

FOREST AND WOOD PRODUCTS PROGRAM
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET OF 25 FOREST SPECIES OF PUTUMAYO, COLOMBIA



FOREST AND WOOD PRODUCTS PROGRAM
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List of Scientific Names of the 25 Species Studied in the Alto Mecaya-Putumayo Forest Nucleus

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY
<i>Brosimum potabile</i> Ducke	Lechero amarillo	MORACEAE
<i>Buchenavia capitata</i> (Vahl) Eichler	Guayacán mochilero	COMBRETACEAE
<i>Calycorectes</i> sp.	Hobo	MYRTACEAE
<i>Croton matourensis</i> Aubl.	Tabaquillo-Tablero	EUPHORBIACEAE
<i>Cryosophyllum sanguinolentum</i> (Pierre) Baehni ssp. Balata (Ducke) Pennington	Caimo balata	SAPOTACEAE
<i>Erisma uncinatum</i> Warm.	Arenillo	VOCHYSIACEAE
<i>Eschweilera</i> cf. <i>coriacea</i> (DC.) Mart. ex Bertg.	Fono blanco	LECYTHIDACEAE
<i>Guarea cinnamomea</i> Harms	Bilibil	MELIACEAE
<i>Hymenaea oblongifolia</i> Huber var. <i>palustris</i> (Ducke) Lee & Langenheim	Roble	CAESALPINIACEAE
<i>Inga acrocephala</i> Steud.	Guamo Churimo	MIMOSACEAE
<i>Ocotea</i> cf. <i>oblonga</i> . (Meisn) Mez.	Amarillo o laurel	LAURACEAE
<i>Ormosia nobilis</i> Tul. var. <i>santaremnensis</i> (Ducke) Rudd	Chocho	FABACEAE
<i>Osteophloeum platyspermum</i> (A. D.C.) Warb	Caracolí	MYRISTICACEAE
<i>Parkia multijuga</i> Benth.	Guarango blanco	MIMOSACEAE
<i>Parkia nitida</i> Miq.	Guarango rayao	MIMOSACEAE
<i>Pradosia</i> cf. <i>cochlearia</i> (Lecomte) Pennington	Caimo amarillo	SAPOTACEAE
<i>Pseudolmedia laevis</i> (R. & P.) Macbr.	Leche chiva	MORACEAE
<i>Qualea ingens</i> Warm	Cancho Amarillo	VOCHYSIACEAE
<i>Qualea sprucei</i> Warm.	Cancho gurre	VOCHYSIACEAE
<i>Tachigali paniculata</i> Aubl.	Guamo hojiancho	CAESALPINIACEAE
<i>Trattinickia lawrancei</i> Stad. ex Swart.	Caraño	BURSERACEAE
<i>Virola parvifolia</i> Ducke	Sangretoro, pategallo	MYRISTICACEAE
<i>Vochysia biloba</i> Ducke	Guasicaspi blanco	VOCHYSIACEAE
<i>Vochysia latifolia</i> Stafleu	Guasicaspi rojo	VOCHYSIACEAE
<i>Vochysia vismiifolia</i> Spr. Ex Warm	Gomo	VOCHYSIACEAE

List of Family Names of the 25 Species Studied in the Alto Mecaya-Putumayo Forest Nucleus

FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
BURSERACEAE	<i>Trattinickia lawrancei</i> Stad. ex Swart.	Caraño
CAESALPINIACEAE	<i>Hymenaea oblongifolia</i> Huber var. <i>palustris</i> (Ducke) Lee & Langenheim	Roble
	<i>Tachigali paniculata</i> Aubl.	Guamo hojiancho
COMBRETACEAE	<i>Buchenavia capitata</i> (Vahl) Eichler	Guayacán mochilero
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Croton matourensis</i> Aubl.	Tabaquillo-Tablero
FABACEAE	<i>Ormosia nobilis</i> Tul. var. <i>santaremnensis</i> (Ducke) Rudd	Chocho
LAURACEAE	<i>Ocotea cf. oblonga</i> . (Meisn) Mez.	Amarillo o laurel
LECYTHIDACEAE	<i>Eschweilera cf. coriacea</i> (DC.) Mart. ex Bertg.	Fono blanco
MELIACEAE	<i>Guarea cinnamomea</i> Harms	Bilibil
MIMOSACEAE	<i>Inga acrocephala</i> Steud.	Guamo Churimo
	<i>Parkia nitida</i> Miq.	Guarango rayao
	<i>Parkia multijuga</i> Benth.	Guarango blanco
MORACEAE	<i>Brosimum potabile</i> Ducke	Lechero amarillo
	<i>Pseudolmedia laevis</i> (R. & P.) Macbr.	Leche chiva
MYRISTICACEAE	<i>Osteophloeum platyspermum</i> (A. D.C.) Warb	Caracolí
	<i>Viola parvifolia</i> Ducke	Sangretoro, pategallo
MYRTACEAE	<i>Calycorectes sp.</i>	Hobo
SAPOTACEAE	<i>Crysophyllum sanguinolentum</i> (Pierre) Baehni ssp. <i>Balata</i> (Ducke) Pennington	Caimo balata
	<i>Pradosia cf. cochlearia</i> (Lecomte) Pennington	Caimo amarillo
VOCHYSIACEAE	<i>Erisma uncinatum</i> Warm.	Arenillo
	<i>Qualea ingens</i> Warm	Cancho Amarillo
	<i>Qualea sprucei</i> Warm.	Cancho gurre
	<i>Vochysia biloba</i> Ducke	Guasicaspi blanco
	<i>Vochysia latifolia</i> Stafleu	Guasicaspi rojo
	<i>Vochysia vismiifolia</i> Spr. Ex Warm	Gomo

List of Common Names of the 25 Species Studied in the Alto Mecaya-Putumayo Forest Nucleus

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	FAMILY
Amarillo o laurel	<i>Ocotea cf. oblonga. (Meisn) Mez.</i>	LAURACEAE
Arenillo	<i>Erisma uncinatum</i> Warm.	VOCHYSIACEAE
Bilibil	<i>Guarea cinnamomea</i> Harms	MELIACEAE
Caimo amarillo	<i>Pradosia cf. cochlearia</i> (Lecomte) Pennington	SAPOTACEAE
Caimo balata	<i>Cryosophyllum sanguinolentum</i> (Pierre) Baehni ssp. Balata (Ducke) Pennington	SAPOTACEAE
Cancho Amarillo	<i>Qualea ingens</i> Warm	VOCHYSIACEAE
Cancho gurre	<i>Qualea sprucei</i> Warm.	VOCHYSIACEAE
Caracolí	<i>Osteophloeum platyspermum</i> (A. D.C.) Warb	MYRISTICACEAE
Caraño	<i>Trattinickia lawrancei</i> Stad. ex Swart.	BURSERACEAE
Chocho	<i>Ormosia nobilis</i> Tul. var. <i>santaremnensis</i> (Ducke) Rudd	FABACEAE
Fono blanco	<i>Eschweilera cf. coriacea</i> (DC.) Mart. ex Bertg.	LECYTHIDACEAE
Gomo	<i>Vochysia vismiifolia</i> Spr. Ex Warm	VOCHYSIACEAE
Guamo Churimo	<i>Inga acrocephala</i> Steud.	MIMOSACEAE
Guamo hojiancho	<i>Tachigali paniculata</i> Aubl.	CAESALPINIACEAE
Guarango blanco	<i>Parkia multijuga</i> Benth.	MIMOSACEAE
Guarango rayao	<i>Parkia nitida</i> Miq.	MIMOSACEAE
Guasicaspi blanco	<i>Vochysia biloba</i> Ducke	VOCHYSIACEAE
Guasicaspi rojo	<i>Vochysia latifolia</i> Stafleu	VOCHYSIACEAE
Guayacán mochilero	<i>Buchenavia capitata</i> (Vahl) Eichler	COMBRETACEAE
Hobo	<i>Calycorectes sp.</i>	MYRTACEAE
Leche chiva	<i>Pseudolmedia laevis</i> (R. & P.) Macbr.	MORACEAE
Lechero amarillo	<i>Brosimum potabile</i> Ducke	MORACEAE
Roble	<i>Hymenaea oblongifolia</i> Huber var. <i>palustris</i> (Ducke) Lee & Langenheim	CAESALPINIACEAE
Sangretoro, pategallo	<i>Virola parvifolia</i> Ducke	MYRISTICACEAE
Tabaquillo-Tablero	<i>Croton matourensis</i> Aubl.	EUPHORBIACEAE

Family: Moraceae

Common name: Lechero amarillo

Scientific name: *Brosimum potabile* Ducke

Leaves



Bark - alburnum



Base of trunk



Cross-section



LECHERO AMARILLO

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Brosimum potabile* Ducke

FAMILY: Moraceae

POPULAR LOCAL NAMES: “*Lechero amarillo.*”

TREE: Reaches height of 30 m, height of trunk 18 m, D.B.H. 1.0 m. Crown globoid, foliage dense, alternate branching.

TRUNK: Cylindrical, angular in sections, and straight, bearded, with modifications to the base, swollen with thick, lenticellate, reddish, protruding roots, which extend widely, visible at great distances.

OUTER BARK (Dead): Coffee color, thin rhytidome, turns orangish when scraped, appearance rough, bearded, breaks easily when struck with machete, abundant lenticels in horizontal lines, bright and colorful, large, when the rhytidome is scratched.

INNER BARK (Living): Color cream, thick: 2 cm, texture brittle outside and fibrous inside, white latex exudate that flows slowly in teardrops, thick, massive, pleasant tasting.

LEAVES: Simple, alternate, with amplexicaul joined stipules, narrow elliptical to oblong, lanceolate, slightly asymmetrical, wide in the middle, tapered apex, base obtuse, upper side glabrous, underside yellow tomentose, with thick, abundant white latex.

FLOWERS: Subgloboid inflorescences, 1.5-2 cm wide, whitish green.

FRUIT: Pseudodrupe, globoid, 1.5-2 cm long and 0.8-1 cm wide. Color yellow. The fruits are eaten by monkeys.

ECOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION: Species loves partial shade, grows on terra firma in clayey soil in the Colombian, Peruvian, and Brazilian Amazon.

USES: Beams, bodywork, floors, construction, wild animal consumption.

Table of Physico-Mechanical Properties

Scientific name: *Brosimum potabile* Ducke

Common name: Lechero amarillo

Family: MORACEAE

Key: LA

DENSITY (g/cm ³)	NORMAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – AIR-DRY) (%)	TOTAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – KILN DRY) (%)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
GREEN 0.78	RADIAL 4.14	RADIAL 6.30	AIR-DRY 9
AIR-DRY 0.54	TANGENTIAL 6.58	TANGENTIAL 8.80	GREEN 74
ANHYDROUS 0.53	LONGITUDINAL 0.04	LONGITUDINAL 0.15	TOTAL DIMENSIONAL STABILITY INDEX
BASIC 0.45	VOLUMETRIC 10.76	VOLUMETRIC 15.25	1.43

STATIC FLEXION (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION N PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PERPENDICULAR TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	SHEAR (Kg/cm ²)	HARDNESS (Kg)	NAIL REMOVAL (Kg)	TENSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)
SPL 247.19	SPL 150.82	SPL 12.78	RADIAL 41.14	MEAN RADIAL 160.83	RADIAL 48.67	MOR 842.77
MOR 421.41	MOR 161.46	MOR 30.78	TANGENTIAL 45.14	MEAN TANGENTIAL 161	TANGENTIAL 46.75	
MOE X 1000 99.325	MOE X 1000 143.266		AVERAGE SIDES 43.14	AVERAGE SIDES 160.92	AVERAGE SIDES 47.71	
				MEAN ENDS 181.17	AVERAGE ENDS 30.75	
MC (%) 70	MC (%) 90	MC (%) 98	MC (%) 139	MC (%) 95	MC (%) 122	MC (%) 114

Where: SPL: stress at proportional limit.

MOR: modulus of rupture.

MOE: modulus of elasticity.

Family: Combretaceae

Common name: Guayacán mochilero

Scientific name: *Buchenavia capitata* (Vahl) Eichler

Leaves



Bark - alburnum



Base of trunk



Cross-section



GUAYACÁN MOCHILERO

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Buchenavia capitata* (Vahl) Eichler

FAMILY: Combretaceae

POPULAR LOCAL NAMES: “*Guayacán mochilero.*”

TREE: Reaches height of 35 m, height of trunk 22 m, D.B.H. 1.0 m. Crown subgloboid, umbrella-shaped, foliage sparse, opposite branching, verticillate, sigmoid branches.

TRUNK: Cylindrical, alternate with twisted sectors, with a slightly cymose general appearance, scarce knots.

OUTER BARK (Dead): Brownish gray color, appearance smooth, dented, because of the detachment of isolated sheets, lenticels tiny, sometimes large, average number, distributed in discontinuous vertical lines.

INNER BARK (Living): Color yellow, turning brown after cutting, white bands, thick: 1.5 cm, texture laminar, compact, consistency coriaceous.

LEAVES: Simple, alternate, without stipules, grouped at the ends of the branches, spatulate to arched; apex shiny green, and the underside glabrous; veins barely evident. Terminal twig sinuous, striated, circular section, glabrous.

FLOWERS: Inflorescences in clusters, terminal, small actinomorphic flowers, color white-greenish.

FRUIT: Ellipsoidal drupes 2-2.8 cm long and 0.6-0.9 cm wide, red and brown on the ground. Eaten by Guianan brown capuchin monkeys, woolly monkeys, tapirs, agouti pacas, curassows, turkey hens.

ECOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION: Species loves full shade, very slow growing, scarce, grows on terra firma in clayey soil in the Colombian, Peruvian, and Brazilian Amazon.

USES: Posts, beams, floors, construction, poles, wild animal consumption.

Table of Physico-Mechanical Properties

Scientific name: *Buchenavia capitata* (Vahl) Eichler

Common name: Guayacán mochilero

Family: COMBRETACEAE

Key: GM

DENSITY (g/cm ³)	NORMAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – AIR-DRY) (%)	TOTAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – KILN DRY) (%)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
GREEN 1.05	RADIAL 2.26	RADIAL 3.97	AIR-DRY 9
AIR-DRY 0.75	TANGENTIAL 4.05	TANGENTIAL 6.86	GREEN 62
ANHYDROUS 0.72	LONGITUDINAL 0.02	LONGITUDINAL 0.17	TOTAL DIMENSIONAL STABILITY INDEX
BASIC 0.65	VOLUMETRIC 6.33	VOLUMETRIC 11.00	1.73

STATIC FLEXION (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PERPENDICULAR TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	SHEAR (Kg/cm ²)	HARDNESS (Kg)	NAIL REMOVAL (Kg)	TENSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)
SPL 583.65	SPL 376.81	SPL 71.06	RADIAL 93.42	MEAN RADIAL 635	RADIAL 159.67	MOR 1268.24
MOR 892.87	MOR 394.64	MOR 126.67	TANGENTIAL 101.51	MEAN TANGENTIAL 619.17	TANGENTIAL 153	
MOE X 1000 125.585	MOE X 1000 156.307		AVERAGE SIDES 97.46	AVERAGE SIDES 627.08	AVERAGE SIDES 156.33	
				MEAN ENDS 703.67	AVERAGE ENDS 108.83	
MC (%) 93	MC (%) 74	MC (%) 71	MC (%) 78	MC (%) 67	MC (%) 80	MC (%) 76

Where: SPL: stress at proportional limit.
MOR: modulus of rupture.
MOE: modulus of elasticity.

Family: Myrtaceae

Common name: Hobo

Scientific name: *Calycorectes sp.*

Leaves



Base of trunk



Bark



Cross-section



HOBO

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Calycorectes sp.*

FAMILY: Myrtaceae

POPULAR LOCAL NAMES: “Hobo”

TREE: Reaches height of 35 m, height of trunk 15 m, D.B.H. 50 cm. Crown globoid, foliage dense, opposite branching.

TRUNK: Angular, straight, slightly canaliculate at the base, elephant's foot modifications to the base, thick, protruding roots.

OUTER BARK (Dead): Color coffee-grayish, appearance rough, thin, comes off in long sheets, abundant tiny lenticels.

INNER BARK (Living): Color reddish-yellow, thin, 3 mm, texture fibrous-coriaceous, pleasant odor reminiscent of guava.

LEAVES: Simple, opposite, distichous, tapered apex, with translucent points, base acute, new leaves yellowish-green, fragrant when crushed.

FLOWERS: Inflorescences in clusters, axillary, with abundant small white flowers.

FRUIT: Globoid berry, yellow, edible pulp, sweet and floury, with two or three seeds. Eaten by long-tailed monkeys, parrots, and agouti pacas.

ECOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION: Species loves full shade, scarce, very slow growing, grows on terra firma in clayey soil, reported in the Colombian and Peruvian Amazon.

USES: Fruit eaten by humans and animals, very heavy, hard wood for floors, posts.

*Information obtained in the region.

Table of Physico-Mechanical Properties

Scientific name: *Calycorectes sp.*

Common name: Hobo

Family: MYRTACEAE

Key: HOBO-HO

DENSITY (g/cm ³)	NORMAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – AIR-DRY) (%)	TOTAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – KILN DRY) (%)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
GREEN 1.09	RADIAL 3.56	RADIAL 5.65	AIR-DRY 8
AIR-DRY 1.00	TANGENTIAL 7.60	TANGENTIAL 11.33	GREEN 32
ANHYDROUS 0.99	LONGITUDINAL 0.08	LONGITUDINAL 0.16	TOTAL DIMENSIONAL STABILITY INDEX
BASIC 0.82	VOLUMETRIC 11.23	VOLUMETRIC 17.14	2.00

STATIC FLEXION (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PERPENDICULA R TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	SHEAR (Kg/cm ²)	HARDNESS (Kg)	NAIL REMOVAL (Kg)	TENSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)
SPL 475.42	SPL 427.23	SPL 95.21	RADIAL 103.60	MEAN RADIAL 803.33	RADIAL 208.17	MOR 945.88
MOR 1044.30	MOR 485.49	MOR 184.87	TANGENTIAL 106.67	MEAN TANGENTIAL 780.50	TANGENTIAL 202.5	
MOE X 1000 149.683	MOE X 1000 185.749		AVERAGE SIDES 105.13	AVERAGE SIDES 791.92	AVERAGE SIDES 205.33	
				MEAN ENDS 793.33	AVERAGE ENDS 181	
MC (%) 41	MC (%) 48	MC (%) 43	MC (%) 52	MC (%) 49	MC (%) 49	MC (%) 49

Where: SPL: stress at proportional limit.

MOR: modulus of rupture.

MOE: modulus of elasticity.

Family: Euphorbiaceae

Common name: Tabaquillo-Tablero

Scientific name: *Croton matourensis* Aubl.

Leaves



Bark - alburnum



Base of trunk



Cross-section



TABAQUILLO - TABLERO

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Croton matourensis* Aubl.

FAMILY: Euphorbiaceae

POPULAR LOCAL NAMES: “*Tabaquillo-tablero.*”

TREE: Reaches height of 28 m, height of trunk 20 m, D.A.P. 90 cm. Crown umbrella-shaped, dense foliage, underside silver, opposite branching.

TRUNK: Cylindrical, straight, modifications to the base, thick, protruding roots.

OUTER BARK (Dead): Color white-grayish, appearance slightly rough, small lenticels, irregularly distributed.

INNER BARK (Living): Color pink-reddish, thick: 1.5 cm, texture brittle outside and fibrous inside, fibrous, whitish inclusions, exudations resinous, blood-red, characteristic pleasant odor.

LEAVES: Simple, alternate, with filiform stipules, free, large, persistent; upper side light green, pubescent, and silver on the underside, with two glands at the base of the limb, with reddish exudate.

FLOWERS: In terminal clusters, long, 8-10 cm, pubescent, small yellowish-white flowers.

FRUIT: Capsule, trilocular, dehiscent, explosive, 0.5 - 0.8 cm in diameter, small, black oblong seeds which are eaten by birds.

USES: Boards, poles, furniture.

* Information obtained in the region.

Table of Physico-Mechanical Properties:Scientific name: *Croton matourensis* Aubl.

Common name: Tabaquillo tablero

Family: EUPHORBIACEAE

Key: TB

DENSITY (g/cm ³)	NORMAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – AIR-DRY) (%)	TOTAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – KILN DRY) (%)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
GREEN 0.68	RADIAL 1.84	RADIAL 3.77	AIR-DRY 11
AIR-DRY 0.37	TANGENTIAL 3.21	TANGENTIAL 5.65	GREEN 115
NHYDROUS 0.35	LONGITUDINAL 0.01	LONGITUDINAL 0.13	TOTAL DIMENSIONAL STABILITY INDEX
BASIC 0.32	VOLUMETRIC 5.06	VOLUMETRIC 9.56	1.55

STATIC FLEXION (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PERPENDICULAR TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	SHEAR (Kg/cm ²)	HARDNESS (Kg)	NAIL REMOVAL (Kg)	TENSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)
SPL 234.46	SPL 186.51	SPL 19.73	RADIAL 47.21	MEAN RADIAL 180	RADIAL 67.17	MOR 946.03
MOR 386.67	MOR 204.16	MOR 38.83	TANGENTIAL 57.57	MEAN TANGENTIAL 207.50	TANGENTIAL 62.17	
MOE X 1000 82.397	MOE X 1000 144.837		AVERAGE SIDES 52.39	AVERAGE SIDES 193.75	AVERAGE SIDES 64.67	
				MEAN ENDS 280.83	AVERAGE ENDS 44.42	
MC (%) 141	MC (%) 135	MC (%) 118	MC (%) 161	MC (%) 150	MC (%) 151	MC (%) 156

Where: SPL: stress at proportional limit.

