

UGANDA ENDANGERED PLANT SPECIES



**AFRICAN
RESILIENCE &
DEVELOPMENT
AGENCY
(AFRDA)**

A HANDBOOK

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FOREWORD

A nation's heritage takes shape through its history, institutions, people and natural environment. Uganda's landscapes, forests, wetlands and gardens form part of this heritage, alongside the living species that sustain ecosystems and communities across generations. Plants provide an essential foundation for food security, health, cultural practices and climate resilience. Their contribution to human survival and ecological stability deserves sustained public attention.

Uganda Endangered Plant Species seeks to strengthen awareness of this contribution and encourage responsibility for the country's plant diversity. Environmental pressures continue to reshape ecosystems, giving added significance to public understanding of the species that depend on them. Knowledge helps people recognise the value of these species, understand their place in the natural environment and make informed decisions about their protection. The publication therefore links learning with appreciation and responsible stewardship of Uganda's natural heritage.

I am proud to present this book as part of AFRDA's commitment to advancing research, data, innovation and public knowledge for the benefit of society. Our approach rests on the conviction that informed citizens and responsible institutions provide an essential foundation for conservation. A shared understanding of biodiversity's contribution to everyday life can strengthen participation in its protection and give practical meaning to our collective responsibility for the future.

I hope this book encourages readers to examine Uganda's plant heritage with greater attention, deepen their understanding of its significance and take deliberate action to protect endangered species. Through learning, informed discussion and sustained commitment, we can contribute to the preservation of the plant life on which present and future generations depend.

Bakaluba B Daniel

CEO / Continental Coordinator of AFRDA

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List of Conservation Status Abbreviations

Abbrevia tion or term	Full meaning	Meaning and use in this handbook
CR	Critically Endangered	Extremely high risk of extinction in the wild. National CR means critically endangered within Uganda; Global CR means critically endangered worldwide.
DD	Data Deficient	Available information is insufficient to determine extinction risk. Global DD means the species lacks enough data for a reliable global assessment; it does not mean the species is safe.
EN	Endangered	Very high risk of extinction in the wild. National EN applies within Uganda; Global EN applies across the species' worldwide range.
Global	Global assessment scope	The category describes the species across its entire worldwide range. It appears in the handbook as Global CR, DD, EN, LC, NE, NT or VU.
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature	The international body responsible for the Red List Categories and Criteria used to describe species' extinction risk.
LC	Least Concern	The species has been assessed and does not qualify as CR, EN, VU or NT. In this handbook, Global LC refers to the global assessment only.
National	National assessment scope	The category describes extinction risk within Uganda. The handbook uses National CR, National EN and National VU.
NE	Not Evaluated	The species has not yet been evaluated against the IUCN Red List criteria at the stated scale. Global NE does not indicate low risk or absence of threats.
NT	Near Threatened	The species does not currently qualify as CR, EN or VU, but is close to qualifying or may qualify in the near future. The handbook uses Global NT.
VU	Vulnerable	High risk of extinction in the wild. National VU applies within Uganda; Global VU applies across the species' worldwide range.

Important: CR, EN and VU are the IUCN threatened categories. DD and NE are information-status categories; neither category should be interpreted as evidence that a species is secure

1. *Aloe tororoana* National CR | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Asphodelaceae Growth: Succulent herb/shrub Evidence: A Occurrence: Endemic; Tororo Rock, south-eastern Uganda, 1,350-1,890 m	Medicinal-genus value for skin/wound/inflammation research; ornamental and education value; high genetic value as a narrow endemic.	Rocky outcrops; full sun/bright light; gritty, sharply drained mineral substrate; avoid waterlogging.	Quarrying/mining, settlement, fire, illegal collection, very small range. Permit-based offsets/seed/tissue culture; duplicate living collections; no wild harvest; rocky ex situ beds.

2. *Bothriocline auriculata* National CR | Global CR

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Asteraceae Growth: Montane herb/subshrub Evidence: B Occurrence: Endemic; Mt Elgon National Park	Endemic montane biodiversity; pollinator support; scientific value for Eastern Ugandan montane flora.	Cool montane grassland/forest-edge conditions; humus-rich, well-drained soil; maintain open light.	Restricted range, habitat degradation, fire, climate pressure on montane habitats. Seed banking; micro-reserve plots; monitor flowering/seed set; protect Mt Elgon populations.

3. *Brachylaena huillensis* National CR | Global NT

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Asteraceae Growth: Tree Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Nile Bank Forest Reserve, South Busoga Forest Reserve, Mengo forests	Very hard durable timber used for carving, flooring and fuel; medicinal bark/leaves in parts of East Africa; cultural and economic value.	Dry evergreen forest/woodland; well-drained loam to sandy loam; slow-growing hardwood.	Selective timber extraction, charcoal/fuel, forest clearance, poor regeneration. Seed/seedling propagation from multiple provenances; enrichment planting; restrict cutting; community woodlots.

4. *Mikaniopsis vitalba* National CR | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Asteraceae Growth: Forest climber/liana Evidence: B Occurrence: Not endemic; Entebbe historical records; Mubwindi swamp	Rare forest climber with biodiversity and genetic value; potential pollinator resource.	Moist forest edge or swamp margin; organic soils; climbing support; partial shade.	Wetland/forest conversion around historical sites; very few recent records. Targeted surveys; seed/cutting trials; protect swamp/forest margins; ex situ living collection if rediscovered.

5. *Senecio navugabensis* National CR | Global CR

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Asteraceae Growth: Herb Evidence: B Occurrence: Endemic; Masaka District, Lake Nabugabo area	Endemic herb; strong scientific value for Lake Nabugabo biodiversity and climate/habitat monitoring.	Moist grassland/forest-edge habitat around Nabugabo; maintain open, non-invasive vegetation.	Very narrow range; agriculture, settlement, wetland degradation, invasive plants. Micro-reserve management; seed collection; propagation trials; annual population census.

