



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Jacaranda copaia

PERU COMMON NAME

Cedro perejil, Huamanzamana

TREE FAMILY

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

100cm × **1.75cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION

 **NATIVE TO PERU**

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

350–1500m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guyana, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

 **ARABICA**

COFFEE IMPACT

 **BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE**

TREE MANAGEMENT

Planted by seeds and cuttings. The seeds are dispersed by the wind. Trees produce many fruits and each has many seeds. The collection is done by climbing the tree but can be complicated by its height and the presence of ants. The fruits are left to open in the sun to manually extract the small seeds (approx. 116,800 per kg). Without pregerminative treatment, an average of 89% germination is obtained with fresh seeds, which happens between 18 and 39 days after planting. Seeds stored at 20°C remain viable for up to 24 months. Growth in nursery is very fast. Seedlings can reach 25-30 cm in height in a time of 3 months. They require full light during their initial development. When they are 5-6 cm tall, transplant the seedlings into individual containers. They should be ready to plant in their permanent positions 5 to 6 months later. Trees of this species lose their leaves partially during the dry season.

CULTIVATION

 **PLANTED**
 **NATURAL**

PREVALENCE

Unknown

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Firewood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental, Product

Sometimes marketed and used to make furniture, in the construction of light interiors, joinery, and boxes, and in the manufacture of boards, match sticks, broom handles, and in the production of pulp for paper. It is used by local people to add buoyancy to rafts made of heavier woods. Leaves and branches are used for the treatment of circulatory, intestinal, and renal conditions, to relieve dry mouth, and used topically to treat skin infections. The juice of the young leaves is heated and applied to persistent sores. A gargle of the leaves is used to treat lesions of the throat. Leaves and wood is burned to produce smoke that acts as an insect repellent. The capsules are used as a tool to shape ceramics. Widely cultivated in gardens, parks, and avenues where it is especially appreciated for its beautiful flowers.

FARM SERVICES



Reforestation

Reforestation: due to their rapid growth in humid or very humid secondary forests, they can be used to recover degraded ecosystems

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

 **YES**

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