

## Kitui Trees

Source: Forest Extension Services

### Appendix 3

#### List of Suitable Trees for Different Sites/Uses:

The list given here is not drawn from contents of this book. Rather, it is a broad list of species that suit the areas under which they are listed. For this reason a number of them are not discussed in the main content of this book. Nor is the list exhaustive in any way.

Such a list is useful to the technical staff for off-head information and may also assist literate farmers to know what they would require for their farms. It is a reference list good for all those interested in environmental management.

#### 1. Home Compounds:

Trees planted in homes or other compounds are the ornamentals, shade trees, fruit trees and sometimes medicinal trees. Such trees include:-

Acacia Xanthophlea	Naivasha thorn; Musewa
Albizia gummifera	Mwethia; Mukuruwe
Azadrachta indica	Neem; Muarobaini
Callistemon citrinus	Bottle brush
Casuarina equisetifolia	Muinje
Cassia siamea	Ikengeka
Cassia spectabilis	Mukengeka
Caesalpinia pulcherima	Caesalpinia
Croton megalocarpus	Muthulu
Delomix regia	Musikuku
Ficus benamina	Benamina
Ficus elastica	Mulava
Grevellia robusta	Mukima
Jacaranda mimosifolia	Jacaranda
Kigelia africana	Kiatine
Melia volkensii	Mukau
Parkinsonia aculeata	Parkinsonia
Spathodia nilotica	Nandi flame
Tamarindus indica	Kithumula
Terminalia brownii	Muuku
Terminalia mentalids	Umbrella
Thevetia peruvinia (thevetiodes)	Thevetia

#### 2. Boundaries

Acacia tortilis	Muaa
Acacia polyacantha	Musewa
Acrocarpus	Acroarpus
Azadrachta indica	Neem; Muarobaini
Adansonia digitata	Kiamba
Albizia gummifera	Mukuruwe
Albizia lebbek	Mukungu
Balanites aegyptica	Mulului
Cassia siamea	Ikengeka
Commiphora spp	Ikuu
Commiphora equiestifolia	Muinje; kasualina
Cassia spectabilis	Mwenu
Dobera glabra	
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	
Eucalyptus paniculata	}Misanduku
Eucalyptus teccetocornis	
Euphorbia tirucallis	Ndau
Ficus ccapensis	Mukuyu
Ficus matalensis	Muumo
Grevilia robusta	Mukima
Jacaranda mimosfolia	Jacaranda
Melia volkensii	Mukau
Mangifera indica	Kiembe
Melia azaderach	Melia
Parkinsonia aculeata	Parkinsonia
Phiostigma thonningii	Mukokolo
Schinus molle	Pepper tree
Tamarindus indica	Kithumula; mkwanju
Termilia brownii	Muuku
Terminalia mentalis	Umbrella
Terminalia spinosa	Mutula; Mwamgamgi
Terminalia prunioides	Mutto; Mwangati
Zizyphus maurifiana	

### 3. NITROGEN FIXATION (CROPLAND)

Acacia albida	Muaa
Acacia mearnsii	Mukoko
Cajanus cajan	Musuu
Cassia semea	Ikengeka
Acacia mellifera	Kithiaa
Acacia nilotica	Musemei
Acacia polyacantha	Musewa
Acacia seyal	Musewa
Acacia tortilis	Musewa; Muswiwa
Albizia lebbek	Mukungu

<i>Albizia schimperiana</i>	Mwethia family
<i>Alnus acuminata</i>	Mukolokolo; camel's foot
<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Mlishsangwe
<i>Bauhinia reticulata</i>	Callitris
<i>Butyrospermum paradoxum parkii</i>	Mlishangwe
<i>Callitris spp</i>	Callitris
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Kasualina
<i>Colophospermum mopane</i>	
<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i>	Muvingo
<i>Delonis elata</i>	}
<i>Delonix-regia</i>	}Musikuku
<i>Dichrostachys cineria</i>	Muvilisya
<i>Erythrina abyssinica</i>	Kivuti
<i>Gliricidia sepium</i>	Gliricidia
<i>Leucaena leucocephata</i>	Lukena
<i>Melia azerdach</i>	Melia
<i>Phoenix dactyliafera</i>	Mukindu; wild date palm
<i>Prosopis africana</i>	}
<i>Prosopis chilensis</i>	}
<i>Prosopis cineraria</i>	} Prosopis
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Kivela; Muvela
<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i>	Munyango
<i>Sesbania sesban</i>	Munyango; Riverbean
<i>Trema orientalis</i>	Muthethu