6. *Solanecio gynuroides* National CR | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Asteraceae Growth: Herb/shrub Evidence: B Occurrence: Endemic; Ishasha Gorge, Bwindi Impenetrable National Park	Endemic forest-edge plant; ornamental/research potential; biodiversity value.	Moist forest-edge soils; partial shade; cool humid microclimate.	Single known site, habitat disturbance, small population stochasticity. Protect site; seed/cutting propagation; duplicate ex situ collection; monitor browsing.

7. *Encephalartos equatorialis* National CR | Global CR

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Zamiaceae Growth: Cycad Evidence: A Occurrence: Endemic; Mayuge District, Busoga sub-region	Cultural, ornamental and evolutionary/genetic value; flagship ancient lineage for education and tourism.	Rocky/woodland slopes; very well-drained soils; full sun to light shade; slow-growing.	Illegal cycad collection, habitat loss, fire, low recruitment. Strict permit control; seed from cones only; cycad rescue collection; CITES compliance; guarded populations.

8. *Encephalartos whitelockii* National CR | Global CR

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Zamiaceae Growth: Cycad Evidence: A Occurrence: Endemic; Mpanga River falls, Kabarole District	One of Uganda's most iconic endemic cycads; ornamental, cultural, scientific and tourism value.	Rocky gorge/riverine slopes; full sun/partial shade; deep drainage; long-lived.	Hydropower infrastructure, illegal collection, small range, poor recruitment. In situ protection of Mpanga Gorge; pollen/seed management; legal ex situ seed orchards; community guarding.

9. *Diospyros katendei* National CR | Global CR

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Ebenaceae Growth: Tree Evidence: B Occurrence: Endemic; Kasyoha-Kitomi Forest Reserve	Ebony relative with high genetic and timber-research value; endemic forest tree.	Moist tropical forest; deep, well-drained, organic-rich forest soils; shade when young.	Single known forest, habitat degradation, slow tree regeneration. Survey for additional trees; seed collection; nursery trials; protect mother trees; no timber use.

10. *Millettia lacus-alberti* National CR | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Fabaceae Growth: Tree/liana Evidence: B Occurrence: Albertine Rift endemic; Waki River in Budongo Forest Reserve	Legume with nitrogen-fixing/restoration potential; possible timber/medicine value by genus; high endemic value.	Riverine/moist forest; fertile soils; partial shade; climbing/tree support depending habit.	Single known record, riverine disturbance, forest degradation. Targeted rediscovery survey; seed/cutting propagation; protect Waki River habitat; accession records.

11. *Holarrhena floribunda* National CR | Global LC

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Apocynaceae Growth: Tree/shrub Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Budongo and Kaniyo-Pabidi Forest Reserves	Medicinal: diarrhoea/dysentery, malaria/fever, skin and microbial infections; pharmacological evidence mainly preclinical.	Warm seasonally dry forest edge/woodland; well-drained loam; moderate organic matter.	Destructive bark harvest, small Ugandan population, forest degradation. Seedlings and cuttings; promote leaf-based research; no bark stripping; mother-tree orchard.

12. *Pavetta intermedia* National CR | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Rubiaceae Growth: Shrub/small tree Evidence: B Occurrence: Albertine Rift endemic; Kibale National Park historical records	Forest understorey biodiversity; pollinator value; genetic resource.	Moist forest understorey; acidic/organic soils; partial to deep shade.	Few records, habitat degradation, understorey disturbance. Survey Kibale; seed/cutting trials; preserve understorey microhabitats.

13. *Psychotria minuta* National CR | Global NE

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Rubiaceae Growth: Shrub Evidence: B Occurrence: Not endemic; Maramagambo Forest Reserve	Rare forest shrub; Rubiaceae genetic diversity; possible medicinal genus but species use unverified.	Moist lowland forest understorey; shaded, humus-rich soils.	Single site, forest disturbance, low detectability. Botanical survey; seed/cutting trials; protect Maramagambo understorey.

14. *Dioscorea baya* National CR | Global NE

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Dioscoreaceae Growth: Climbing geophyte/yam Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Mengo/Entebbe historical forests, Budongo, Bugoma, Karuma WR	Wild yam genetic resource for food security and crop improvement; possible local food/medicine value.	Moist forest-edge soils; deep friable loam; trellis support; avoid tuber waterlogging.	Loss of Entebbe/Mengo forests, tuber harvest, forest conversion. Cultivate from bulbils/tuber divisions only from legal stock; seed where available; trellis conservation beds.

15. *Allanblackia kimbiliensis* National CR | Global NE

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Clusiaceae Growth: Tree Evidence: B Occurrence: Albertine Rift endemic; Ishasha Gorge, Bwindi Impenetrable National Park	Seed oil potential like other <i>Allanblackia</i> ; forest tree genetic value; possible livelihood value if cultivated.	Humid tropical forest; deep organic soils; partial shade when young.	Tiny range, forest disturbance, poor recruitment. Seed collection from fallen fruits; nursery trials; in situ mother-tree protection; oil-use research only from cultivated stock.

16. *Hibiscus greenwayi* National CR | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Malvaceae Growth: Shrub Evidence: B Occurrence: Not endemic; Mabira Forest Reserve woodland	Ornamental and genetic value; Hibiscus relatives have fibre/medicinal potential though species-specific use is unverified.	Woodland/forest edge; well-drained soils; sun to light shade.	Mabira woodland loss/degradation, small population. Seed/cutting propagation; woodland restoration; monitor flowering.

