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# Useful Trees of the Caribbean Region of Colombia

**Néstor David Jiménez-Escobar*** • **Ana Cristina Estupiñán-González**

Programa de Maestría en Biología. Biodiversidad y Conservación. Instituto de Ciencias Naturales, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Apartado 7495, Bogotá D. C., Colombia

*Corresponding author*: * **ndjimeneze@unal.edu.co**

## ABSTRACT

Information was compiled on the uses and common names of trees among rural communities of the Caribbean Region of Colombia. Eleven field trips were made in the departments of Atlántico, Cesar, Córdoba and La Guajira, and 133 people interviewed. Ethnobotanical information from the region was also compiled from literature sources and from specimens in the National Colombian Herbarium (COL). The departments with the greatest number of uses and/or common names were Córdoba (368) and Cesar (329), with the most of the information coming from herbarium specimens and published qualitative ethnobotanical studies. Information was compiled for a total of 329 useful tree species, in 231 genera and 59 families, associated with 608 common names. The family Fabaceae was represented by the greatest number of species (68) followed by Arecaceae (28), Rubiaceae (15) and Euphorbiaceae (13). A total of 49 different uses were recorded across 12 categories with the category Construction presenting the greatest number of species (216), followed by Food (93), Medicinal (79) and Firewood (68). The parts of the tree most commonly used were trunk/stem (245 species), fruits (101) and live plant (78). The species with the greatest number of uses were "guásimo", *Guazuma ulmifolia* (12), "resbalamono", *Bursera simaruba* (12), and "jobo", *Spondias mombin* (11). Based on the information compiled in this study, the native species with greatest economic potential are proposed for more detailed studies so that they can be incorporated into plans for management, conservation and economic development of the region.

**Keywords:** Colombian ethnobotany, common names, palms, rural communities

## INTRODUCTION

The Caribbean region of Colombia is located in the Northern part of the country and is made up of the departments Atlántico, Bolívar, Cesar, Córdoba, La Guajira, Magdalena and Sucre, on the mainland, and the islands San Andrés and Providencia (Meisel-Roca and Pérez 2006). It has an area of approximately 135,000 km$^2$, equivalent to 11.6% of the total area of Colombia, and is home to 21.5% of the total population of the country (DANE 2010). The region had broadly variable geologic and geomorphological characteristics, in which lowland plains predominate (< 200 m elevation) with open vegetation, woodlands, humid forests, and swamps; massifs and mountain ranges are represented in lower proportion (Meisel-Roca and Pérez 2006). Precipitation rates vary widely from the xeric north (< 600 mm) to the humid south (2200-2300 mm), and this variation is reflected in the vegetation, making the Caribbean Region one of the most diverse in Colombia (Rangel and Arellano 2010).

Demographically, the Caribbean Region of Colombia is characterized by a population of primarily mixed-race decent. The mix includes Arawak and Caribes Amerindians, indigenous to both the continental and Antillian regions of the Caribbean Basin (Zapata-Olivella 1990), and the decendents of Spanish and African peoples who arrived during the conquest and subsequent colonial period. Syrian and Lebanese immigrants began to arrive in the late XIX Century, and also contribute to the region's cultural diversity (Fals-Borda 1979). Most recently the region has seen large migrations of people from the interior of Colombia attracted by economic opportunities in the agricultural and mining sectors (Fals-Borda 1981; Gamarra 2005). Currently, the demographic breakdown of the Caribbean Region of Colombia is 77.5% of mixed-race (do not identify with a particular ethnic or racial group), 15.7% of African descent, and 6.8% belonging to indigenous ethnic groups (OCARIBE 2010). Of the total population, 28.3% is rural, dedicated primarily to farming and ranching activities (Meisel-Roca and Pérez 2006).

Despite the cultural and biological importance of the Caribbean Region of Colombia, there have been few ethnobotanical studies. The published studies are qualitative, describing plant uses and common names among rural communities; they demonstrate that the biological and cultural diversity of the region is reflected in local knowledge (Banda 2008; Cruz *et al.* 2009; Jiménez-Escobar *et al.* 2009; Estupiñán-González and Jiménez-Escobar 2010). A few studies have described the use and management of particular plant species, such as Patiño's (1960) work on the palm oil industry (*Elaeis oleifera* Jacq.) in the Sinú River basin, or documentation of the use of the cactus (*Stenocereus griseus* (Haw.) Buxb.) in house construction by communities of the upper Guajira Peninsula (Villalobos *et al.* 2007). Studies on conservation status, density and population structure, phenology, exploitation and commercialization of the native palm species (*Sabal mauritiiformis* (H. Karst.) Griseb. ex H. Wendl.) were done by Brieva *et al.* (2008) and Gómez and Brieva (2008). Finally, in the field of paleoecology, Betancourt (2008) discussed the impact of human activity on climate change and changes in the vegetation.

