

Anogeissus leiocarpa

Anogeissus leiocarpa (**African birch**; Bambara: *ngáláma*) is a tall evergreen tree native to savannas of Tropical Africa.^[1] It is the sole West African species of the genus *Anogeissus*, a genus otherwise distributed from tropical central and east Africa through tropical Southeast Asia.^[1] *A. leiocarpa* germinates in the new soils produced by seasonal wetlands and grows at the edges of the rainforest, although not in the rainforest, in the savanna, and along riverbanks forming gallery forests. The tree flowers in the rainy season, from June to October. The seeds, winged samaras, are dispersed by ants.

1 Ethnobotany

It is one of the plants used to make *bògòlanfini*, a traditional Malian mudcloth. Small branches with leaves are crushed to make one of the yellow dyes.^[2] The inner bark of the tree is used as a human and livestock anthelmintic for treating worms, and for treatment of a couple of protozoan diseases in animals, nagana an animal trypanosomiasis, and Babesiosis.^[3] The inner bark is used as a chewing stick in Nigeria and extracts of the bark show antibacterial properties.^[4] The stem barks contains castalagin^[5] and flavogallonic acid dilactone.^[6]

2 References

- [1] Steentoft, Margaret (1988). *Flowering Plants in West Africa*. Cambridge University Press. ISBN 0-521-26192-9.
- [2] Arbonnier, Michel (2004). *Trees, Shrubs and Lianas of West African Dry Zones*. Quae. ISBN 2-87614-579-0.
- [3] Bizimana, Nsekuye (1994). *Traditional Veterinary Practice in Africa*. German Technical Cooperation. ISBN 3-88085-502-1.
- [4] Mann, A.; Yahaya, Y.; Bansa, A.; Ajayi, G. O. (March 2008). "Phytochemical and antibacterial screening of *Anogeissus leiocarpus* against some microorganisms associated with infectious wounds". *Academic Journals*.
- [5] Shuaibu, M. N.; Pandey, K.; Wuyep, P. A.; Yanagi, T.; Hirayama, K.; Ichinose, A.; Tanaka, T.; Kouno, I. (2008). "Castalagin from *Anogeissus leiocarpus* mediates the killing of *Leishmania* in vitro". *Parasitology Research* **103** (6): 1333–1338. doi:10.1007/s00436-008-1137-7. PMID 18690475.

- [6] Shuaibu, M. N.; Wuyep, P. A.; Yanagi, T.; Hirayama, K.; Tanaka, T.; Kouno, I. (2008). "The use of microfluorometric method for activity-guided isolation of antiplasmodial compound from plant extracts". *Parasitology Research* **102** (6): 1119–1127. doi:10.1007/s00436-008-0879-6. PMID 18214539.

3 External links

- *Anogeissus leiocarpa* in West African plants – A Photo Guide.

4 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

4.1 Text

- **Anogeissus leiocarpa** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anogeissus_leiocarpa?oldid=653386783 *Contributors:* Sandstein, Rkitko, Marco Schmidt, Sluzzelin, Nono64, Addbot, DOI bot, Blechnic, Flakinho, Yobot, Gongshow, FrescoBot, Trappist the monk, Makki98, Botanischwili, AManWithNoPlan, ChuispastonBot, Helpful Pixie Bot, Plantdrew, Vydrine, Couiros22, Stamptrader and Anonymous: 2

4.2 Images

- **File:Blue_Eyes_Fuchsia.JPG** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/c/c6/Blue_Eyes_Fuchsia.JPG *License:* CC-BY-SA-3.0 *Contributors:* Transferred from en.wikipedia; transferred to Commons using CommonsHelper. *Original artist:* Original uploader was AutoGyro at en.wikipedia

4.3 Content license

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0