17. *Lijndenia bequaertii* National CR | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Melastomataceae Growth: Shrub/treelet Evidence: B Occurrence: Albertine Rift endemic; Ishasha Gorge, Bwindi Impenetrable National Park	Endemic forest plant; pollinator and scientific value.	Moist forest understorey/edge; acidic organic soils; humid microclimate.	Narrow range, understorey disturbance, small populations. Protect Ishasha Gorge; seed/cutting trials; shaded ex situ plots.

18. *Nymphaea nouchali* National CR | Global NE

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Nymphaeaceae Growth: Aquatic herb Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Lake Mutanda and Lake Bunyonyi	Ornamental waterlily; cultural symbolism; aquatic habitat value; some <i>Nymphaea</i> species have edible/medicinal uses.	Clean shallow freshwater; mud substrate; full sun; low pollution and low invasive pressure.	Lake shoreline disturbance, water-quality decline, habitat change. Ex situ ponds; rhizome/seed propagation; water quality monitoring; prevent invasive aquatic weeds.

19. *Afrocarpus usambarensis* National CR | Global EN

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Podocarpaceae Growth: Conifer tree Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Sango Bay Forest Reserve	Timber, watershed protection, carbon storage, restoration value.	Moist montane/wet forest; deep acidic loam; partial shade for seedlings.	Logging, habitat loss, restricted Ugandan occurrence. Seed collection; nursery in cool humid zones; enrichment planting; protect mature seed trees.

20. *Antrocaryon micraster* National CR | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Anacardiaceae Growth: Tree Evidence: B Occurrence: Not endemic; Bwindi, Kasyoha-Kitomi; formerly Budongo/Kalinzu/Ma ramagambo	Timber and forest fruit/biodiversity value; wildlife food; potential local medicinal uses in West/Central Africa.	Moist lowland/montane forest; fertile well-drained soils; partial shade when young.	Forest degradation, timber extraction, loss from historical sites. Survey former forests; seedling nursery; protect fruiting trees; restoration planting.

21. *Lagarosiphon ilicifolius* National EN | Global LC

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Hydrocharitaceae Growth: Aquatic herb Evidence: B Occurrence: Not endemic; Ssesse in Lake Victoria; Lake Mulehe	Aquatic habitat/oxygenation value; indicator of freshwater ecosystem health.	Clean freshwater; submerged growth; stable water levels; low turbidity.	Wetland/lake pollution, eutrophication, invasive aquatic plants, shoreline changes. Ex situ aquaria/ponds; protect freshwater sites; no uncontrolled transfer between lakes.

22. *Helichrysum formosissimum* National EN | Global DD

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Asteraceae Growth: Herb/shrub Evidence: B Occurrence: Not endemic; Bwindi, Rwenzori, Echuya Forest Reserve	Ornamental everlasting flowers; aromatic/medicinal potential by genus; montane biodiversity value.	Cool montane forest/grassland edges; well-drained humus-rich soils; sun to light shade.	Montane habitat degradation, fire, climate stress, limited records. Seed collection; alpine/montane living beds; protect fire-sensitive habitats.

23. *Mikania microptera* National EN | Global NE

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Asteraceae Growth: Climber Evidence: B Occurrence: Not endemic; Kibale; Entebbe Municipality historical records	Forest climber biodiversity; pollinator support; possible medicinal genus value unverified.	Moist forest edge; climbing support; organic soil; partial shade.	Urban/forest habitat loss, few recent records. Survey Kibale/Entebbe remnants; seed/cutting trials; forest-edge protection.

24. *Cordia millenii* National EN | Global LC

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Boraginaceae Growth: Tree Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Most western forests south of Budongo except Rwenzori/Bwindi/Mgahinga	Timber, drum-making, shade, medicine and wildlife fruit value.	Moist forest; deep well-drained fertile soils; partial shade when young.	Timber extraction, forest clearance, fragmentation. Nursery seed propagation; enrichment planting; protect seed trees; promote plantation timber.

25. *Aldrovanda vesiculosa* National EN | Global EN

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Droseraceae Growth: Aquatic carnivorous herb Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Mabamba IBA, swamp adjacent Lake Ajama, Kirumba	Globally rare carnivorous aquatic; education/science value; indicator of clean wetlands.	Nutrient-poor shallow wetlands; floating/submerged growth; clean water; stable hydrology.	Wetland drainage, eutrophication, invasive plants, water-level change. Wetland protection; ex situ aquatic culture; water chemistry monitoring; prevent collection.

26. *Encephalartos macrostrobilus* National EN | Global EN

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Zamiaceae Growth: Cycad Evidence: A Occurrence: Endemic; Acholi and West Nile sub- regions	Cycad ornamental, cultural, evolutionary and education value.	Savanna/woodland rocky soils; full sun; well-drained substrate; long-lived.	Illegal collection, fire, land conversion, small populations. Permit-based seed propagation; community guarding; CITES compliance; fire management.

27. *Encephalartos septentrionalis* National EN | Global NT

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Zamiaceae Growth: Cycad Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Acholi sub- region	Ornamental and evolutionary value; culturally distinctive cycad.	Dry woodland/rocky slopes; full sun; well- drained soils.	Collection, fire, habitat degradation, low recruitment. Protect adult plants; seed orchard; avoid wild removal; controlled ex situ propagation.

28. *Brazzeia longipedicellata* National EN | Global EN

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Pentadiplandraceae Growth: Shrub/small tree Evidence: B Occurrence: Albertine Rift endemic; Bwindi, Ishasha Gorge, Budongo	Rare forest genetic resource; possible fruit/chemical interest within the sweet-protein family group; biodiversity value.	Moist forest understorey/edge; humus-rich soils; partial shade.	Restricted sites, forest disturbance, low population density. Survey and voucher; seed/cutting trials; protect forest understorey.