#### 4. PASTURELAND (GRAZING LAND):

*Acacia albida*  
*Anacardium accodentale*  
*Annona senegalensis*  
*Calliandra calothyrsus*  
*Callitris spp*  
*Casuarina equisetifolia*  
*Citrus limon*  
*Citrus sinensis*  
*Cocos nucifera*  
*Croton megalocarpus*  
*Croton macrostchys*  
*Mangifera indica*  
*Musa spp*  
*Passiflora endulis*  
*Persea americana*  
*Phoenix dactylifera*  
*Psidium guajava*  
*Vernonia amygdalina*

#### 5. FENCES

Aberia (Dovyalis) cafra  
Acacia brevispica  
Acacia melifera  
Acacia tortilis  
Euphorbia tirucalli  
Gliricidia sepium  
Opuntia opuntia (paddle cactus)  
Parkinsonia aculeata  
Prosopis juliflora  
Thevetia peruviana (thevetiodes)  
Terminalia spinosa  
Zizyphus mauritiana  
Acacia decurrens  
Acacia senegal  
Afzelia quansensis  
Agave sisalana  
Albizia lebbek  
Anacardium occidentale  
Azadirachta indica  
Balanites aegyptica  
Bauhinia reticulata  
Calliandra calothyrsus  
Callitris spp  
Cassia siamea  
Cassia spectabilis  
Caesalpinia pulcherrima  
Casuarina equisetifolia  
Colophospermum mopane  
Commiphora africana  
Croton macrostachys  
Dichrostachys cinerea  
Erythrina abyssinica  
Gliricidia sepium  
Jatropha curcas  
MAnihot glaziovii  
Ricinodendron rautanenii  
Vernonia amygdalina

## 6. MEDICINAL

Acacia spp  
Albizia anthelmintica Muoa  
Azadirachta indica  
Balanites aegyptica  
Commiphora spp Ikuu  
Cordia ovalis Muthiia

Croton megalocarpus  
Dalbugia melanoxydon  
Euphorbia spp  
Ficus spp  
Kigelia africana  
Piliostigma thonningii  
Salvadora persica  
Tamarindus indica  
Terminalia brownii  
Adansonia digitata  
Afzelia quansensis  
Albizia lebbek  
Anacardium occidentale  
Calotropis procera  
Cassia siamea  
Combretum micranthum  
Crateva adansonii  
Gleditsia triacantha  
Lannea acida  
Mangifera indica  
Parkia bigbosa  
Ricinus communis  
Sesbania glandiflora  
Tamarindus indica  
Vitex domiana  
Ximemia maeriana

## 7. FRUITS

### a. Traditional

Adansonia digitata  
Balanites aegyptica  
Borassus aethiopicum  
Boscia angustifolia  
Combretum spp  
Cordia edulis  
Cordia sinensis  
Crateva adansonii  
Dichrostachys cinerea  
Diospyros mespiliformis  
Grewia tenax  
Guiera senegalensis  
Hyphaene coriacea  
Hyphaene thebaica  
Lannea acida

Moringa oleifera  
Morus alba  
Parkia biglobosa  
Passiflora edulis  
Salvadora persica  
Tamarindus indica  
Ximemia maericana  
Zizyphus mauritiana  
Zyzyphua mucronata

b. Modern

Anacardium occidentale  
Caria papaya  
Citrus spp  
Cocos nucifera  
Musa spp  
Persia americana  
Psidium guajava  
Dovyalis caffra

8. HONEY PRODUCTION (BEE FORAGE):

Acacia mellifera  
Acacia senegal  
Acacia tortilis  
Acacia seyal  
Eucalyptus canaldulunsis  
Fanrea saligna  
Gliricidia sepium  
Grevillea robusta  
Prosopis juliflora  
Melia azaderach  
Melia volkensii  
Adansonia didgitata  
Anacardium occidentale  
Aazadrachta indica  
Boscia angustifolia  
Citrus sinensis  
Dalbergia sissoo  
Gleditsia sepium  
Grewsina arborea  
Grensia tenax  
Melaleuca quinquenervia  
Pithecelobium dulce  
Prosopis cineraria  
Robina pseudoacacia

