



KATESI
foundation



Nursery Catalog

2023

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PLEASE NOTE: Items listed may not represent current inventory.

Use this catalog as a reference to the species and varieties available at the Katesi Foundation Center in Arusha. Items listed are for pick-up only and cannot be shipped from our center. If you have further questions, please contact Proscovia info@katesifoundation.org

Artemisia, Sweet Wormwood - *Artemisia annua*



Artemisia has long been used as a medicine. Leaves of the plant are used to make tea or dried into powder. There is current research and findings that suggest that *Artemisia annua* provides protection and recovery from different species of Malaria parasites. Plants from the KATESI FOUNDATION nursery are taken from cuttings, and are ready to be planted into the field. Plant in well-drained, organic soil in part-sun and do not let the soil dry out completely. Plants do well if they receive nitrogen or fertilizer. Healthy plants may reach 3m tall and provide further cutting material or seeds.

Black thorn Acacia- *Acacia mellifera*

Black thorn acacia is a low shrubby acacia with a natural range in East Africa. Widespread in areas in dry scrub with trees, deciduous bushland. It grows commonly in Shinyanga, Dodoma, Same and Singida. This acacia can be used as firewood, charcoal, fodder (pods, twigs, leaves and flowers), bee forage, medicine, live fence, nitrogen fixation and soil conservation. It can be propagated by direct sowing or through seedlings. The seeds should be treated by either soaking for 12 hours or nicking the seed coat. This acacia grows to up to 9 meters, has pale grey-brown bark. The thorns are small hooked prickles in pairs, with black tips.



Egyptian thorn acacia- *Acacia nilotica*

A. nilotica is common in arid and semi-arid areas in Africa with three subspecies found in Tanzania. It grows in a variety of soils, from sandy to black cotton soils, and altitudes from 0-1,800 m. The tree can be used as firewood, charcoal, poles, carvings, medicine (roots), stimulant (bark), fodder (leaves and pods), bee forage, nitrogen fixation, soil improvement and conservation, gum, tannin, dye, live fence and even toothbrushes! Propagation can be performed through seeds and seedlings with no treatment necessary for fresh seeds. Older, stored seeds should be soaked for 24 hours. Usually a small tree no more than 6 meters tall with a bark that is brown-black, rough and fissured. Thorns are grayish, straight and can be up to 10cm.



White thorn Acacia- *Acacia seyal*

White thorn acacia is typical in semi-arid zones widespread in tropical Africa with various varieties. In Tanzania it is found on seasonally flooded black cotton soils, in river valleys and wooded grasslands at altitudes of 600- 1,800 m. This acacia is also used as firewood, charcoal, posts, medicine (bark, gum), fodder, nitrogen fixation, soil conservation, windbreak, gum, tannin and dye. It is propagated by seedlings and no treatment is needed for fresh seeds. Stored seeds should be soaked or nicked. The tree is medium sized at a height of 3- 12 m. They are often found growing as a stand close together. The bark is powdery white to pale green or orange-red. The thorns grow in diverging pairs, white, and stout at 8 cm with one variety, fistula, bearing ant galls at the base of the thorns.

Umbrella thorn Acacia- *Acacia tortilis*

- A. tortilis is a common acacia all over Africa and can be found in the Middle East. It grows well in deep well-drained loamy soil but can also grow in shallow soil. The roots grow deep and penetrate a wide area to collect water. This acacia can grow in altitudes up to 1,500 m. It can be propagated by seedlings or direct sowing. The seeds should be treated by soaking in hot water and leaving to cool for 24 hours or nicking. It may be used for firewood, charcoal, timber, poles, fodder (shoots, leaves, pods), bee forage, soil conservation and nitrogen fixation, and fencing from cuttings.

Avacado - *Persea Americana*

Avacadoes are grown primarily for their fruit, which are rich in healthy fats and vitamins. Plants grown from seeds will not maintain the same quality of fruit as the parent plant, but may be grafted to express a certain variety. KATESI FOUNDATION sells both ungrafted and grafted avocados. Plants should be planted in well-drained composted soil in full sun, and receive compost or fertilizer throughout the plant's life. For ease of harvest, plants should be kept cut to a reasonable height. KATESI FOUNDATION's grafted avocado use scions from local trees which produce good tasting fruit.