29. *Afzelia africana* National EN | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Fabaceae Growth: Tree Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; West Nile, Kitgum, Murchison Falls National Park	Valuable timber, medicine, fodder, cultural shade tree; nitrogen-fixing ecosystem value.	Dry forest/savanna woodland; deep well-drained soils; full sun when established.	Timber overharvest, fire, grazing, poor regeneration. Seed pretreatment/scarification; community nurseries; firebreaks; enrichment planting.

30. *Albizia ferruginea* National EN | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Fabaceae Growth: Tree Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Western forests, Zoka, Mabira, Wambabya and others	Timber, shade, nitrogen fixation, medicine, bee forage.	Moist forest/woodland; deep loam; good light; moderate moisture.	Timber extraction, forest degradation, land conversion. Seed scarification; mixed restoration planting; protect seed trees; community woodlots.

31. *Pavetta ankolensis* National EN | Global NE

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Rubiaceae Growth: Shrub/small tree Evidence: B Occurrence: Not endemic; Ankole sub-region	Forest/shrubland biodiversity; ornamental flowers; pollinator value.	Woodland/forest edge; well-drained soils; sun to partial shade.	Restricted range, agricultural conversion, bushland clearing. Targeted surveys; seed/cutting propagation; local habitat set-asides.

32. *Sabicea entebbensis* National EN | Global NE

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Rubiaceae Growth: Climbing shrub Evidence: B Occurrence: Endemic; Entebbe, Sango Bay, Kyagwe/Nakiza Forest, Bugala-Ssese Islands	Endemic genetic resource; forest-edge/climber biodiversity.	Moist forest and forest-edge thickets; organic soils; climbing support.	Urban/coastal forest loss, island forest disturbance, small range. Protect surviving forest patches; cuttings/seed; living collection; survey historical sites.

33. *Irvingia gabonensis* National EN | Global NT

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Irvingiaceae Growth: Tree Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Semuliki, Bwindi, Budongo, Bugoma, Itwara, Mengo	Food fruit and kernels, medicine, income generation, timber and wildlife food.	Humid lowland forest; deep fertile soils; shade-tolerant when young.	Forest loss, overharvest of fruits/seeds, low regeneration. Seedling orchards; community fruit-tree domestication; protect wild seed trees.

34. *Afrothismia winkleri* National EN | Global CR

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Thismiaceae Growth: Mycoheterotrophic herb Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Budongo and Bugoma Forest Reserves	Exceptional scientific value as a rare mycoheterotroph; indicator of intact forest/fungal networks.	Undisturbed moist forest floor; intact leaf litter and fungal associations; deep shade.	Forest-floor disturbance, logging, soil compaction, fungal habitat loss. In situ protection is primary; avoid translocation unless specialist mycorrhizal protocols exist; microhabitat mapping.

35. *Afrocarpus gracilior* National EN | Global LC

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Podocarpaceae Growth: Conifer tree Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Napak Forest Reserve, Mt Elgon National Park	Timber, watershed protection, carbon storage, montane restoration.	Montane forest; cool moist climate; acidic well-drained soils.	Logging, montane forest fragmentation, fire. Seedling propagation; enrichment planting; guard seed trees; monitor climate suitability.

36. *Albertisia exelliana* National EN | Global NE

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Menispermaceae Growth: Liana/climber Evidence: B Occurrence: Albertine Rift endemic; Kibale National Park	Liana biodiversity; Menispermaceae have medicinal alkaloid potential though species use requires verification.	Moist forest; climbing support; shaded organic soils.	Restricted forest, understorey/liana cutting, habitat disturbance. Survey; seed/cutting trials; conserve forest structure and host supports.

37. *Milicia excelsa* National EN | Global NT

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Moraceae Growth: Tree Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Central, eastern, northern and western forests	Iroko/African teak: valuable timber, shade, cultural tree, medicine, wildlife food.	Semi-deciduous forest/woodland; deep fertile soils; good light.	Timber overexploitation, gall pest, low recruitment, farmland clearing. Nursery seed/cuttings; agroforestry planting; pest-resistant provenances; protect old trees.

38. *Entandrophragma angolense* National EN | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Meliaceae Growth: Tree Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Western forests from Murchison Falls south to Kalinzu	High-value timber, forest canopy, carbon storage.	Moist semi-deciduous forest; deep well-drained fertile soils; shade when young.	Selective logging, forest degradation, poor recruitment. Seedlings from legal seed; enrichment planting; logging controls; provenance records.

39. *Entandrophragma cylindricum* National EN | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Meliaceae Growth: Tree Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Kibale, Semuliki, Budongo, Bugoma, Kasyoha-Kitomi and others	Sapele timber; high economic and forest-structure value.	Moist tropical forest; deep fertile soils; partial shade when young.	High-value timber extraction and habitat loss. Seed orchards; enrichment planting; no harvest from threatened stands; nursery propagation.

40. *Entandrophragma utile* National EN | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Meliaceae Growth: Tree Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Western and central forests including Mabira, Zoka, Wambabya	Utile timber; canopy, carbon and biodiversity value.	Moist forest; deep well-drained loam; shade when young.	Timber extraction, forest conversion, fragmentation. Seed propagation; restoration corridors; timber traceability; protect seed trees.

41. *Leplaea cedrata* National EN | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Meliaceae Growth: Tree Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Semuliki, Kibale, Bwindi, Budongo, Bugoma, Lake Victoria islands and others	Light bossé/scented guarea timber; forest canopy value.	Moist forest; organic soils; partial shade for seedlings.	Timber extraction, forest degradation, fragmentation. Nursery seed; mixed native restoration; protect fruiting adults.

42. *Khaya anthotheca* National EN | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Meliaceae Growth: Tree Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Murchison, Semuliki, Budongo, Bugoma, Kalinzu, Zoka and others	African mahogany timber; medicine, shade, restoration.	Moist forest/riparian areas; deep well-drained soils; seedlings need protection.	Logging, shoot borer, forest loss. Seed propagation; mixed planting to reduce pests; long-term timber alternatives.

