artabotrys brachypetalatus	Metita (Sul do Save)	Stomach pains
Breonadia salicifolia	Mwonha	Colic
Albizia versicolor	Mukauzane	Anthelminthic, purgative & enema
Allophylus africanus	False Rhus, Kandula (Nyanja)	Coughs and colds
Annona senegalensis	(Wild custard apple)	Pneumonia
Antidesma venosum	Mpungulira	Coughs, colds, epilepsy?
Botanical Name	*Common Ndau, Nyanja, English & Port. Names*	*Use*
Argemone mexicana	Prickly Mexican Poppy	Narcotic
Asparagus sp.	Katsitsimzukwa (Nyanja)	
Aspilia hotschii	—	Colds
Bersama abyssinica	Chereke, Munyahava	Swellings, headache
Brachystegia spiciformis	Musasa, Musatsa, Messessa	Eye-wash
Bridelia micrantha	Musungunu	
Burkea africana	Mucarati	Aphrodisiac
Cajanus cajan	Nandolo (Nyanja)	Earache
Calotropis procera	Citonje (Sena)	Aphrodisiac, heart poison
Cannabis saliva	Mbanje, Indian Hemp, Camba	Narcotic
Carica papaya	Papaya	Syphilis, source of papain drug.
Carissa edulis	Muhlabanzunzi	Intestinal worms
Cassia sp. (Or Senna sp.)	Muwawani (Nyanja)	Snake bite any
Catharanthus roseus	Mafilore, Madagascar Periwinkle, Beijo-de-mulata	Substitute for insulin, anti malaria .

Ceratotheca sesamoides	Cewe	Smallpox, measles
Clematis sinensis	Songwen(Nyanja)	Colds
Crotalaria sp	Kanyaminyami (Nyanja)	Backache, headache
Cryptolepis obtuse (Liana)	Munyambane	Anti abortion, colic in children
Cyathula spathulifolia	Munama (Sol do Save)	Wounds
Culcasia scandens	—	
Dalbergia nitidula	Mupezana	Coughs, abscesses
Dalbergiella nyasae	Mludima, Muswati	Dysentery
Datura stramonium	Chocha, thorn apple	Narcotic, asthma
Dichrostachys cinerea	Chinese Lantern, Mupangara	Aphrodisiac, scorpion & snake bite
Diospyros mespiliformis	Msumwa	Many
Diplorhynchus condylocarpon	Mutohwa	Venereal dis., Colic, Headaches
Botanical Name	*Common Ndau, Nyanja, English & Port. Names*	*Use*
Dregea micrantha (Liana)	M'phero (Tete)	Treating Male sterility
Dolichos trinervatus?	Mkhwere (Nyanja)	Aphrodisiac, cure for 'nyangu'
Dolichos sp.	Gulinga (Nyanja)	Aches and pains
Ectadiopsis oblongifolia	Nhalitsuluane, Vumbva	Stomach pains etc.
Elephantorrhiza sp.	Citta (Nyanja)	'Disease of women?
Erythrina abyssinica	Gombati	Delusions ?
Erythrina humei	Cimutu (Nyanga)	Stomach troubles, dysentery
Erythrophleum spp. (All?)	Mwabvi (Ordeal), Mutanda, Mucarati	Ordeal poison.
Ficus spp.		Influenza
Flacourtia indica	Mutunguru	Pneumonia.
Garcinia sp.	Mpimbi	Chest pains

Gonatopus boivinii [Zamioculus]	Côro iaimbua	'Sarna'
Gymnosporia senegalensis	Mukokoba, muqoqoba	Many in W.A. (West Africa?)
Gynandropsis gynandra	Luni (Nyanja)	Pneunonia
Harungana madagascariensis	Mukaranga, mupfukusi, museti, musoto	Many
Ozoroa mucronata	Mbewe (Yao)	Dysentery
Ozoroa reticulata	Musukameno	Venereal disease, colds
Heteromorpha sp.	Mubagadorai	Venereal disease, colds
Holarrhena pubescens	Quiba (Port), Mucashu, Mucaxu	Stomach Diseases and pains etc.
Inula glomerulata	Zeveratsuro	Rheumatism
Jateorhiza palmata?	(Calumba root)	Anthelminthic
Kigelia aethiopica	Mubvee	Venereal disease, balm for sores
Lablab purpureus	Chizembera	Prevents miscarriage
Lantana salvifolia	Chibonhore	Eye medicine
Landolphia Kirkii	Muhungu	Treat Epileptic Fits & cancer
Luffa cylindrica	Chisambho, Loofah	Constipation
Botanical Name	*Common Ndau, Nyanja, English & Port. Names*	*Use*
Markhamia obtusifolia	Mupfeya	Convulsions
Margaretta rosea	Mucururangeira	Aphrodisiac
Melodorum gracile	—	Stomach pains, Angina
Mikania scandens	Matholisa (Nyanga)	Abortifacient
Moghania macrophylla?	Damage (Nyanja)	Dysentery
Mucama sp.	Dema (Nyanja)	Insecticide
Myrianthus holstii	Denya	Sore throat.
Olax dissitiflora	Camasa	Emetic