Bauhenia, Camel's Foot - *Bauhinia variegata*



Bauhenia variegata are medium sized trees often known for their pink and purple flowers. The trees are often used as forage in parts of West Africa. The tree also responds well from repeated cutting providing ample livestock fodder. Trees should be planted in well-drained and slightly acidic soil in full sun. Provide fertilizer or compost if using the tree as a fodder source.

Calliandra - *Calliandra calothyrsus*

Calliandra are used primarily as a forage tree, for firewood, or as a nitrogen fixing agroforestry species. The wood is dense and burns quickly, thus it is well-suited to domestic and small in-dustry use. *Calliandra* is source of fodder for dairy cows and other livestock. It has a high protein concentration (up to 22% wet weight) that supplements low-quality roughage such as napier grass. Studies have shown that dairy cows fed *Calliandra* have higher butterfat content in their milk. Despite these positive reports, the digestibility of *Calliandra* is low due to high levels of tannins in leaves. Therefore, this species is best used in combination with other fodder. Early reports suggest that a diet consisting of 40-60% *Calliandra* is optimal. If left unpruned, trees often



grow very tall (20m) and are used as firewood. Plant trees in slightly acidic soil, and provide compost often if using the tree as a fodder source. Trees do well to find light in part-shade if grown for fuel-wood but also grow well in full sun if used as a hedge. Future trees can be planted with the seeds or from stem cuttings. KATESI FOUNDATION grows Calliandra from seeds.

Chaya, Tree Spinach - *Cnidoscopus aconitifolius*



Chaya, sometimes called the spinach tree, is a fast-growing perennial shrub native to Mexico that produces lots of attractive, large, dark green leaves. It can grow well on a wide range of soils in both hot, rainy climates and areas with occasional drought. It grows easily and quickly, especially at higher temperatures, and new leaves grow quickly after harvesting. The amount of leaves per square foot of garden space is impressive, even during the dry season when other sources of greens are absent. Chaya is exceptionally high in protein, calcium, iron, and vitamin A. It lacks pest problems and is unlikely to become weedy, because it very rarely sets seed and is generally propagated only by cuttings. Chaya grows well in a wide-range of conditions, but does best in well-drained soil, full sun and dryer conditions. KATESI FOUNDATION propagates and sells Chaya by cuttings.

Cherimoya, Cherimola, Tope Tope - *Annona cherimola*



Cherimola trees are grown for their white-fleshed, sweet fruits. The species is somewhat shrubby and spreading, growing to a medium height of 8 to 10m tall. Trees grow best in mild-temperature climates and are not well suited for lowland environments. The ideal elevation is between 1300-1700m, and plants grow best in well-drained, compost-rich soil in full sun. Fruits should be monitored for pest damage, and often are susceptible to fruit fly damage. KATESI FOUNDATION grows our Cherimola trees from seeds.

Chayote - *Sechium edule*

Chayote are vigorous vining, perennial plants in the cucumber family that produce squash-like fruit. Chayote require a trellis or companion tree to climb and enjoy rich soil in full sun. KATESI FOUNDATION sells chayote with a yellow-blush that seem very resilient to pests, and grow quickly upon the arrival of cooler temperatures. KATESI FOUNDATION grows chayote for sale from fruits collected from our own plants. Chayote are seasonally available at the East Africa Center.



Desmodium - *Desmodium rensonii*



Desmodium is used most often as a fodder tree in a system of hedgerows and alley cropping. As a legume, it produces nitrogen-rich foliage (crude protein- 20-22%), that is fed to goats, cattle, sheep, rabbits, pigs and guinea pigs, as well as serving as mulch and green manure. It is often used to control erosion while producing large amounts of foliage for animal food. The hard, small seeds germinate after 3-4 days in a variety of well-drained soils. Young, slow-growing seedlings are stressed by weed competition but mature trees will shade out weeds. Once each month, the abundant foliage should be cut and a stump of at least 1 m. should be left to branch out again for the next cutting. The leaves are carried to livestock rather than let them graze and destroy the crops planted between the hedgerows. The farmer must continue to cut the foliage and can use the extra for piling up around plants for mulch or turn under for green manure. Up to 50% of goats' diets can be leaves from the Tick Trefoil trees. Desmodium trees fix nitrogen. Plants grow in a range of conditions, but will thrive in rich organic soil with full sun. KATESI FOUNDATION grows the Desmodium in our nursery from seed.

