



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Chrysophyllum cainito

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Star apple

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Caimo, abaiba, aguái

TREE FAMILY

SAPOTACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

15cm × 8cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



EXOTIC IN COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–1600m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Panama

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

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Belize, Cayman Islands, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mexico Southeast, Nicaragua, Peru, Puerto Rico, Queensland, Society Islands, Southwest Caribbean, Tonga, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela, Venezuelan Antilles, Windward Islands

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and seedlings planted in a nursery.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Used for construction and cabinetmaking.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Windbreak, Reforestation, Carbon Capture

Capture and storage of atmospheric carbon. It can be of great value in reforestation projects as it attracts seed-dispersing birds.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. A long-lived tree that continuously renews its leaves and which fruits are very attractive to birds and fruit mammals. It can be of great value in reforestation projects as it attracts seed-dispersing birds. Visited by beneficial wildlife, including predatory insects and insectivorous birds.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; United States Department of Agriculture. Natural Resources Conservation Service. (2024). Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://plants.usda.gov/home/>; Román, F., De Liones, R., Sautu, A., Deago, J., & Hall, J. S. (2012). Guía para la propagación de 120 especies de árboles nativos de Panamá y el neotrópico. Retrieved from https://repository.si.edu/bitstream/handle/10088/20967/strl_GUIA_PROPAGACION.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>