Olea europaea ssp africana	mufuti	Rheumatism
Oncoba spinosa	Mushwawo	Epilepsy?
Osteospermum monocephalum	Cimvulo (Nyanja)	Cuts
Ozoroa reticulata	—	Pregnancy Pains
Parkia filicoides	Mundi (Nyanja)	Madness
Pavetta schumanniana	Poison Bride Bush, Nhapuna, Nhapunta	'Citete', a disease of women
Pergularia daemia	Furana (Maputo)	Anathematic
Phragmites mauritianus	Rutsanga, Shanga, Tsanga, Bango	Various diseases
Phyllanthus ovalifolius	Mtanthanyelele (Nyanja)	Rheumatic fever and sore eyes
Piliostigma thonningii	Mussekessa	Many uses
Pistiastratiodes	Chilulu	Coughing convulsions
Pseudolachnostylis maprouneifolia	Musunzowa	Many uses
Psorospermum febrifugum	Tswatswai	Wounds, 'itch'
Punica granatum	Pomegranate, Chimanga, Cacizungu	Worms in cattle
Rauvolfia caffra	*Árvore de quinino, Murambassuco*	*Treating venereal & skin diseases*
Rhus longpipes —		Treating Malaria
Rothmania sp	Cipembere (Nyanja)	Stomach and eye medicine
Rhyncosia sublobata	Chibamba, Mbuto ya cute (Nyanja)	Children's medicine at puberty
Botanical Name	*Common Ndau, Nyanja, English & Port. Names*	*Use*
Saba comorensis (Liana)	Mukonza, Muconja	Treat Gonareah & 'Blenorragia'
Sarcostemma viminate (Liana)	Muhamabsina	
Securidaca longepedunculata	Ruupupu	Treating asthma and Fevers
Selerocarya birrea	Mufula, Ncanhe (Sol do Save)	Liver diseases
Senna petersiana	Muremberumbue	Many

Sesamum angolense	Citowe thengo (Nyanja)	Smallpox
Stereospermum kunthianum	Pink Jacaranda, mukuku	A disease, possibly asthma
Strophanthus kombe	Mulhabongue, Kombe	Treat convulsion & Arrow poison
Strophanthus gerrardii	Machlamazaka (Ronga)	Treating Boils & Stomach pains
Strychnos espinosa	Mutamba	Colic venereal disease, cataract ?
Tabernaemontana elgans	M'cau-cau, Limbo, Catcha, Nhama côbe	For Abortion etc. etc
Tabernaemontana ventricosa	Chenga, Chenssa, Ruchena, Toad Tree, Ávore Febre	Treating wounds, Malaria
Tamarindus indica	Museka	Venereal disease
Tetradenia riparia	Chororwe, Ginger bush	Antheleminthic
Thunbergia sp.	Cipere dodza (Nyanja)	Skin disease
Tephrosia spp.	Many	Insecticides
Trema orientalis	Guburuka, Mufefe	Cough cure
Trichelia emitica	Mushikiri	Emetic and purgative
Urginea altissima	Nthunga (Nyanja)	
Vangueria tomentosa	Mzila (Nyanja)	Snake bite
Vernonia sp.	Chipanza	Stomach troubles and many other
Vigna phaseoloides?	Mtambe thengo (Nyanja)	Contraceptive
Voacanga africaba	Phonda, muchenga	'Orquites', abscesses
Wormskioldia sp.	Katambala	Sore eyes
Ziziphus mauritana	Masao	Stomach
Zamioculus zamifolia	Guelhane (Maputo)	Various