The present study uses data from the project "Inventory of Biodiversity in Colombia," led by the Biodiversity and Conservation research group of the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales (Rangel 2007a, 2007b, 2009, 2010). Other data sources include: common names (Bernal *et al.* 2006; Rivera-Díaz 2010), uses and common names in the Caribbean Region (Romero-Castañeda 1966; Pérez-Arbeláez 1978; Rodríguez 2001; Linares *et al.* 2008), useful and common names of palms (Galeano and Bernal 2010), useful and conservation status (Calderón *et al.* 2002, 2005; Cárdenas and Salinas 2006; Garcia 2007).

The present study is a compilation of data from field

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**Table 1** Number of records of use and/or common names of tree species by department, and percent contribution from different information sources.

| Department | Record | COL[a] (%) | Ethnobotany[b] (%) | Field[c] (%) | Floristic[d] (%) | Use and management[e] (%) | Other[f] (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Córdoba | 368 | 12.8 | 57.1 | 29.1 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| Cesar | 329 | 22.2 | 77.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Magdalena | 158 | 82.9 | 0 | 0 | 17.1 | 0 | 0 |
| Atlántico | 149 | 64.4 | 0 | 34.9 | 0 | 0 | 0.7 |
| Bolívar | 124 | 78.2 | 0 | 0 | 20.2 | 0 | 1.6 |
| Sucre | 61 | 98.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.6 | 0 |
| La Guajira | 52 | 86.5 | 0 | 13.5 | 0 | 1.9 | 0 |
| Total | 1241 | 44.2 | 37.6 | 13.4 | 4.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 |

[a] Specimens from the Colombian National Herbarium
[b] Ethnobotanical publications (qualitative studies)
[c] Field data collected for this study (not yet published)
[d] Published floristic inventories
[e] Ethnobotanical publications focused on the use and management of a single species
[f] Other sources such as publications on use and/common names that are national in scope.

and literature sources, about current and potential uses of trees from the Caribbean Region of Colombia (including Arecaceae and arborescent and columnar Cactaceae). It identifies common names, key species, and conservation status. This work represents a first approximation of how rural communities in the continental part of the Caribbean Region of Colombia appropriate natural resources from trees. It is hoped that the results of this study will aid in the planning of conservation strategies and sustainable use of local tree species (including palms), and that these measures, based on local social and economic reality, will improve the quality of life for residents in the Caribbean Region of Colombia.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Field work and processing of material

Field work took place over the course of 11 trips to the region, between March 2007 and September 2010. Visits were made to rural communities in the municipalities of Piojó, Usiacurí (Atlántico Dept.), Chimichagua, El Paso, Río de Oro, San Martín, Tamalameque (Cesar Dept.), Moñitos, Pueblo Nuevo, San Bernardo del Viento, Tierralta, Valencia (Córdoba Dept.) and Urumita (La Guajira Dept.). In each municipality data were collected on categories of use, appropriation of resources, and management initiatives taken by the community. In addition to registering uses and common names, semi-structured interviews were conducted with a total of 133 knowledge holders, of ages 18 to 90, including 81 men and 52 women. Botanical specimens were collected on ethnobotanical walks in the company of local knowledge holders. Data on plant uses were also recorded during these walks.

Each collection was made following established protocols. The specimens were determined and subsequently deposited in the Herbario Nacional Colombiano (COL), of the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales of the Universidad Nacional de Colombia in Bogotá, under the collection numbers of A. Avella-Muñóz *et al.*, A. C. Estupiñan-Gonzalez *et al*., N.D. Jiménez-Escobar *et al*. and N. Sánchez-Gómez *et al*.

### Compilation of data from herbarium and bibliographic sources

Botanical specimens at COL representing 312 tree species distributed in the Caribbean Region were surveyed. A total of 850 specimens corresponding to 281 species included use or common name on the label, and a database of these records was compiled. Additionally, data were collected from the literature sources cited above. More general publications on the use and common names of plants in Colombia were also consulted (Pérez-Arbeláez 1978; Acero 1979; Acero 2005; Bernal *et al.* 2006; Linares *et al.* 2008; Galeano and Bernal 2010).