Faidherbia, Apple-ring Acacia - *Faidherbia albida*



Faidherbia is a nitrogen-fixing tree and often intercropped with sorghum, corn or millet. In dry locations, inter-planting with Faidherbia has been known to double grain yield. Too lightweight for firewood, it is used for charcoal, timber, live fencing, and windbreaks. A deep taproot (reaching aquifers up to 80 m below surface), does not compete with the crop planted on the soil surface. Dye and tannin extracted from various parts of the tree as well as nectar for honey production are additional benefits. The tree is deciduous, providing its own mulch and thereby increasing the soil fertility in N, P and Ca. In the hot, dry season, when other fodder plants are scarce, this species thrives and the leaves and pods provide food for livestock. Faidherbia should be planted keeping the tap-root undamaged in full sun. KATESI FOUNDATION grows the Faidherbia from seed.

(Photo credit: KATESI FOUNDATIONcommunity.org)

Flemingia - *Flemingia macrophylla*



Flemingia is a woody, leguminous, deep-rooted shrub. Flemingia is useful in erosion control, for shade or shelter and for soil improvement. Flemingia's leaves are so slow to decompose that when they are used as a mulch they prevent germination of weed seeds and maintain a higher level of soil moisture than other mulches. This plant is used in "alley farming" as it helps protect and supplies nitrogen to intercropped plants, particularly maize. It also has value as fodder or fuelwood. Plants should be palced in part-shade to full sun in well-drained, composted soil. KATESI FOUNDATION produces Flemingia plants from seed.

Gliricidia - *Gliricidia sepium*

Gliricidia is as fast-growing nitrogen producing tree. It is often used as a tree of choice for a living fence. It makes a good hedge but needs frequent pruning. Cuttings from the plant can be planted and root easily in well-drained, healthy soil. Gliricidia is used as a shade tree for coffee and cacao, inter-planted between rows. It is an excellent tree for erosion control due to its easy establishment and rapid growth. Its seeds and bark are mixed with grain to obtain an effective rat poison. The inner wood is hard and black and used to make small durable articles. The older wood is especially good for fuel. Plants grow well in part-shade to full sun. KATESI FOUNDATION starts Gliricidia from seed



and cuttings.

Guava - *Psidium* spp.



Guavas are a rapid-growing tree producing fruit 2-4 years from seed. Left unpruned, it can reach a height of 12 m (40 ft). Guavas can tolerate some flooding, drought, salt, alkalinity, limestone and poor soils that would barely support other fruit trees. Mulching and irrigation will improve plant growth and fruit yields in low moisture sites. KATESI FOUNDATION produces two different varieties of guava: A red-fleshed, small fruit variety often called 'Strawberry Guava' and a larger pink fleshed, high-yielding variety from seed acquired locally. Both varieties are grown from seed.

Lemon - *Citrus x sp.*

ROOTSTOCK ONLY: KATESI FOUNDATION grows lemons from seed to produce rootstock. Currently, the rootstock is available for purchase. Seedlings produce fruit within 5 to 7 years, but fruit is variable. Often rootstocks revert to very thorny plants. Lemons from grafted and ungrafted plants produce tart, bitter fruits used as a spice or garnish. Fruits are high in vitamin C. Plant in full sun, in well-drained soil. Adding fertilizer or compost prior to flowering will increase fruit production.

Leucaena - *Leucaena diversifolia*

Leucaena is a multi-purpose tree species. Its green pods and high-protein leaves are a source of livestock fodder. The young leaves are eaten by humans in salads and soups, or cooked as a vegetable. Leucaena is used as a shade tree for under-story crops such as cacao, tea, coffee, and teak plantations. It is most frequently grown as a windbreak or within hedges or living fences. Leucaena produces nitrogen and can be used as erosion control since it grows quickly and coppices well. The plants can be grown in a wide-range of conditions: part-shade to full sun, degraded soil to rich organic soil, and respond



well to fertilizer or compost inputs. KATESI FOUNDATION produces *Leucaena* from seeds.

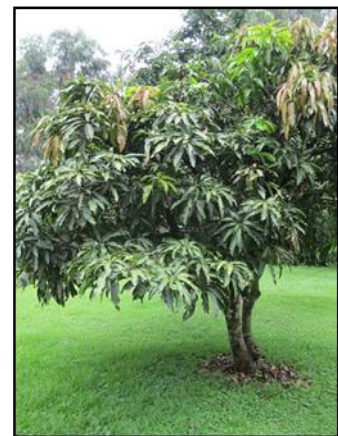
Malabar Spinach - *Basella* spp.