C. TREES WHOSE WOOD IS USED FOR TIMBER OR OTHER PURPOSES

Botanical Name	*Ndau, Nyanja, English & Port. Names*	*Use*
Acacia polyacantha	Chiwaku	Building mine shafts handles
Acacia nigrescens	Muunga	Very hard termite-resistant wood
Faidherbia albida	Mutsangu	Canoes handles mortars
Pericopsis angolensis	Mwanga	Many purposes
Afzelia quanzensis	Mugoriondo, Chanfuta	Furniture building drums
Albizia gummifera	Munjerenje	Beds spoons
Albizia versicolor	Mubungati	Panelling doors
Anthocleista grandifolia	Garuro	Boxes
Apodytes dimiata	Musvipa	bellows
Bambusa vulgaris	(Exotic Golden Bamboo)	Building pig fences (Exotic)
Bersama abyssinica?	Munyahawa	
Borassus aethiopum	Mvumo	Poles for piers
Brachystegia tamarindoides	Muunze	Building wagon hubs
Brachystegia spiciformis	Mutatsa, Musasa. Messassa	Poles cordage.
Breonadia salicifolia	Muonha	All purposes, canoes
Bridelia micrantha	Musungunu	Fence posts furniture
Burkea africana	Mukarati	Furniture wagons
Ceiba pentandra	Usufu (Kapok)	Canoes
Chrysophyllum gorungosanum	Muzhanje, mutsatwa	Cabinet work, building
Cordia africana	Cordia	Mortars bee hives work
Cordyla africana	Mutondo, Mufondo	Mortars, rough building work
Crossopteryx febrifuga	Chilombegwa (Nyanja)	Cabinet work

Cussonia spicata	Mushenje	Troughs brake blocks
Dalbergia melanoxylon	Murwiti, Pau preta	Turnery wood, walking sticks, carved ornaments
Dalbergia nitidula	Mupezana	Pounding sticks, poles
Botanical Name	*Ndau, Nyanja, English & Port. Names*	*Use*
Dichrostachys cinerea	Chinese Lantern, Mupangara	Walking sticks, bows
Diospyros mespiliformis	Mushenje	Rulers
Diplorhynchus condylocarpon	Mutohwa	Heartwood durable
Dombeya rotundifolia	Mupunduru	Tool handles.
Ekebergia capensis?		
Entandrophragma caudatum	Napalali (Nyanja)	Furniture
Erythrina abyssinica	Gombati	Spoons, drums, toys
Erythrophleum suaveolens	Missanda	Many uses
Zanthoxylum sp.		Bows
Faurea saligna	Garahorwe	Furniture, charcoal
Gymnoeporia senegalensis	Mukokoba	Useful boxwood
Khaya anthotheca	Muwawa, Mbawa, Mahogany	Furniture timber heavily commercially logged
Kigelia africana	Mubvee	Boxes
Kigelia aethiopica	Mvunguti	Stools, canoes, drums, hoe handles
Nuxia congesta	Musukiwi	Useful timber.
Lannea schweinfurthii,	Musototo	Useful timber.
Lannea discolor	Mupuri	Poles
Markhamia obtusifolia	Mupfeya	Building huts beds
Markhamia zanzibarica	Mupfeya	Rafters
Milicia excelsa	Mvule	Canoes, cabinet work

Millettia stulhmanii	Mupangapanga, Musara	Useful timber heavily commercially logged
Myrianthus holstii	Denya	Fencing
Newtonia buchananii	Mupfumoti	Building purposes
Olea europaea	Mufuri	Good fuel and charcoal
Oncoba spinosa	Mushwawu	Cabinet work and inlay
Oreobambus buchwaldii	Tolanje (Nyanja)	Fences, baskets
Botanical Name	*Ndau, Nyanja, English & Port. Names*	*Use*
Xeroderris stuhlmannii	Muwambizi	Sleepers, building
Oxytenanthera abyssinica	Mussengere	Baskets, Fences wickerwork walls of huts
Ozoroa reticulata	Bukuti	Building, beds
Synsepalum brevipes	Stem fruit	Pestles and mortars
Parinari curatellifolia	Muchakata, Mbula (fruit)	Many purposes, Poles
Piliostigma thonningii	Mussukessa	Poles
Podocarpus latifolius	Nkanguni	All purposes
Pterocarpus angolensis	Mukurambira, Umbila, Mukwa	Furniture
Pterocarpus rotundifolius	Mumbungu, Mumhungu	Difficult to saw
Prunus africana	Muchambati	Furniture ?
Raphia farinifera	Muware	Poles, light furniture
Rauvolfia caffra	Mudsungurwi	Spoons, boxes
Sclerocarya birrea	Mfula, Marula	Building, furniture, canoes
Securidaca longipedunculata	Rupupu	Poles
Swartzia madagascariensis	Mucherekesa	Turnery work
Syzygium guineense	Mucute	Hard, strong, easy to work
Syzygium cordatum	Mucute	Doors

