



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Cordia alliodora

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Manjack

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Nogal cafetero, moho, canaleta, vara de humo

TREE FAMILY

BORAGINACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

15cm × 6cm
Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

1-1800m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

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

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

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Asia, Galapagos

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE MANAGEMENT

Planted by seeds, dispersed by the wind and planted in nursery by cuttings. It is a fast-growing tree in suitable places, and with good management an annual increase in height of 2 meters is possible. It has a medium incidence of pests. It self-prunes easily.

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Livestock Forage, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental, Product

Leaves infusion is used colds and lung diseases as a tonic and stimulant. An ointment extracted from its powdered seed is used to treat skin diseases and as a healing agent. It is used to make sculptures, carved items and musical instruments, in the construction of houses (for slab or beam), tool handles, furniture, carpentry, floors, and fence posts.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Soil Improvement, Reforestation, Carbon Capture

Because it is very windproof, easily colonizes bare soils, and grows quickly, it can be used to start the process of restoration of native forests.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Flowers are visited by resident and migratory birds that can be seen looking for insects in its canopy. Some species, such as the Squirrel Cuckoo, use material from these trees to build their nests.

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/>; 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/str_L_GUIA_PROPAGACION.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; Cárdenas, L. M. (2016). Aspectos ecológicos y silviculturales para el manejo de especies forestales: Revisión de información disponible para Colombia. Fundación Natura. Bogotá, D.C., Colombia 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/>