

TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

# Gliricidia sepium

**ENGLISH COMMON NAME** 

Grow stick

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Matarratón, Acacia, Desnudo florecido

TREE FAMILY

**FABACEAE** 

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

30cm × 12cm Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

5-1900<sub>M</sub>

TREE HEIGHT

**SMALL (10-20M)** 







DISTRIBUTION



#### NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Belize, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala,

Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, South Caribbean

Colombia: Antioquia, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Risaralda,

Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

**EXOTIC IN** 

Latin America: Africa, Aruba, Asia, Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Marianas, Oceania, Puerto Rico, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela, Windward Islands

### COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

**COFFEE SYSTEM** 

**ARABICA** 

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and cuttings. Each fruit contains between 3 and 10 seeds.

CULTIVATION





#### TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES















## Livestock Forage, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental, **Product**

Leaves have a high protein value and are used as livestock forage. It acts as an abortifacient. Cataplasms of the leaves are used against sunstroke, acne, and contusions; leaves are also used as an antihistamine, antipyretic, and diuretic. Leaves and bark decoction is used to treat ailments. Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Leaves can be used as an insecticide, and roots produce a poisonous substance used as a rodenticide. Used as firewood. Used on floors, parks, rustic furniture, wooden tiles, interior finishes, turned items, shoe molds, and handicrafts.

FARM SERVICES









## Coffee Shade, Soil Improvement, Erosion Control, Reforestation, **Nitrogen Fixation**

Shade for coffee, cocoa, vanilla, and tea crops. Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas, provides biomass. Establishment of living fences. Helps in nitrogen fixation in soil through the roots. Stabilization of degraded soils.

#### **BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS**



Attracts pollinators, as it is a melliferous species.

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