MOR: modulus of rupture.

MOE: modulus of elasticity.

Family: Sapotaceae

Common name: Caimo balata

Scientific name: *Crysophyllum sanguinolentum*

(Pierre)_Baehni ssp. Balata (Ducke) Pennington

Leaves



Bark - alburnum



Base of trunk



Cross-section



CAIMO BALATA

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Crysophyllum sanguinolentum* (Pierre) Baehni spp. Balata (Ducke) Pennington

FAMILY: Sapotaceae

POPULAR LOCAL NAMES: “*Caimo balata.*”

TREE: Reaches height of 32 m, height of trunk 20 m, D.B.H. 1.0 m. Crown umbrella-shaped, foliage dense, alternate branching.

TRUNK: Cylindrical, angular by sections, straight, modifications to the base in anchor shoots (1.3 m), extended, thick, branched.

OUTER BARK (Dead): Color coffee-reddish, appearance rough, slightly fissured, comes off in large sheets, abundant large lenticels, distributed in vertical lines, whitish.

INNER BARK (Living): Color of brick outside and pink inside, thick: 2.5 cm, texture floury outside and fibrous inside, white fiber inclusions, abundant creamy white latex exudate, thick mass, slow-flowing, pleasant taste.

LEAVES: Simple, alternate, without stipules, petiole having canals for effluents or draining, 23 cm long by 11 cm wide. Dark green on the upper side and whitish with prominent veins on the underside. Terminal twig, grayish circular section, striated.

FLOWERS: Inflorescences on fasciculi, bracteolate flowers, axillary, color white, small and abundant.

FRUIT: Round berry, color light brown, large, 5 ellipsoid seeds with linear scar. Eaten by monkeys and tapirs.

ECOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION: Species loves full shade, scarce, grows on terra firma in clayey soil in the Colombian, Peruvian, and Brazilian Amazon and in Guyana.

USES: Boards for houses, floors, furniture, fruit eaten by humans and wild animals.

Table of Physico-Mechanical Properties

Scientific name: *Crysophyllum sanguinolentum* (Pierre) Baehni ssp. balata (Ducke) Pennington.

Common name: Caimo balata

Family: SAPOTACEAE

Key: BA

DENSITY (g/cm ³)	NORMAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – AIR-DRY) (%)	TOTAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – KILN DRY) (%)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
GREEN 1.01	RADIAL 3.54	RADIAL 6.41	AIR-DRY 12
AIR-DRY 0.70	TANGENTIAL 3.94	TANGENTIAL 6.31	GREEN 75
ANHYDROUS 0.67	LONGITUDINAL 0.10	LONGITUDINAL 0.35	TOTAL DIMENSIONAL STABILITY INDEX
BASIC 0.58	VOLUMETRIC 7.58	VOLUMETRIC 13.08	1.01

STATIC FLEXION (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PERPENDICULAR TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	SHEAR (Kg/cm ²)	HARDNESS (Kg)	NAIL REMOVAL (Kg)	TENSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)
SPL 395.33	SPL 262.24	SPL 47.85	RADIAL 77.85	MEAN RADIAL 419	RADIAL 142.25	MOR 1164.29
MOR 759.38	MOR 302.61	MOR 81.31	TANGENTIAL 81.98	MEAN TANGENTIAL 395	TANGENTIAL 105.92	
MOE X 1000 128.326	MOE X 1000 156.266		AVERAGE SIDES 79.91	AVERAGE SIDES 407	AVERAGE SIDES 124.08	
				MEAN ENDS 461	AVERAGE ENDS 76.08	
MC (%) 75	MC (%) 79	MC (%) 60	MC (%) 93	MC (%) 79	MC (%) 83	MC (%) 86

Where: SPL: stress at proportional limit.

MOR: modulus of rupture.

MOE: modulus of elasticity.

Family: Vochysiaceae

Common name: Arenillo

Scientific name: *Erisma uncinatum*. Warm.

Leaves



Bark - alburnum



Base of trunk



Cross-section



ARENILLO

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Erisma uncinatum* Warm.

FAMILY: Vochysiaceae

POPULAR LOCAL NAMES: “*Arenillo.*”

TREE: Reaches height of 32 m, height of trunk 22 m, D.B.H. 1.2 m. Crown subgloboid, foliage dense, color light green, opposite branching.

TRUNK: Cylindrical, straight, bearded protuberances on the trunk, base straight, roots somewhat protruding, thick.

OUTER BARK (Dead): Color gray, whitish, appearance squamose, thick.

INNER BARK (Living): Color yellow outside and reddish inside, thick: 1.5 cm, texture fibrous, brittle, comes off in short strips.

LEAVES: Simple, opposite, with filiform stipules at the base of the leaf, oblong-elliptical, 9-17 cm long, 4-11 cm wide, apex obtuse, short, base moderately narrow, upper side glabrous, glossy, underside opaque with prominent veins.

FLOWERS: In terminal panniculi, flowers with large bracts, blue violet, shiny, very abundant.

FRUIT: In samara with 4 vestigial wings, coffee-colored, some 7 cm long and 2.5 cm wide.

ECOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION: Species loves partial shade, grows on terra firma in clayey soil in the Colombian, Peruvian, and Brazilian Amazon.

USES: Cabinet making, walls, ceilings, beds, ornamental, melliferous.

* Information obtained in the region.

Table of Physico-Mechanical Properties

Scientific name: *Erisma uncinatum* Warm.

Common name: Arenillo

Family: VOCHYSIACEAE

Key: AR

DENSITY (g/cm ³)	NORMAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – AIR-DRY) (%)	TOTAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – KILN DRY) (%)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
GREEN 0.86	RADIAL 1.96	RADIAL 4.41	AIR-DRY 9
AIR-DRY 0.55	TANGENTIAL 4.81	TANGENTIAL 6.07	GREEN 81
ANHYDROUS 0.53	LONGITUDINAL 0.08	LONGITUDINAL 0.25	TOTAL DIMENSIONAL STABILITY INDEX
BASIC 0.47	VOLUMETRIC 6.84	VOLUMETRIC 10.72	1.60

STATIC FLEXION (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PERPENDICULAR TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	SHEAR (Kg/cm ²)	HARDNESS (Kg)	NAIL REMOVAL (Kg)	TENSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)
SPL 372.41	SPL 155.08	SPL 43.40	RADIAL 63.54	MEAN RADIAL 286.17	RADIAL 79.25	MOR 541.28
MOR 587.72	MOR 222.01	MOR 71.02	TANGENTIAL 59.41	MEAN TANGENTIAL 280.33	TANGENTIAL 77	
MOE X 1000 83.179	MOE X 1000 83.608		AVERAGE SIDES 61.47	AVERAGE SIDES 283.25	AVERAGE SIDES 78.13	
				MEAN ENDS 313.50	AVERAGE ENDS 45.67	
MC (%) 101	MC (%) 155	MC (%) 134	MC (%) 145	MC (%) 139	MC (%) 155	MC (%) 152

Where: SPL: stress at proportional limit.
MOR: modulus of rupture.
MOE: modulus of elasticity.

Family: Lecythidaceae

Common name: Fono blanco

Scientific name: *Eschweilera cf. Coriacea*
(DC) Mart ex Bertg.

Leaves



Bark - alburnum



Base of trunk



Cross-section



FONO BLANCO

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Eschweilera cf. coriacea* (DC.) Mart. ex Berg.

FAMILY: Lecythidaceae

POPULAR LOCAL NAMES: “*Fono blanco.*”

TREE: Reaches height of 35 m, height of trunk 20 m, D.B.H. 1.2 m. Crown subgloboid, wide, dense foliage, alternate branching.

TRUNK: Cylindrical, straight, modifications to the base in large, thick anchor shoots.

OUTER BARK (Dead): Color coffee-grayish, appearance slightly fissured, comes off in long, narrow sheets, abundant small, whitish lenticels, distributed in vertical lines.

INNER BARK (Living): Color yellow, thick: 1.5 cm, texture fibrous in long strips, odor reminiscent of lard.

LEAVES: Simple, alternate, without stipules, chartaceous, obovate, tapered apex, base acute, glabrous, or with middle vein slightly puberulous, secondary veins barely evident.

FLOWERS: Inflorescences in multiflorous panniculi, flowers with white or yellowish petals, staminal hood rolled and double.

FRUIT: Depressed globoid pyxidium, abruptly constricted, under the calycine annulus, coffee-colored, 6 cm in diameter and 4 cm in height, seeds: large, coffee-colored, eaten by long-tailed monkeys, agouti pacas.

ECOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION: Species loves full shade, grows on terra firma, in clayey soil in the Colombian, Peruvian, and Brazilian Amazon.

USES: Construction, posts, beams, seeds eaten by animals and humans.

Table of Physico-Mechanical Properties

Scientific name: *Eschweilera cf. coriaceae* (DC.) Mart. Ex Bertg.

Common name: Fono blanco **

Family: LECYTHIDACEAE

Key: FB

DENSITY (g/cm ³)	NORMAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – AIR-DRY) (%)	TOTAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – KILN DRY) (%)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
GREEN 1.12	RADIAL 4.26	RADIAL 7.09	AIR-DRY 10
AIR-DRY 0.90	TANGENTIAL 5.79	TANGENTIAL 9.70	GREEN 53
ANHYDROUS 0.88	LONGITUDINAL 0.17	LONGITUDINAL 0.22	TOTAL DIMENSIONAL STABILITY INDEX
BASIC 0.74	VOLUMETRIC 10.21	VOLUMETRIC 17.02	1.37

STATIC FLEXION (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PERPENDICULAR TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	SHEAR (Kg/cm ²)	HARDNESS (Kg)	NAIL REMOVAL (Kg)	TENSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)
SPL 583.88	SPL 325.67	SPL 66.37	RADIAL 87.08	MEAN RADIAL 723.50	RADIAL 157	MOR 484.93
MOR 873.08	MOR 367.19	MOR 117.27	TANGENTIAL 87.54	MEAN TANGENTIAL 690	TANGENTIAL 138.83	
MOE X 1000 139.282	MOE X 1000 193.306		AVERAGE SIDES 87.31	AVERAGE SIDES 706.75	AVERAGE SIDES 147.92	
				MEAN ENDS 654.33	AVERAGE ENDS 111	
MC (%) 61	MC (%) 71	MC (%) 58	MC (%) 71	MC (%) 66	MC (%) 70	MC (%) 71

Where: SPL: stress at proportional limit.

MOR: modulus of rupture.

MOE: modulus of elasticity.

** All the wood of this species had abundant small perforations caused by insect attacks.

Family: Meliaceae

Common name: Bilibil

Scientific name: *Guarea cinnamomea* Harms

Leaves



Bark - alburnum



Base of trunk



Cross-section



BILIBIL

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Guarea cinnamomea* Harms

FAMILY: Meliaceae

POPULAR LOCAL NAMES: "*Bilibil*."

TREE: Reaches height of 30 m, height of trunk 20 m, D.B.H. 1.0 m. Crown globoid, foliage dense, alternate branching.

TRUNK: Angular, twisted, elephant's foot modifications to the base, thick, protruding roots

OUTER BARK (Dead): Color coffee-chestnut, appearance rough, comes off in large sheets, cork-like, abundant, large, irregularly-distributed lenticels.

INNER BARK (Living): Color reddish, thick: 2 cm, texture fibrous, yields short strips, white fibrous inclusions.

LEAVES: Compound, paripinnate, alternate, with the terminal leaf bud in the shape of a hand, like the last pair of rudimentary leaflets, without stipules, up to 70 cm long, 3-11 pairs of leaflets, oblong or narrow elliptical, tapered apex, base fully cuneate, upper side glabrous, underside slightly pubescent-tomentose, characteristic, pleasant odor.

FLOWERS: Inflorescences racemose, axillary, flowers small, white with tomentose sepals.

FRUIT: Dehiscent capsule, ovoid or subpyriform, 4-6 cm in diameter, smooth or slightly ribbed, color greenish-yellow, with seeds consisting of red nuts with a red scar. The fruits and seeds are eaten by Guianan brown capuchin monkeys, turkey hens, Humboldt's woolly monkeys, tucanets, and agouti pacas.

ECOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION: Species loves partial shade, grows on terra firma in clayey soil in the Colombian and Peruvian Amazon.

USES: Carpentry, heavy wood, boards, floors, animal consumption

Table of Physico-Mechanical Properties

Scientific name: *Guarea cinnamomea* Harms.

Common name: Bilibil

Family: MELIACEAE

Key: BL

DENSITY (g/cm ³)	NORMAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – AIR-DRY) (%)	TOTAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – KILN DRY) (%)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
GREEN 1.06	RADIAL 3.20	RADIAL 6.33	AIR-DRY 13
AIR-DRY 0.76	TANGENTIAL 4.73	TANGENTIAL 8.57	GREEN 72
ANHYDROUS 0.72	LONGITUDINAL 0.06	LONGITUDINAL 0.26	TOTAL DIMENSIONAL STABILITY INDEX
BASIC 0.62	VOLUMETRIC 7.99	VOLUMETRIC 15.17	1.35

STATIC FLEXION (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PERPENDICULAR TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	SHEAR (Kg/cm ²)	HARDNESS (Kg)	NAIL REMOVAL (Kg)	TENSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)
SPL 484.30	SPL 273.68	SPL 56.70	RADIAL 91.08	MEAN RADIAL 462.33	RADIAL 125.33	MOR 1277.58
MOR 783.54	MOR 319.67	MOR 103.46	TANGENTIAL 85.08	MEAN TANGENTIAL 457.33	TANGENTIAL 102	
MOE X 1000 138.002	MOE X 1000 197.291		AVERAGE SIDES 88.08	AVERAGE SIDES 459.83	AVERAGE SIDES 113.67	
				MEAN ENDS 504.50	AVERAGE ENDS 87.17	
MC (%) 67	MC (%) 65	MC (%) 55	MC (%) 86	MC (%) 69	MC (%) 61	MC (%) 56

Where: SPL: stress at proportional limit.
MOR: modulus of rupture.
MOE: modulus of elasticity.

Family: Caesalpinaceae

Common name: Roble

Scientific name: *Hymenaea oblonguifolia* var. *palustris* (Ducke) Lee and Long

Leaves



Bark - alburnum



Base of trunk



Cross-section



ROBLE [oak]

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Hymenaea oblongifolia* var. *palustris* (Ducke) Lee and Long

FAMILY: Caesalpinaceae

POPULAR LOCAL NAMES: "Roble."

TREE: Reaches height of 35 m, height of trunk 22 m, D.A.P. 1 cm. Crown umbrella-shaped, foliage dense, ferruginous on the underside, alternate branching.

TRUNK: Cylindrical, straight, bearded, with modifications to the base in the form of an elephant's foot, thick, protruding roots.

OUTER BARK (Dead): Color coffee light-grayish, appearance finely fissured, bearded, large abundant lenticels, irregular distribution.

INNER BARK (Living): Color reddish, thick: 2 cm, texture fibrous laminated, short strips, fibrous, whitish inclusions, dark, watery exudate, crystallizes over time.

LEAVES: Compound, paripinnate, alternate, with stipules, 2 leaflets, narrow oblong, acute apex, base inequilateral, upper side disperse pubescent, underside densely brown honey-colored tomentose.

FLOWERS: Inflorescences in long, dense panicle with small creamy white to light pink flowers.

FRUIT: Indehiscent legume, ovoid, subcompressed, smooth, with 1-3 oblong seeds covered by a fine yellow dust that is edible and highly nutritious and medicinal. The fruits and seeds are eaten by long-tailed monkeys, agouti pacas, plundered by parrots and macaws.

ECOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION: Species loves full shade, very slow-growing, scarce, grows on terra firma in clayey soil in the Colombian and Peruvian Amazon.

USES: Cabinet making, construction, human and wild animal consumption, medicinal.

* Information obtained in the region.

Table of Physico-Mechanical Properties

Scientific name: *Hymenaea oblongifolia* Huber var *palustris* (Ducke) Lee & Langenheim.

Common name: Roble

Family: CAESALPINIACEAE

Key: ROBLE-RB

CONTRACTION (g/cm ³)	NORMAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – AIR-DRY) (%)	TOTAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – KILN DRY) (%)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
GREEN 1.07	RADIAL 2.32	RADIAL 3.87	AIR-DRY 8
AIR-DRY 0.91	TANGENTIAL 5.31	TANGENTIAL 8.18	GREEN 38
ANHYDROUS 0.88	LONGITUDINAL 0.07	LONGITUDINAL 0.22	TOTAL DIMENSIONAL STABILITY INDEX
BASIC 0.78	VOLUMETRIC 7.70	VOLUMETRIC 12.26	2.15

STATIC FLEXION (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PERPENDICULAR TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	SHEAR (Kg/cm ²)	HARDNESS (Kg)	NAIL REMOVAL (Kg)	TENSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)
SPL 690.98	SPL 468.82	SPL 112.75	RADIAL 117.86	MEAN RADIAL 873.33	RADIAL 197.67	MOR 1431.10
MOR 1208.31	MOR 488.79	MOR 197.39	TANGENTIAL 149.74	MEAN TANGENTIAL 813.67	TANGENTIAL 162.92	
MOE X 1000 173.059	MOE X 1000 215.496		AVERAGE SIDES 133.80	AVERAGE SIDES 843.50	AVERAGE SIDES 180.29	
				MEAN ENDS 1069.67	AVERAGE ENDS 151.08	
MC (%) 45	MC (%) 51	MC (%) 47	MC (%) 51	MC (%) 54	MC (%) 52	MC (%) 58

Where: SPL: stress at proportional limit.
MOR: modulus of rupture.
MOE: modulus of elasticity.

Family: Mimosaceae

Common name: Guamo churimo

Scientific name: *Inga acrocephala* Steud.

Leaves



Bark - alburnum



Base of trunk



Cross-section



GUAMO CHURIMO

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Inga acrocephala* Steud.

FAMILY: Mimosaceae

POPULAR LOCAL NAMES: "Guamo Churimo."

TREE: Reaches height of 35 m, height of trunk 22 m, D.B.H. 1.2 m. Crown globoid, dense foliage, ferruginous, alternate branching.

TRUNK: Cylindrical, in angular, straight sections. Modifications to the base with roots protruding above the surface in the shape of an elephant's foot, thick.

OUTER BARK (Dead): Color light brown, appearance rough, dented at the base, comes off in large sheets, abundant white lenticels, small, irregular distribution.

INNER BARK (Living): Color purple or blood-red, thick: 2 cm, texture fibrous, exudate in slow-flowing, blood-red resin, used for coloring.

LEAVES: Compound, paripinnate, alternate, with stipules, without winged rachises, with glands on each pair of leaflets. Terminal twig, angular, pubescent, lenticellate.

FLOWERS: Inflorescences in lateral umbels, white flowers, with many stamens, bright and colorful, abundant, aromatic.

FRUIT: Large green legume, indehiscent, several seeds covered with a white, sweet pulp. Food for Guianan brown capuchin monkeys, wooly monkeys, titis, which may spread the seeds.

ECOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION: Species loves partial shade, grows on low hills, on terra firma in clayey soil in the Colombian, Peruvian, and Brazilian Amazon.

USES: Fine wood for construction, homes, shade, fruit eaten by humans and other mammals.

*Information obtained in the region.

Table of Physico-Mechanical Properties

Scientific name: *Inga acrocephala* Steud.

Common name: Guamo Churimo

Family: MIMOSACEAE

Key: GCH

DENSITY (g/cm ³)	NORMAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – AIR-DRY) (%)	TOTAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – KILN DRY) (%)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
GREEN 0.92	RADIAL 1.93	RADIAL 4.15	AIR-DRY 13
AIR-DRY 0.72	TANGENTIAL 5.14	TANGENTIAL 8.74	GREEN 54
ANHYDROUS 0.68	LONGITUDINAL 0.09	LONGITUDINAL 0.44	TOTAL DIMENSIONAL STABILITY INDEX
BASIC 0.59	VOLUMETRIC 7.16	VOLUMETRIC 13.32	2.09

STATIC FLEXION (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PERPENDICULAR TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	SHEAR (Kg/cm ²)	HARDNESS (Kg)	NAIL REMOVAL (Kg)	TENSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)
SPL 449.10	SPL 263.49	SPL 37.99	RADIAL 77.80	MEAN RADIAL 522.17	RADIAL 157.75	MOR 871.18
MOR 880.30	MOR 294.32	MOR 105.34	TANGENTIAL 96.89	MEAN TANGENTIAL 530.83	TANGENTIAL 137.75	
MOE X 1000 136.718	MOE X 1000 204.637		AVERAGE SIDES 87.35	AVERAGE SIDES 526.50	AVERAGE SIDES 147.75	
				MEAN ENDS 559.33	AVERAGE ENDS 97.33	
MC (%) 36	MC (%) 44	MC (%) 43	MC (%) 51	MC (%) 45	MC (%) 37	MC (%) 59

Where: SPL: stress at proportional limit.