Mfanisi

Schinus molle  
Sclerocarya birrea  
Tamarindus indica  
Zizyphus mauritiana

Mukunazi; Kitanda mboo

## APPENDIX 4

### SIMPLE NOTES ON PROPER PLANTING TECHNIQUES

This appendix is geared to help farmers to save as many trees from careless deaths as possible. This is because, through experience, rural forestry has failed to have the desired impact. Millions of seedlings have been lost through poor planting, poor tending and main finance, insufficient attention after planting, and above all, ignorance.

#### 1. The Planting site

Experience in ASAL has shown that trees can be planted in any site provided they are the right species and are properly planted. Trees can thrive on Red soils, sandy soils Black - cotton soils and even on murramy and rocky sites. But for the trees to survive, a little effort on the part of the farmer must be employed.

##### 1.1 Site preparation

Trees when young, like other crops, demand a well prepared site so as to be able to establish quickly and firmly.

##### a. Clearing

The area (site) where young trees are to be planted should be cleared properly. This involves removal (clearing) of bushes and any tall grasses around the planting site and also cutting down of over topping shrubs. There are advantages to this exercise:

i. Minimize competition for nutrients, moisture and sunshine during the initial growth of the saplings.

Provide a clear surrounding around the seedlings to check rodent attacks.

Removing weeds from the planting site.

##### b. Pitting (Tree hole digging)

The success or failure to survive of seedlings depends very much on how diligently this exercise is carried out. We have seen

farmers planting trees like maize and beans (in very shallow holes). This is very wrong.

In order to enhance survival after planting proper holes must be dug. These are wide and deep holes that

- i. Help conserve more moisture for the young seedling (a microcatchment).
- ii. Provide a broad growing space for the tree.
- iii. Give more softened soil that acts as a good growing culture.

The hoe recommended is a .75m x .75m (2ft x 2ft).

#### c. Re-filling the hole

Once the hole has been dug, care should be exercised when refitting it in readiness for planting. It is not just a question of returning soil in to the hole. Rather, it is an effort that calls for more concern

- Get at least a basketful of cured cow dung manure or any other farm yard manure.
- Mix the manure with the soil well and refill the hole with the mixture.
- Leave at least four inches to the top unfilled to act as a catchment.

### 1.2 The seedlings

#### 1.2.1 Preparation before or for planting

##### a. Hardening off

About a month before the planting season, watering of the seedlings is gradually reduced so that by planting time the seedlings are watered only once a week. This practice helps in

- i. Making the seedlings more tougher and resistant to drought before planting.
- ii. Shock - proofing the seedlings.
- iii. Giving the seedlings more growth vigour once planted out in



the fields.

iv. Availing more time to the farmer for field preparation.

#### b. Roof Pruning

Seedling roots that emerge through the bottom of the tubes are severed off about a month or so before planting. The reasons for root-pruning seedlings are

- i. Produce hardier and sturdier seedlings
- ii. Force development of a more compact and fibrous root system.
- iii. Retard growth, especially top-growth
- iv. Promote growth balance between top and shoots.
- v. Obtain better field survival
- vi. As an alternative to transplanting.

#### c. Watering

The seedlings should be well watered just before they are transported from the nursery to the field.

#### d. Culling

Seedlings are graded in terms of their sizes, vigour and health. Those that are not within acceptable limits are rejected or culled.

#### e. Seedlings transportation

One area where farmers lose their stock is during transportation to the planting site. Like other young living things, seedlings are delicate and fragile. They require careful handling and minimum shaking.

Use of proper containers during transportation is recommended. The following containers are best used.

- i. Wooden boxes.
- ii. Plastic pails (karais)
- iii. Basket (kyondo)
- iv. Wheel barrows

### 1.3 Field Planting

#### 1.3.1 Spacing

This is the distance between one planted tree and the other. In Kitui, spacing of 2.5m x 2.5m in the hill tops and 4m x 4m in the dry lowlands have proved to be suitable.

