PLANT FACT SHEET

# *Daniellia oliveri* (Rolfe) Hutch. et J. M. Dalziel

**GENUS** *Daniellia* **FAMILY** Fabaceae

**COMMON NAMES** African Copaiba

## EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

**Edible parts:** Leaves, Seeds, Gum, Bark - tea, Fruit, Vegetable

The young leaves are used as a famine food. They are flavoured with salt or pepper or put in soups.
The bark is used as a fermenting agent in beer.
The bark is also used to make a tea drink.
The fruit can be eaten.
The seeds are eaten.
The resin has a strong smell and is sweet and eaten like honey.

## DESCRIPTION

A tree. It grows 30-45 m high. The trunk is straight or slightly tapered. It does not have buttresses but the roots are fluted at the base. The crown is flat. The leaves have 4-11 pairs of leaflets along the stalk and one at the end. The fruit are flat one-sealed pods.

## HABITAT

A tropical plant. It grows in clay soils. It is in woodland and wooded grassland. It is resistant to fire. It can grow in arid places. In Nigeria it has been recorded at 200 and 900 m above sea level.

## PRODUCTION

### Cultivation

It can be cut back and will re-grow.

### Harvesting and Seed Production

It grows quickly.

## NOTES

Also as Caesalpinaceae.

## REFERENCES


Abbiw, D.K., 1990, Useful Plants of Ghana. West African uses of wild and cultivated plants. Intermediate Technology Publications and the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. p 42

Achigan-Dako, E, et al (Eds), 2009, Catalogue of Traditional Vegetables in Benin. International Foundation for Science.

Alyegba, S. S. et al, 2013, Ethnobotanical Survey of Edible Wild Plants in Tiv Communities of Benue State, Nigeria. Journal of Natural Sciences Research. Vol.3, No.7

Batawila, K., et al, 2007, Diversite et gestion des legumes de cueillete au Togo. African Journal of Food, Agriculture, Nutrition and Development 7( 3& 4): 65

Burkill, H. M., 1985, The useful plants of west tropical Africa, Vol. 3. Kew.

Chapman, J. D. & Chapman, H. M., 2001, The Forest Flora of Taraba and Andamawa States, Nigeria. WWF & University of Canterbury. p 182

Choudhary, S., 1999, Ethnobotany of Janjangbureh Island, The Gambia, West Africa. Honors thesis Dept. Biology City University of New York.

Dansi, A., et al, 2008, Traditional leafy vegetables and their use in the Benin Republic. Genet Resour Crop Evol (2008) 55:1239–1256

East African Herbarium records, 1981,

FAO Corporate Document Repository. The Major Significance of 'Minor' Forest Products. Appendix 3

Fl. W. trop. Afr. 1:341. 1928

Gallagher, D. E., 2010, Farming beyond the escarpment: Society, Environment, and Mobility in Precolonial Southeastern Burkina Faso. PhD University of Michigan.

Grubben, G. J. H. and Denton, O. A. (eds), 2004, Plant Resources of Tropical Africa 2. Vegetables. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands. p 561

Jardin, C., 1970, List of Foods Used In Africa, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.p 22, 74

Le Houerou, H. N., (Ed.), 1980, Browse in Africa. The current state of knowledge. International Livestock Centre for Africa, Ethiopia. p 162

Martin, F.W. & Ruberte, R.M., 1979, Edible Leaves of the Tropics. Antillian College Press, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. p 199

N'Danikou, S. et al, 2010, Eliciting Local Values of Wild Edible Plants in Southern Bénin to Identify Priority Species for Conservation. Economic Botany, 20(10), 2011, pp. 1–15.

Peters, C. R., O'Brien, E. M., and Drummond, R.B., 1992, Edible Wild plants of Sub-saharan Africa. Kew. p 122

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (1999). Survey of Economic Plants for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (SEPASAL) database. Published on the Internet; http://www.rbgkew.org.uk/ceb/sepasal/internet [Accessed 21st April 2011]

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/17b13407-2e5f-476f-8ff6-b62b1a4e9942