43. *Khaya grandifoliola* National EN | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Meliaceae Growth: Tree Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Acholi, West Nile, East Madi/Zoka, Bugoma, Budongo, Kalinzu	Large-leaved mahogany: timber, medicine, shade, restoration.	Moist/dry forest transition; deep well-drained soil; partial shade when young.	Timber extraction, habitat degradation, pests. Seedling nurseries; provenance blocks; mixed enrichment planting.

44. *Khaya senegalensis* National EN | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Meliaceae Growth: Tree Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Murchison Falls, Acholi, East Madi/Zoka, West Nile	Dry-zone mahogany: medicine, timber, shade, agroforestry and restoration.	Savanna/riparian woodland; 400-1,750 mm rainfall; deep alluvial or well-drained soils.	Timber/bark harvest, fire, grazing, habitat loss. Fresh seed, deep containers, firebreaks, mixed planting, northern Uganda provenance orchard.

45. *Leplaea mayombensis* National EN | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Meliaceae Growth: Tree Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Kalinzu, Kasyoha-Kitomi, Bwindi/Ishasha Gorge	Timber and forest genetic value; canopy species.	Moist western forest; fertile organic soils; shade when young.	Logging, forest fragmentation, low recruitment. Seedling propagation; protect mother trees; enrichment restoration.

46. *Lovoa swynnertonii* National EN | Global NT

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Meliaceae Growth: Tree Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Kibale, Semuliki, Budongo, Bugoma, Kalinzu, Kasyoha-Kitomi, Itwara, Mabira	Brown/Kilimanjaro mahogany timber; canopy and carbon value.	Moist forest; deep loams; partial shade for seedlings.	Timber extraction, habitat loss, poor regeneration. Seed collection; enrichment planting; legal timber controls.

47. *Lovoa trichilioides* National EN | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Meliaceae Growth: Tree Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Kibale, Budongo, Bugoma, Kalinzu, Kasyoha-Kitomi, Itwara, Maramagambo and others	African walnut/congowood/tigerwood timber; forest canopy value.	Humid forest; fertile well-drained soils; partial shade when young.	High-value logging and forest fragmentation. Nursery production; protect seed trees; mixed forest restoration.

48. *Chytranthus atrovioaceus* National EN | Global NE

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Sapindaceae Growth: Tree/shrub Evidence: B Occurrence: Not endemic; Sonso area, Budongo; Bugoma Forest Reserve	Forest fruit/seed biodiversity; possible wildlife food; genetic value.	Moist lowland forest; shaded organic soils.	Restricted forests, logging disturbance, habitat degradation. Survey Sonso/Bugoma; seed propagation trials; protect understorey/fruiting trees.

49. *Calamus deerratus* National VU | Global NE

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Arecaceae Growth: Rattan/climbing palm Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Semuliki, Mt Kei, Budongo, Bugoma, Maramagambo, Mabira, Wambabya, Buliisa	Rattan cane for furniture, baskets and crafts; livelihood material.	Wet forest/swamp forest; high humidity; partial shade; climbing support.	Overcutting of canes, wetland/forest degradation, slow clump recovery. Managed cane harvest rotations; nursery from seed; community rattan plots; protect clumps.

50. *Ansellia africana* National VU | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Orchidaceae Growth: Epiphytic orchid Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Mt Elgon, Bugoma, Budongo, Matheniko-Bukoro, Murchison, Karuma	Ornamental orchid; cultural value; indicator of mature trees.	Epiphytic on trees/rocks; bright filtered light; good air movement; avoid waterlogged media.	Collection for ornamentals, loss of host trees, fire. Symbiotic/asymbiotic seed culture; rescue from felled trees only; protect host trees.

51. *Disperis aphylla* National VU | Global NE

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Orchidaceae Growth: Terrestrial orchid Evidence: B Occurrence: Not endemic; Budongo/Toro historical records; Bugoma	Rare orchid biodiversity; mycorrhizal and scientific value.	Humid forest floor; mycorrhizal soil; shade; intact leaf litter.	Forest disturbance, soil compaction, limited records. In situ protection; specialist orchid propagation; avoid soil disturbance.

52. *Aloe schweinfurthii* National VU | Global LC

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Asphodelaceae Growth: Succulent Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Budongo, Matiri, northwest Uganda	Medicinal-genus value; ornamental/dryland restoration education.	Dry woodland/rocky sites; very well-drained soils; full sun; low water.	Habitat loss, collection, fire, overharvest. Offsets/seed; raised gritty beds; community propagation; no wild destructive harvest.

53. *Aloe volkensii* National VU | Global LC

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Asphodelaceae Growth: Succulent Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Mt Moroto, Matiri, Mubende remnants, Labwor, Napak, Albertine escarpment	Medicinal-genus value; ornamental; dryland ecological value.	Rocky dryland habitats; full sun; mineral soils; avoid waterlogging.	Land clearing, fire, collection, rocky habitat disturbance. Seed/offset propagation; ex situ succulent beds; local awareness on species identity.

54. *Psilotrichum axilliflorum* National VU | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Amaranthaceae Growth: Herb Evidence: B Occurrence: Not endemic; Queen Elizabeth NP, Budongo, Bugungu WR, Buliisa, Kaiso-Tonya, possible Lake Mburo	Dryland herb biodiversity; possible forage/soil-cover value.	Open savanna/woodland; well-drained soils; full sun.	Grazing, fire regime change, oil-development pressure, land conversion. Seed collection; maintain open habitat; grazing/fire management.

55. *Chrysophyllum albidum* National VU | Global NE

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Sapotaceae Growth: Tree Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Many western and central forests, Sango Bay, South Busoga, East Madi and others	African star apple: edible fruit, medicine, timber, livelihood value.	Moist lowland forest; deep fertile soils; partial shade when young.	Fruit/timber extraction, forest loss, poor regeneration. Fruit-tree domestication; seedling nurseries; protect wild fruiting trees.