For the purpose of common knowledge, the following spacings give the following trees per ha.

1m x 1m	10,000 trees per ha.
2m x 2m	2,500 trees per ha.
2.5m x 2.5m	1,600 trees per ha.
3m x 3m	1,100 trees per ha.
3.5m x 3.5m	816 trees per ha.
4m x 4m	600 trees per ha.
5m x 5m	400 trees per ha.
6m x 6m	278 trees per ha.
8m x 8m	156 trees per ha.
10m x 10m	100 trees per ha.

On a very local scale, we advice the farmers to use three to five normal walking paces from one tree to the other depending on how densely wooded the farmer wants to make his shamba.

### 1.3.2 The Planting

After deciding the spacing one wants to use, and preparing the holes, their trees are planter. In dry areas like Kitui, the concept of water harvesting techniques is highly practised.

In their field experiments in Tiva, JICA and KEFRI have tried several methods to improve and enhance plant survival. They have tried

#### a. The water jar reservoir method

- Using bottles
- Using pieces of PVC pipes
- Using tins

#### b. Micro-catchments

- These are small basins around each tree that is planted. The most common ones are
  - Half moon
  - Fish-scale

#### c. Contour ridges (Diguettes)

- Similar to microcatchment but larger in application.

APPENDIX 5

TRADITIONAL AND LOCAL FRUIT TREES (KITUI)

TREE NAME (in vernacular) FRUIT NAME

1. Muembe	Maembe
2. Musungwa	Masungwa
3. Kitungati	Mii
4. Kitula	Ndula
5. Kitote (Itote)	Matote
6. Kitoo	Matoo
7. Kithumula	Nthumula
8. Kinatha	Natha
9. Kilawa	Ngalawa
10. Kilului	Ndului
11. Kisambalau	Nzambalau
12. Kivisavisi	Mbisavisi
13. Kilimau	Malimau
14. Kivavai	Mavavai
15. Kiongoa	Mbongoa
16. Kituva	Nduva
17. Kikomoa	Ngomoa
18. Kisovi	Nzovi (Nzovasovi)
19. Kisanga	Nzanga muyo
20. Kivela	Mavela
21. Kivakando	Mavakando
22. Kingala	Ngala
23. Kitimu	Matimu
24. Kitomoko	Matomoko
25. Kyua (Kiua)	Maua
26. Mukoloviu	Makoloviu
27. Kikuyu	Makuyuy
28. Kyumbu	Mombu
29. Kitoto	Ndoto
30. Kimuu	Muu
31. Kivu	Mbu
32. Mukoloso	Ngoloso
33. Kitungu	Ndungu
34. Mukoo	Ngoo
35. Kivuluvulu	Mbuluvulu
36. Kikukuma	Ngukukma
37. Kisilingu	Mbuluvulu
38. Kikanga kanyw'a	Nganga kanyw'a
39. Kikuni	Nguni
40. Kisanya	Nzanya

41. Kitolonzu	Ndolonzu
42. Kiamba	Namba
43. Kikuka	Nguka
44. Kikuka	Nguutu
45. Kyanga	Manga (mii)
46. Mukakaa	Ngakaa
47. Kithauna	Nthauna
48. Mulavuti	Ndavuti
49. Kinatha	Natha
50. Mwae	Mbae
51. Kithaalwa	Nthaalwa
52. Kikuluu	Nguluu
53. Mukunasi	Ngunasi
54. Iseembe	Maseembe (mii)
55. Kisilingu	Nzilingu
56. Munyala wa ivisi	Nzilingu
57. Kitae	Ndae
58. Kyae	Mae
59. Kyoonye	Maonye
60. Mukolekya	Ngolekya
61. Muteve	Ndeve
62. Kionye	Maonye
63. Ukwasi	Makwasi
64. Ituma	Nduma
65. Iiu	Maiu
66. Kikwa	Kikwa
67. Muthua	Nzua (mii)
68. Kisivisi	Nzivisivi
69. Kinako	Nako
70. Kinyali	Nyali
71. Kyenza	Syenza
72. Kithei	Nthei
73. Kithea	Nthea
74. Kivenesi	Mavenesi
75. Kitembuka mbola	Ndembuka mbola
76. Kitindi (Kinyanya)	Manyanya
77. Kitola usuu	Ndola usuu
78. Kiwa	Kiwa (iwa)
79. Kithiia	Nthiia
80. Muvueni	Mavueni

