



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Guarea guidonia

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

American muskwood

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Bailador, trompero, bilibil

TREE FAMILY

MELIACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

35cm × 25cm
Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–1400m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Leeward Islands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Suriname, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela

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

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and seedlings planted in a nursery. Has a low incidence of pests.

CULTIVATION

PLANTED
NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental, Product

A reddish oil is obtained from the wood. It is used in plywood, paper pulp, general woodworking, furniture, flooring, and cabinetmaking.

FARM SERVICES



Soil Improvement, Carbon Capture

Soil conservation, restoration and recovery of degraded areas; Eliminates contaminants and provides a great number of flowers and leaves that fall to the ground and are incorporated into organic material.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts pollinators. Flowers attract hummingbirds and insects and its fruits are consumed by birds and frugivorous mammals. It retains its foliage all year round, offering shelter and food to many species, including insectivorous slender-billed birds.

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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/str_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/>