

TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Inga alba

TREE FAMILY

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)	
8.25cm ×	3.4cm
Length	Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

>320м



COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

Unknown

COFFEE IMPACT

CULTIVATION

Unknown

PREVALENCE

Unknown

TREE BENEFITS AND USES





Food, Firewood, Lumber, Medicinal

Wood is sometimes marketed and has been recommended for utility plywood, flooring, coatings, general construction, carpentry, furniture, boxes, and light cabinet manufacturing. Sometimes grown for the edible and sweet "meat" around the seed. The bark is chewed or used in a decoction as a treatment for dysentery, and is also used as a treatment for female infertility. The bark is used externally as a wash or poultice to treat ulcers, ant bites, swelling, sores, wounds, and cuts. It is grated and then pressed as a remedy to soothe mouth sores in babies. The inner bark has antimicrobial activity and is placed in abscesses to remove pus. A decoction of the leaves is used to treat fever. FARM SERVICES

Unknown

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

YES

Eaten by birds such as warblers and woodpeckers as well as capuchin monkeys.

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Plants of the World Online POWO (2022). "Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org; Tropical Plants Database, Ken Fern. tropical.theferns.info. 2022-07-13. tropical.theferns.info/viewtropical.php?id=Inga+alba;

Encyclopedia of Life. Accessed 13 July 2022. Available from <u>http://eol.org;</u> Mendoza, A. L. M., & Guerrero, M. H. (2010). Catálogo de los árboles y afines de la Selva Central del Perú. Arnaldoa, 17, 203-242.

PERU COMMON NAME

Monte pacae, Shimbillo

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO **Region:** Americas **Latin America:** Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guyana, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela

TREE MANAGEMENT

Unknown