## APPENDIX 6

### TRADITIONAL MEDICINAL TREES AND HERBS (KITUI)

Source: Kitui Forest Department

#### A. FOR HUMAN BEINGS

Tree Name	Disease	Part Used	How Used
1. Mwoa	Kuiwa ni ivu (stomach) Minyoo (worms)	Isyulyo	Kutheukya (boil)
2. Mukokola	Kithui, Kukooa (cough)	Matu ma muthya	Kutanyuka (chew)
3. Muuku	Kithui (chest pain)	Ikonde (bark) the cambium)	Kutanyuka (chew)
4. Muaa	Kithui	Ndii (fibres) Mii (roots)	Kutanyuka Kuvivya na kunyungia (burn)
5. MuthuluMwii	wa kati mamutha Kitau (wound)	Mii (roots) Matu (roots)	Kutumbanga na kutheukya (boil) Kukimakima na kumbiia
6. Muteta	Mwii wonthe (body pains) Ivu Kivuti	Makonde (bark) Matu (leaves)	Kuthia na kutheketha (powdered) Kutheukya (boil)
7. Munina	Kithui	Ndu (Bark cambium)	Kutanyuka (chew)
8. MunathaKwimba	mwii	Matu, Makonde	Kutheukya na Kuthamba (boil and wash with it).
9. Muthunzi	Kwimba mwii	Matu, Makonde	Kutheukya na kuthamba (boil and wash with it).
10. MutulaMuuke	Mii (roots)	Kutheukya na	kuthambya

11. Muvou	Wituuu, kwova (diarrhoea)	Mii (roots)	Kutumbatumba na kiwu (boil and wash with)
12. Mutongu	Kiumati	Mii	Kutumbatumba (pound)
13. Mutuiu	Kisonono (gonorrhoea)	Mii (roots)	Kuuwa na kuthiua (cook)
14. Mwaitha	Kisonono (gonorrhoea)	Mii (roots)	Kuuwa na kuthiua (cook)
15. Song'e	Kisonono (gonorrhoea)	Mii (roots)	Kuuwa na kuthiua (cook)
16. Makununi	Ndetema	Matu, mii (leaves and roots)	Kuuwa (cook)
17. Muthingii	Muimu	Matu (leaves)	Kutumbatumba na kuumbiia
18. Mukuyu	Maeo (teeth) Kuumaa nthakame (Bilharzia)	Iia (sap) Mii (roots)	Kutonya muti na kwikia iia Kwikia kiwuni (mix with water)
19. Kyatha	Muyovo/ukyuma (rectum problems)	Matu na mbonge (leaves and shoots)	Kuvivya, iia, na kuthyua (roast)
20. Musovasovi	Metho, itema (eyes and liver)	Matu (leaves)	Kuvivia, kukiitha (roast and apply)
21. Muti	Metho, itema (eyes and liver)	Matu	Kuvivia, kukiitha (roast and apply)
22. Musuu	Ivya (burn)	Matu	Kuvivya, kuumbia kitauni (roast and apply to wound)
23. Mukukuma	Malenyu (joint pains)	Mii (roots)	Kutheukya (boil)
24. Mukinyai	Kuvunania ivu	Mii	Kutheukya (boil)