MOR: modulus of rupture.

MOE: modulus of elasticity.

Family: Lauraceae

Common name: Amarillo, laurel

Scientific name: *Ocotea cf. oblonga*

Leaves and fruit



Bark - alburnum



Base of trunk



Cross-section



AMARILLO LAUREL

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Ocotea cf. oblonga (Meissn.) Mez.*

FAMILY: Lauraceae

POPULAR LOCAL NAMES: "Amarillo" or "laurel."

TREE: Reaches height of 28 m, height of trunk 18 m, D.B.H. 80 cm. Crown globoid, foliage dense, alternate branching.

TRUNK: Angular, twisted, straight, elephant's foot modifications to the base, thick, protruding roots.

OUTER BARK (Dead): Dark coffee color, dented appearance at the base, rough, lenticels abundant, large, irregular distribution.

INNER BARK (Living): Brick color, oxidizes and darkens in the air, thick: 1.5 cm, texture floury outside and fibrous inside, inclusions yellow points, pleasant odor reminiscent of turpentine.

LEAVES: Simple, alternate, without stipules, obovate, characteristic odor, color light green on the upper side and whitish on the underside, veins prominent and arched. Terminal twig: tetragonal, grayish.

FLOWERS: On inflorescences in axillary panniculi, flowers small, greenish white, abundant and aromatic.

FRUIT: A monospermous berry, ovoid, rough, black when mature, barely established on a protruding red cupule; one coffee-colored seed; fruits eaten by turkey hens, tucanets, agouti pacas.

ECOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION: Species loves full shade, very slow growing, grows on terra firma in clayey soil in the Colombian and Peruvian Amazon.

USES: Cabinet making, furniture, wildlife consumption, essential oils.

* Information obtained in the region.

Table of Physico-Mechanical Properties

Scientific name: *Ocotea cf. Oblonga* (Meisn) Mez.

Common name: Amarillo o laurel

Family: LAURACEAE

Key: AM

CONTRACTION (g/cm ³)	NORMAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – AIR-DRY) (%)	TOTAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – KILN DRY) (%)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
GREEN 0.77	RADIAL 2.52	RADIAL 4.27	AIR-DRY 8
AIR-DRY 0.63	TANGENTIAL 4.55	TANGENTIAL 6.83	GREEN 41
ANHYDROUS 0.61	LONGITUDINAL 0.10	LONGITUDINAL 0.21	TOTAL DIMENSIONAL STABILITY INDEX
BASIC 0.54	VOLUMETRIC 7.17	VOLUMETRIC 11.31	1.61

STATIC FLEXION (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PERPENDICULAR TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	SHEAR (Kg/cm ²)	HARDNESS (Kg)	NAIL REMOVAL (Kg)	TENSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)
SPL 504.58	SPL 295.69	SPL 47.05	RADIAL 73.10	MEAN RADIAL 359.83	RADIAL 107.08	MOR 935.82
MOR 816.69	MOR 322.58	MOR 81.04	TANGENTIAL 82.85	MEAN TANGENTIAL 353.50	TANGENTIAL 96	
MOE X 1000 132.724	MOE X 1000 182.956		AVERAGE SIDES 77.98	AVERAGE SIDES 356.67	AVERAGE SIDES 101.54	
				MEAN ENDS 399.83	AVERAGE ENDS 74	
MC (%) 46	MC (%) 61	MC (%) 43	MC (%) 80	MC (%) 59	MC (%) 62	MC (%) 89

Where: SPL: stress at proportional limit.
MOR: modulus of rupture.
MOE: modulus of elasticity.

Family: Fabaceae

Common name: Chocho

Scientific name: *Ormosia nobilis* Tul. Var. *santaremensis* (Ducke) Rudd

Leaves



Bark - alburnum



Base of trunk



Cross-section



CHOCHO

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Ormosia nobilis* Tul. var. *santaremensis* (Ducke) Rudd.

FAMILY: Fabaceae

POPULAR LOCAL NAMES: “Chocho.”

TREE: Reaches height of 28 m, height of trunk 18 m, D.B.H. 70 cm. Crown subglobose, dense foliage, ferruginous, alternate branching.

TRUNK: Cylindrical-straight, some protuberances, modifications to the base in poorly-developed shoots, like an elephant's foot, thick, protruding roots.

OUTER BARK (Dead): Color brownish-gray, bearded, appearance rough, comes off in small sheets, coriaceous, abundant small, whitish lenticels, irregularly distributed.

INNER BARK (Living): Color yellow, thick: 1.5 cm, texture fibrous, whitish fibrous inclusions, odor reminiscent of beans.

LEAVES: Compound, imparipinnate, with filiform stipules, deciduous, 40-50 cm long, with oblong-elliptical leaflets, apex obtuse to tapered, base obtuse, upper side vivid and glabrous, underside pubescent, ferruginous, with odor reminiscent of beans when crushed. Terminal twig tetragonal, pubescent, lenticellate.

FLOWERS: Axillary, racemose inflorescences, small flowers, lilac- to purple-colored.

FRUIT: Dehiscent legume, coriaceous, oblong, compressed with crimson red seeds used for handicrafts.

ECOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION: Species loves partial shade, grows on terra firma, in clayey soil in the Colombian and Peruvian Amazon.

USES: Wood for construction, floors, beams, carpentry, handicrafts.

Table of Physico-Mechanical Properties

Scientific name: *Ormosia nobilis* Tul. Var. *Santaremnensis* (Ducke) Rudd

Common name: Chocho

Family: FABACEAE

Key: CHO

CONTRACTION (g/cm ³)	NORMAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – AIR-DRY) (%)	TOTAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – KILN DRY) (%)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
GREEN 0.98	RADIAL 3.24	RADIAL 4.54	AIR-DRY 8
AIR-DRY 0.46	TANGENTIAL 6.05	TANGENTIAL 8.16	GREEN 151
ANHYDROUS 0.44	LONGITUDINAL 0.07	LONGITUDINAL 0.12	TOTAL DIMENSIONAL STABILITY INDEX
BASIC 0.39	VOLUMETRIC 9.36	VOLUMETRIC 12.83	1.98

STATIC FLEXION (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PERPENDICULAR TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	SHEAR (Kg/cm ²)	HARDNESS (Kg)	NAIL REMOVAL (Kg)	TENSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)
SPL 285.72	SPL 167.44	SPL 34.37	RADIAL 53.03	MEAN RADIAL 273	RADIAL 62.92	MOR 735.99
MOR 532.60	MOR 196.69	MOR 59.90	TANGENTIAL 60.32	MEAN TANGENTIAL 256.17	TANGENTIAL 59.75	
MOE X 1000 84.999	MOE X 1000 92.008		AVERAGE SIDES 56.68	AVERAGE SIDES 264.58	AVERAGE SIDES 61.33	
				MEAN ENDS 319.42	AVERAGE ENDS 37.75	
MC (%) 155	MC (%) 175	MC (%) 156	MC (%) 189	MC (%) 182	MC (%) 179	MC (%) 115

Where: SPL: stress at proportional limit.
MOR: modulus of rupture.
MOE: modulus of elasticity.

Family: Myristicaceae

Common name: Caracolí

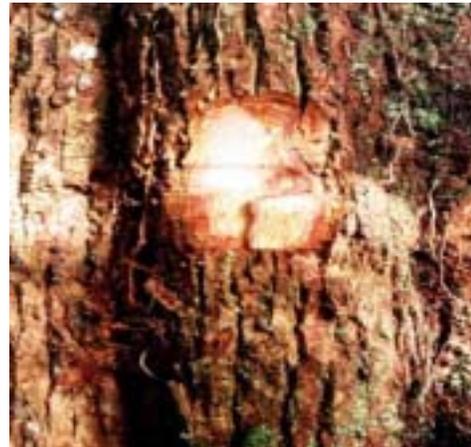
Scientific name: *Osteophloeum platyspermum*

(A.D.C.) Warb.

Leaves



Bark - alburnum



Base of trunk



Cross-section



CARACOLÍ

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Osteophloeum platyspermum* (A. D.C.) Warb

FAMILY: Myristicaceae

POPULAR LOCAL NAMES: “*Caracolí.*”

TREE: Reaches height of 35 m, height of trunk 22 m, D.B.H. 1.20 m. Crown subgloboid, umbrella-shaped, dense foliage, verticillate branching.

TRUNK: Cylindrical, straight, modifications to the base in poorly developed shoots, in the shape of an elephant's foot, wide and widespread.

OUTER BARK (Dead): Dark coffee colored, appearance rough, depressions from sheets that have fallen off.

INNER BARK (Living): Cream colored, oxidizes to dark yellow, thick: 1.5 cm, texture fibrous, inside laminated, outside brittle, yellowish, watery exudate, rapid-flowing and abundant, bitter tasting.

LEAVES: Simple, alternate, without stipules, oblong-obovate, slightly rounded, emarginate apex, base thin, upper side glabrous, underside slightly lepidote and whitish-bluish, yellowish watery exudate. Terminal twig: rounded, blackish, smooth, flexible, puberulent.

FLOWERS: Inflorescences in panniculi, solitary flowers, yellowish with tomentose calyx.

FRUIT: Dehiscent capsules, 2-2.5 cm long, carinate, with one oblong seed with red lacinate aril. The seeds and fruit are eaten by monkeys and agouti pacas.

ECOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION: Species loves partial shade, grows on terra firma and in areas susceptible to flooding, in clayey and loamy soils in the Colombian and Peruvian Amazon.

USES: Tongue-and-groove boards, carpentry, boards, floors, wild animal consumption.

Table of Physico-Mechanical Properties:Scientific name: *Osteophloeum platyspermum* (A.D.C.) Werb

Common name: Caracoli **

Family: MYRISTICACEAE

Key: CR

DENSITY (g/cm ³)	NORMAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – AIR-DRY) (%)	TOTAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – KILN DRY) (%)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
GREEN 0.74	RADIAL 3.00	RADIAL 4.41	AIR-DRY 7
AIR-DRY 0.50	TANGENTIAL 6.55	TANGENTIAL 8.80	GREEN 76
ANHYDROUS 0.48	LONGITUDINAL 0.10	LONGITUDINAL 0.20	TOTAL DIMENSIONAL STABILITY INDEX
BASIC 0.42	VOLUMETRIC 9.65	VOLUMETRIC 13.41	2.04

STATIC FLEXION (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PERPENDICULAR TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	SHEAR (Kg/cm ²)	HARDNESS (Kg)	NAIL REMOVAL (Kg)	TENSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)
SPL 184.07	SPL 144.65	SPL 18.79	RADIAL 55.44	MEAN RADIAL 234.17	RADIAL 46	MOR 740.98
MOR 384.48	MOR 171.93	MOR 37.54	TANGENTIAL 65.07	MEAN TANGENTIAL 225.17	TANGENTIAL 41.25	
MOE X 1000 104.539	MOE X 1000 133.373		AVERAGE SIDES 60.26	AVERAGE SIDES 229.67	AVERAGE SIDES 43.63	
				MEAN ENDS 333.25	AVERAGE ENDS 36.33	
MC (%) 91	MC (%) 82	MC (%) 79	MC (%) 102	MC (%) 73	MC (%) 91	MC (%) 155

Where: SPL: stress at proportional limit.

MOR: modulus of rupture.

MOE: modulus of elasticity.

** All the wood of this species had abundant small perforations caused by insect attacks.

Family: Mimosaceae

Common name: Guarango blanco

Scientific name: *Parkia multijuga* Benth.

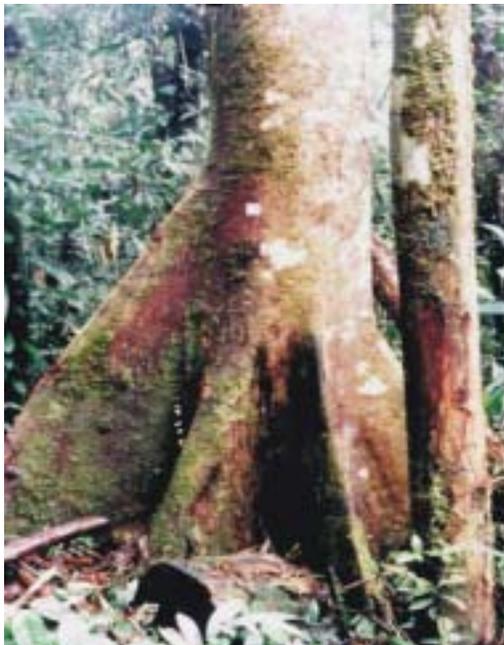
Leaves



Bark - alburnum



Base of trunk



Cross-section



GUARANGO BLANCO

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Parkia multijuga* Benth.

FAMILY: Mimosaceae

POPULAR LOCAL NAMES: “*Guarango blanco.*”

TREE: Reaches height of 35 m, height of trunk 20 m, D.B.H. 1.20 m. Crown umbrella-shaped, foliage sparse and fine, opposite branching.

TRUNK: Shape: cylindrical, somewhat twisted in sections, modifications to the base in large anchor shoots, inequilateral.

OUTER BARK (Dead): Color coffee-reddish, appearance rough, with awns, lenticels whitish, small, abundant, irregular distribution.

INNER BARK (Living): Color yellowish outside and whitish inside, thick: 1.5 cm, texture fibrous, yields short strips, with inclusions in reddish points, watery exudate, thick, eaten by long-tailed monkeys, odor reminiscent of beans.

LEAVES: Compound, bipinnate, alternate or in verticils at the ends of the twigs, up to 70 cm long, with 12-35 pairs of pinnas, leaflets 30-60 pairs, per pinna, oblong, apex rounded or retuse; rachises with glands, somewhat terete, slightly ribbed, puberulous and glabrescent.

FLOWERS: Somewhat ramificated inflorescence, below the leaves, heads globoid, white, 2-5 cm in diameter, flowers hermaphroditic.

FRUIT: Indehiscent legume, amply falcated, 15-32 cm long and 7-9 cm wide, with 8-13 large, black, elongated seeds.

ECOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION: Species loves partial shade, scarce, grows on terra firma in clayey soil in the Colombian, Peruvian, and Brazilian Amazon.

USES: Construction, floors, homes, fuel, shade, and as an ornamental, seeds for handicrafts.

* Information obtained in the region.

Table of Physico-Mechanical Properties

Scientific name: *Parkia multijuga* Benth.

Common name: Guarango blanco

Family: MIMOSACEAE

Key: GB

CONTRACTION (g/cm ³)	NORMAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – AIR-DRY) (%)	TOTAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – KILN DRY) (%)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
GREEN 0.71	RADIAL 2.97	RADIAL 4.38	AIR-DRY 8
AIR-DRY 0.50	TANGENTIAL 5.02	TANGENTIAL 7.01	GREEN 65
ANHYDROUS 0.48	LONGITUDINAL 0.13	LONGITUDINAL 0.28	TOTAL DIMENSIONAL STABILITY INDEX
BASIC 0.43	VOLUMETRIC 8.11	VOLUMETRIC 11.67	1.60

STATIC FLEXION (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PERPENDICULAR TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	SHEAR (Kg/cm ²)	HARDNESS (Kg)	NAIL REMOVAL (Kg)	TENSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)
SPL 235.10	SPL 127.61	SPL 33.19	RADIAL 56.84	MEAN RADIAL 226.5	RADIAL 69.08	MOR 476.75
MOR 402.30	MOR 184.68	MOR 51.45	TANGENTIAL 63.90	MEAN TANGENTIAL 243.42	TANGENTIAL 60.33	
MOE X 1000 75.321	MOE X 1000 120.455		AVERAGE SIDES 60.37	AVERAGE SIDES 234.96	AVERAGE SIDES 64.71	
				MEAN ENDS 268.83	AVERAGE ENDS 34.17	
MC (%) 102	MC (%) 122	MC (%) 107	MC (%) 144	MC (%) 152	MC (%) 140	MC (%) 115

Where: SPL: stress at proportional limit.
MOR: modulus of rupture.
MOE: modulus of elasticity.

Family: Mimosaceae

Common name: Guarango rayao

Scientific name: *Parkia nitida* Miq.

Leaves



Bark - alburnum



Base of trunk



Cross-section



GUARANGO RAYAO

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Parkia nitida* Miq.

FAMILY: Mimosaceae

POPULAR LOCAL NAMES: “*Guarango rayao.*”

TREE: Reaches height of 35 m, height of trunk 22 m, D.B.H. 1.1 m. Crown umbrella-shaped, foliage sparse and fine, alternate branching.

TRUNK: Cylindrical, straight, with modifications to the base in tall anchor shoots, inequilateral.

OUTER BARK (Dead): Color coffee-grayish, appearance slightly fissured, large, abundant lenticels, distribution in vertical lines.

INNER BARK (Living): Color orangish outside and yellow inside, thick: 2 cm, texture floury outside and fibrous inside. Yellow, fibrous inclusions, thick, whitish exudate, eaten by long-tailed monkeys, and turns to gum over time.

LEAVES: Compound, opposite, bipinnate, with stipules, with small secondary leaflets, glands on the rachises. Terminal twig, circular to tetragonal section, angular, lenticellate, hairs ferruginous, knotted, lenticels reddish, odor reminiscent of beans.

FLOWERS: Inflorescences not ramificated, terminal, heads globoid, white, flowers hermaphroditic, small.

FRUIT: Leguminous, somewhat curved, 30 cm long, black when mature, large black oblong seeds.

ECOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION: Species loves partial shade, grows on terra firma in clayey soil in the Colombian, Peruvian, and Brazilian Amazon.

***USES:** The seeds are edible, used for handicrafts, the wood is semi-heavy, used in construction, as fuel, for shade, and as an ornamental.

* Information obtained in the region

Table of Physico-Mechanical Properties

Scientific name: *Parkia nitida* Miq.

Common name: Guarango rayao

Family: MIMOSACEAE

Key: GR

CONTRACTION (g/cm ³)	NORMAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – AIR-DRY) (%)	TOTAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – KILN DRY) (%)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
GREEN 0.77	RADIAL 1.75	RADIAL 5.29	AIR-DRY 12
AIR-DRY 0.43	TANGENTIAL 3.91	TANGENTIAL 7.50	GREEN 113
ANHYDROUS 0.42	LONGITUDINAL 0.12	LONGITUDINAL 0.38	TOTAL DIMENSIONAL STABILITY INDEX
BASIC 0.36	VOLUMETRIC 5.78	VOLUMETRIC 13.17	1.76

STATIC FLEXION (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PERPENDICULAR TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	SHEAR (Kg/cm ²)	HARDNESS (Kg)	NAIL REMOVAL (Kg)	TENSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)
SPL 192.90	SPL 120.43	SPL 19.94	RADIAL 52.69	MEAN RADIAL 193	RADIAL 51.33	MOR 414.87
MOR 373.88	MOR 149.28	MOR 36.46	TANGENTIAL 54.67	MEAN TANGENTIAL 180.67	TANGENTIAL 47.33	
MOE X 1000 76.010	MOE X 1000 99.886		AVERAGE SIDES 53.68	AVERAGE SIDES 186.83	AVERAGE SIDES 49.33	
				MEAN ENDS 262	AVERAGE ENDS 32.25	
MC (%) 116	MC (%) 133	MC (%) 116	MC (%) 189	MC (%) 112	MC (%) 131	MC (%) 164

Where: SPL: stress at proportional limit.
MOR: modulus of rupture.
MOE: modulus of elasticity.

Family: Sapotaceae

Common name: Caimo amarillo

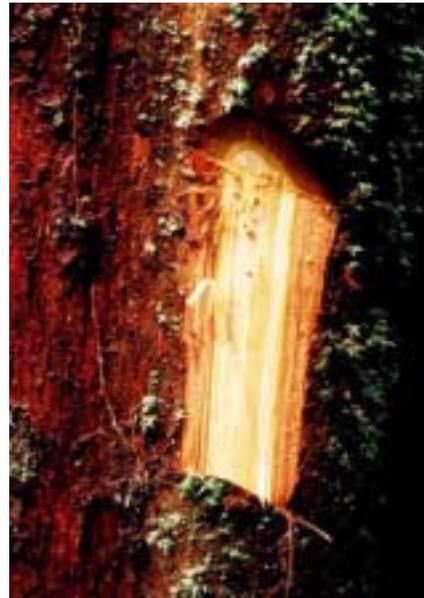
Scientific name: Pradosia cf. cochlearia

(Lecomte) Pennington

Leaves



Bark - alburnum



Base of trunk



Cross-section



CAIMO AMARILLO

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Pradosia cf. cochlearia* (Lecomte) Pennington

FAMILY: Sapotaceae

POPULAR LOCAL NAMES: “*Caimo amarillo.*”

TREE: Reaches height of 30 m, height of trunk 20 m, 1.1 m of D.B.H. Crown globoid, foliage dense, opposite branching.

