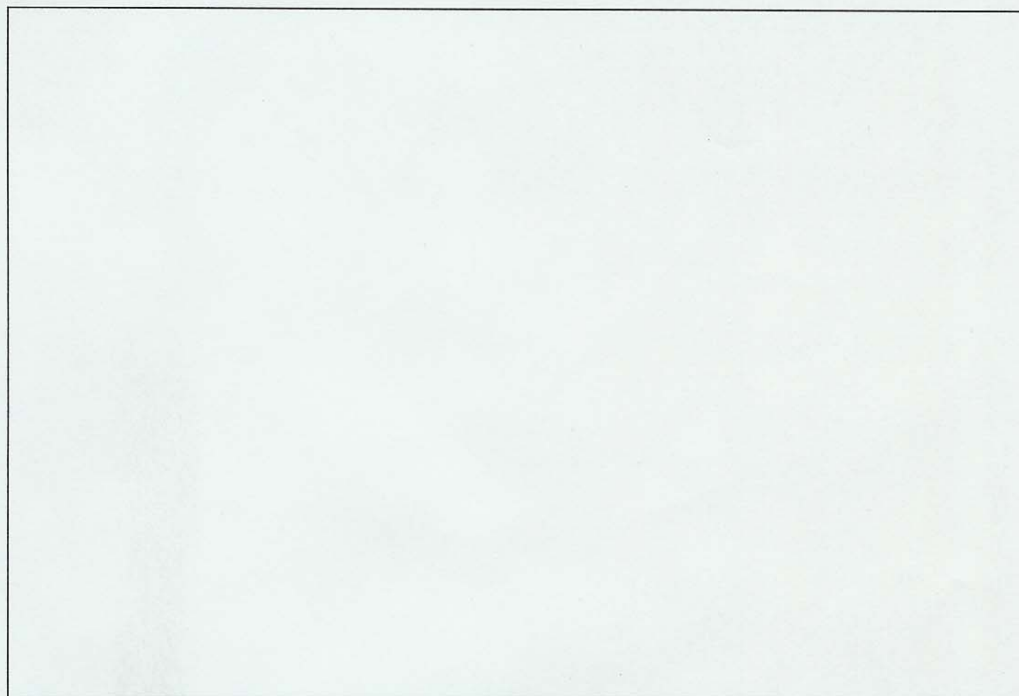


Cleome gynandra

Spider wisp / African cabbage

Family: Capparaceae



Collection Number: 58

Description: An erect annual herb with palmately compound leaves. The petals of the spidery flowers are white, with long, purple stamens. The fruit is a long capsule which is borne on the end of a long stalk, the gynophore.

Habitat: Plants can be found in the dune belt, growing in the shade of *Acacia erioloba* and *Boscia* trees.

General information: *C. gynandra* is well known as wild spinach, for which the young leaves are used by local people of the Kalahari as well as the Namib. Young plants are cooked as a vegetable. The leaves are also sometimes dried and stored. They are then used later, usually as a relish with porridge. This plant can also be used as a substitute for mustard. It is rich in magnesium and iron, as well as nicotinic acid

NBRI - Collection Data Form

Collectors No. 68 Date 18.04.2001
 Collector/s Louise Clapham GPS 2515 1
 Locality (please describe properly, not just grid/gps) Wolwedans
farm, road between Camp + Jagkap Grid 2515 Bb
+ 8 km from Dunes Lodge Altitude _____
 Aspect Slope gentle Exposure Shade Photo no's _____
 Voucher for _____

DESCRIPTION OF PLANT Please give as much information as possible

Species Herbaceous Cleome (white) Perennial/Annual

Habit (eg: dwarf shrub) Herbaceous

Height 30 - 40 cm Occurrence (eg: common) Common, very localized

Flower/Inflorescence (colour, shape, size, smell, texture) White, 4 petals, fertile
flower parts at the end of a flower stem, purple in colour.
 Fruit is a long pod which develops at the end of the flower stem.

Leaves (simple/compound, margin, shape, colour, texture, stipules) Compound - palmate with 5 or 6 leaflets

Stems and bark (colour, texture, habit - eg: erect stem with yellow peeling papery bark - presence or absence and smell of sap or latex - eg: milky latex with unpleasant smell) Erect stem, slightly woody at base

Fruits and seed (presence/absence, shape, colour, edibility and taste if edible, single or clustered, maturity) As above. Single pod developing from each flower at the end of long flower stalk. Long thin pod. Bright green.

Roots/Underground organs (shape, texture, colour, size) Long, thin tap root. Occasional fine lateral roots coming off main root.

Other (eg: uses, ecology) _____

Indigenous names and languages _____

Habitat		Substrate	Soil type	Moisture	Biotic effect
cliff face	riverbank/ streambank	soil <i>Dune</i>	sand ✓	tidal	road/railside
mountain/hill peak	seepage area	stony/rocky soil	sandy loam	well-drained	cultivated land
mountain/hill slope	waterfall/ rapids	gravel	loam	seasonally waterlogged	abandoned land
ravine/kloof/ gorge	littoral	termite mound	humus- rich	permanently waterlogged	heavily grazed
tallus/scree	unknown	bare rock	loamy clay	moist/damp ✓	garden
dune slope		water	clay	freestanding water	plantation
dune crest	Vegetation	roots	calcrete	running water	recently burnt
interdunal street	desert ✓	other	black turf	mist/fog	disturbed - other
ridge	shrubland open/closed		salt/brack		other <i>Always growing beneath</i>
rocky outcrop	woodland open/closed		gravel		<i>Acacia victoria, shade,</i>
plain	thornbush savanna		dolomite		<i>dry x dropp</i>
plateau	forest		granite		<i>+ sampled</i>
valley	grassland		lime		
donga/ditch/gulley	karoo		mica schist		
depression/ pan			quartzite		
dam			other		
dry bed of river/stream					
floodplain					
estuary/lagoon					
marsh/swamp/ wetland					
river/stream					

FOR HERBARIUM USE ONLY

ID.....

Det. By..... date..... Accession.....

flowering code		fruiting code	voucher		duplicates
	mature		genebank		
	immature		ethnobotanic		
	remains				
	absent				