



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Calophyllum brasiliense

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Maria

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Aceite, Aceite María, Acuje, Calambuca, María, Barcino, Caucho, Cerezo

TREE FAMILY

CALOPHYLLACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

12cm × 5cm
Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–2300m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Southwest Caribbean, Suriname, Venezuela, Windward Islands

Colombia: Antioquia, Cundinamarca, Nariño, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Bahamas, Bermuda, Trinidad-Tobago

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental, Product

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Latex from its trunk has medicinal applications (wound healing). Seed oil is used to treat rashes and skin spots. This plant helps treat tumors, protects against gastrointestinal bacteria, and treats leishmaniasis. An aromatic oil similar to sandalwood is extracted from its bark. Paper pulp is also extracted. Used in the construction of interior and exterior elements, shipbuilding (boats, masts, keels, decks), in the manufacture of furniture and handicrafts.

FARM SERVICES



Reforestation, Water Protection

Enrichment of forests, stubble, streams and springs

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Fruits are consumed by birds and mammals (bats, monkeys, squirrels, and rodents), and its flowers are visited by bees and other insects.

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