TRUNK: Cylindrical, canaliculate at the base, modifications to the base in anchor shoots, equilateral, thick.

OUTER BARK (Dead): Color coffee-grayish, appearance fissured, abundant small, irregularly distributed lenticels.

INNER BARK (Living): Color of brick, thick: 1.5 cm, texture fibrous, laminar, yellowish latex exudate in teardrops, slow-flowing, solidifies rapidly and acquires a putty-like texture.

LEAVES: Simple, opposite, with a pair of deciduous stipules grouped at the ends of the branches, oblanceolate, apex retuse or rounded, base thin, color dark green on the upper side and light green on the underside, exudate yellow.

FLOWERS: Califlorous or ramiflorous inflorescences, axillary, bisexual flowers, small and white.

FRUIT: Drupaceous, asymmetrical, fine, cartilaginous endocarp, single seeds, nut smooth and shiny with large scar. The fruits are eaten by common wooly monkeys, Guianan brown capuchin monkeys, tapirs, and agouti pacas.

ECOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION: Species loves full shade, very slow-growing, grows on terra firma in clayey soil in the Colombian and Peruvian Amazon.

USES: Construction, homes, fuel, fruit eaten by humans and wild animals.

Table of Physico-Mechanical Properties

Scientific name: *Pradosia cf. Cochlearia* (Lecomte) Pennington

Common name: Caimo amarillo

Family: SAPOTACEAE

Key: C

CONTRACTION (g/cm ³)	NORMAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – AIR-DRY) (%)	TOTAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – KILN DRY) (%)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
GREEN 1.13	RADIAL 2.56	RADIAL 5.01	AIR-DRY 10
AIR-DRY 0.90	TANGENTIAL 4.81	TANGENTIAL 8.81	GREEN 49
ANHYDROUS 0.88	LONGITUDINAL 0.07	LONGITUDINAL 0.22	TOTAL DIMENSIONAL STABILITY INDEX
BASIC 0.76	VOLUMETRIC 7.44	VOLUMETRIC 14.04	1.77

STATIC FLEXION (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PERPENDICULAR TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	SHEAR (Kg/cm ²)	HARDNESS (Kg)	NAIL REMOVAL (Kg)	TENSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)
SPL 594.10	SPL 418.12	SPL 85.66	RADIAL 106.73	MEAN RADIAL 799.50	RADIAL 163.08	MOR 1274.96
MOR 1046.07	MOR 457.75	MOR 175.05	TANGENTIAL 128.70	MEAN TANGENTIAL 782.33	TANGENTIAL 151.42	
MOE X 1000 170.450	MOE X 1000 244.574		AVERAGE SIDES 117.71	AVERAGE SIDES 790.92	AVERAGE SIDES 157.25	
				MEAN ENDS 799	AVERAGE ENDS 131.42	
MC (%) 50	MC (%) 60	MC (%) 53	MC (%) 59	MC (%) 56	MC (%) 59	MC (%) 52

Where: SPL: stress at proportional limit.

MOR: modulus of rupture.

MOE: modulus of elasticity.

Family: Moraceae

Common name: Leche chiva

Scientific name: *Pseudolmedia laevis* (R. & P.) Macbr.

Leaves



Bark - alburnum



Base of trunk



Cross-section



LECHE CHIVA

SPECIES: *Pseudolmedia laevis* (R. & P.) Macbr.

FAMILY: Moraceae

POPULAR LOCAL NAMES: “*Leche chiva*.”

TREE: Reaches height of 35 m, height of trunk 20 m, D.A.P. 75 cm. Crown globoid, foliage dense, alternate branching.

TRUNK: Cylindrical, with awns and knots by sectors, modifications to the base in the form of moderately-developed, thick shoots.

OUTER BARK (Dead): Color light brown with greenish tones. Appearance finely fissured longitudinally and dented. Tiny lenticels all over the trunk, irregular distribution.

INNER BARK (Living): Color in tones ranging from yellow-sandy to reddish after cutting, thickness: average, 0.7 cm Texture floury outside and fibrous inside. Yellowish latex exudate that turns orangish over time, sticky, flows in teardrops after cutting.

LEAVES: Simple, alternate, with stipules, lanceolate to oblong, generally wide toward the apex, base acute and apex tapered, with latex.

FLOWERS: Inflorescences, axillary, sessile, staminate, 7-10 mm. in diameter, pistillate 2-2.5 mm. in diameter, color greenish yellow.

FRUIT: Pseudodrupe, succulent, color red. Eaten by common woolly monkeys, howler monkeys, and birds such as curassows, which may be the dispersers.

ECOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION: Shade-loving species that grows in partial shade on terra firma in clayey soil in the Colombian and Peruvian Amazon.

***USES:** Sawmills, construction, medicinal.

* Information obtained in the region.

Table of Physico-Mechanical Properties

Scientific name: *Pseudolmedia laevis* (R.&P.) Macbr.

Common name: Leche chiva

Family: MORACEAE

Key: LC

DENSITY (g/cm ³)	NORMAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – AIR-DRY) (%)	TOTAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – KILN DRY) (%)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
GREEN 1.06	RADIAL 2.73	RADIAL 4.78	AIR-DRY 9
AIR-DRY 0.76	TANGENTIAL 6.88	TANGENTIAL 10.08	GREEN 68
ANHYDROUS 0.74	LONGITUDINAL 0.29	LONGITUDINAL 0.43	TOTAL DIMENSIONAL STABILITY INDEX
BASIC 0.63	VOLUMETRIC 9.90	VOLUMETRIC 15.29	2.10

STATIC FLEXION (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PERPENDICULAR TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	SHEAR (Kg/cm ²)	HARDNESS (Kg)	NAIL REMOVAL (Kg)	TENSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)
SPL 466.87	SPL 330.86	SPL 48.32	RADIAL 72.47	MEAN RADIAL 451.50	RADIAL 121.67	MOR 762.78
MOR 693.69	MOR 340.91	MOR 88.51	TANGENTIAL 83.74	MEAN TANGENTIAL 454.83	TANGENTIAL 126.25	
MOE X 1000 131.347	MOE X 1000 192.529		AVERAGE SIDES 78.10	AVERAGE SIDES 453.17	AVERAGE SIDES 123.96	
				MEAN ENDS 485.83	AVERAGE ENDS 85.75	
MC (%) 81	MC (%) 98	MC (%) 87	MC (%) 95	MC (%) 100	MC (%) 101	MC (%) 96

Where: SPL: stress at proportional limit.
MOR: modulus of rupture.
MOE: modulus of elasticity.

Family: Vochysiaceae

Common name: Cancho amarillo

Scientific name: *Qualea ingens* Warm.

Leaves



Bark - alburnum



Base of trunk



Cross-section



CANCHO AMARILLO

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Qualea ingens* Warm

FAMILY: Vochysiaceae

POPULAR LOCAL NAMES: “*Cancho amarillo.*”

TREE: Reaches height of 30 m, height of trunk 20 m, D.B.H. 80 cm. Crown globoid, dense foliage, opposite branching.

TRUNK: Cylindrical, straight, with some protuberances, modifications to the base in poorly developed shoots.

OUTER BARK (Dead): Color gray-chestnut, appearance rough, dented at the base, comes off in short sheets, abundant small lenticels, irregular distribution.

INNER BARK (Living): Color brownish-yellow, thick: 1.5 cm, texture fibrous. Characteristic pleasant odor.

LEAVES: Simple, opposite, large, 2 pairs large stipules changed into crater-shaped glands, obovate, 7-10 cm long, 4-6 cm wide, apex short-tapered, base obtuse and rounded, glabrous on both sides, color yellowish-green, central vein protruding on both sides, pubescent dark-coffee colored, secondary veins parallel, abundant, and very close. Tomentose, tetragonal coffee-colored branches.

FLOWERS: On inflorescences in terminal panniculi 6-10 cm long, sepals silvery, petals white with a purple macula toward the base and another, yellow macula in the center.

FRUIT: Dehiscent capsules, thick, trilobulate, 4-5 cm long and 2-2.5 cm wide, with numerous winged seeds 2-3 cm long.

ECOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION: Species loves partial shade, grows on terra firma in clayey soil in the Colombian and Peruvian Amazon.

USES: Boards, beams, strips, floors, bodywork, furniture, ornamental, melliferous.

* Information obtained in the region.

Table of Physico-Mechanical Properties

Scientific name: *Qualea ingens* Warm.

Common name: Cancho amarillo

Family: VOCHYSIACEAE

Key: CH1

DENSITY (g/cm ³)	NORMAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – AIR-DRY) (%)	TOTAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – KILN DRY) (%)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
GREEN 0.96	RADIAL 3.98	RADIAL 6.09	AIR-DRY 8
AIR-DRY 0.65	TANGENTIAL 7.62	TANGENTIAL 10.54	GREEN 80
ANHYDROUS 0.64	LONGITUDINAL 0.12	LONGITUDINAL 0.27	TOTAL DIMENSIONAL STABILITY INDEX
BASIC 0.53	VOLUMETRIC 11.72	VOLUMETRIC 16.91	1.73

STATIC FLEXION (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PERPENDICULAR TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	SHEAR (Kg/cm ²)	HARDNESS (Kg)	NAIL REMOVAL (Kg)	TENSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)
SPL 405.85	SPL 309.42	SPL 41.04	RADIAL 70.66	MEAN RADIAL 378.83	RADIAL 112	MOR 1165.16
MOR 654.70	MOR 321.40	MOR 74.62	TANGENTIAL 75.69	MEAN TANGENTIAL 367	TANGENTIAL 111.5	
MOE X 1000 132.194	MOE X 1000 198.965		AVERAGE SIDES 73.18	AVERAGE SIDES 372.92	AVERAGE SIDES 111.75	
				MEAN ENDS 403	AVERAGE ENDS 64.42	
MC (%) 93	MC (%) 95	MC (%) 75	MC (%) 99	MC (%) 90	MC (%) 98	MC (%) 81

Where: SPL: stress at proportional limit.

MOR: modulus of rupture.

MOE: modulus of elasticity.

Family: Vochysiaceae

Common name: Cancho gurre

Scientific name: *Qualea sprucei* Warm.

Leaves



Bark - alburnum



Base of trunk



Cross-section



CANCHO GURRE

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Qualea sprucei* Warm.

FAMILY: Vochysiaceae

POPULAR LOCAL NAMES: “*Cancho gurre.*”

TREE: Reaches height of 25 m, height of trunk 18 m, D.B.H. 70 cm. Crown subgloboid, foliage dense, verticillate branching.

TRUNK: Cylindrical, straight, with modifications to the base in poorly-developed, widespread swellings.

OUTER BARK (Dead): Coffee colored, appearance rough, comes off in small sheets, abundant tiny, whitish, irregularly distributed lenticels.

INNER BARK (Living): Color brownish-gray, turns dark coffee in air, thick: 1.5 cm, texture fibrous, dark watery exudate, turns to gum over time and on exposure to the air, odorless. (Gurre refers to the odor of the wood, similar to the Gurre.)

LEAVES: Simple, opposite, 2 pairs, stipules changed into crater-shaped glands, near the base of the petiole, elliptical, 5-7 cm long and 2.5-3 cm wide, tapered apex, central vein having canals for effluents or draining on the upper side, pubescent and very prominent on the underside, with secondary veining parallel, very close together, upper side light green and glossy, underside yellowish-green, glabrous, and shiny. Terminal twig tetragonal, striated, new foliage yellowish-green, pubescent on both sides.

FLOWERS: Inflorescences in panniculi, with small bracteoles, white flowers, with a lilac-colored petal, with a light longitudinal stripe.

FRUIT: Woody capsule, dehiscent, ovoid, trilobulate, 3-5 cm long and 2.5-3 cm wide. The green fruits are plundered by primates in the summer. They contain numerous winged seeds.

ECOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION: Species loves partial shade, slow-growing, scarce, grows on terra firma in clayey soil in the Colombian and Peruvian Amazon.

***USES:** Boards, construction, strips, ornamental, melliferous.

* Information obtained in the region.

Table of Physico-Mechanical Properties

Scientific name: *Qualea sprucei* Warm.

Common name: Cancho gurre

Family: VOCHYSIACEAE

Key: CG

CONTRACTION (g/cm ³)	NORMAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – AIR-DRY) (%)	TOTAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – KILN DRY) (%)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
GREEN 1.08	RADIAL 3.02	RADIAL 6.29	AIR-DRY 12
AIR-DRY 0.71	TANGENTIAL 4.72	TANGENTIAL 9.07	GREEN 84
ANHYDROUS 0.69	LONGITUDINAL 0.05	LONGITUDINAL 0.23	TOTAL DIMENSIONAL STABILITY INDEX
BASIC 0.59	VOLUMETRIC 7.79	VOLUMETRIC 15.59	1.48

STATIC FLEXION (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PERPENDICULAR TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	SHEAR (Kg/cm ²)	HARDNESS (Kg)	NAIL REMOVAL (Kg)	TENSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)
SPL 500.18	SPL 333.90	SPL 60.03	RADIAL 75.22	MEAN RADIAL 449.33	RADIAL 143.33	MOR 435.93
MOR 666.81	MOR 367.25	MOR 97.23	TANGENTIAL 85.43	MEAN TANGENTIAL 437.67	TANGENTIAL 126.17	
MOE X 1000 129.339	MOE X 1000 186.017		AVERAGE SIDES 80.33	AVERAGE SIDES 443.50	AVERAGE SIDES 134.75	
				MEAN ENDS 467.50	AVERAGE ENDS 81.42	
MC (%) 89	MC (%) 77	MC (%) 71	MC (%) 88	MC (%) 77	MC (%) 78	MC (%) 89

Where: SPL: stress at proportional limit.

MOR: modulus of rupture.

MOE: modulus of elasticity.

Family: Caesalpiniaceae

Common name: Guamo Hojiancho

Scientific name: *Tachigali* cf. *paniculata* Aubl.

Leaves



Bark - alburnum

Base of trunk



Cross-section



GUAMO HOJIANCHO

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Tachigali paniculata* Aubl.

FAMILY: Caesalpiniaceae

POPULAR LOCAL NAMES: “*Guamo hojiancho*.”

TREE: Reaches height of 30 m, height of trunk 24 m, D.B.H. 1.2 m. Crown umbrella-shaped, dense foliage, alternate branching.

TRUNK: Angular, twisted, with awns, modifications to the base in the form of asymmetrical swellings, short, 1.2 m, thick.

OUTER BARK (Dead): Color coffee-reddish, appearance rough, comes off in sheets, with awns, abundant lenticels, in parallel longitudinal rows.

INNER BARK (Living): Color pink, thick: 1.5 cm, texture fibrous inside and brittle outside, hard, whitish, linear inclusions, watery exudate, turns to gum over time.

LEAVES: Compound, paripinnate, alternate, with leafy stipules, 3 groups, 5-7 pairs of oblong-obovate leaflets, gradually-tapering apex, base asymmetrical and rounded, rachises slightly winged, petiole not bulging.

FLOWERS: Inflorescences in panniculi, ash colored-puberulent, petals yellow, pilose.

FRUIT: Oblong legumes, indehiscent, 6-9 cm long and 1.5-2 cm wide, glabrescent and short pedunculate.

ECOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION: Species loves partial shade, grows on terra firma in clayey soil in the Colombian and Peruvian Amazon.

USES: Strips, ordinary boards, firewood, shade, fuel, and forage.

* Information obtained in the region.

Table of Physico-Mechanical Properties of:Scientific name: *Tachigali paniculata* Aubl.

Common name: Guamo hojiancho

Family: CAESALPINIACEAE

Key: GH

CONTRACTION (g/cm ³)	NORMAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – AIR-DRY) (%)	TOTAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – KILN DRY) (%)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
GREEN 0.72	RADIAL 2.25	RADIAL 4.75	AIR-DRY 11
AIR-DRY 0.39	TANGENTIAL 3.20	TANGENTIAL 5.59	GREEN 116
ANHYDROUS 0.37	LONGITUDINAL 0.07	LONGITUDINAL 0.28	TOTAL DIMENSIONAL STABILITY INDEX
BASIC 0.33	VOLUMETRIC 5.52	VOLUMETRIC 10.62	1.19

STATIC FLEXION (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PERPENDICULAR TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	SHEAR (Kg/cm ²)	HARDNESS (Kg)	NAIL REMOVAL (Kg)	TENSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)
SPL 198.87	SPL 134.95	SPL 23.77	RADIAL 48.70	MEAN RADIAL 154.17	RADIAL 63.42	MOR 538.78
MOR 418.74	MOR 173.72	MOR 40.90	TANGENTIAL 50.85	MEAN TANGENTIAL 159.67	TANGENTIAL 58.50	
MOE X 1000 78.627	MOE X 1000 110.985		AVERAGE SIDES 49.78	AVERAGE SIDES 156.92	AVERAGE SIDES 60.96	
				MEAN ENDS 226.67	AVERAGE ENDS 32.75	
MC (%) 114	MC (%) 134	MC (%) 102	MC (%) 168	MC (%) 101	MC (%) 131	MC (%) 157

Where: SPL: stress at proportional limit.
MOR: modulus of rupture.
MOE: modulus of elasticity.

Family: Burseraceae

Common name: Caraño

Scientific name: *Trattinickia lawrancei* Stad. Ex

Swart

Leaves



Bark - alburnum



Base of trunk



Cross-section



CARAÑO

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Trattinickia lawrancei* Stad. ex Swart

FAMILY: Burseraceae

POPULAR LOCAL NAMES: “*Caraño.*”

TREE: Reaches height of 30 m, height of trunk 20 m, D.B.H. 1.0 m. Crown umbrella-shaped, dense foliage, ferruginous, alternate branching.

TRUNK: Angular and straight, with elephant's foot modifications to the base, thick roots, protruding.

OUTER BARK (Dead): Dark coffee colored, appearance rough, dented at the base, comes off in small sheets, abundant large lenticels in vertical lines.

INNER BARK (Living): Color orangish, brick after oxidation, thick: 2 cm, texture floury outside and fibrous inside, exudate, resin with odor reminiscent of incense that crystallizes as it dries.

LEAVES: Compound, alternate, imparipinnate, without stipules, 7-13 leaflets, subcoriaceous, lanceolate, entire, upper side rough. Leaf buds greenish, large, resinous exudate.

FLOWERS: Terminal panniculi, puberulous, yellowish-white, aromatic.

FRUIT: Globoid drupes, black, seed with crustaceous pyrene, coffee colored corrugated surface.

ECOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION: Species loves partial shade, grows on low hills, on terra firma, in clayey soil in the Colombian and Peruvian Amazon.

USES: Wood for construction, floors, tongue-and-groove boards, aromatic smoke.

* Information obtained in the region.

Table of Physico-Mechanical Properties

Scientific name: *Trattinickia lawrancei* Stad. Ex Swart.

Common name: Caraño

Family: BURSERACEAE

Key: CÑ

CONTRACTION (g/cm ³)	NORMAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – AIR-DRY) (%)	TOTAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – KILN DRY) (%)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
GREEN 0.78	RADIAL 3.17	RADIAL 4.98	AIR-DRY 13
AIR-DRY 0.50	TANGENTIAL 4.38	TANGENTIAL 6.91	GREEN 90
ANHYDROUS 0.46	LONGITUDINAL 0.07	LONGITUDINAL 0.14	TOTAL DIMENSIONAL STABILITY INDEX
BASIC 0.41	VOLUMETRIC 7.62	VOLUMETRIC 12.02	1.46

STATIC FLEXION (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PERPENDICULAR TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	SHEAR (Kg/cm ²)	HARDNESS (Kg)	NAIL REMOVAL (Kg)	TENSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)
SPL 244.95	SPL 153.20	SPL 28.07	RADIAL 49.93	MEAN RADIAL 180.67	RADIAL 66.17	MOR 638.29
MOR 425.86	MOR 182.77	MOR 44.00	TANGENTIAL 52.25	MEAN TANGENTIAL 186.67	TANGENTIAL 63.17	
MOE X 1000 73.953	MOE X 1000 100.919		AVERAGE SIDES 51.09	AVERAGE SIDES 183.67	AVERAGE SIDES 64.67	
				MEAN ENDS 234.83	AVERAGE ENDS 30.50	
MC (%) 99	MC (%) 109	MC (%) 85	MC (%) 140	MC (%) 107	MC (%) 104	MC (%) 134

Where: SPL: stress at proportional limit.
MOR: modulus of rupture.
MOE: modulus of elasticity.

Family: Myristicaceae

Common name: Sangretoro, pategallo

Scientific name: *Virola parvifolia* Ducke

Leaves and fruit



Bark - alburnum



Base of trunk



Cross-section



SANGRETORO PATEGALLO

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Viola parvifolia* (Ducke)

FAMILY: Myristicaceae

POPULAR LOCAL NAMES: “*Sangretoro, pategallo*”

TREE: Reaches height of 28 m, height of trunk 20 m, D.A.P. 90 cm. Crown subgloboid, dense foliage, verticillate branching.

