INDIGENOUS TREES OF SOUTH AFRICA

Botanical Name: Commiphora harveyi S.A #277

Common Name: Rooistamkanniedood / Corkwood / Bronze Paper commiphora

Plant Family: Burseracae

General Description:

A small, squat, deciduous tree about 5m in height in the Cape, but reaching 18m in the North, occurring on stony hill slopes, in hot, rocky river valleys in the bushveld and also fringing forests in Swaziland. Bark is green smooth, peels off in large, bronze, papery flakes: branchlets without spines.

Leaves: with sometimes one pair, but usually two to three pairs of opposite leaflets plus a terminal leaflet; leaflets broadly lanceolate, 5 to 7 x 1.5 to 2.5 cm, without hairs; apex and base tapering; margin scalloped to coarsely toothed.

Flowers: small, whitish, produced in short axillary heads on slender storks, which have a few short hairs especially when young.

Fruit: oval to almost spherical, about 10mm in diameter, becoming red when mature; the stone is partially enveloped by a four lobed pseudaril. (January - March)

Use: the soft white wood to make spoons and small stools for the tourist trade.

They grow extremely well from cuttings and thick truncheons.

In full son.



Daily in Summer but only when dry in Winter.



Every 3 – 6 weeks during Summer with a 3.1.5 mix. Or any other low Nitrogen feed.



Every two to three years or when it becomes root bound.



Regularly to two leaf pairs.



Cuttings or truncheons.



Not normally a problem that available insecticides can take care of.

H/T

Hardy but must be protected in areas where frost occurs.

G Can be wired but are more suited for the clip and grow method of training.

CULTIVATION SYMBOLS

POSITION	REPOTTING	INSECTS
WATERING	PRUNING	H/T HARDY or TENDER
FEEDING	PROPAGATION	G GENERAL