



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Aspidosperma cylindrocarpon

PERU COMMON NAME

Pumaquiro

TREE FAMILY

APOCYNACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

Unknown

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

350–1000M

TREE HEIGHT

SMALL (10–20M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO PERU

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Peru

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Plant seeds as soon as they are ripe in a partially shaded nursery or in individual containers. A germination rate of 30% can be expected, and the seed sprouts within 15 - 25 days. When the seedlings have a height of 5-6 cm, plant them in individual containers. They will be ready for planting outside less than 6 months later. The seed remains viable for at least 5 months in storage.

Freshly cut wood and sap cause eye irritation, the nose and throat. Sawdust causes burning skin and rash with general symptoms of muscle weakness and cramping, sweating, dry mouth and fainting. It has a low incidence of pests.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

PREVALENCE

Not Common in Coffee Agroforestry

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Lumber, Ornamental

It is used in general construction, general carpentry, to make parquet blocks, truck bodies, etc.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Soil Improvement

Coffee Shade: provides sparse shade

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

It retains arthropods in its leaves and bark that serve as food for insectivorous bird species. In addition, being very long-lived allows it to develop many species of figs that attract other species of birds to their fruits.

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Tropical Plants Database, Ken Fern. tropical.theferns.info. 2022-06-22. tropical.theferns.info/viewtropical.php?id=Aspidosperma+cylindrocarpon.

Mendoza, A. L. M., & Guerrero, M. H. (2010). Catálogo de los árboles y afines de la Selva Central del Perú. Amaldoa, 17, 203-242.