



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Genipa americana

PERU COMMON NAME

Jagua

TREE FAMILY

RUBIACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

25cm × 11cm

Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

350–1000m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO PERU

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

PREVALENCE

Unknown

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Livestock Forage, Firewood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental, Product, Ceremonial

Used in the manufacture of base structures, tool handles and carpentry. The bark is a source of tannins. Bark fiber is used in the manufacturing of rough clothing. Used as a poison. The fruit is used as a diuretic, laxative, tonic, and to treat parasites. The fruit and juice are used in the treatment of anemia and liver problems, as well as a cold remedy. The bark is used to treat diarrhea and ulcers. A decoction of the root is strongly purgative. The pulp surrounding the seeds of the ripe fruit is edible, and has a sweet and somewhat rancid taste. The fruit can be eaten fresh, made into juices, or used to make jam and preserves. An unripe fruit juice turns blue-black on contact with the skin. It is used as a blue dye and has long been used by Indigenous peoples for tattooing and as body paint.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Windbreak, Soil Improvement

Coffee Shade: commonly cultivated for its ornamental value and for the shade it can provide, and can be interplanted with crops to provide shade

Windbreak: occasionally planted as a living fence in pastures

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

The flowers are visited by insects and hummingbirds. Fruit bats eat the fruit.

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