The leaves and young stems of Malabar spinach are an excellent hot weather spinach substitute. The young leaves may be eaten raw or cooked. Seedlings should be grown 30 cm apart in part-shade to full sun. Malabar spinach tolerates a wide range of soil conditions but does best on slightly acidic (pH 6-6.7) composted, well-drained soil. Mulching is recommended to keep the soil moist. Vines grown on trellises have cleaner leaves than unsupported plants. KATESI FOUNDATION grows Malabar Spinach for sale from seeds. Both solid green varieties (*B. alba*) and red-stemmed (*B. rubra*) are occasionally available.

Mango - *Mangifera indica*

ROOTSTOCK: Mangoes are tropical tall trees best known for their fruit production. Many varieties of mangoes exist and scions from a preferred variety may be grafted onto rootstock. Mangoes should be planted into well-drained, slightly acidic soil in full sun. The plants produce more fruit if the branch tips are pruned, and receive compost prior to flowering and fruit-set. KATESI FOUNDATION produces mangoes from seed, and occasionally has grafted varieties (from local tree scions) for sale.



Markhamia - *Markhamia lutea*



Markhamia trees are native to East Africa, grown for their timber, flowers, and shade. Trees produce bright yellow flowers before producing long slender pods full of light, wind-blown seeds. Plants grow well in many conditions within East Africa and require little care after a few years of growth. Establish seedlings in rich soil and in full sun. KATESI FOUNDATION grows Markhamia from seeds.

Moringa - *Moringa olifera*



The Moringa tree, known also as the Horseradish Tree, is widely grown for a multitude of uses. Its leaves, flowers, and pods are a food source for humans and animals. The flowers are a good nectar source for honey, and the seeds are a rich oil source for cooking and lubricant uses. The roots are a source of a spice resembling horseradish, and many parts of the plant have been used in medicinal preparations. Whole plants have been used as living hedges, fences, and windbreaks. The wood is very soft; useful for paper but makes low-grade firewood and poor charcoal. Moringa prefers to be grown in full sun, well-drained soils and has high drought resistance. It does not prefer wet conditions as the roots may rot. KATESI FOUNDATION grows moringa from seeds of 'PKM-1' variety, bred for higher leaf production. Moringa is one of

KATESI FOUNDATION's most popular plants.

Mulberry - *Morus spp.*

Mulberries are medium sized trees which produce edible fruits often eaten fresh or made into jams and jellies. Mulberries provide excellent food for fodder, and can be cut back repeatedly to encourage foliage. Plants should be grown in well-drained, rich soil and receive fertilizer or compost prior to fruiting. Grow in full sun. At KATESI FOUNDATION, mulberries are grown as a hedge for animal fodder, and plants are grown from cuttings for sale. Trees pruned to a low height allow for easy fruit collection.



Highland Neem - *Melia azedarach*



Highland Neem trees, not to be confused with the related Neem tree (*Azadirachta indica*), are an ornamental tree planted for fuel wood and insecticide. Leaves of the plant are crushed and added to water prior to spraying on plants to prevent insects. Trees usually grow up to 10m tall, producing many seeds which can also be used as an insecticide. Seeds are poisonous to humans and livestock. Highland Neem grows well in many conditions including poor soils, acidic to saline,

and in part-sun to full sun. Seedlings should receive compost inputs the first few years of growth. They are often grown in dry areas due to drought resistance. KATESI FOUNDATION grows highland neem trees from seed.

New Zealand Spinach - *Tetragonia tetragonoides*

New Zealand Spinach is a drought resistant, perennial green that can be used as animal feed raw, or eaten by humans when cooked. Plants grow rapidly, sprawling across the ground. Its nutrition is similar to regular spinach, notably having calcium, iron and phosphorus along with protein and other vitamins. Seeds are bore along the stem and can be collected for future planting. Cuttings may also be used to propagate additional plants. Plants prefer well-drained soils, growing well in sand, and respond well to fertilizer or compost inputs. Plants can be grown in shade to full sun. KATESI FOUNDATION uses both seeds and cuttings to grow New Zealand Spinach for sale.