### Data analysis

Based on categories and considerations used by other Colombian ethnobotanical researchers (Galeano 2000, Orjuela-R. *et al.* 2004, Cruz *et al.* 2009, Jiménez-Escobar *et al.* 2009, Estupiñán-González and Jiménez-Escobar 2010), 12 major use categories were defined to facilitate comparison among the different studies. These include: Agropecuary (uses: fertilizers, forage, insecticide, shade and veterinary); Construction (uses: aquatic vehicles, fences, furniture, non-timber, terrestrial vehicles and timber,); Environmental (uses: reforestation and food for wildlife); Firewood; Food (uses: drinks, food additive, fruits, jams, oils and vegetables); Handicrafts; Live fences; Medicinal (uses: circulatory system, digestive system, female reproductive system and pregnancy related, fever, inflammations, injuries and wounds, kidney disorders, malaria, measles, visual disturbance, pain disorders, purgative, respiratory system, skin/subcutaneous cellular tissue disorders, snake bites and other venomous bites, teething, tranquilizers/relaxing and venereal diseases); Ornamental; Recreational; Ritual/religion/magic; Technologic (uses: cleaning/housework, cosmetic, kitchen/domestic, glue, pillows and tools).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The department with the greatest amount of ethnobotanical information is Córdoba, with 368 recorded uses and/or common names for tree species, followed by Cesar, with 329. For these departments, the information came primarily from qualitative ethnobotanical studies, contributing 57% and 78% of the information, respectively (**Table 1**). The bulk of the information compiled for the region came from COL herbarium specimens, corresponding mainly to common names recorded in the course of floristic studies. For the departments of Bolívar, La Guajira, Magdalena and Sucre, the contribution from the ethnobotanical literature

**Table 2** Families with greatest number of useful tree species in el the Caribbean Region of Colombia.

| Families | Useful species |
|---|---|
| Fabaceae | 68 |
| Arecaceae | 28 |
| Rubiaceae | 15 |
| Euphorbiaceae | 13 |
| Annonaceae | 11 |
| Bignoniaceae | 11 |
| Moraceae | 11 |
| Bombacaceae | 9 |
| Meliaceae | 8 |
| Myrtaceae | 8 |
| Poligonaceae | 8 |
| Sapindaceae | 8 |
| Sapotaceae | 8 |
| Anacardiaceae | 7 |
| Rutaceae | 7 |
| Sum of 15 families | 220 (67%) |
| Remaining families (44) | 109 (33%) |
| Total species | 329 |

**Table 3** Number of useful tree species and percent used per category in the Caribbean Region of Colombia.

| Category | Total species used (percent)* | Uses | Total species |
|---|---|---|---|
| Construction | 217 (66%) | Timber | 184 |
| | | Fences | 58 |
| | | Furniture | 33 |
| | | Non timber | 12 |
| | | Aquatic vehicles | 10 |
| | | Terrestrial vehicles | 1 |
| Food | 93 (28%) | Fruits | 73 |
| | | Drinks | 23 |
| | | Vegetables | 9 |
| | | Jams | 4 |
| | | Oils | 3 |
| | | Food additive | 2 |
| Medicinal | 79 (24%) | Digestive system | 8 |
| | | Female reproductive system and pregnancy related | 7 |
| | | Respiratory system | 7 |
| | | Kidney disorders | 7 |
| | | Inflammations | 7 |
| | | Skin/subcutaneous cellular tissue disorders | 5 |
| | | Circulatory system | 4 |
| | | Snake bites and other venomous bites. | 4 |
| | | Purgative | 4 |
| | | Fever | 3 |
| | | Malaria | 3 |
| | | Teething | 3 |
| | | Injuries and rounds | 2 |
| | | Venereal disease | 1 |
| | | Pain disorders | 1 |
| | | Visual disturbance | 1 |
| | | Measles | 1 |
| | | Tranquilizers/relaxing | 1 |
| Firewood | 75 (23%) | | |
| Technologic | 61 (18%) | Tools | 49 |
| | | Glue | 8 |
| | | Cosmetic | 5 |
| | | Pillows | 4 |
| | | Cousine | 3 |
| | | Cleanness | 2 |
| Ornamental | 39 (12%) | | |
| Environmental | 34 (10%) | Food for wildlife | 18 |
| | | Reforestation | 17 |
| Agropecuary | 34 (10%) | Forage | 24 |
| | | Shade | 7 |
| | | Veterinary | 4 |
| | | Fertilizers | 2 |
| | | Insecticide | 1 |
| Handicrafts | 32 (10%) | | |
| Live fences | 10 (3%) | | |
| Ritual/religion/magic | 9 (3%) | | |
| Recreational | 6 (2%) | | |

* The sum of percentages exceeds 100% because a single species can have various uses in a several categories.

were studies focused on the use and management of a particular species and floristic inventories in the zone of interest.