TRUNK: Cylindrical, straight, with modifications to the base with supporting roots or tall flat stilts, 1.5 m.

OUTER BARK (Dead): Color coffee and grayish in young sections, appearance fissured, breaks easily, like glass, thin.

INNER BARK (Living): Color pink inside and yellowish outside, thickness average, 1 cm, texture fibrous, inclusions reddish points, reddish, yellowish, abundant watery exudations, characteristic odor.

LEAVES: Simple, alternate, without stipules, oblong-elliptical, acute apex, obtuse base, upper side light green and underside grayish-green or brown, tomentose with starred trichomes, characteristic odor, with watery yellowish exudate.

FLOWERS: On inflorescences in brown tomentose staminate panniculi, yellowish-white flowers, ferruginous; small tomentose pistillate inflorescences.

FRUIT: Dehiscent capsule, large, glabrescent, carinate, with an oblong seed with red lacinate aril, eaten by monkeys and agouti pacas.

ECOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION: Species loves partial shade, grows on terra firma or in shoals in clayey or loamy soil in the Colombian and Peruvian Amazon.

USES: Construction, tongue-and-groove boards, wild animal consumption, medicinal.

* Information obtained in the region.

Table of Physico-Mechanical Properties

Scientific name: *Virola parvifolia* Ducke

Common name: Sangretoro, pategallo

Family: MYRISTICACEAE

Key: ST

CONTRACTION (g/cm ³)	NORMAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – AIR-DRY) (%)	TOTAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – KILN DRY) (%)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
GREEN 0.87	RADIAL 2.96	RADIAL 5.30	AIR-DRY 11
AIR-DRY 0.51	TANGENTIAL 4.97	TANGENTIAL 8.45	GREEN 106
ANHYDROUS 0.49	LONGITUDINAL 0.01	LONGITUDINAL 0.13	TOTAL DIMENSIONAL STABILITY INDEX
BASIC 0.42	VOLUMETRIC 7.94	VOLUMETRIC 13.87	1.60

STATIC FLEXION (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PERPENDICULAR TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	SHEAR (Kg/cm ²)	HARDNESS (Kg)	NAIL REMOVAL (Kg)	TENSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)
SPL 260.27	SPL 160.49	SPL 15.55	RADIAL 60.08	MEAN RADIAL 202.83	RADIAL 61.58	MOR 690.77
MOR 478.22	MOR 182.56	MOR 38.55	TANGENTIAL 60.35	MEAN TANGENTIAL 201.83	TANGENTIAL 52.58	
MOE X 1000 108.944	MOE X 1000 132.167		AVERAGE SIDES 60.22	AVERAGE SIDES 202.33	AVERAGE SIDES 57.08	
				MEAN ENDS 221.33	AVERAGE ENDS 36.33	
MC (%) 93	MC (%) 111	MC (%) 125	MC (%) 133	MC (%) 113	MC (%) 135	MC (%) 135

Where: SPL: stress at proportional limit.
MOR: modulus of rupture.
MOE: modulus of elasticity.

Family: Vochysiaceae

Common name: Guasicaspi blanco

Scientific name: *Vochysia biloba* Ducke

Leaves



Bark - alburnum



Base of trunk



Cross-section



GUASICASPI BLANCO

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Vochysia biloba* Ducke.

FAMILY: Vochysiaceae.

POPULAR LOCAL NAMES: “*Guasicaspi blanco*.”

TREE: Reaches height of 30 m, height of trunk 20 m, D.B.H. 90 cm. Crown umbrella-shaped, foliage dense, color whitish below, verticillate branching.

TRUNK: Cylindrical, straight, with awns, with modifications to the base with shallow roots, wide, thick.

OUTER BARK (Dead): Color cream, appearance slightly fissured, bearded, abundant large, whitish lenticels, distribution horizontal.

INNER BARK (Living): Color reddish outside and yellowish inside, thickness: average, 0.7 cm, texture brittle, floury, inclusions vertical white fibers, yellowish, watery exudate, turns to gum in 3 hours.

LEAVES: Simple, opposite, with deciduous stipules, obovate, apex profoundly truncated, dark green on the upper side and ferruginous-tomentose on the underside, with the veins barely evident on the upper side and markedly protruding and fine on the underside.

FLOWERS: Terminal or axillary inflorescences, dense-flowered, with yellow flowers.

FRUIT: Elongated oblong capsule, dehiscent, glabrous, with small, winged seeds.

ECOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION: Species loves partial shade, rapid growing, grows on terra firma in clayey soil in the Colombian, Peruvian, and Brazilian Amazon.

USES: Carpentry, tongue-and-groove boards, construction, housing, ornamental, melliferous.

*Information obtained in the region.

Table of Physico-Mechanical Properties

Scientific name: *Vochysia biloba* Ducke

Common name: Guasicaspi blanco

Family: VOCHYSIACEAE

Key: GS2

CONTRACTION (g/cm ³)	NORMAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – AIR-DRY) (%)	TOTAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – KILN DRY) (%)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
GREEN 0.78	RADIAL 2.82	RADIAL 4.09	AIR-DRY 7
AIR-DRY 0.44	TANGENTIAL 7.16	TANGENTIAL 9.71	GREEN 112
ANHYDROUS 0.43	LONGITUDINAL 0.01	LONGITUDINAL 0.10	TOTAL DIMENSIONAL STABILITY INDEX
BASIC 0.37	VOLUMETRIC 9.99	VOLUMETRIC 13.90	2.41

STATIC FLEXION (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PERPENDICULAR TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	SHEAR (Kg/cm ²)	HARDNESS (Kg)	NAIL REMOVAL (Kg)	TENSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)
SPL 233.81	SPL 133.74	SPL 15.79	RADIAL 44.37	MEAN RADIAL 202.67	RADIAL 47.67	MOR 1173.28
MOR 459.94	MOR 159.91	MOR 36.11	TANGENTIAL 49.48	MEAN TANGENTIAL 189.67	TANGENTIAL 43.33	
MOE X 1000 88.421	MOE X 1000 107.244		AVERAGE SIDES 46.93	AVERAGE SIDES 196.17	AVERAGE SIDES 45.50	
				MEAN ENDS 244.17	AVERAGE ENDS 24.17	
MC (%) 135	MC (%) 176	MC (%) 201	MC (%) 216	MC (%) 173	MC (%) 200	MC (%) 97

Where: SPL: stress at proportional limit.
MOR: modulus of rupture.
MOE: modulus of elasticity.

Family: Vochysiaceae

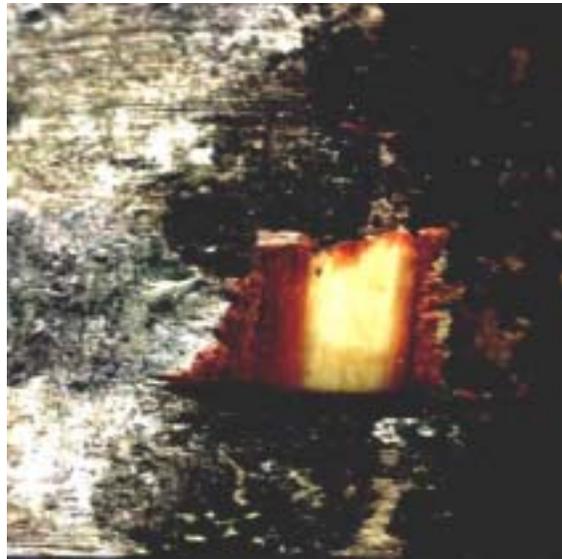
Common name: Guasicaspi rojo

Scientific name: *Vochysia latifolia* Stafleu

Leaves



Bark - alburnum



Base of trunk



Cross-section



GUASICASPI ROJO

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Vochysia latifolia* Stafleu

FAMILY: Vochysiaceae

POPULAR LOCAL NAMES: “*Guasicaspi rojo*.”

TREE: Reaches height of 28 m, height of trunk 18 m, D.B.H. 90 cm. Crown umbrella-shaped, foliage dense, ferruginous, verticillate branching.

TRUNK: Cylindrical, straight, modifications to the base shoots average development.

OUTER BARK (Dead): Color grayish, appearance cracked, comes off in long sheets, small, abundant large whitish lenticels, distribution irregular.

INNER BARK (Living): Reddish-blood-colored, thick: 1.5 cm, texture brittle outside and fibrous inside, exudations: watery, crystalline, turn to gum in 12 hours.

LEAVES: Simple, opposite, large, with pilose stipules, prominent veins, dark green on the upper side, ferruginous on the underside, watery exudate. Terminal twig: tetragonal.

FLOWERS: In terminal panniculi, long, flowers with yellow corollas, with tubular nectary.

FRUIT: Dehiscent capsules with three thin valves, black inside and brown outside, with numerous winged seeds dispersed by the wind.

ECOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION: Species loves partial shade, in primary forests, grows on terra firma in clayey soil in the Colombian and Peruvian Amazon.

USES: Planks, construction, carpentry, ornamental.

* Information obtained in the region.

Table Physico-Mechanical Properties

Scientific name: *Vochysia latifolia* stafleu

Common name: Guasicaspi rojo

Family: VOCHYSIACEAE

Key: GS1

CONTRACTION (g/cm ³)	NORMAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – AIR-DRY) (%)	TOTAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – KILN DRY) (%)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
GREEN 0.87	RADIAL 2.12	RADIAL 4.21	AIR-DRY 12
AIR-DRY 0.54	TANGENTIAL 5.97	TANGENTIAL 9.87	GREEN 94
ANHYDROUS 0.52	LONGITUDINAL 0.11	LONGITUDINAL 0.20	TOTAL DIMENSIONAL STABILITY INDEX
BASIC 0.45	VOLUMETRIC 8.19	VOLUMETRIC 14.28	2.36

STATIC FLEXION	COMPRESSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN	COMPRESSION PERPENDICULAR TO THE GRAIN	SHEAR (Kg/cm ²)	HARDNESS (Kg)	NAIL REMOVAL (Kg)	TENSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)
SPL 377.01	SPL 227.46	SPL 30.59	RADIAL 59.46	MEAN RADIAL 318.67	RADIAL 107.83	MOR 1075.07
MOR 679.57	MOR 261.74	MOR 59.46	TANGENTIAL 61.44	MEAN TANGENTIAL 284	TANGENTIAL 94.42	
MOE X 1000 119.671	MOE X 1000 134.728		AVERAGE SIDES 60.45	AVERAGE SIDES 301.33	AVERAGE SIDES 101.13	
				MEAN ENDS 374	AVERAGE ENDS 53.58	
MC (%) 95	MC (%) 140	MC (%) 64	MC (%) 118	MC (%) 139	MC (%) 102	MC (%) 110

Where: SPL: stress at proportional limit.

MOR: modulus of rupture.

MOE: modulus of elasticity.

Family: Vochysiaceae

Common name: Gomo

Scientific name: *Vochysia vismiifolia* Spr Ex Warm.

Leaves



Bark - alburnum



Base of trunk



Cross-section



GOMO

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Vochysia vismiifolia* Spr. Ex Warm

FAMILY: Vochysiaceae

POPULAR LOCAL NAMES: “Gomo.”

TREE: Reaches height of 30 m, height of trunk 22 m, D.B.H. 1.1 m. Crown umbrella-shaped, dense foliage, ferruginous, verticillate branching.

TRUNK: Cylindrical, straight, elephant's foot modifications to the base, thick shallow roots.

OUTER BARK (Dead): Color coffee-grayish, appearance rough, bearded, abundant large lenticels.

INNER BARK (Living): Color pink outside and yellowish inside, thick: 1.5 cm, texture: floury-brittle, inclusions in whitish points, yellowish watery exudate, turns to abundant crystalline gum in 6 hours.

LEAVES: Simple, opposite, with deltoid stipules; elliptical, 8-12 cm by 3-4 cm, tapered apex, base cuneate, color light green on the upper side, light coffee on the underside; yellowish watery exudate. Terminal twig: tetragonal, pubescent, lenticellate.

FLOWERS: In terminal panniculi, narrow, 9-20 cm long, flowers with yellow oblong petals, abundant, small.

FRUIT: Dehiscent capsules, subgloboid, trilocular, one winged seed per loculus, coffee-colored.

ECOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION: Species loves partial shade, regular growth, grows on terra firma, but sometimes found on flood plains, in the Colombian and Peruvian Amazon.

USES: Furniture, boards, poles, floors, ornamental, melliferous.

*Information obtained in the region.

Table of Physico-Mechanical Properties

Scientific name: *Vochysia vismifolia* Spr. Ex Warm

Common name: Gomo

Family: VOCHYSIACEAE

Key: GO

DENSITY (g/cm ³)	NORMAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – AIR-DRY) (%)	TOTAL CONTRACTION (GREEN – KILN DRY) (%)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
GREEN 0.75	RADIAL 2.74	RADIAL 4.95	AIR-DRY 12
AIR-DRY 0.41	TANGENTIAL 4.07	TANGENTIAL 6.97	GREEN 119
ANHYDROUS 0.39	LONGITUDINAL 0.04	LONGITUDINAL 0.13	TOTAL DIMENSIONAL STABILITY INDEX
BASIC 0.34	VOLUMETRIC 6.85	VOLUMETRIC 12.05	1.41

STATIC FLEXION (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	COMPRESSION PERPENDICULAR TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)	SHEAR (Kg/cm ²)	HARDNESS (Kg)	NAIL REMOVAL (Kg)	TENSION PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN (Kg/cm ²)
SPL 246.63	SPL 162.07	SPL 18.22	RADIAL 45.70	MEAN RADIAL 151.50	RADIAL 52	MOR 495.78
MOR 444.40	MOR 185.16	MOR 29.36	TANGENTIAL 30.69	MEAN TANGENTIAL 148	TANGENTIAL 50.17	
MOE X 1000 83.878	MOE X 1000 103.106		AVERAGE SIDES 38.20	AVERAGE SIDES 149.75	AVERAGE SIDES 51.08	
				MEAN ENDS 232.83	AVERAGE ENDS 29.17	
MC (%) 134	MC (%) 149	MC (%) 108	MC (%) 185	MC (%) 127	MC (%) 129	MC (%) 184

Where: SPL: stress at proportional limit.
MOR: modulus of rupture.
MOE: modulus of elasticity.

ANNEX A

General and Dendrological Master Key of Dichotomous Type for the Identification of Tropical Arboreal Species

GROUP A

Simple leaves, alternate, with stipules, with exudate.....	Subgroup 1
Simple leaves, alternate, with stipules, without exudate	Subgroup 2
Simple leaves, alternate, without stipules, without exudate	Subgroup 3
Simple leaves, alternate, without stipules, with exudate	Subgroup 4

GROUP B

Simple leaves, opposite, with stipules, with exudate.....	Subgroup 5
Simple leaves, opposite, with stipules, without exudate.....	Subgroup 6
Simple leaves, opposite, without stipules, without exudate.....	Subgroup 7
Simple leaves, opposite, without stipules, with exudate.....	Subgroup 8

GROUP C

Compound leaves, alternate, with stipules, with exudate	Subgroup 9
Compound leaves, alternate, with stipules, without exudate	Subgroup 10
Compound leaves, alternate, without stipules, without exudate.....	Subgroup 11
Compound leaves, alternate, without stipules, with exudate	Subgroup 12

GROUP D

Compound leaves, opposite, with stipules, with exudate	Subgroup 13
Compound leaves, opposite, with stipules, without exudate	Subgroup 14
Compound leaves, opposite, without stipules, without exudate.....	Subgroup 15
Compound leaves, opposite, without stipules, with exudate	Subgroup 16

T. Forestal - Dendrologic Armando Villota Ojeda

SUBGROUP 1

1. Simple alternate leaves, with stipules, with exudate:.....**EUPHORBIACEAE, MORACEAE, SAPOTACEAE.**
- 1.1 Reddish, white, reddish-yellow latex, greenish-yellow, watery latex, with free stipules**EUPHORBIACEAE**
- 1.1.1. Watery reddish latex, with glands, scaly points on the limb, twigs honey-colored, bark comes off in short strips, and soft white wood**1. Tablero-Tabaquillo (Croton matourensis).**
- 1.2 White, creamy, or brown latex, sheathing or semi-sheathing (involucral) stipules, which leave a ring or scar on the twig**MORACEAE**
- 1.2.1 Slow-flowing white latex, abundant and massive, hairless, sheathing stipules, reddish trunk, reddish roots, small leaves with unequal base:**2. Lechero amarillo (Brosimum potabile)**
- 1.2.2 Creamy or brown latex that flows slowly in teardrops, semi-sheathing stipules, smooth branches.....**3. Leche chiva (Pseudolmedia laevis)**
- 1.3 White, yellow, or creamy latex, that flows slowly in teardrops, solidifies in the air, and becomes putty-like, with or without stipules, leaves almost always spatulate, bark laminated, trunk with or without shoots **SAPOTACEAE**
- 1.3.1 That flows slowly in teardrops, solidifies in the air, and acquires a putty-like consistency, with epipetiolar stipels, established and pubescent, leaves grouped at the ends of the branches, spatulate, inner bark pink, laminar, base of the trunk with anchor shoots.....**4. Caimo amarillo (Pradosia cochlearia)**

SUBGROUP 3

3. Simple alternate leaves without stipules, without exudate:.....**COMBRETACEAE, LAURACEAE, LECYTHIDACEAE.**
- 3.1 Leaves in two rows (distichous), entire, serrated, or scalloped, without stipules, flexible branches, without incrustations of bark in the alburnum, bark comes off in long strips, with or without shoots, fruit in dry or berrylike pyxidium, dehiscent or indehiscent**LECYTHIDACEAE**

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- 3.1.1 Leaves entire, medium-sized, fibrous bark, yields long strips, with shoots, flexible branches, fruit in dehiscent berrylike pyxidium, basal veins, scattered
..... **5. Fono blanco (*Eschweilera coriacea*)**
- 3.2 Leaves spiral or helicoid.....**LAURACEAE, COMBRETACEAE**
- 3.2.1 Without translucent points, but with odor reminiscent of avocado, cinnamon, or cumin.....**LAURACEAE**
- 3.2.1.1 Pleasant odor reminiscent of cinnamon, yellow-coffee trunk, oblong leaves, with long petioles, abundant lenticels, small shoots, fruit with red cupule when immature and black when mature, which barely covers the fruit, yellowish bark that oxidizes on contact with the air and turns the color of brick.....**6. Laurel amarillo (*Ocotea cf. oblonga*)**
- 3.2.2 Leaves with veins arranged in a feather pattern, twigs sympodial, typical, ending in a cluster of leaves, spatulate, with or without shoots, dry fruit in samara or drupe, bark and wood yellow.....**COMBRETACEAE**
- 3.2.2.1 Small shiny leaves, spatulate, with highly reticulate veins, fibrous yellow bark, yellow wood, fruit in drupe.....**7. Guayacán mochilero (*Buchenavia capitata*)**

SUBGROUP 4

- 4. Simple leaves, alternate, without stipules, with exudate:..... **MYRISTICACEAE, SAPOTACEAE.**
- 4.1 With watery reddish or yellowish exudate, leaves distichous, bark comes off in long strips, branches verticillate, wood soft, with or without supporting or wandering shoots or roots.....**MYRISTICACEAE**
- 4.1.1 Leaves grayish and downy on the underside, thick, poorly-marked veins, verticillate branches, without swellings or supporting or wandering roots, watery yellowish exudate.....**8. Caracolí (*Osteophloeum platyspermum*)**
- 4.1.2 Leaves slender, small, greenish, with star-shaped hairs, with supporting or wandering roots, reddish exudate, elongated fruit containing seed with red aril, elongated
.....**9. Sangre toro (*Virola parvifolia*)**
- 4.2 With exudate in the form of white latex, in all organs, branches not verticillate, wood hard, with shoots, living bark that breaks easily, like glass, and fibrous exterior, helicoid leaves.....**SAPOTACEAE**
- 4.2.1 With white latex exudate, thick, slow-flowing, massive, large leaves with prominent veins on the underside, which is whitish, silvery, with shoots, fibrous brittle inner bark.....**10. Caimo balata (*Crysophyllum sanguinolentum*)**