25.	Mualuvaini	Ndetema	Matu, makonde (leaves and bark)	Kutheukya (boil)
26.	Mumba aume	Uwau wa kati	Makonde momu (Dry bark)	Kutheukya
27.	Mutundu	Maeo (toothache)	Matu (Tunuthya) kaume	Kuviviia kaw kala
28.	Kyatha	Matu (earache)	Matu (leaves)	Kuvivya makani na kuviviia kutuni (roast)
29.	Muthumula	Mukambi (measles)	Matu	Kutheukya; kunywa na kuthamba naevo (boil)
30.	Kisemei	Kithui (chest pains)	Ndii (cambium)	Kutanyuka (chew)
31.	Kiuuku	Muuku (yellow fever)	Makonde (bark)	Kutheukya (boil)
32.	Mutinyu	Ndetema (fever)	Matu (leaves)	Kutheukya (boil)
33.	Muthika	Ndetema	Mii	Kutheukya (boil)
34.	Muthiia}			
35.	Kikanu }			
36.	Muuku }	mixed	Ndetema	Makonde (bark)
37.	Muteta }		(fever)	Kukima vamwe (pound together)
38.	Muaa }			
39.	Mutanga	Kivuti	Muti (stem)	Kuthia (Grind)
40.	Ivuo	Wasulo	Muti/Matu (stem/leaves)	Kuna (Boil)
41.	Muthika	Usoka (worms), Kithui	Ndii sya mii (root fibres)	Kutanyuka (chew)
42.	Mulawa	Kiumati, Kiunguiya (heartburn)	Ndii (cambium)	Kutanyuka (chew)

43.	Kitongu	Kiumati	Mii (roots)	Kutanyuka (chew)
44.	Muuwoiga	Kiumati	Mii (roots)	Kutanyuka (chew)
45.	MuumbaUvitanu (Wonze)	Matu (leaves)	Kuvakangwa uvulanitwe (apply to affected spot)	
46.	Mwalula	Uvitanu	Mii (roots)	Miakiwo (smear)
47.	Mukenea	Maeo (teeth)	Makonde	Kuthia (grind)
48.	Mutuva	Kivunio (stomach upset)	Ndii (fibres)	Kutanyuka (chew)
49.	Muti	Vandu ve kuua (Bleeding)	Matu (leaves)	Kukima (pounding)
50.	Kitungati	Kitau (wound)	Mauta (sap)	Kuvaka (apply)
51.	Mua	Minyoo, Kithui Kwituaa	Makonde (Bark)	Kutanyuka (chew)
52.	Kilembwa	Uwau wa kati	Makonde (Bark)	Kutanyuka (chew)
53.	Kithingii	Muimu (obsessia)	Matu (leaves)	Kukima (pounding and stir)
54.	KyuasiNdetema	ila nene (malaria)	Mii	Kutanyuka (chew)
55.	KivutiKiumati	Kiwu kila kithiawa mbakoni (old trapped water)		Kunywa (to drink)
56.	IkongeKwitema (cut)	Kiwu kyayi (sap)		Kuviviia (to squeeze into)
57.	MukuwaKitau (wound)	Muti (stem)		Kutumbatumba (pound)
58.	Mung'endya Nthenge na Muvavai	Kisonono (gonorrhoea)	Mii (roots)	Kuw'a (boil)
59.	Mwalandathe	Kiumati	Ndii sya mii	Kutanyuka (chew)



60.	Kakuthua	Minyoo	Mii (roots)	Kutheukya (boil)
61.	Muthulu	Mwimbo wa mwii (Swelling)	Makonde (bark)	Kutheukya (boil)
62.	Muanzia	Kithui	Mii (roots)	Kutheukya (boil)
63.	Mutuu	Matu (earache)	Matu	Kutheukya (boil)
64.	Musanduku	Musanduku	MATu (leaves)	Kukima na kuthambya namo
65.	Muanzo	Kuumwa ni nzoka (snakebite)	Mii (roots)	Kutanyuka (chew)
66.	Mutaa	Ngondu - Uvitanu	Mii (roots)	Kukimwa vamwe na kuusya na mutaa
67.	Syokatii	Ngondu - Uvitanu	Mii (roots)	Kukimwa vamwe na kuusya na mutaa
68.	Ndaka	Ngondu - Kivumbu Uvitanu	Mii (roots)	Kukimwa vamwe na kuusya na mutaa
69.	Muvingo	Kithitu - Nginga	Mii na Matu	Kuvinga musyi
70.	Muvunda	Mwii wa kati	Mii (roots)	Kutheukya (boil)
71.	Kutu - kumwenzoka	Ivu, kumwa ni kana kiumati	Mii	Kutanyuka (chew)
72.	Kinatha	Muongo	Kithunzu (bulb) na mii (roots)	Kukimwa, kuuw'a na mbisu, kwitoeesya na kuthamba
73.	Thangila	Nyama ya nda	Matu (leaves)	Kuvivya na kuthia muthea
74.	Mwaitha	Metho	Kiwu (sap)	Kuvivw'a (roast)
75.	Kilinditi	Metho	Matu (leaves)	Kuvivw'a (roast)
76.	Munyonyoo	Musilingi	Matu (leaves)	Kukimwa na kuumbiwa