Records of use were found for 329 species in the Caribbean Region of Colombia. According to the classification system Cronquist (1981), these correspond to 59 families and 231 genera (**Appendix 1**). Fabaceae is the family with the greatest number of useful species (68, with Caesalpinioideae 28, Faboideae 21 and Mimosoideae 19), followed by Arecaceae (28), Rubiaceae (15), Euphorbiaceae (13) Anonaceae (11) Bignoniaceae (11) and Moraceae (11; **Table 2**). Nine species reported in this study have no record of use in the Caribbean Region of Colombia but are included here for their ornamental potential: *Bauhinia aculeata* L., *Chamaedorea ricardoi* R. Bernal, Galeano & Hodel, *Magnolia sambuensis* (Pittier) Govaerts and *Reinhardtia koschnyana* (H. Wendl.& Dammer) Burret; or timber potential: *Apeiba membranacea* Spruce ex Benth., *Podocarpus guatemalensis* Standl., *Prumnopitys harmsiana* (Pilg.) de Laub., *Prumnopitys montana* (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) de Laub., and *Retrophyllum rospigliosii* (Pilg.) C.N. Page. These species are included in an IUCN threat category (except *B. aculeata* and *A. membranaceae*).

For the 329 useful species, 711 records of common names were documented, corresponding to 608 unique phytonyms. *Bactris guineensis* Mart., is the species with the greatest number of common names (16), followed by *Pithecellobium lanceolatum* (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) Benth. (12), *Stemmadenia grandiflora* (Jacq.) Miers (10), *Muntingia calabura* L. (10), *Annona purpurea* Moc. & Sessé ex Dunal (9) and *Astrocaryum malybo* H. Karst. (9). Of all the useful tree species, 183 (56%) have one common name, 144 (44%) have more than one common name, and only 2 (0.6%) have no common name at all in the region.

As stated earlier, the majority of the information compiled corresponds to common names, which far exceed the number of use records. This demonstrates that the links between academic researchers and rural communities, regardless of the type of study, are established via the use of common names, which are an expression of the way that people relate to their environment. According to Cruz (2006), this occurs because common names are an expression of how

**Table 4** Parts of the plant used by communities of the Caribbean Region of Colombia.

| Part used | Species and percentage* |
|---|---|
| Trunk/Stem | 245 (75%) |
| Fruit | 101 (31%) |
| Live Plant | 78 (24%) |
| Leaves | 44 (14%) |
| Bark | 19 (6%) |
| Seeds | 13 (4%) |
| Exudates | 12 (3%) |
| Shoot meristem | 8 (2%) |
| Flower | 5 (1%) |
| Palm heart | 4 (1%) |
| Root | 0 (0%) |

* The sum of percentages exceeds 100% because a single species many have several parts used.

**Table 5** Species with the greatest number of uses within rural communities of the Caribbean Region of Colombia.

| Species | Number of uses |
|---|---|
| *Bursera simaruba* | 12 |
| *Guazuma ulmifolia* | 12 |
| *Spondias mombim* | 11 |
| *Elaeis oleifera* | 10 |
| *Gliricidia sepium* | 10 |
| *Attalea butyracea* | 9 |
| *Crateva tapia* | 8 |
| *Samanea saman* | 8 |
| *Genipa americana* | 8 |
| *Citrus limon* | 7 |
| *Oenocarpus bataua* | 7 |

**Table 6** Threatened useful species in the Colombian Caribbean Region.

| Threat category | Species |
|---|---|
| Critically Endangered (CR) | *Aniba perutilis* |
| | *Cariniana pyriformis* |
| | *Guaiacum officinale* |
| | *Reinhardtia koschnyana* |
| | *Swietenia macrophylla* |
| Endangered (EN) | *Aspidosperma polyneuron* |
| | *Astrocaryum malybo* |
| | *Bulnesia arbórea* |
| | *Cedrela odorata* |
| | *Chamaedorea ricardoi* |
| | *Clathrotropis brunnea* |
| | *Elaeis oleífera* |
| | *Libidibia ebano* |
| | *Licania arbórea* |
| | *Pachira quinata* |
| | *Prioria copaifera* |
| Vulnerable (VU) | *Bactris gasipaes* var. *Chichagui* |
| | *Caryocar amygdaliferum* |
| | *Cryosophila kalbreyeri* |
| | *Dipteryx oleífera* |
| | *Huberodendron patinoi* |
| | *Isidodendron tripterocarpum* |
| | *Magnolia sambuensis* |
| | *Peltogyne purpurea* |
| | *Podocarpus oleifolius* |
| | *Podocarpus guatemalensis* |
| | *Prumnopitys harmsiana* |
| | *Prumnopitys montana* |
| | *Quercus humboldtii* |
| | *Wettinia hirsuta* |

people acknowledge the flora, and what's more, their knowledge provides a lot of information about what plants mean to the community.