T. Forestal - Dendrologia Armando Villota Ojeda

SUBGROUP 5

5. Simple leaves, opposite, with stipules, with exudate: **VOCHYSIACEAE**.
- 5.1 Opposite leaves, with sticky exudate, in droplets, on the bark and in small threads on the leaf when it is detached, stipules, two pairs free, or two pairs of glands, opposite lenticellate twigs, veins parallel, together or spread out, flowers yellow, white, or purple, fruit in dehiscent capsule or in samara **VOCHYSIACEAE**.
- 5.1.1 Medium-sized leaves, 7-11 cm long by 4-7 cm wide, apex short-tapered, upper side shiny, dark green, underside slightly tomentose, vein structure spread out and difficult to see, without shoots, fruit a samara, inner bark yellow and thin..... **11. Arenillo, Flormorado (*Erisma uncinatum*)**.
- 5.1.2 Large leaves, 14-20 cm long by 5-7 cm wide, elliptical, apex acute and base cuneate, color dark green and rough on the upper side and pubescent, ferruginous, prominent vein structures, parallel and separate, on the underside, with pilose stipules, terminal twig sinuous, tomentose, tetragonal, yellow flowers and fruit capsule with a "flying" capacity provided by featherlike or winglike extensions that allow for its increased migration ability, dehiscent **12. Guasicaspi rojo (*Vochysia latifolia*)**
- 5.13 Medium-sized leaves, 13-16 cm long by 4-6 cm wide, elliptical, with deltoid stipules, tapered apex, cuneate base, long, petioles having canals for effluents or draining, pink inner bark, with abundant watery exudate which turns into crystalline gum over time and on contact with the air and turns into a flavorless, colorless gel; upper side light green and underside brown, tomentose, vein structure prominent on the underside, base of the trunk straight, verticillate ferruginous branches, terminal twig bearded, ferruginous-tomentose **13. Gomo (*Vochysia vismiifolia*)**
- 5.14 Medium-sized leaves, 12-15 cm long by 5-7 cm wide, obovate, apex emarginate or profoundly truncated, with two rounded lobes, with two pairs of filiform stipules, upper side dark green, underside ferruginous, slightly tomentose, central vein structure having canals for effluents or draining, secondary veins thin, visible, and parallel, inner bark blood-red, with scant crystalline watery exudate that turns to gum, terminal twig tetragonal tomentose **14. Guasicaspi blanco (*Vochysia biloba*)**
- 5.15 Medium-sized leaves, 8-12 cm long by 4-6 cm wide, oblong-elliptical, two pairs of stipules changed into two pairs of crater-shaped glands, at the base of the petiole, apex short-tapered, rounded base, petiole having canals for effluents or draining and blackish, secondary veins very fine and parallel, both upper side and underside, inner bark brownish-yellow, oxidizes in the air, thick, fibrous, with a pleasant odor, terminal twig tetragonal glabrous, flowers white with purple spots, fruit dehiscent capsule without wings..... **15. Cancho amarillo (*Qualea ingens*)**
- 5.1.6 Small leaves, 6-10 cm long by 2-3 cm wide, elliptical, with two pairs of stipules changed into small crater-shaped glands at the base of the petiole, long-tapered, secondary veins very fine, together, and parallel, tetragonal and tomentose twig, inner bark grayish, turns

black over time and on contact with the air, with odor characteristic of an armadillo or gurre. White flowers with red tones, dehiscent capsular fruit without wings
16. **Cancho Gurre (Qualea sprucei)**

SUBGROUP 7

7. Simple leaves, opposite, without stipules, without exudate:.....**MYRTACEAE.**

7.1 Simple leaves, opposite, with translucent points, with a pleasant odor reminiscent of guava, chartaceous, thin bark, comes off in sheets, very hard wood, berry
**MYRTACEAE**

7.1.1 Leaves opposite, distichous, tapered apex, base acute, 5-7 cm long by 2.5-3 cm wide, aromatic when crushed, twig striated, rounded, sturdy, inner and outer bark very thin, comes off in small sheets, fibrous, pleasant odor, trunk twisted and canaliculate, fruit, an oblong berry, yellow, similar to [hog plum].....**17. Hobo (Calycorectes sp.)**

SUBGROUP 9

9. Leaves compound, alternate, with stipules, with reddish exudate, whitish, crystalline, opaque, yellow**CAESALPINIACEAE, FABACEAE, MIMOSACEAE**

9.1 With transparent whitish exudate, leaves paripinnate, with 2 or more pairs of leaflets, without glands, large indehiscent fruit, watery exudate, thick, white, that crystallizes in the air**CAESALPINIACEAE**

9.1.1. Leaves with two leaflets joined together, almost at the base, trunk grayish, cylindrical, living bark reddish, upper sides of leaflets smooth and shiny, with the underside densely tomentose, brown**18. Roble [oak] (Hymenaea oblongifolia)**

9.1.2. With crystalline exudate, turns to gum in the air, leaves paripinnate, without glands, 5-7 pairs of leaflets, large leafy stipules, oblong, with tapered apex, base asymmetrical, fruits indehiscent legumes, small, flowers yellow, inner bark pink, fibrous, trunk twisted
**22. Guamo hojiancho (Tachigali paniculada)**

9.2 With reddish exudate, leaves imparipinnate, leaflets opposite and one terminal, odor of bark and leaves reminiscent of beans, fruit in compressed dehiscent legume, red or red and black seeds, bright and colorful.....**FABACEAE**

9.2.1 With red exudate that oozes slowly in small points, yellow bark, leaves with 7-9 leaflets, oblong-elliptical, tapered apex, trunk straight, upper side light green and more pubescent and ferruginous, fruit in compressed dehiscent legume with bright, colorful red seeds
**19. Chocho (Ormosia nobilis)**

9.3 Pinnate leaves, with interpetiolar glands, fruit in indehiscent legume with arillate seeds, with small shoots, reddish yellow and orangish bark**MIMOSACEAE**

- 9.3.1 With slow-flowing red exudate, massive, blood-red and sticky, coloring, inner bark pink, with a small fruit containing arillate seeds, eaten by long-tailed monkeys. Leaves with glands, 3-5 pairs of leaflets, leaves paripinnate, ferruginous, tomentose, on the underside, without winged rachises winged**20. Guamo churimo (*Inga cf. acrocephala*)**
- 9.3.2 With crystalline, yellowish exudate, bipinnate leaves, very fine, small leaflets, falcated legumes, large, indehiscent, large shoots. Inner bark yellowish
.....**21. Guarango blanco (*Parkia multijuga*)**

SUBGROUP 11

11. Compound leaves, paripinnate, alternate, without stipules, without exudate, dehiscent capsular fruit, with arillate or winged seeds.....**MELIACEAE**
- 11.1 Compound leaves, alternate, paripinnate, without stipules, without exudate, with an extension in the shape of a closed hand at the apex, inner bark pink, thick, fibrous, with characteristic odor, dehiscent fruit capsule, arillate seeds **22. Bilibil (*Guarea cinnamomea*)**

SUBGROUP 12

12. Compound leaves, alternate, without stipules, with exudate: **BURSERACEAE**
- 12.1 With resinous exudation in teardrops, strong odor, bark papery or comes off in sheets, trunk reddish or whitish, leaves imparipinnate, petioles bulging, dehiscent capsular fruit, seeds arillate or fruit drupaceous**BURSERACEAE**
- 12.1.1 With penetrating odor, whitish resin, somewhat fluid, that crystallizes in the air and over time, petiole flat, with edge involute (turned inward), lanceolate leaflets, rough on the underside, fruit drupaceous**24. Caraño (*Trattinickia lawrancei*)**

SUBGROUP 14

14. Compound leaves, opposite, with stipules, without exudate:.....**MIMOSACEAE.**
- 14.1 Leaves opposite or subopposite, bipinnate, with glands in the petiole and petiolule, leaflets and small secondary leaflets inequilateral with stipules**MIMOSACEAE**
- 14.1.1 Leaves 40-50 cm long, dark edge on the upper side and whitish on the underside, unequal leaflets and small secondary leaflets, bearded legume, long, somewhat curved, with tall, branched anchor shoots **25. Guarango rayao (*Parkia nítida*)**

T. Forestal - Dendrologic Armando Villota Ojeda

ANNEX B

Glossary of Terms

Spanish	English	English Definition
Abaxial	Abaxial	Side away from the stem or axis; back, dorsal, or lower surface of leaf or costa (opposed to adaxial).
Especie abundante	Abundant species	A species with a presence of 2-3.99 individuals per hectare with dch \geq 20 cm
Acrescente	Accrescent	Increasing in size; growing, as floral parts that increase in size after flowering has occurred.
Aclamídeo	Achlamydeous	Not chlamydeous; having neither calyx nor corolla.
Acicular	Acicular	Long and thin; needle-shaped.
Acródromo	Acrodromous	Describes leaves with two or more primary or strongly developed secondary veins running in convergent arches toward the apex, with arches not recurved at base.
Acroscópico	Acroscopic	Toward the apex; applied to the triangular surface of a merophyte in direct contact with the apical cell (opposed to basiscopic).
Acrosticoide	Acrostichoid	Resembling the commencement of lines of poetry, an epithet of certain ferns so-called from the distribution of sori on the back of the fronds.
Actinomorfo	Actinomorphic	Radially symmetric.
Agudo	Acute	Sharp-pointed, with terminal angle less than 90° but greater than 45°.
Adaxial	Adaxial	Side toward the stem or axis; ventral or upper surface of a leaf or costa (opposed to abaxial).
Adventicio	Adventitious	Plant organs produced in an abnormal or atypical place, e.g., rhizoids arising from leaf or costal cells.
Agregado	Aggregate	(Of a flower) formed of floreta collected in a dense cluster but not cohering, as the daisy; (of a fruit) composed of a cluster of carpels belonging to the same flower, as the raspberry.
Alado	Alate	Having wings; winged.
Alburno	Alburnum	Sapwood.
Alóctono	Alien	An organism believed to have been introduced into a location and which has subsequently become naturalized; foreign or exotic.
Alcaloides	Alkaloids	Certain plant substances that affect the central nervous system.
Aluvial	Alluvial	Relating to something in streams and rivers or

Spanish	English	English Definition
		created/deposited by stream action.
Alterno	Alternate	Of leaves or other lateral plant organs, borne singly at different heights on the axis; of floral parts, on a different radius, e.g., describing the position of stamens with respect to petals.
Amento	Ament	A catkin; a slim spike-like and usually pendent flower cluster like those found on willow, poplar and birch trees. Aments are either male or female. Some plants produce both male and female aments; others produce male aments on one plant and female on another.
Amplexicaulo	Amplexicaulous	Clasping the stem, as the base of a leaf.
Anádomo	Anadromous	Tending upwards; said of terns in which the lowest secondary segments are on the upper side of the branch of the central stem.
Anastomosado	Anastomosed	Connected by anastomosis; fused to form a network (used to describe veins in a leaf blade).
Androclino	Androclinium	Same as clinandrium.
Andróforo	Androphore	A stalk or column supporting the stamens, formed by the fusion of their filaments.
Angiosperma	Angiosperm	Any flowering plant that reproduces by seeds enclosed in a protective seed vessel; the term angiosperm is given to the larger of the two divisions of seed-bearing plants, in contrast to gymnosperms, which lack flowers and in which the seeds are naked.
Anguloso	Angular	Having angles or an angular shape.
Anisofilio	Anisophyllous	Having leaves of different shapes or sizes.
Anillado	Annulate	Having rings or ring-like bands.
Antera	Anther	The part of a stamen that produces pollen, usually located at the end of a thin stalk in the center of a flower.
Antesis	Anthesis	The period during which a flower opens or the act of a flower opening; coming to full bloom.
Antocarpio	Anthocarpous	Having accessory or enlarged tissue, as the apple or strawberry; having flowers and fruit blended into a solid mass.
Antrorso	Antrorse	Bent or directed upward or forward (opposed to retrorse).
Apículo	Apiculus	A short, abrupt point.
Aracnoide	Arachnoid	Covered with, or composed of, long delicate hairs or fibers.
Arborescente	Arborescent	Treelike in size and form.
Arqueado	Arcuate	Bent or curved like a bow.
Aréola	Areola	Small angular or polygonal surface area differing in color or

Spanish	English	English Definition
		structure from the surrounding area, forming a pattern or network.
Argénteo	Argenteous	Shiny, silver-like.
Arilo	Aril	Applied to the coverings or appendages of seeds; also, a usually fleshy appendage or covering of certain seeds.
Arista	Arista	A bristle-like appendage of the spikelets of grains or grasses.
Aristado	Aristate	Having aristae; awned; bristle-pointed; having a hair-point.
spero	Asperulous	Slightly roughened.
Asociación	Association	A group of plants or one or more species living together under uniform environmental conditions and having a uniform and distinctive aspect.
Asimétrico	Asymmetric	Characterized by asymmetry in the spatial arrangement or placement of parts or components.
Atropurpúreo	Atropurpleous	Dark purple, almost black, in color.
Atenuado	Attenuate	Tapering gradually to a narrow extremity.
Auriculado	Auriculate	Having auricles (small, ear-like lobes, often present at the basal margins of leaf in mosses).
Autóctono	Autochthonous	Originating where found.
Axilar	Axillary	Pertaining to or growing from the axil.
Bacciforme	Bacciform	Having a shape similar to that of a berry.
Base	Base	The part of an organ nearest its point of attachment.
Basifijo	Basifixed	Attached at or near the base or lower end.
Basiscópico	Basisopic	The side directed away from the apex; the triangular surface of a merophyte that is not in contact with the apical cell (opposed to acroscopic).
Baya	Berry	A small fruit that is pulpy or succulent throughout, having seeds loosely imbedded in the pulp, as the currant, grape, blueberry.
Bilobado	Bilobed	Divided into two lobes or segments; bilobular.
Bipinado	Bipinnate	Pinnate, as a leaf, with the divisions also pinnate.
Bisexual	Bisexual	With antheridia and archegonia on the same plant, including autoicous, synoicous, paroicous and polyoicous.
Fuste	Bole	The trunk of a tree.
Borde	Border	The boundary of a surface; edge.
Botuliforme	Botuliform	Sausage-shaped.
Braquistilo	Brachystlye	Having a short style (opposed to macrostyle).

Spanish	English	English Definition
Bractea	Bract	A specialized leaf or leaflike part, usually situated at the base of a flower or inflorescence.
Rama	Branch	A lateral division of the stem, or axis of growth.
Brevi-	Brevi-	A combing form meaning "short."
Nítido	Bright	Lustrous, brilliant and glabrous.
Broquidodroma	Brochidodromous	Describes leaves with pinnate venation in which the secondary veins do not terminate at the margins but rather are joined in a series of prominent arches.
Botón	Bud	A small axillary or terminal protuberance on a plant, containing rudimentary foliage, the rudimentary inflorescence or both.
Buliforme	Bullate	Having the surface covered with irregular and slight elevations, giving a blistered appearance.
Manojo	Bunch	A close cluster, as of flowers or leaves; fascicle.
Bursícula	Bursicule	Part of the Orchidaceae flowers, in the shape of a bag found in the rostellum.
Arbusto	Bush	A low and multi-branched shrub.
Caduco	Caducous	Detaching or falling off very early; usually in reference to leaves, leaf tips, or perianths.
Caliptra	Calyptra	A membranous covering of haploid tissue over the developing sporophyte, derived largely from the archegonial venter.
Caliptriforme	Calyptiform	Having the form of a calyptra, or extinguisher.
Cáliz	Calyx	The outermost group of floral parts; the sepals.
Acampanado	Campanulate	Bell-shaped.
Camptódromo	Camptodromous	A pattern of venation where the secondary veins curve toward the margin without forming loops.
Chamizal	Canebrake	A thicket of canes.
Canescente	Canescent	Covered by whitish or grayish pubescence.
Capilar	Capillary	Slender, hairlike; e.g., capillary bristles.
Cabezuela	Capitulum	A dense head of flowers.
Capítulo	Capitulum	Any globose or knoblike part, as the flower head.
Cápsula	Capsule	A dry, dehiscent fruit, composed of two or more carpels; the sporangium; terminal spore-producing part of the sporophyte.
Carinado	Carinate	Sharply folded along the middle, like the keel of a boat; V-shaped in cross-section.

Spanish	English	English Definition
Carpelo	Carpel	A simple pistil, or one of several members composing a compound pistil or fruit; the organ of a plant that bears ovules.
Carúncula	Caruncle	An outgrowth surrounding the scar on a seed.
Cariópside	Caryopsis	A small, one-seeded, dry fruit in which the fruit and seed are incorporated into a single grain, as in wheat and all other cereal grains.
Catádromo	Catadromous	Having the lowest inferior segment of a pinna nearer the rachis than the lowest superior one, said of a mode of branching in ferns; opposed to anadromous.
Catáfilo	Cataphyllary	A simplified leaf form, as a bud scale or a scale on a cotyledon or rhizome.
Caudado	Caudate	Having a tail-like appendage; a "tail" or narrowed, apical extension of some sepals and petals.
Caudícula	Caudicle	The small, stalk-like appendage to the pollinia or pollen masses or orchids.
Caulífero	Caulесcent	Having an obvious stem rising above the ground.
Caule	Caulis	An herbaceous or woody stem which bears leaves, and may bear flowers.
Caulógeno	Caulogenous	Emerging from the stem or branches.
Cernuo	Cernuous	Nodding or drooping.
Cespitoso	Cespitose	Growing in tufts or clumps; matted.
Chalaza	Chalaza	The point of an ovule or seed where the integuments are united to the nucellum.
Acanalado	Channeled	Hollowed out like a gutter and semicircular in cross-section (cf. keeled)
Cartáceo	Chartaceous	Papery in texture.
Cinéreo	Cinereous	Resembling ashes; ash-colored; grayish.
Circuncisil	Circumscissile	Opening along a transverse circular line, as a seed vessel.
Cirro	Cirrus	A tendril; a long thread-like part by which some plants climb.
Clase	Class	A taxonomic classification between division or phylum and order.
Clasificar	Classify	To distribute into classes; to arrange according to a system; to arrange in sets according to some method founded on common properties or characters; to insert a new, previously undescribed, plant into its corresponding taxonomic hierarchies.
Clatrado	Clathrate	Latticed or pierced with apertures.
Claviforme	Claviform	Club-shaped.

Spanish	English	English Definition
Cleistogamia	Cleistogamy	Applied to certain small, inconspicuous permanently closed flowers, adapted for self-fertilization, occurring in various plants on the same individuals as the normal large brightly colored flowers, which in such cases are either cross-fertilized or barren; the appearance of cleistogamous flowers.
Coléter	Colleter	One of the glandular hairs found on many leaf buds, etc., which secrete the blastocolla, or bad glue.
Color	Color	A perceptive element of considerable importance but very difficult to define in botany.
Especie común	Common species	A species with a presence of 4 or more individuals per hectare with dch \geq 20 cm
Nombre comun,vulgar, regional, popular	Common, regional or popular name	Name given by people to a plant so as to facilitate mutual understanding; accordingly, a given species may have one or several common names or, on the contrary, several species may be known by the same name.
Comoso	Comous	Hairy, downy; having a bunch of hair.
Compuesto	Composite	Belonging to the order Composit(ae); bearing involucrate heads of many small florets, as the daisy, thistle, and dandelion.
Concoloro	Concolorous	Uniform in color.
Concrescencia	Concrescence	Growing together; union of like parts.
Condilo	Condyle	In the seed of the Menispermaceae, part of the endocarp with an indication of placental origin.
Confluente	Confluent	Describing the joining of two organs into one so as to obscure the evidence of union.
Conforme	Conform	Having the same form or character.
Cónico	Conical	Relating to or resembling a cone.
Connado	Connate	Congenitally united, so as to have the form of one compound body or organ, as of leaves united at the base.
Connivente	Connivent	Directed or pointing together, though not fused, as the tips of leaf lobes inclined and converging towards one another
Contorto	Contorted	Irregularly curved or twisted.
Convoluta	Convolute	Rolled together and forming a sheath.
Acorazonado	Cordiform	Heart-shaped.
Coriáceo	Coriaceous	Thick, leathery.
Corchoso	Corky	Cork-like.
Corola	Corolla	The whorl of petals of a flower that collectively form an inner floral envelope or layer of the perianth
Corteza	Cortex	The external covering of the woody stems, branches and roots

Spanish	English	English Definition
		of plants, as distinct and separate from the wood itself.
Costa	Costa	Nerve or midrib of a leaf, always more than one cell thick
Cotiliforme	Cotyliform	Cup-shaped.
Cobertura	Covering	The indumenta of a seed.
Envolventes	Coverings	Stipules that cover the branchlet.
Agrietado	Cracked	Broken, without being divided into parts but having fissures appearing on the surface.
Craspedódroma	Craspedodromous	Having a vein involving the secondary foliate nerves that extend to the edge of the leaf.
Buche	Crow	The crop of a bird.
Crenado	Crenate	Having the margin notched or scalloped so as to form rounded teeth, as a leaf.
Crestado	Cristate	Crested; bearing a crest-like ridge.
Copa	Crown	As in the crown of a tree.
Culmo	Culm	A stem or stalk, especially the jointed and hollow stem of grasses.
Cumuliforme	Cumuliform	Having the appearance or character of cumulus clouds.
Cuneado	Cuneate	Wedge-shaped.
Cuneiforme	Cuneiform	Shaped like a wedge.
Ciatiforme	Cup-shaped	Having the shape of a cup.
Cupulado	Cupulate	Cup-shaped, rounded and swollen.
Curvinervias	Curvinervate	Having the ribs or the veins of the leaves curved; curve-veined.
Cuspidado	Cuspidate	Ending abruptly in a stout, rigid point.
Cutícula	Cuticle	An extracellular cutinized layer on the epidermis of most complex thalloid hepatics, leaves or stems of mosses, setae and capsules of mosses and capsules of hornworts; archaic term for the outer layer of differentiated cells.
Esqueje	Cutting	A piece, as a root, stem or leaf, cut from a plant and used for propagation.
Ciatio	Cyathium	An inflorescence consisting of a cup-shaped involucre enclosing an apetalous, pistillate flower surrounded by several staminate flowers.
Cilíndrico	Cylindrical	Related to or having the shape or properties of a cylinder.
Cimbiforme	Cymbiform	Boat-shaped.

