

# AGATI

*Sesbania grandiflora*

Fabaceae

## ECHO® KARATASI YA MAELEZO YA KUPANDA





### asili

Because of its close resemblance to another *Sesbania* known to have originated in Indonesia, it is thought that *S. grandiflora* was first grown there as well. It is now found throughout the tropics and subtropics where it can provide crude protein (8.4 g/100 g) for ruminants during dry seasons.

### matumizi

This species of *Sesbania* is a tree that grows rapidly achieving 8-10 m in height in 3-4 years, but is short-lived and shallow-rooted. The leaves and pods can be a quick source of fodder and light shade for plants that cannot tolerate strong tropical sun. It can serve as a windbreak and will enrich the soil with nitrogen. Before the stems become large and woody, it can be used as a green manure crop that is either plowed into the soil or cut and left in place as mulch. The wood is too light to be a good fuel though it is raised for this purpose as well as for cork, construction and pulp for papermaking. There are a great variety of medicinal uses for the bark, gum, leaves and flowers.

### Majina ya Kawaida

- English
  - Agati
  - Corkwood Tree
  - Scarlet Wisteria Tree
  - Hummingbird Tree
- Hindi
  - अगिति
  - अगासती
  - बसना
  - ह्रिटिया
- Korean
  - 아가티
  - 웨스트인디안콩나무
- Malay
  - Kacang turi
  - Petai belalang
  - Daun turi
  - Kembang turi
  - Toroy
  - Pokok turi
  - Sesban getih
  - Tuwi
- Lao
  - 
- Nepali
  - अगिति
- Tamil
  - 
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  - 
- Tagalog
  - Katurai
  - Katuray

### kilimo

*Grandiflora* grows best at elevations up to 1,000 m (3280 ft) in the warm, frost-free tropics. It requires only 4.8-22.5 dm (19-86 in) of annual precipitation but will make its greatest growth in the wet season. Seed directly sown into a field or bare-rooted transplants are common methods of propagation. *S. grandiflora* is tolerant of soil salinity, water logging and will survive in heavy-clay soils.

### uvunaji na uzalishaji wa mbegu

With conservative harvesting of leaves, the tree will regrow, but not if pruned heavily. This tree produces so many pods that it can be a nuisance. Seeds, when dried out of the sun in an area of good air movement, can be successfully stored for one year only. They do not require scarifying before sowing.

## wadudu na magonjwa

Nematodes, grasshoppers, blight, flies and weevils as well as pod-boring insects can destroy crops of *S. grandiflora* but removal and burning of stumps may be a control method. The leaves of the *S. grandiflora* are toxic to chickens and other animals with a single stomach. In large quantity the pods may be toxic to all living things.

## mapishi na lishe

The unopened flowers, young, green pods and leaves can be eaten as steamed vegetables or added to curries and sauces. They are low in fat, but a good source of calcium, iron and phosphorus. The white flowering variety produces an abundance of flowers used in Philippine and southern Asia dishes.

## Marejeleo

Orwa C, A Mutua, Kindt R, Jamnadass R, S Anthony. 2009 Agroforestry Database: a tree reference and selection guide version 4.0 ([http://www.worldagroforestry.org/treedb/AFTPDFS/Sesbania\\_grandiflora.PDF](http://www.worldagroforestry.org/treedb/AFTPDFS/Sesbania_grandiflora.PDF) )

<http://ecocrop.fao.org/ecocrop/srv/en/dataSheet?id=1938>