Tamarindus indica	Museka	Boat building
Terminalia sericea	Mususu	Axes, Yokes, hoe handles
Azanza garkeana	Mugurura	Bows
Toona cillata	Cedrela	Joinery – easy to work
*Trichilia emetic*a	Mushikiri	Furniture and general purposes
Uapaca kirkiana	Mujanje, Musuku	General building
Uapaca nitida	Mushenshi, Muzhanje	Beds, structural purposes
Uvaria lucida		Game traps
Vitex doniana	Mukubvu	Boxes, interior fittings

Botanical Name	*Ndau, Nyanja, English & Port. Names*	*Use*
Widdringtonia nodiflora	Musheza, shize	All purposes.
Xymalos monospora	Muhveti	Poles, furniture, bee hives

D. PLANTS USED FOR FIBRE AND TEXTILES

Botanical Name	*Ndau, Nyanja, English & Port. Names*	*Use*
Acacia spirocarpa?	Ncongwe (Nyanja)	String
Adansonia digitata	Mlambo, Muuyu	Rope, string
Aerva lanala	Hoto	Stuffing, pillows
Agave sisalana	mukhonje	Rope, string
Annona senegalensis	Muroro	Rope
Bombax rhodognaphalon	Mtonjemanga	Stuffing cushions

Borassus aethiopum	Mvumo	Mats, binding material
Brachystegia spiciformis	Musasa, Musatsa	Thatching twine
Calotropis procera	Citonje (Nyanja)	Stuffing cushions
Cannabis sativa	Mbanje	Rope
Ceiba pentandra	Usufu (Kapok)	Stuffing cushions life-belts
Cissampelos mucronata	Ruzambo	Binding edges of baskets
Cocculus hirsutus	Cipapati	Wickerwork,
Corchorus olitorius	Sisi	Rope bags
Crotalaria juncea	Hundumba, Sunnhemp,	String ropes sacking
Culcasia scandens		Binding material
Cyperus sp.	Kauju (Nyanja)	String
Dichrostachys cinerea	Chinese Lantern, Mupangara	Rope
Dombeya rotundifolia	Naduwa	Rope and binding material
Botanical Name	*Ndau, Nyanja, English & Port. Names*	*Use*
Elephantorrhiza sp.,	Citta (Nyanja)	String
Ensete ventricosum	Tsoro	Bindings for building
Entada phaseoloides	Mkulumu	Mats ropes
Ficus roko	Mutsamvo	Bark cloth
Gossypium spp.	Mutonje	Cotton cloth
Hibiscus cannabinus,	Sosoori	Substitute for jute
Hibiscus diversifolius	Tree Hibiscus, Catata (Nyanja)	String for sewing mats
Oreobambus buchwaldii (?)	Tolanje (Nyanja)	Baskets
Oxytenanthera abyssinica	Mussengere	Baskets
Pennisetum purpureum	Mfufu	Paper

Phoenix reclinata	Jindwe	Baskets mats
Phragmites mauritianus	Sanga, Muxanga, Bango	Mats
Piliostigma thonningii	Mussekessa	Rope, string
Friesodielsia obovata	Mushinga	Withies
Pouzolzia hypoleuca	Thingo	Twine for nets
Raphia farinifera	Muvumo	Raffia for binding
Secamone sp.	Mukangaza	String
Securidaca longipedunculata	Rupupu	String
Sida alba	Mutsvairo	Roof supports
Sterculia africana	Mgoza, Murere	Rope
Tamarindus indica	Mseka	Rope and string
Triumfetta rhomboides	Nzunzui	String
Urena lobata	Msapatonje (Y)	String
Xerophyta spp.	Vellozia,	Brushes
Vernonia amygdalina	Nyareru	Lids of grain stores toothbrushes