Spanish	English	English Definition
Cima	Cyme	An inflorescence in which the primary axis bears a single central or terminal flower that blooms first.
Címula	Cymule	A small cyme, or one of very few flowers.
Cistolito	Cystolith	A mass of calcium carbonate concretion, occasionally silica, formed on ingrowths of modified epidermal cell walls in some plants, especially of the Acanthaceae family.
Deciduo	Deciduous	Shedding the leaves annually, as certain trees and shrubs.
Decompuesto	Decomound	Divided into compound divisions; composed of compounds the parts of which are also compounds, as a bipinnate leaf.
Decumbente	Decumbent	With stem prostrate but with ascending tips.
Decurrente	Decurrent	With basal leaf margins extending down the stem past the leaf insertion as ridges or narrow wings.
Deflexo	Deflexed	Bent backward or downward.
Defoliación	Defoliation	The loss of leaves as a result of any physiological or pathological phenomenon; specifically, the dropping of leaves in autumn.
Dehiscencia	Dehiscence	The bursting open of a pod or capsule to release the seeds, or of an anther to release pollen.
Dendrología	Dendrology	The branch of botany dealing with trees and shrubs.
Craso	Dense	Fat and usually succulent.
Densidad	Density	The quality of being dense, close, or thick; compactness.
Depreso	Depressed	Flattened as viewed from above; complanate.
Describir	Describe	To present a plant, either graphically or by using writing or language, with appropriate organographic or ecological characteristics.
Determinar	Determine	To place a tag on a sample from an herbarium.
Dextrorso	Dextrorse	Twisted to the right, or clockwise when seen from apex; e.g., twist of seta.
Diali-	Dialy-	Compound form used in many botanical terms with the sense of "separated" or "nonunited."
Dialipétala	Dialypetalous	Having separate petals.
Diámetro	Diameter	Any right line passing through the center of a figure or body, as a circle, conic section, sphere, cube, etc., and terminated by the opposite boundaries; a straight line which bisects a system of parallel chords drawn in a curve.
Dicasio	Dichasium	A flower cluster with two main stalks or branchlets within the

Spanish	English	English Definition
		cluster.
Dicotómico	Dichotomic	Divided or dividing into two sharply distinguished parts or classifications.
Diclino	Diclinous	Having the stamens and the pistils in separate flowers, either on the same plant or on different plants.
Dicotiledóneo	Dicotyledonous	Having two cotyledons or seed lobes; as a dicotyledonous plant.
Didinamo	Didymous	Occurring in pairs; paired; twin.
Digitado	Digitate	Having deep radiating divisions, like fingers, arising from one point; especially applied to compound leaflets that grow from the top of the leaf stem.
Dimidiado	Dimidate	Hooded or hood-shaped; a calyptra split along one side only; also used to describe leaves strongly concave and erect or inflexed at the tips.
Dioico	Dioicous	With archegonia and antheridia on separate plants.
Difilo	Diphylous	Having two leaves.
Diplostemona	Diplostemonous	Having two whorls of stamens, with the outer whorl opposite the sepals and the inner whorl opposite the petals.
Dirección	Direction	The line along which an organ lies or faces with reference to the point toward which it is directed.
Disco	Disc	Nectariferous organ between the stamens and the ovary.
Discoloro	Discolorous	Having two or more colors.
Dispersión	Dispersion	The act of dispersing, broadcasting or diffusing something.
Diseminación	Dissemination	The act of spreading or extending by dispersion or broadcasting.
Disepimento	Dissepiment	One of the partitions formed within ovaries and fruits by the coherent sides of the constituent carpels.
Distal	Distal	Situated away from the point of origin or attachment.
Dístico	Distichous	Arranged in two rows on opposite sides of a stem and thus in the same plane.
Distribución	Distribution	The distribution of plants around the globe.
Divaricados	Divaricate	Branching at a wide angle.
Dolabrilforme	Dolabriform	Axe-shaped.
Domacio	Domatium	A small structure located in the axils of the primary veins on the lower surface of leaves in some woody dicotyledons, usually consisting of depressions and being partly enclosed by leaf tissue or hairs.

Spanish	English	English Definition
Dorsifijo	Dorsifixed	Attached at or by the back; of anthers, when the filament is attached to the abaxial side of the anther.
Drupa	Drupe	A juicy, indehiscent fruit with one or a few seeds, each surrounded by a stony layer formed from the fruit wall.
Muladar	Dungheap	A heap of dung or refuse.
Duplicado	Duplicate	Refers to that which is gathered or collected in 2, 3, 4 or more samples.
Equinado	Echinate	Roughened by blunt spiny projections.
Endémico	Endemic	Limited to a single country or floristic area.
Ensiforme	Ensiform	Sword-shaped.
Entero	Entire	Without teeth, more or less smooth on the margin.
Epi-	Epi-	Combining form meaning upon, on, over, near, at, before, after.
Epígino	Epigynous	Having perianth and stamens inserted above the ovary, i.e., having an inferior ovary.
Epifito	Epiphyte	A plant growing on another plant.
Equitante	Equitant	Straddling; referring to conduplicate and strongly sheathing leaf bases.
Erguido	Erect	The direction assumed by certain organs and organisms.
Eroso	Erose	Irregularly notched or ragged, as though gnawed, frequently through abrasion of lamina.
Eucamptodroma	Eucamptodromous	Describes leaves having pinnate venation in which the secondary veins do not terminate at the margins but which gradually diminish inside the margin, connected to the superadjacent secondary veins by a series of cross-veins without forming prominent marginal loops.
Ex-	Ex-	Prefix used to designate "absence of," or "outside."
Excurrente	Excurrent	Extending beyond the apical margin; e.g., an awn formed by a protruding costa.
Exótico	Exotic	Of foreign origin or character; introduced from a foreign country or a different region. An exotic plant is one not native to the place where it is growing.
Exerto	Exserted	Projecting beyond the surrounding parts; exposed; e.g., capsules or perianths held clear of the tips of perichaetial leaves (cf. emergent).
Extra-	Extra-	A prefix meaning "outside," "beyond."
Exudado	Exudate	A substance that oozes out from plant pores.
Haz	Face	Outward appearance of organs or organ parts.

Spanish	English	English Definition
Falcado	Falcate	Curved, like the blade of a sickle; strongly curved and turned to one side.
Familia	Family	Consists of genera that resemble one another in certain broad characteristics. The family usually consists of numerous genera, though some only consist of one. The family name usually ends with -aceae or -ae.
Farinoso	Farinose	Resembling farina; farinaceous; covered with a mealy powder.
Fauna	Fauna	The animals of a given region considered as a whole.
Fenestrado	Fenestrate	Pierced with openings or perforations; e.g., uni- and plurifenestrate patterns of thickenings of the inner capsule wall cells in various liverworts; also used to describe some types of perforated peristome teeth in mosses.
Ferrugíneo	Ferruginous	Iron- or rust-colored.
Filamento	Filament	The stalk of a stamen that bears the anther.
Filiforme	Filiform	Slender and elongate; filamentous; thread-like.
Fimbriado	Fimbriate	Having a border of hairs or filiform processes.
Fisurado	Fissured	(Of an organ) having a natural division or groove.
Fistuloso	Fistulous	Hollow, like a pipe or reed; fistular.
Flabeliforme	Flabelliform	Having the form of a fan; fan-shaped; flabellate.
Flocoso	Floccose	Covered with tufts of soft, woolly hairs.
Piso	Floor	Stratum or ground.
Flósculo	Floscule	A small flower; floret.
Flores	Flower	1. The part of the plant that ordinarily contains the reproductive organs, which are usually surrounded by colorful petals and sepals. A flower containing only stamens is male, or staminate; a flower containing only pistils is female, or pistillate. When a flower contains both pistils and stamens it is called a bisexual, or perfect, flower; if it also has a corolla and calyx, it is called a complete flower. 2. Flower is also generally used to describe any blossom or inflorescence or any plant of which the blossom is the essential feature; a plant grown for its floral beauty.
Foliolo	Foliolate	A leaflet; a small part resembling a leaf.
Folículo	Follicle	A dry, one-celled seed vessel consisting of a single carpel and dehiscent only by the ventral suture, as in the milkweed and larkspur.
Dasonomía	Forestry	The science of planting and caring for forests and the management of growing timber.
Silvicultura	Forestry	The science of planting and caring for forests and the

Spanish	English	English Definition
		management of growing timber.
-forme	-form	A combining form meaning "having the form of"
Fóvea	Fovea	Small pit or depression .
Foveolado	Foveolate	Having foveolae or very small pits; pitted.
Fruto	Fruit	The product of fertilization; the fertilized and mature ovary.
Fúlcreo	Fulcraceous	Of or pertaining to the fulcra of plants.
Hongo	Fungus	Fungus
Funículo	Funiculus	The stalk of an ovule; the stem of a seed or its case; funicle.
Furfuráceo	Furfuraceous	Scaly; scurfy.
Fusco	Fuscous	Dusky, dull dark-brown or brownish-gray.
Fusiforme	Fusiform	Spindle-shaped; narrow (more than 3 times as long as wide) and tapered at both ends.
Galería	Gallery forest	A narrow woodland developed along a stream because of constant and sufficient moisture through a grassland or other open vegetation.
Gamo-	Gamo-	A combining form meaning "joined," "united."
Geminado	Geminate	In pairs or twains; two together; binate; twin; as, geminate flowers.
Yema	Gemma	Uni- or multicellular, filamentous, globose, ellipsoidal, cylindrical, stellate or discoid brood bodies, relatively undifferentiated, serving in vegetative reproduction.
Genículo	Geniculate	Bent at an abrupt angle, like a knee; geniculated.
Glabro	Glabrous	Smooth; not papillose, rough or hairy.
Glándula	Gland	Any secreting organs of plants or of gland-like bodies.
Glauco	Glaucous	Blue-green, blue-gray, gray, or pale yellow-green color; having a waxy or powdery, bluish-white or bluish-gray bloom that can be rubbed off (e.g., glaucous plums or grapes).
Globoso	Globose	Spherical.
Glumélula	Glomellule	One of the scales frequently found at the base of the ovary in grasses; a lodicule.
Gloméruo	Glomerule	A compact flower cluster that forms a head, as in the flowering dogwood.
Glucósido	Glucoside	Any of an extensive group of compounds that yield glucose and some other substance when decomposed by a ferment or enzyme.
Gluma	Glume	A chaffy bract as in the Gramineae (grass family) and related plants; especially an empty bract at the base of a grass spikelet.
Glumela	Glumella	An inner glume or palea.

Spanish	English	English Definition
Grácil	Gracile	Slender and graceful; opposed to robust.
Graminoide	Graminoid	Similar to the leaves of the grasses.
Goma	Gum	A viscid sap exuding from stems, often air-hardened.
Ginóforo	Gynophore	An elongation of the receptacle of a flower, bearing the gynoecium at its apex, as in some Capparidaceae.
Ginóstemo	Gynostemium	The combined stamens and pistil of an orchid.
Habitat	Habitat	The natural dwelling place of an animal or plant; the type of environment where a particular species is likely to be found.
Apariencia martillada	Hammered distressed appearance	or Said of bark whose surface presents small depressions as would be made by a hammer, caused by detachments of the rhytidome that leave more or less rounded marks similar to the pieces of a jigsaw puzzle.
Haploclamídeo	Haplochlamydeous	Having a simple floral envelope.
Haustorio	Haustorium	An elongate cell at the base of the foot, most prominent in the embryonic sporophyte, thought to function in absorption during early stages of sporophyte growth; a rootlike attachment in parasitic plants that penetrates and obtains food from the host.
Altura	Height	Applied in numerous senses: height of the tree or trunk, diameter of the tree at chest height, height above sea level.
Helicoidal	Helicoid	Coiled or spiraled; spirally twisted; said of a spiral segmentation sequence from the apical cell (cf. pendular).
Hemi-	Hemi-	Combining form designating a partial or imperfect property or position.
Hemiepifito	Hemiepiphyte	An epiphytic plant connected to the ground by epigeous roots.
Hemiparásito	Hemiparasite	A parasitic plant that contains some chlorophyll and therefore is capable of photosynthesis.
Herborizar	Herborize	To search for plants, or new species of plants, with a view to classifying them.
Hermafrodito	Hermaphrodite	Bisexual, bearing both male and female organs in the same flower; having fully developed stamens and pistils in the same flower.
Heterostilio	Heterostyled	Having styles of different forms or lengths in the flowers; heterostylous.
Hilo	Hilum	The scar on a seed marking its point of attachment, as with beans or peas.
Hirsuto	Hirsute	Having coarse, rigid hairs.
Híspido	Hispid	Having short, stiff hairs; bristly.
Homoblástico	Homoblastic	Arising from cells of the same kind.
Homoclamídeo	Homochlamydeous	Refers to a flower in which sepals and petals are so similar that all are called tepals.
Homomorfo	Homomorphic	(Of two or more things) having similar sizes, shapes, and/or other characteristics.
Hialino	Hyaline	Colorless or transparent.
Hidatodo	Hydathode	A specialized leaf structure through which water is exuded.

Spanish	English	English Definition
Hipanto	Hypanthium	The part of certain flowers usually formed by the fusion of the lower portions of their petals, sepals and stamens.
Hipocrateriforme	Hypocrateriform	Salverform; a tubal flower flaring out into a flat top.
Hipógino	Hypogynous	Having the sepals, stamens and petals arising from the portion of a flower situated below the ovary.
Idioblasto	Idioblast	A uniquely differentiated cell, distinct from other cells of the same tissue in size, form and/or contents; e.g., ocellus, oil-cell.
Igapó	<i>Igapó</i>	Vegetation inundated periodically by wastewater.
Imbricado	Imbricate	Closely appressed and overlapping; e.g., with the leaf margins overlapping like shingles on a roof.
Imparipinado	Imparipinnate	Odd-pinnate.
Incluido	Included	Not projecting beyond the mouth of the corolla, as stamens or a style.
Incurvado	Incurved	Curved upward (adaxially) and inward, subjectively stronger than inflexed and weaker than involute; applied to leaf tips and margins.
Indehiscente	Indehiscent	Lacking a distinct opening mechanism; spores shed by irregular rupture or breakdown of capsule wall.
Indumento	Indumentum	A dense hairy covering.
Induplicado	Induplicate	Folded or rolled inward.
Indusio	Indusium	A small flap covering the sori, or fruit dots, in ferns; a collection of hairs united so as to form a sort of cup and enclosing the stigma of a flower.
Inflorescencia	Inflorescence	The arrangement of flowers on the axis; the flowering part of a plant.
Infructescencia	Infructescence	The grouping or arrangement of fruits borne on a plant.
Entrelazado	Interwoven	Refers to the enmeshment of organs or organisms.
Intraaxilar	Intraaxillary	Situated below the point where a leaf joins the stem.
Introrso	Introrse	Turned or facing inward, as anthers that open toward the gynoecium.
Involucral	Involucral	Pertaining to an involucre.
Involuto	Involute	Rolled upward (adaxially) and tightly inward; applied to leaf margins.
Isofilio	Isophyllous	Having stem and branch leaves that are similar.
Clave	Key	A means for identifying plants.
Labelo	Labellum	A lip, particularly the lip of an orchid; the median, modified petal of an Orchid flower.
Laciniado	Laciniate	Fringed with lacinia; subjectively stronger than fimbriate, but not necessarily formed by cell erosion.
Lamela	Lamella	Parallel photosynthetic ridges or plates along a leaf blade, costa or thallus; the plates of secondary wall deposition occurring between trabeculae on the dorsal and ventral surfaces of an arthrodontous peristome.

Spanish	English	English Definition
Lamelada	Lamellate	Composed of or having lamellae.
Laminada	Laminated	Compose of, or arranged in, laminae.
Lanceolado	Lanceolate	Shaped like the head of a lance; narrow and tapering toward the apex or sometimes at the base, as a leaf.
Lanuginoso	Lanuginose	Covered with lanugo, or soft downy hairs.
Grande	Large	Classification parameter for describing the size of something.
Látex	Latex	A milky, usually white or yellowish fluid produced by plants, such as Asclepias and Euphorbia.
Laxo	Lax	Loose; referring to large thin-walled cells, as well as to the nature and spacing of leaves on a stem, or of stems in a tuft.
Hojas	Leaf	A photosynthetic outgrowth from the stem; in bryophytes generally consisting of a unistratose lamina with or without a multistratose costa.
Hojuela	Leaflet	Subdivision of a compound leaf.
Legumbre	Legume	A pod dehiscent into two pieces or valves and having the seed attached at one suture, as that of the pea.
Lema	Lemma	A bract in a grass spikelet just below the pistil and stamens.
Lenticela	Lenticel	A lens-shaped body of cells, formed on the outside of a woody plant stem, which serves in the exchange of gases between the stem and the outer air.
Lepídoto	Lepidote	Covered with scurfy scales of scaly spots.
Liana	Liana	A climbing and twining plant, usually woody, found mostly in tropical rainforests, which may climb to the level of the tree canopy; also liane.
Lignificado	Lignified	Having a rigid or woody consistency.
Liguliforme	Liguliform	Having the shape of a tongue or strap; tongue-shaped.
Limbo	Limb	Leaf blade above a differentiated leaf base.
Linear	Linear	Long and very narrow with parallel sides, such as a linear leaf.
Cerca viva	Living fence	Fence consisting of live trees, either planted or carried to the site by certain animals.
Lobado	Lobate	Consisting of, or having, lobes; lobed; as, a lobate leaf.
Lobulado	Lobular	Composed of, having the form of, or pertaining to lobules or small lobes.
Lóbulo	Lobule	Small lobe; e.g., the smaller segment of an unequally divided leaf in leafy liverworts.
Longi-	Longi-	A combining form meaning "long".
Luminosidad	Luminosity	The amount of light required by a plant to live.
Lunulado	Lunate	Crescent-shaped.
Mácula	Macula	Spot or blotch.

Spanish	English	English Definition
Marcescente	Marcescent	Withering without falling off.
Aguajal	Marsh	Swamp; low-lying wetland with grassy vegetation; usually a transition zone between land and water.
Maduración	Maturation	The act or process of maturing or aging.
Medial	Medial	Relating to or situated in or extending toward the middle.
Mediano	Medium	Halfway between large and small.
Membranáceo	Membranous	Consisting of, of the nature of, or resembling a membrane; thin, soft and translucent.
Meri-	Meri-	Combining form meaning "part," "partial."
Microsporófilo	Microsporophyll	A leaflike organ bearing microsporangia.
Diminuto	Minute	Smallest classification based on the size limits of an organ.
Monadelfo	Monadelphous	Having the stamens of a flower, united into one group, as can be seen in hibiscus.
Mono-	Mono-	A combining form meaning "alone," "single," "one."
Monocotiledóneo	Monocotyledon	An angiospermous plant producing seeds with one cotyledon and an endogenous manner of growth.
Monoico	Monoecious	Having male and female flowers on the same plant; hermaphroditic.
Monolete	Monolete	Describing spores having a single, unbranched scar.
Monopoidal	Monopodial	Having a growth pattern along a single and continuous axis.
Morfo-	Morpho-	A combining form meaning "form" or "structure."
Mucrón	Mucro	A short, abrupt point, as at the end of a leaf.
Multi-	Multi-	A combining form meaning "much," "many," "multiple," "composed of many like parts."
Muricado	Muricate	Covered with short, sharp points.
Nativo	Native	Of indigenous origin or growth.
Nudoso	Nodose	Having short knob-like thickenings.
Especie abundante poco	Nonabundant species	A species with a presence of 1-1.99 individuals per hectare with dch \geq 20 cm
Nuculanio	Nuculanium	Fruit whose fleshy pericarp forms several distinct nuts.
Núcula	Nutlet	A small nut, or a small nutlike fruit or seed.
Obdiplostémono	Obdiplostemonous	Having twice as many stamens as petals, those of the outer set being opposite the petals; said of flowers.
Oblanceolado	Oblanceolate	Inversely lanceolate, as a leaf; lanceolate with the broadest part toward the apex.