56. *Chrysophyllum muerense* National VU | Global NE

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Sapotaceae Growth: Tree Evidence: B Occurrence: Not endemic; Western and central forests including Semuliki, Bwindi, Budongo, Bugoma, Mabira	Fruit/timber/wildlife food potential; forest canopy value.	Humid forest; deep organic soils; shade in juvenile stage.	Forest degradation and timber pressure. Seedling propagation; enrichment planting; protect fruiting adults.

57. *Chrysophyllum perpulchrum* National VU | Global NE

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Sapotaceae Growth: Tree Evidence: B Occurrence: Not endemic; Bwindi, Budongo, Bugoma, Kasyoha-Kitomi, Kalinzu, Mengo, Wambabya, Bugungu	Forest fruit/wildlife food and timber value; biodiversity.	Moist forest; fertile soils; partial shade when young.	Forest degradation, timber extraction, fragmentation. Seedling restoration; protect fruiting trees; community awareness.

58. *Vitellaria paradoxa* National VU | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Sapotaceae Growth: Tree Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Northern Uganda, Lira and Kitgum Districts	Shea butter for food, cosmetics, medicine, income; cultural and women-led enterprise value.	Dry savanna/parkland; full sun; deep well-drained sandy/loamy soils; slow-growing.	Charcoal, fire, agriculture, cutting fruiting trees, poor regeneration. Fresh seed/direct seeding; firebreaks; community seed orchards; shea parkland bylaws.

59. *Azelia bipindensis* National VU | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Fabaceae Growth: Tree Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Semuliki, Bugoma, Karuma Wildlife Reserve	High-value timber; legume restoration/genetic value.	Moist forest; fertile soils; partial shade when young.	Timber exploitation, habitat loss, low recruitment. Seed propagation/scarification; protect seed trees; enrichment planting.

60. *Cordyla richardii* National VU | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Fabaceae Growth: Tree Evidence: A Occurrence: Restricted range; East Madi WR, Mt Kadam, Mt Otzi, Timu Forest, Kaabong	Edible fruit, fodder, timber, shade; dryland food security value.	Dry woodland/savanna; full sun; well-drained soils; drought-tolerant once established.	Dryland conversion, fire, grazing, restricted range. Seed propagation; farmer-managed natural regeneration; fire/grazing protection.

61. *Dalbergia melanoxylon* National VU | Global NT

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Fabaceae Growth: Tree Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Kidepo, Budongo, Bugoma, Maramagambo, West Nile, Bugungu, Buliisa	African blackwood: musical instruments, carvings, timber, fuel; high-value cultural/economic wood.	Dry woodland and forest margins; well-drained soils; drought-tolerant; slow-growing.	Overexploitation for timber, charcoal, fire, slow growth. Seed scarification; community woodlots; long rotations; protect mature seed trees.

62. *Dialium excelsum* National VU | Global EN

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Fabaceae Growth: Tree Evidence: A Occurrence: Albertine Rift endemic; Semuliki, Kibale, Budongo, Bugoma, Kasyoha-Kitomi, Itwara, Wambabya, Karuma	Edible fruit/wildlife food and timber; Albertine Rift genetic value.	Moist forest; deep well-drained soils; partial shade when young.	Forest degradation, limited distribution, extraction. Seedling propagation; protect Albertine populations; enrichment planting.

63. *Erythrophleum suaveolens* National VU | Global NE

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Fabaceae Growth: Tree Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Budongo, Bugoma, Bunyoro, Mengo, Murchison, Wambabya	Durable timber; traditional medicine and poison/fish poison in some regions; high toxicity requires caution.	Moist forest/woodland; deep soils; light-demanding when established.	Timber extraction, forest loss, unsafe destructive bark use. Seed propagation; caution signage; protect seed trees; no medicinal dosage claims.

64. *Tamarindus indica* National VU | Global NE

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Fabaceae Growth: Tree Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Karamoja, Busoga, Bunyoro, Mengo, Kabarole, West Nile, East Madi, Acholi, Murchison, Hoima escarpment	Fruit pulp for food/drinks and medicine; shade, fodder, soil restoration; strong livelihood value.	Dry savanna/woodland; full sun; deep well-drained soils; drought-tolerant; slow-growing.	Cutting for fuel/charcoal, overharvest, dryland degradation, poor regeneration. Seed scarification; agroforestry planting; protect old trees; farmer seed orchards.

65. *Mondia whitei* National VU | Global NE

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Apocynaceae Growth: Climber Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Kibale, Semuliki, Rwenzori, Bwindi, Mabira, Budongo, Bugoma, Itwara, Kasyoha-Kitomi, Kalinzu, Hoima escarpment	Medicinal aphrodisiac, appetite and gastrointestinal uses; flavouring; high domestication potential.	Semi-shaded forest edge; fertile well-drained loam; trellis support; moderate moisture.	Destructive root harvest, forest loss, market demand, theft. Trellis cultivation; seed/vine/tissue culture; leaf/stem research; no wild root harvest.

66. *Secamone racemosa* National VU | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Apocynaceae Growth: Climber Evidence: B Occurrence: Not endemic; Rwenzori, Mgahinga, Kalinzu, Kasyoha-Kitomi, Echuya, Budongo	Climber biodiversity; possible medicinal genus value; forest-edge ecological value.	Moist montane/forest edge; climbing support; humus-rich soils.	Forest edge degradation, clearing of climbers, small populations. Seed/cutting trials; retain lianas in restoration; protect forest edges.