Okinawa Spinach - *Gynura bicolor*



Okinawa Spinach is a common dark-green vegetable in parts of Asia. It provides excellent ground-cover, erosion control, and fodder for livestock. The green leaves have been eaten leaves, but should be cooked if consumed in large quantities. Okinawa spinach grows best in hot and humid environments. It responds well to compost additions, and should be cut back regularly to prevent excessive spreading. Plants enjoy part-shade conditions, but can grow in full sun. KATESI FOUNDATION produces plants from cuttings.

Papaya - *Carica papaya*



Papayas are eaten fresh, often with lemon or lime juice and sugar, or used to make jams, jellies, and ice cream. The unripe fruit may be pickled or cooked as a vegetable like summer squash. Plants should be grown in well-drained slightly acidic soil with added compost. Plant in full sun. Papaya trees begin bearing fruits at the end of the first year. Bearing peaks in the second year and declines strongly in subsequent years. The fruits produced from the 'Single' female

flowers typically produce round fruits in comparison with the larger, more elongate fruits from the hermaphroditic flowers. Mature fruits are harvested when the tip turns yellow. NOTE: Male and hermaphroditic plants will have long flowers extending away from the trunk, while female plants will have flowers born close the trunk. Female papayas often produce more fruit than male or hermaphroditic plants. KATESI FOUNDATION grows papaya from seed.

Passionfruit - *Passiflora spp.*

Passion fruit are climbing vines that produce many round fruit commonly eaten fresh or made into juice. Seedlings should be planted in well-drained soil with full sun exposure or partial shade. A strong trellis should be provided to support the vine and fruit growth. KATESI FOUNDATION has two types of passion fruits, both are started from seeds.

Yellow Passionfruit/Golden Granadilla: Flowers of the golden, yellow passionfruit are self-sterile, and cannot create fruit without pollination. If you allow vines from different plants to intertwine on the trellis to promote cross-pollination, more fruits will grow. Flowers of yellow passionfruit are open from approximately noon until dark. Hand pollination (placing picked pollen-bearing flowers in direct contact with open pollen-receptive flowers of another plant) may be required if



other passionfruit pollinators (certain insects) are unavailable.

Banana Passionfruit: Flowers of the banana passionfruits are most commonly used as ornamental flowers, while the fruits are oblong and resemble small bananas. Vines of the banana passionfruit are self-compatible and do not require other vines to create fruit. This species of passionfruit grows better in cooler climates and can withstand cooler temperatures than the yellow passionfruit.



Peach - *Prunus persica*

ROOTSTOCK: Peaches are temperate trees that produce juice edible fruits. Peaches can grow in high altitude areas within East Africa and usually produce fruit following cooler temperatures provided enough moisture. KATESI FOUNDATION peaches are grown from seed and used as rootstock, and occasionally grafted trees are also available for purchase. Peaches should be grown in well-drained composted soil and receive full sun. Grafted peaches are able to produce fruit within three years, while un-grafted peaches may take up to ten years prior to producing.

Peruvian Groundcherry - *Physalis peruviana*



Peruvian groundcherry, or Cape gooseberrys are semi-perennial erect bushes that produce yellow tart fruits. Fruits are produced along the nodes of the plant surrounded by two leaves. They are most commonly eaten fresh or made into preserves. Plants grow best in well-drained composted soil, without excessive heat or humidity in part-shade. Plants can be cut back, but will provide more fruit if allowed to spread or trained up a trellis. KATESI FOUNDATION grows these plants

from seed.

Pomegranate - *Punica granatum*

Pomegranate trees are medium sized trees grown for their seeds, which contained in large fruits are surrounded by red, sweet pulp. Pomegranates are commonly eaten fresh or made into juice. Although the plants require some water, they produce superior fruit when grown in low-moisture environments. Plant pomegranates in well-drained rich soil in full sun. Placing supports along branches is encouraged when fruit weight causes branches to bend. KATESI FOUNDATION produces pomegranates from cuttings and they can be expected to fruit within three years.



Pummelo - *Citrus x sp.*



ROOTSTOCK: Pummelos are the largest cultivated variety of citrus, and produce large tart fruits. They are most eaten fresh and occasionally added to drinks. Trees should be planted in well-drained soil and respond well to inputs of compost or fertilizer. Seedlings produce fruit within 5 to 7 years, but fruit is variable. Often rootstocks revert to very

thorny plants. Pummelos from grafted plants will be more uniform and usually have better taste. Fruits are high in vitamin C.