E. PLANTS WITH MISCELLANEOUS USES

1. Live Hedge Plants

Botanical Name	*Ndau, Nyanja, English & Port. Names e*
Agave sisalana	Sisal
Caesalpinia decapetala	Mauritius thorn
Dovyalis caffra	Kei apple
Euphorbia tirucelli	Heji-yemucaca, Rubber Hedge
Jatopha curcas	Maphuta
Jatopha gossypifolia	—
Lannea discolor	Mupuri
Moringa oleifera	Horse radish tree
Panics granatum	Pomegranate
Solanum aculeastrum	Dungwisa, Mutura

2. Plants Used as Dyes

Botanical Name	*Ndau, Nyanja, English & Port. Names e*
Bixa orellana	Anatto
Cocculus hirsutus	Sisi
Euclea fructuosa	Manama (Nyanja)

Harungana madagascariensis	Mukaranga, Mutsotso
Moghania macrophylla	Damate
*Pseudolachnostylis maprouneifoli*a	Musunzowa
Sorghum vulgare	Mapira
Botanical Name	*Ndau, Nyanja, English & Port. Names Use*
Uvaria sp.	Cluster Pear, Ukonde (Nyanja)

3. Plants Used for their Gum or Latex

Botanical Name	*Ndau, Nyanja, English & Port. Names e*
Faidherbia albida	Nsangu (Gum)
Acacia karroo	ubayamhondoro, Muunga, Sweet-thorn
Acacia polyacantha	Mtete (Gum)
Albizia adianthifolia	Munjerenje (Gum)
Burkea africana	Mkalati (Gum)
Cordyla africana	Mtondo (Gum)
Dichrostachys cinerea	Chinese Lantern, Mupangara, (Latex?)
Diplorhynchus condylocarpon	Mutohwa (Latex)
Ficus spp.	(Latex)
Landolphia kirkii	Muunga (Latex)
Loranthus sp.	Thongs (Latex)
Scylla sp.	

Sphenostylis erecta	Nkhunga (waterproofing liquid), Namzalamba (Latex)

4. Trees which make Good Charcoal

Botanical Name	*Ndau, Nyanja, English & Port. Names e*
Albizia gummifera	Munjerenje
Albizia gummifera	Munjerenje
Bridelia micrantha	Musungunu
Milicia excelsa	Mvule
Faurea saligna	Garhorwe
Pseudolachnostylis maprouneifolia	Musunzowa
Swartzia madagascariensis	Mucherekessa

5. Fish Poisons and Insecticides

Botanical Name	*Ndau, Nyanja, English & Port. Names e*

Chrysanthemum cinerariifolium.	Pyrethrum
Combretum ternifolium	Kadale
Elephantorrhiza goetzei	Muzezepasi
Euphorbia tirucelli	Heji-yemucaca, Rubber Hedge
Mucuna sp.	Dema
Mundulea sericea	Mubaramhoto, Mupumhamhene
Swartzia madagascariensis	Mucherecessa
Tephrosia nyasae	Ombwe
Tephrosia vogelii	Fishbean, Mthuthu (Nyanja)
Tephrosia zombensis	Katupe (Nyanja)

6. Plants Burnt for their Ashes

Botanical Name	*Ndau, Nyanja, English & Port. Names e*
Canthium sp.	Cisunkunthu (Nyanja)
Cyprus sp.	Cesa (Nyanja)
Cyprus sp.	Kauju (Nyanja)
Pistia stratioides	Water lettuce
Also commonly used:	cassava peelings, Banana stalks and leaves, Groundnut husks, dung and

a great variety of tree ash.

7. Plants Used as Soap Substitutes

Botanical Name	*Ndau, Nyanja, English & Port. Names e*
Albizia versicolor	Mussekessa
Ilex Mitis	
Ceratotheca sesamoides	Cewe
Dolichos trinervatus	Mkwere
Piliostigma thonningii	Mussekessa
Sesamum indicum	Ruminga, Sesame / Gergelim
Sphaerosicyos sp.	Cipuzi