PLANT FACT SHEET

Haplocoelum foliolosum (Hiern) Bullock

GENUS *Haplocoelum* **FAMILY** Sapindaceae

COMMON NAMES Northern galla-plum

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Fruit

The ripe fruit are eaten raw and also boiled.

DESCRIPTION

A straggling shrub or small tree. It grows 8-10 m high. It loses its leaves in the dry season. The bark on old trees peels off leaving light coloured patches. The leaves are arranged in spirals or clustered on small spurs. The leaves have leaflets along the stalk. There are 3-16 pairs of small leaflets. These are 2 cm long by 1 cm wide. They are unequal on each side. The flowers are in small clusters in the axils of leaves. They are cream coloured. Male and female flowers are on separate trees. The fruit are orange or red. They are almost round and 15 mm long and wide. They are edible. There is one seed. It has a fleshy layer around it.

HABITAT

It is a tropical plant. It grows in lowland and mid altitude rainforest. It suits humid locations. It can be on termite mounds and rocky places.

NOTES

There are a few species of Haplocoelum. They occur in Africa.

REFERENCES

Bigirimana, C., et al, 2016, Utilisation of Indigenous Fruit Tree Species within the Lake Victoria Basin, Rwanda. Agricultural Science: An International Journal. (AGRIJ) Vol. 1, No. 1

Demise, S. & Asfaw, Z., 2020, Ethno Botanical Study of Wild Edible Plants in Adola District, Southern, Ethiopia. International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR) 7(2).

Emire, A., et al, 2021, Ethnobotanical Study of Wild Edible Fruit Tree and Shrub Species in Adola Rede and Odo Shakiso Midland Districts of Guji Zone, Southern Ethiopia. Int. J. Adv. Res. Biol. Sci. (2021). 8(12): 96-109

Emire, A., et al, 2022, Ethnobotanical Study of Wild Edible Plants in Liben and Wadera Districts of Guji Zone, Southern Ethiopia. Global Journal of Agricultural Research Vol.10, No.3, pp. 47-65

Fowler, D. G., 2007, Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses. Kew. p 59

Gemedo-Dalle, T., et al, 2005, Plant Biodiversity and Ethnobotany of Borana Pastoralists in Southern Oromia, Ethiopia. Economic Botany 59(1) pp. 43-65

Ichikawa, M., 1980, The Utilization of Wild Food Plants by the Suiei Dorobo in Northern Kenya. J. Anthrop. Soc. Nippon. 88(1): 25-48

Lovett, J. C. et al, Field Guide to the Moist Forest Trees of Tanzania. p 155

Malaisse, F., 1997, Se nourrir en floret claire africaine. Approche ecologique et nutritionnelle. CTA., p 63

Mutie, F. G., 2020, Conservation of Wild Food Plants and Their Potential for Combatting Food Insecurity in Kenya as Exemplified by the Drylands of Kitui County. Plants 2020, 9, 1017

Mutie, F. M., et al, 2023, Important Medicinal and Food Taxa (Orders and Families) in Kenya, Based on Three Quantitative Approaches. Plants 2023, 12, 1145

Newman, 1970,

Peters, C. R., O'Brien, E. M., and Drummond, R.B., 1992, Edible Wild plants of Sub-saharan Africa. Kew. p 180

PROTA

Ruiters-Welcome, A. K., 2019, Food plants of southern Africa. Ph.D. thesis. Univ. of Johannesburg p 100

Termote, C., et al, 2014, Assessing the potential of wild foods to reduce the cost of a nutritionally adequate diet: An example from eastern Baringo District, Kenya. Food and Nutrition Bulletin, vol. 35, no. 4

Welcome, A. K. & Van Wyk, B.-E., 2019, An inventory and analysis of the food plants of southern Africa. South African Journal of Botany 122 (2019) 136–179

White, F., Dowsett-Lemaire, F. and Chapman, J. D., 2001, Evergreen Forest Flora of Malawi. Kew. p 531

World Checklist of Useful Plant Species 2020. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

PROVIDED BY **Food Plants International**

French, B.R. & Maynard, A.R. Food Plants International Database. Food Plants International

LICENCE CC BY-NC-SA 3.0

ONLINE FACT SHEET https://www.echocommunity.org/en/resources/15963824-804b-4abe-a4f2-2f9b2b5eb97e