			(pound)
77. Kinguthe	Kitau	Matu (leaves)	Kukimwa na kumbiiwa (pound)
78. Kitandambo	Kumya ivu (Abortion)	Mii (roots)	Kukimwa na kunywa (pound)
79. Kikanu & Kioa	Kyaathi	Matu na mii (leaves & roots)	Kukimwa, kutheukya na mutu mukime na kuthamba nakyo (pound and boil)
80. Kutanyuka na mwene	Itau sya kanywa (mouth blister)	Mii (roots)	Kuvaka mii kanywa nthini uimeni (apply rootsap to mouth)
81. Mukenea	Kwimba mwii	Matu (leaves)	Kutheukya (boil)
82. Muumba	Withuo ung'uu	Matu	Kutheukya (boil)
83. Muvindavindi	Kithui (chest pain)	Makonde na mii (bark and roots)	Kutanyuka (chew)
84. Muvelengwa	Kisonono	Mii	Kutheukya (boil)
85. Muvyaia	Nzoka na kivuti	Ikonde ya mii (root bark)	Kutanyuka (chew)
86. Kithiia	Kithui na ikua (chest and cough)	Ndii (fibres)	Kutanyuka (chew)
87. Munina	Kithui na ikua (chest and cough)	Muti wa mui (root)	Kukwatya na kunywa ta sigara (smoke it)
88. Uswe	Waika (fresh cut)	Makonde (bark)	Kukimanga (pound)

## B. ANIMALS

Tree Name	Disease	Part Used	How used
1. Thangila	Kumya ng'ombe	Mii (roots)	Kuthia (grind)

kivuti ki itho

2. MuthuluKitau Matu (leaves) Kukimakima (pound)
3. Kyatha Ngai (glands) Kutila muti Kuluma  
sya ngombe
4. Kioa Nzoka sya nda Makonde (bark) Kutheukya (boil)
5. Mukau Nyongo (bile) Ndi (fibres) Kukimakima (pound)
6. MuvathaMavui (lungs) Muti (stem) Kukimakima na kuinda  
kiwuni (pound and  
ferment)
7. Kiluma Mavui na Matu (leaves) Kukimwakimwa na  
Nyongo(lungs  
kuinda kiwuni  
na  
and bile) kuvulania na yiati
8. Wala Metho (eyesore) Muti (stem) Kutumbatumba
9. Kiva Nyongo (bile) Makonde (bark) Kukimwakimwa  
(pound) (for  
poultry)
10. KiusyaKitau (wound) Muti (stem) Kuvivya (burn)
11. Mualuvaini Ngai (glands) Matu (leaves) Kuaa (cook)
12. Muthumual Mutata Matunda, matu Kukima na kulua  
(tamarind (pound & mix)  
fruit and leaves)
13. Muvelengwa Ikene Mii na matu Kukimakima vamwe  
(roots & leaves) (pound)
14. KyusyaMutata Kithana na Kukimwa na kuvulania  
matu (latex na kiwu na kunywa  
& leaves)
15. Mutungati Kitau (wound) Mauta (sap) Kuvaka (apply)
16. Muteleke Kumya thii ya Ndi (fibres) Kutheukya (boil)

Ng'ombe (cow  
placental removal)

- |               |                        |                |                                                          |
|---------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| 17. Mukuyu    | Kwituuu<br>(Diarrhoea) | Makonde (bark) | Kukima na kutheukya<br>(boil)                            |
| 18. Itungu    | Wituuu na mbui         | Makonde (bark) | Kukimwa (pound)                                          |
| 19. Kyungu    | Kuvu                   | Matu (leaves)  | Kukaanga na kilio                                        |
| 20. Kithingii | Muimu wa<br>ng'ombe    | Matu (leaves)  | Kukima na kumbiia<br>(kana kukila<br>wiithenthi ng'ombe) |