Spanish	English	English Definition
Oblato	Oblate	Wider than long.
Oblongo	Oblong	Rectangular with rounded corners or ends; longer than wide.
Obovado	Obovate	Egg-shaped, with the apex broader than the base.
Obtuso	Obtuse	Broadly pointed, more than 90°; used by some authors to mean blunt or rounded.
Especie ocasional	Occasional species	A species with a presence of less than 0.25 individuals per hectare with dch \geq 20 cm
Ocrea	Ochrea	Flared apex of the vaginula, forming a collar around the base of the seta, as in Macrocoma.
-oide	-oid	A suffix meaning "resembling" or "like."
Opaco	Opaque	Not transparent or translucent.
Opuesto	Opposite	As occurs when on a single node two elements are produced, one facing the other.
Orbicular	Orbicular	Like an orb; circular; ringlike; spherical; rounded.
Ovario	Ovary	The enlarged, rounded, ovule-producing base of the female portion (the pistil) of a flower that eventually develops into a fruit after being fertilized.
Ovado	Ovate	Having a shape like the longitudinal section of an egg; having such a shape with the broader end at the base, as a leaf.
Palea	Palea	A chaff-like scale or bract.
Palma	Palm	Any plant of the family Palmae having an unbranched trunk crowned by large pinnate or palmate leaves.
Palmeada	Palmate	Shaped like an open palm or like a hand with the fingers extended, as a leaf.
Panduriforme	Panduriform	Shaped like the body of a violin; obovate with a median, rounded sinus on either side.
Panícula	Panicle	Compound raceme or branched cluster of flowers.
Papiliforme	Papiliform	Shaped like or resembling a papilla.
Papilonado	Papilionaceous	Having an irregular corolla shaped somewhat like a butterfly, as the pea and other leguminous plants.
Vilano	Pappus	Bristly, feathery, or fluffy perianth whorl crowning the ovary or fruit in the Compositae, adapted for dispersal of the fruit by the wind or other means.
Papiráceo	Papyraceous	Resembling papyrus or paper; having the consistency of paper; papery.
Parásito	Parasite	An organism that grows in or on another plant or animal, obtaining all or part of its nutrients from it, and usually showing a degree of adaptive structural modification.
Pateliforme	Patelliform	Having the form of a patella; saucer-shaped.
Patente	Patent	Expanded or spreading; said of leaves spreading from the stem at an angle of 45° or more.
Pauci-	Pauci-	Combining form meaning "few" or "scarce"; opposed to "multi-."
Pedato	Pedate	Palmately parted or divided, with the lateral lobes or divisions cleft or divided; said of a leaf.

Spanish	English	English Definition
Pedúnculo	Peduncle	Botanical term used to describe the stalk of a single flower, as in the tulip, or of a cluster of flowers, as in the geranium.
Pelúcido	Pellucid	Allowing the maximum passage of light; transparent.
Peltado	Peltate	Having the stalk or support attached to the lower surface at a distance from the margin, as a leaf; shield-shaped.
Pendular	Pendulous	Hanging down loosely.
Penninervio	Penninervate	Having nerves or veins diverging on each side of a midrib; feather-veined; pinnately veined; penninerved.
Apergaminado	Pergamentaceous	Said of a substance that bends and sounds like parchment; parchment-like.
Perianto	Perianth	The envelope of a flower, whether calyx or corolla or both.
Perigino	Perigynous	Situated around the pistil on the edge of a cup-like receptacle, as stamens or petals.
Persistente	Persistent	Remaining attached beyond the usual time; not falling or nondeciduous, long-lasting.
Perula	Perule	The covering of a seed.
Pétalo	Petal	One portion of the often bright and colored part of the corolla; one of the floral leaves which combine to form the perianth of a flower.
Pecíolo	Petiole	A slender stalk by which a leaf is attached to the stem.
Peciolulo	Petiolule	The stalk of a leaflet of a compound leaf.
Pétreo	Petrous	Rock-like, stony.
Filoclado	Phylloclade	A flattened stem or branch that assumes the functions of foliage, as the broad, succulent stems of the Cactaceae (cactus family).
Filodio	Phyllode	An expanded leaf stalk, which functions as and resembles a leaf blade, e.g. asparagus.
Filopodio	Phyllopodium	An outgrowth of the rhizome to which the frond is joined in some ferns.
Filotaxia	Phyllotaxy	The distribution or arrangement of leaves on a stem; also, the genetically determined laws that govern such distribution.
Fitopatología	Phytopathology	The science of diseases to which plants are liable.
Pie de monte	Piedmont	An area lying along or near the foot of a mountain range.
Pinna	Pinna	One of the primary divisions of a pinnate leaf.
Pinnado	Pinnate	Having numerous, spreading branches on opposite sides of the axis and thus resembling a feather.
Pinnati-	Pinnati-	A combining form representing "pinnate" in compound words.
Pínula	Pinnule	A secondary pinna, one of the pinnately disposed divisions of a bipinnate leaf.
Anatomía vegetal	Plant anatomy	The science dealing with the structure of plants; the structure of a plant or any of its parts.
Plántula	Plantule	A plant embryo which has begun its development in the act of germination.

Spanish	English	English Definition
Plicado	Plicate	Folded like a fan.
Plúmula	Plumule	The first bud, or gemmule, of a young plant; the bud, or growing point, of the embryo, above the cotyledons.
Pluri-	Pluri-	Combining form meaning "more," "several."
Poculiforme	Poculiform	Cup-shaped.
Vaina	Pod	The outer covering of the fruit of a plant, e.g., corn husk.
Polen	Pollen	The fertilizing element of flowering plants, consisting of fine, powdery, yellowish dust-like grains or spores, sometimes in masses.
Polinario	Pollinary	Same as pollinium.
Polinización	Pollination	The transfer of pollen from the male organ, where it is formed, to the receptive region of a female organ, e.g., from anther to stigma.
Polinio	Pollinium	A mass of pollen grains.
Polígamo	Polygamous	Bearing both unisexual or bisexual flowers on the same plant, or on plants of the same species.
Prefoliación	Praefoliation	The arrangement of unexpanded leaves in a bud.
Premorso	Premorse	Appearing to be broken off at the end, as a root or stem.
Aguijoneado	Prickly	Full of or armed with prickles.
Bosque primario	Primary forest	Primary vegetation on terra firma.
Procumbente	Procumbent	Lying along the ground, but not putting forth roots.
Prolato	Prolate	Longer than wide; opposed to oblate.
Proterógino	Proterogynous	Having the pistil or female organ mature before the stamens or male organs.
Proximal	Proximal	Near the base or point of attachment; the internal face of a spore.
Pruinoso	Pruinose	Having a bloom on the surface.
Poda	Pruning	Trimming branches or (1) parts of trees and shrubs, in order to strengthen those that remain or to bring the tree or plant into a desired shape, or (2) roots in order to control size, promote fruitfulness, or secure a growth of fibrous roots near the stem prior to transplanting.
Pubérulo	Puberulent	Minutely pubescent.
Pubescente	Pubescent	Fuzzy; covered with down or hairs, as the leaves of the African violet.
Pulverolento	Pulverulent	Covered with dust or powder.
Pulvínulo	Pulvinus	A cushion-like swelling at the base of a leaf.
Postulado	Pustular	Having bumps, as though blistered.

Spanish	English	English Definition
Piriforme	Pyriform	Having the form of a pear; pear-shaped.
Pixidio	Pyxidium	A seed vessel that opens transversely, the top part acting as a lid.
Cuadrangular	Quadrangular	Having four angles and four sides; having the shape of a quadrangle.
Racimo	Raceme	An unbranched inflorescence of stalked flowers.
Raquisillo	Rachilla	A branch of inflorescence, the zigzag center upon which the florets are arranged in the spikelets of grasses.
Raquis	Rachis	That portion of an inflorescence, above the peduncle, bearing flowers.
Rameal	Rameal	Pertaining to branches or boughs.
Ramificación	Ramification	A structure formed of branches.
Ramular	Ramous	Ramose; of or referring to branches.
Rafe	Raphe	The part of the supporting stalk of an ovule that is fused to its outer covering, usually shaped like a ridge.
Receptáculo	Receptacle	The modified or expanded portion of the stem or axis that bears the organs of a single flower or the florets of a flower head; thalamus.
Recurvado	Recurved	Curved downward (abaxially) and inward; in leaves, referring to margins, apices, or marginal teeth; in peristome teeth, curved outward and more or less downward; opposed to incurved.
Reduplicado	Reduplicate	Valvate with the margins curved outwardly.
Bejuco	Reed	A name given to many tall and coarse grasses or grasslike plants, and their slender, often jointed, stems, such as the various kinds of bamboo.
Bejucoso	Reedy	Having a reed-like appearance.
Reflexo	Reflexed	Bent down (abaxially) and inward, generally referring to leaf margins or leaves on a stem (opposed to inflexed).
Regeneración	Regeneration	The development of a plant from a dedifferentiated adult cell.
Remanente	Remanent	Similar to persistent.
Resina	Resin	A class of solid or semisolid viscous substances obtained as exudations from certain plants.
Resupinado	Resupinate	Inverted; appearing as if upside down.
Retináculo	Retinaculum	A small gland or process to which bodies are attached; as, the glandular retinacula to which the pollinia of orchids are attached, or the hooks which support the seeds in many acanthaceous plants.
Retrorso	Retrorse	Directed backward or downward.
Retuso	Retuse	Having an obtuse or rounded apex with a shallow notch, as leaves.
Revoluto	Revolvute	Rolled downward (abaxially) and backward, referring to a leaf margin.
Ritidoma	Rhytidome	The bark external to the last formed periderm.

Spanish	English	English Definition
Rimoso	Rimose	Full of crevices, chinks or cracks.
Sistema radicular	Root system	Form in which roots are distributed in the soil.
Roseta	Rosette	A compact cluster of leaves encircling the stem; a growth habit with thalli radiating from a central point.
Rostelo	Rostellum	Part of the median stigma lobe of Orchid flowers.
Rostrado	Rostrate	Beaked, narrowed into a slender tip or point.
Rufescente	Rufescent	Reddish; tinged with red.
Rugulado	Rugulose	Having many small wrinkles.
Ruminado	Ruminated	Presenting a chewed appearance; permeated by striae; striated; marbled.
Rupícola	Rupicolous	Rupestine; inhabiting rocks.
Sacciforme	Saccate	Having a sac, or sac-like; abruptly and deeply concave; e.g., forming a sac.
Samara	Samara	An indehiscent, usually one-seeded fruit provided with a wing, as in the ash, elm, or birch; also called key and key fruit.
Saprófita	Saprophyte	Plant living on dead organic matter.
Sarmentoso	Sarmentose	Having long sarmenta or runners; having the form or character of a runner.
Escabroso	Scabrose	Rough.
Escalariforme	Scalariform	Ladder-shaped, step-like.
Cicatriz	Scar	A mark left upon a stem or branch by the fall of a leaf, leaflet, or frond, or upon a seed by the separation of its support.
Especie escasa	Scarce species	A species with a presence of 0.5-0.99 individuals per hectare with dch \geq 20 cm
Nombre científico o técnico	Scientific name	Universal term created by botanists to designate plants by a single name; consists of two (genus and species) or more (subspecies, variety or form) words.
Esclerofilia	Sclerophylly	The normal development of much sclerenchyma in the leaves of certain plants, as some desert plants, resulting in thickened, hardened foliage that resist loss of moisture.
Escuteliforme	Scutelliform	Shield-shape; scutiform.
Bosque secundario	Secondary forest	Degraded vegetation.
Secundo	Secund	Arranged on one side only; turned to one side; e.g., leaves on a stem.
Semilla	Seed	The fertilized mature ovule of a flowering plant, containing an embryo or rudimentary plant.
Seríceo	Seraceous	Covered with silky down, as a leaf.
Aserrado	Serrate	Saw-toothed; with marginal teeth pointing forward (towards apex).
Sentado	Sessile	Attached by the base, or without any distinct projecting support, as a leaf issuing directly from the leaf.

Spanish	English	English Definition
Seta	Seta	A stiff hair; bristle or bristle-like part.
Restinga	Shoal	Vegetation inundated sporadically by water at high tide.
Aletón	Shoot	A young branch which sprouts from the main stock.
Corto	Short	Having little length, or lacking in length.
Silicuo	Silique	The long, pod-like fruit that is characteristic of plants of the family Cruciferae (mustard family).
Simple	Simple	Used to describe a leaf that consists of a single blade, unlike a compound leaf, which has two or more.
Estaca	Slip	Same as cutting.
Arbolito	Small tree	Smallest size classification for trees.
Olor	Smell	Any property detected by the olfactory system.
Lisa	Smooth	Having an even surface, or a surface so even that no roughness or points can be perceived by the touch.
Apariencia lisa	Smooth appearance	Said of bark that does not feel wrinkled to the touch.
Sorosis	Sorosis	A fleshy fruit formed by the consolidation of many flowers with their receptacles, ovaries, etc., as the breadfruit, mulberry and pineapple.
Soro	Sorus	One of the clusters of sporangia on the back of the fronds of ferns.
Espádice	Spadix	An inflorescence consisting of a spike with a fleshy or thickened axis, usually enclosed in a spathe.
Espata	Spathe	One, or sometimes two, large bracts, which grow near the base or surround a flower cluster or individual bud.
Espatulado	Spathulate	Tapering proximally from a broad, rounded apex.
Especimen	Specimen	An example regarded as typical of its class.
Redondeado	Spheroidal	Globular.
Espolonado	Spicate	Having or relating to spikes; e.g., spicate inflorescence.
Espicular	Spiculate	Having the form of a spicule; covered with or having spicules; consisting of spicules.
Espícula	Spicule	A small, sharp-pointed body or part.
Espiga	Spike	A flower stalk; indefinite inflorescence with sessile flowers along an elongated axis.
Bofo	Spongy	Resembling a sponge in having soft porous texture and compressibility.
Esporangio	Sporangium	A receptacle containing spores; a spore case or capsule.
Esporocarpo	Sporocarp	A multicellular structure in which spores form; a fruiting body.
Esporofilo	Sporophyll	The leaf or leaf-like organ that bears the spores.

Spanish	English	English Definition
Escuamiforme	Squamiform	Shaped like a scale.
Escamoso	Squamous	Cover with or formed of squamae or scales; scalelike.
Color estable	Stable color	Where the color does not vary for the approximately 3-5 minutes required for the evaluation.
Cayado	Staff-shaped	Cane-shaped.
Estambre	Stamen	The male floral organ, bearing the anther, which produces pollen.
Estela	Stele	The central cylinder or cylinders of vascular and related tissue in the stem, root, petiole, leaf, etc., of the higher plants.
Tallo	Stem	The main ascending axis of a plant.
Estigma	Stigma	The part of the pistil of a flower, normally on the tip of the style or ovary, which receives pollen.
Estipite	Stipe	The unbranched basal part of an erect stem in a dendroid or frondose moss and some anacrogynous liverworts.
Punteado	Stippled	Having minute dots or depressions.
Estipula	Stipule	Underleaves in leafy liverworts; in a few mosses, smaller leaves on the upper or lower stem surface, variously differentiated from the lateral leaves.
Recto	Straight	Said of any branch, vein, trunk, stipule, etc., exhibiting tis characteristic.
Estrato	Stratum	A layer of tissue; lamella.
Rayas	Striae	Small grooves, channels or ridges.
Estriado	Striate	Marked with fine ridges or lines (striae).
Estrigoso	Strigose	Set with stiff bristles or hairs; hispid.
Estrobilo	Strobile	A reproductive structure characterized by overlapping scalelike parts, as a pine cone or the fruit of the hop; a conelike structure composed of sporophylls; strobile.
Sub-	Sub-	Prefix meaning "under," "below," "beneath."
Subespecie	Subspecies	A taxonomic subdivision of a species, often with a distinct geographic distribution.
Subulado	Subulate	Slender, somewhat cylindrical and tapering to a point; acuminate.
Suculento	Succulent	Describing a plant with thick fleshy leaves and/or stems that are adapted to store water.
Sufrútice	Suffrutescent	Partially or slightly woody; subshrubby.
Surcado	Sulcated	Furrowed lengthwise, as pseudobulbs; having long, narrow lengthwise channels or grooves, as plant stems.
Supay chacra	<i>Supay chacra</i>	Small areas populated with myrmecophilous trees.
Sicono	Syconium	A multiple fleshy fruit composed of a hollow receptacle containing numerous reduced flowers, as in the fig.
Simpódico	Sympodial	Having the character of or resulting in a sympodium, as a sympodial stem or a sympodial growth; referring to a growth habit (of a sympodial Orchid) in which new shoots arise

Spanish	English	English Definition
		successively from axillary buds of a rhizome.
Cola	Tail	A downy or feathery appendage to certain achenes, formed of the permanent elongated style; appendage.
Terete	Terete	Slender and smooth, with a circular transverse section.
Terminal	Terminal	Located at the apex, tip or distal end.
Ternado	Ternate	Consisting of three leaflets, as a compound leaf; having leaves arranged in whorls of three, as a plant.
Teselado	Tessellated	Arranged in or having the appearance of a mosaic; checkered.
Testa	Testa	The hard outer coating of a seed; epispem
Tetraspora	Tetraspore	One of the four asexual spores produced within a sporangium.
Consistencia	Texture	Texture of leaves and other plants.
Textura	Texture	The visual and especially tactile quality of a surface.
Grueso	Thick	Classification parameter for describing the thickness of something.
Delgado	Thin	Having relatively little extent from one surface or side to the opposite.
Tomentoso	Tomentose	Closely covered with down or matted hair; woolly; densely radiculose.
Toruloso	Torulose	Having at intervals small rounded parts, as a stem or pod.
Toro	Torus	The receptacle of a flower; a thickening of the wall membrane in the bordered pits occurring in the tracheid cells of the wood of many conifers.
Bosque transicional	Transitional forest	Vegetation on clayey soil.
Arbol	Tree	A perennial plant that grows from the ground with a single, normally tall, woody, self-supporting trunk or stem and an elevated crown of branches and foliage (or only foliage, as in the palms).
Tricoma	Trichome	An outgrowth from the epidermis of plants, as a hair.
Tricótomo	Trichotomous	Branching almost equally into three parts.
Trifoliolado	Trifoliolate	Having three leaves.
Tripinnado	Tripinnate	Bipinnate, as a leaf, with the divisions also pinnate.
Truncado	Truncated	Abruptly cut off or squared off at the apex.
Abombado	Tumid	Swollen, tumescent.
Túnica	Tunic	A loose, outer covering or skin surrounding some corms and bulbs, e.g., the onion, tulip and crocus.
Ramillete	Umbel	Inflorescence in which a number of flower stalks or pedicels, nearly equal in length, spread from a common center; cluster.
Umbela	Umbel	A flat-topped or rounded flower cluster in which each flower's stalk rises from a central point. In a compound umbel, each primary stalk ends in an umbel.

Spanish	English	English Definition
Aparasolado	Umbellate	Arranged in umbels; bearing umbels, such as umbellate plants, flowers or clusters.
Umbonado	Umbonate	Convex, with an abrupt, rounded, central point.
Uncinado	Uncinate	Hooked; having the tip bent in the form of a hook.
Urceolado	Urceolate	Urn-shaped; applied to capsules constricted below a wide mouth and abruptly narrowed to the seta.
Uso	Use	Medicinal, lumbering, etc., utilization made of plants.
Vagina	Vagina	The sheath formed by the basal part of certain leaves where they embrace the stem; same as pod or husk.
Variegado	Variegated	Varied in appearance or color; marked with patches or spots of different colors.
Variedad	Variety	A subdivision of a species officially ranking between subspecies and forma.
Velamen	Velamen	The outer envelope or covering of the aerial roots of some arums and orchids.
Ventricoso	Ventricose	Bulging, especially on one side or unequally; protuberant.
Vermiforme	Vermiform	Resembling a worm; long, thin and cylindrical.
Vernación	Vernation	The arrangement of leaves within a bud.
Verrucoso	Verrucose	Covered with small wart-like elevations.
Versátil	Versatile	Swinging or turning without restraint on a support, such as an anther fixed at the middle on the tip of the filament, and swinging freely.
Verticilo	Verticil	A whorl, as leaves or flowers that are disposed in a circle or ring around an axis.
Verticilado	Verticillate	Arranged in a ring or circle.
Especie muy escasa	Very scarce species	A species with a presence of less than 0.25-0.49 individuals per hectare with dch \geq 20 cm
Vestigial	Vestigial	Relatively undeveloped; rudimentary.
Velloso	Villous	Covered with, or of the nature of, villi (long, soft, straight hairs covering the fruit, flowers and other parts of certain plants.
Viscido	Viscid	Having a glutinous consistency; sticky; adhesive; viscous.
Vidrioso	Vitrious	Resembling glass, as in a leaf or bark, either dead or living, that breaks easily.
Enroscado	Volute	Spiral in shape.
Aleta	Wing	A thin, flat membranous expansion or appendage such as the margin of a spore; the keel of a perianth or folded leaf, or loosely applied to the lamina of a thallus or basal angles of leaves.
Aleta medianamente desarrollada	Wing, moderately developed	Wing with a height greater than 1.5 but less than four times the diameter at the point the wing terminates.
Aleta pobrementemente desarrollada	Wing, poorly developed	Wing with a height of 1.5 or less times the diameter at the point the wing terminates.

Spanish	English	English Definition
Aleta desarrollada	bien Wing, developed	well- Wing with a height equal to or greater than four times the diameter at the point the wing terminates.
Madera	Wood	The substance of trees and the like; the hard fibrous substance which composes the body of a tree and its branches, and which is covered by the bark; timber.
Xerofítico	Xerophytic	Referring to a plant adapted for growth under dry conditions.
Zigomorfo	Zigomorphic	Capable of division into symmetrical halves by only one longitudinal plane passing through the axis.
Zigzagado	Zigzagging	Describing a branch or dead bark having such a shape.