Sausage Tree - *Kigelia Africana*

Sausage Trees are native to Tropical Africa and are used primarily as an ornamental tree, for timber, and rarely for medicine or beauty products. KATESI FOUNDATION produces trees from locally sourced seeds and encourages people within the region to plant native trees. Trees may grow to considerable heights and widths, producing many hanging fruits resembling light brown sausages or cucumbers. Fruits are poisonous and should not be eaten. Native trees attract more native wildlife than introduced exotic trees. Plants may require additional water and compost as seedlings, but later require little care being native to the region. Plant in full sun. KATESI FOUNDATION starts Sausage Trees from seeds.



Sesbania - *Sesbania rostrata*

Sesbania serves as a green manure and can be grown before or between rice or maize crops. It is used as a green manure especially in rice paddies because of its rapid and substantial biomass growth in a short time, its ability to fix substantial amount of nitrogen into the soil and to grow well in water-logging soils. Seedlings grow quickly in many different soil conditions and require little care. Additional seed may be harvested from flowering plants for future use and broadcasted into damp soil. Plant in full sun. KATESI FOUNDATION grows sesbania from seed.



Surinam Cherry - *Eugenia uniflora*

This beautiful plant is used as an ornamental as hedgerows and the ripe fruits are eaten fresh or made into preserves. The fruit has a thin skin, the flesh is orange-red and very juicy with a unique flavor. Surinam cherry bushes are adapted to tropical locations and grow well in hot and humid conditions. It also grows well in cooler environments requiring less



rainfall. Plants should be planted in well-drained composted soil, avoid planting in conditions exposed to salt or high alkalinity. Plants require full sun to grow well. KATESI FOUNDATION produces plants from seeds. (Photo credit: KATESI FOUNDATIONcommunity.org)

Sweet Potatos, Viazitam - *Ipomea batatas*



Sweet potatoes are one of the most commonly cultivated crops in the world and are grown for their tubers and leaves. Of the many varieties of sweet potatoes, only certain types produce tubers which are orange-colored – providing an excellent source of Vitamin A. Cuttings may be purchased from KATESI FOUNDATION and should be planted into well-drained, but moist rich soil. Plants will produce more tubers grown in full-sun conditions. Once cuttings are established, they require less water but will produce more foliage and tubers from inputs of fertilizer or compost throughout their growth. Harvest depends on the location but often is done after the 4th month of vine growth. In dry areas, harvest takes place when vines begin to die back due to lack of water. KATESI FOUNDATION has several types of sweet potatoes available.

Tithonia, Mexican Sunflower - *Tithonia diversifolia*



Tithonia is a common shrub-like semi-perennial plant in many parts of the world known for the bright yellow flowers that resemble small sunflowers. Tithonia is used by KATESI FOUNDATION and others as a

green fertilizer because the leaves contain up to three percent nitrogen. Using Tithonia as mulch provides excellent fertilizer for both annual and perennial plants alike. In addition, Tithonia is used as a pesticide: leaves are fermented in water for several days and then poured around plants or down termite mounds. Plants should be grown in well-drained soil in full sun. KATESI FOUNDATION grows Tithonia from seed.

Tephrosia, Fish Bean – *Tephrosia vogelii*

Tephrosia, or Fish Bean are upright evergreen perennial shrubs that are used as insecticides. The poison is quite strong and the leaves should never be fed to livestock or humans. Plants surrounding grain fields have been known to deter rodent populations, and small amounts of the plant added to water are poisonous to fish. Fish Bean grow well under many conditions but thrive when weather is not humid and the soil is slightly acidic. Using Tephrosia leaves as mulch is promising in areas with termites as termites avoid eating the leaves. KATESI FOUNDATION grows tephrosia from seed.



Zambarau, Java Plum - *Syzygium cumini*

The Zambarau, or Java Plum is native to parts of South East Asia and India growing to considerable heights (10-20m) and produces small, olive sized purple fruits. Trees produce many fruit that are eaten fresh or made into vinegar. Trees are grown often as wind-breaks or shade for coffee. Plants grow best in well-drained rich soil in full sun. KATESI FOUNDATION grows Zambarau from seed acquired from mature trees near the center.



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All photos were taken by Brian Lawrence unless otherwise noted.

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