67. *Fleroya stipulosa* National VU | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Rubiaceae Growth: Tree Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Most western and central Ugandan forests	Riverine/forest timber, medicine in African ethnobotany, wildlife habitat.	Moist riverine/lowland forest; deep moist soils; partial shade when young.	Timber extraction, riparian forest loss, wetland conversion. Seedling restoration along streams; protect riverine buffers; mixed planting.

68. *Nauclea diderrichii* National VU | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Rubiaceae Growth: Tree Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Semuliki, Kasyoha-Kitomi, Budongo	Timber, medicine, shade, wildlife habitat.	Moist lowland forest; fertile well-drained soils; shade when young.	Timber overharvest, forest degradation. Seedling propagation; enrichment planting; protect seed trees.

69. *Beilschmiedia ugandensis* National VU | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Lauraceae Growth: Tree Evidence: B Occurrence: Not endemic; Mabira, Albertine Rift forests Budongo to Kalinzu/Maramagambo, Rwenzori, Karuma	Forest fruit/wildlife food, timber, aromatic Lauraceae genetic value.	Moist forest; deep humus-rich soils; shade-tolerant juvenile stage.	Forest degradation, timber/fuel pressure, fragmentation. Collect seed promptly; shaded nursery; protect mature fruiting trees.

70. *Ocotea kenyensis* National VU | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Lauraceae Growth: Tree Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Bwindi Impenetrable National Park	Camphorwood/timber; montane forest and watershed value.	Cool humid montane forest; deep acidic organic soils; high rainfall.	Restricted Ugandan occurrence, timber pressure, climate sensitivity. Montane seedling nursery; protect Bwindi populations; no harvest from wild stands.

71. *Uvariodendron magnificum* National VU | Global EN

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Annonaceae Growth: Tree Evidence: B Occurrence: Near endemic; Bwindi, Budongo, Kasyoha-Kitomi, Maramagambo, Ssesse Islands	Near-endemic forest tree; genetic and wildlife fruit value.	Moist forest; deep organic soils; partial shade when young.	Forest loss, fragmentation, small range. Seedling propagation; protect fruiting trees; survey islands and western forests.

72. *Warburgia ugandensis* National VU | Global NE

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Canellaceae Growth: Tree Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Budongo to Maramagambo, Mabira, South Busoga, Karamoja, Bugungu	Important medicinal tree for coughs, chest infections, malaria/fever, stomachache and antimicrobial uses; spice-like bark/leaves.	Moist forest edge/wet tropical woodland; fertile well-drained soil; mulch; partial shade in establishment.	Destructive bark harvest, overuse, forest degradation. Seed/cutting/tissue culture; leaf-pruning demonstration; mother-tree blocks; no wild bark stripping.

73. *Euphorbia bwambensis* National VU | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Euphorbiaceae Growth: Succulent/shrub Evidence: B Occurrence: Albertine Rift endemic; Semuliki National Park	Endemic succulent/spurge; ornamental and scientific value; toxic latex caution.	Dry/rocky or open forest-edge microhabitat depending site; sharply drained soils; light.	Restricted range, habitat disturbance, illegal succulent collection. Cuttings/seed under permit; duplicate ex situ collection; caution signage due latex.

74. *Efulensia montana* National VU | Global NE

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Fabaceae Growth: Tree/liana Evidence: B Occurrence: Albertine Rift endemic; Bwindi, Budongo, Bugoma, Kalinzu, Karuma, Murchison	Legume biodiversity; restoration and nitrogen-fixing potential; endemic value.	Moist forest/forest edge; fertile soils; climbing/tree support as needed.	Forest degradation, limited range, extraction of host vegetation. Seed/cutting trials; retain lianas/legumes in restoration; protect mother plants.

75. *Casearia runssorica* National VU | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Salicaceae Growth: Shrub/tree Evidence: B Occurrence: Not endemic; Kibale, Bwindi, Kasyoha-Kitomi, Kalinzu, Jubiya, Mpanga, Sango Bay, Ssesse	Forest understorey/tree diversity; possible medicinal genus value; wildlife habitat.	Moist forest understorey/edge; organic soils; shade to partial sun.	Forest fragmentation, understorey disturbance, local clearance. Seed/cutting trials; protect understorey; restoration plantings in forest edges.

76. *Cola congolana* National VU | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Malvaceae Growth: Tree Evidence: B Occurrence: Endemic in Uganda assessment; Bwamba Valley historical record; Maramagambo Forest Reserve	Cola relative with cultural/food/stimulant-potential value; forest genetic resource.	Moist forest; deep humus-rich soils; partial shade when young.	Very limited Ugandan locations, forest loss, small population. Survey historical Bwamba/Semuliki area; seedling propagation; protect fruiting trees.

77. *Craterosiphon scandens* National VU | Global NE

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Thymelaeaceae Growth: Climber/shrub Evidence: B Occurrence: Not endemic; Budongo, Maramagambo, Wambabya	Forest climber biodiversity; potential fibre/medicinal family value unverified.	Moist forest; shaded organic soils; climbing support.	Forest degradation, removal of climbers, limited sites. Seed/cutting propagation; retain climbers in forest management; survey populations.

78. *Podocarpus latifolius* National VU | Global LC

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Podocarpaceae Growth: Conifer tree Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Rwenzori, Bwindi, Mgahinga, Mt Elgon, Echuya, Sango Bay, Acholi/Mt Lomwaga, Entebbe, Masaka, Kisoro and others	Timber, watershed protection, carbon storage, montane restoration.	Montane/wet forest; cool humid climate; acidic well-drained soils; partial shade when young.	Logging, montane forest loss, climate stress. Seedling nurseries; montane restoration; protect seed trees; provenance records.

79. *Carex runssoroensis* National VU | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Cyperaceae Growth: Sedge Evidence: B Occurrence: Not endemic; Rwenzori, Mt Muhabura, Mt Sabinyo/Mgahinga	Montane wetland/grassland soil stabilization, water regulation, habitat value.	Afroalpine/montane wet soils; cool climate; high moisture; peat/organic substrates.	Climate change, trampling, fire, wetland changes. In situ wetland protection; seed/clump propagation only for restoration; monitor hydrology.

80. *Carpha eminii* National VU | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Cyperaceae Growth: Sedge Evidence: B Occurrence: Albertine Rift endemic; Rwenzori, Mt Muhabura, Mt Sabinyo/Mgahinga	Montane wetland/grassland biodiversity; soil and water conservation.	Cool montane wet soils/peat; high moisture; open light.	Climate change, trampling, wetland disturbance, fire. Protect Afroalpine wetlands; collect seed for research; avoid drainage/trampling.

81. *Luzula abyssinica* National VU | Global LC

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Juncaceae Growth: Rush-like herb Evidence: B Occurrence: Not endemic; Rwenzori, Mgahinga, Mt Elgon	Montane groundcover; soil stabilization and habitat value.	Cool montane grassland/moorland; moist acidic soils; open light.	Climate shift, fire, grazing/trampling. In situ habitat protection; seed banking; monitor altitudinal range shifts.

82. *Luzula mannii* National VU | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Juncaceae Growth: Rush-like herb Evidence: B Occurrence: Not endemic; Mt Elgon National Park	Montane groundcover and biodiversity value.	Cool montane/moorland soils; open conditions; high moisture.	Restricted site, fire, grazing, climate pressure. Seed collection; Mt Elgon monitoring plots; protect high-altitude habitats.

83. *Deschampsia angusta* National VU | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Poaceae Growth: Grass Evidence: B Occurrence: Not endemic; Rwenzori Mountain National Park	Afroalpine grassland structure, soil stabilization, habitat value.	Cool high-elevation grasslands; moist acidic soils; open light.	Climate change, trampling, fire-regime shifts. In situ protection; seed banking; monitor vegetation shifts.

84. *Prunus africana* National VU | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Rosaceae Growth: Tree Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Most western forests, Mt Murongole, Sango Bay, Mpigi forests, cultivated western Uganda and others	Medicinal bark extract for benign prostatic hyperplasia support; timber/shade; high global trade value.	Cool humid montane/wet forest; deep moist well-drained organic soils; partial shade for seedlings.	Destructive bark harvest, international demand, forest loss. Legal seed/cuttings/microp propagation; no bark harvest; germplasm orchards; CITES documentation.

85. *Turraeanthus africana* National VU | Global VU

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Meliaceae Growth: Tree Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Only western Ugandan forests	Avodire timber; canopy, carbon and forest genetic value.	Moist tropical forest; deep fertile soils; shade when young.	Timber extraction, restricted Ugandan range, forest degradation. Seedling propagation; enrichment planting; protect seed trees; timber traceability.

86. *Citropsis articulata* National VU | Global NE

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Rutaceae Growth: Shrub/small tree Evidence: A Occurrence: Albertine Rift endemic; Kibale, Semuliki, Bwindi, Mabira, Budongo, Bugoma, Itwara, Kagombe, Kasyoha-Kitomi, Kalinzu	Medicinal roots/leaves for male reproductive health; antimicrobial research; high domestication priority.	Moist forest edge; moderately acidic organic soils; partial shade; high humidity.	Destructive root harvest, market demand, forest degradation. Seed propagation; restoration beds; leaf-based research; no wild root harvest; forest-source accessioning.

87. *Fagaropsis angolensis* National VU | Global NE

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Rutaceae Growth: Tree Evidence: B Occurrence: Not endemic; Western forests from Rabongo/Murchison to Maramagambo; Mabira	Medicinal/timber potential; aromatic Rutaceae value; wildlife habitat.	Moist forest/woodland; well-drained soils; sun to partial shade.	Forest clearance, timber/fuel use, restricted local stands. Seedling propagation; protect mature trees; restoration in forest edges.

88. *Olea welwitschii* National VU | Global NE

IDENTITY	USES / IMPORTANCE	HABITAT / CULTIVATION	THREATS / ACTION
Family: Oleaceae Growth: Tree Evidence: A Occurrence: Not endemic; Western forests, Mabira, Murongole, Mengo, Masaka, Mubende, Gomba, Mbarara, Mukono, Sango Bay, Kasato	Timber, medicine, shade, watershed and wildlife value.	Moist montane/lowland forest; deep well-drained soils; partial shade when young.	Timber extraction, forest fragmentation, slow regeneration. Seedling propagation; enrichment planting; protect old trees.

Conclusion

Uganda Endangered Plant Species has been prepared as a contribution to public knowledge, environmental awareness and responsible stewardship. Its publication reflects the African Resilience and Development Agency's (AFRDA) recognition that access to clear, accessible and carefully presented information provides an essential foundation for biodiversity conservation. Such information helps people understand the significance of plant diversity and their responsibilities towards its protection.

Accessible knowledge strengthens the relationship between research, policy, education and community action. It provides a basis for informed discussion and enables different audiences to engage with conservation concerns. Uganda's endangered plant species merit greater public attention because of their ecological importance, their place in the country's natural heritage and their contribution to its long-term environmental sustainability. This book seeks to bring these considerations into wider public understanding.

Through this publication, AFRDA aims to encourage appreciation of plant diversity and strengthen a culture of conservation and learning. The intended readership includes students, researchers, educational and public institutions, policymakers, conservation practitioners and members of the public with an interest in Uganda's environment. We hope that readers will use the book as a starting point for further inquiry, reflection and practical action to protect the plant life that sustains ecosystems and communities.

AFRDA is pleased to publish this work in pursuit of its wider mission to advance African-led knowledge, research, data, innovation and sustainable development. We offer it as a resource for learning and engagement, with the expectation that it will contribute to informed discussion and sustained attention to biodiversity conservation in Uganda and beyond.

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