Among the use categories, the one with the greatest number of species is Construction (216), followed by Food (93), Medicinal (79) and Firewood (75, **Table 3**). Within the category Construction, especially for those species used in furniture, we found that Caribbean communities distinguish ways to appropriate resources defined by the environment (also applicable to firewood species). Depending on whether the environment is conserved or degraded, relationships are established based on the proximity of the resource: accessibility, availability (Albuquerque and Lucena 2005; Thomas *et al*. 2009). This can be illustrated by a simple example, often observed among rural communities in the region. If the environment is conserved, there is clear and precise knowledge about the quality of the species used to make furniture or firewood. The opposite is true when the environment is degraded, in which case the community is not selective about the species, and simply use the resource that is found the closest.

In the category Food, we found that tree derived products in the Caribbean Region of Colombia are only for occasional consumption. None of the species recorded in this study form part of the basic diet of the Colombian coast, except for a few fruit species such as "coco" (*Cocos nucifera* L.), "limón" (*Citrus limon* (L.) Osbeck) and "mango" (*Mangifera indica* L.). Nevertheless, many fruits and their products are recognized in the region as clear representatives of the gastronomic culture and this image is projected in the entire country. Examples include "guayaba agria" (*Psidium guineense* Sw.), "mamón" (*Melicoccus bijugatus* Jacq.), "níspero" (*Manilkara sapota* (L.) Van Royen), "tamarindo" (*Tamarindus indica* L.) and "uvitaelata" (*Bactris guineensis*).

Ninety-five percent of the plant species included in the category Construction are used as timber in the broad sense, including fabrication of houses, fences, furniture and vehicles. Only 5.5% correspond to non-timber uses, such as material for tying and roofing. As such, wood is a resource that fills various basic needs of rural communities in the region, especially housing and transportation. Wood is also related to food security, considering that a high proportion of the communities studied still cook with firewood. Given the importance of Construction and Firewood, the trunk/stem is the part of the plant most used (245 species, **Table 4**), followed by fruit (101 species), associated primarily with the category Food, and live plant (78), associated with the uses living fence, ornamental, environmental services, and shade.

Of the 329 useful tree species in the Caribbean Region of Colombia, 131 (40%) were recorded to have just one use, 156 (48%) between two and four uses and 42 (13%) five or more uses (**Table 5**). The "resbalamono" (*Bursera simaruba* (L.) Sarg.) and the "guásimo" (*Guazuma ulmifolia* Lam.) are the species with the greatest number of uses (12). The species with the most uses grow in open areas and in general can be found in family orchards or in abundance near populated areas. This confirms the accepted notion that "plants that are easy to find allow the community to experiment with uses and introduce them in the local culture in more varied ways," proposed by Phillips and Gentry (1993).

The high percent of species with more than two uses (60%) shows us that in rural communities in the Colombian Caribbean Region, like in other tropical societies, forest resources are not only used to cover basic needs, but also form part of the environmental, socio-economic and cultural life of the people (Alexiades and Shanley 2004). Among the species used for wood, 72.3% also have uses in the categories Food, Handicrafts, Agropecuary and Environmental Services. From the perspective of conserving forest resources, timber species could be exploited for their non-timber forest products, using sustainable management strategies that can be implemented by communities in the region. As Toledo *et al*. (2003) suggested, using one plant resource in many ways, or using various species for a single purpose, are evolved adaptive management strategies to reduce harm to diverse and vulnerable ecosystems such as tropical dry and humid forests.

Nevertheless, despite the many dimensions to resource use, there has been no concerted effort in the Caribbean Region of Colombia to study and understand the many

actors and processes that determine how people obtain, manage, process and commercialize forest products. The sources consulted for this study show there is a paucity of data on traditional management of forest resources by rural communities in the region. With the exception of works by Patiño (1960), Villalobos (2007), Brieva *et al*. (2008), Gómez and Brieva (2008), Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo and Artesanías de Colombia S.A. (2008) no other information was found.

The scarcity of basic data about the biology and ecology of many tropical tree species, especially those that are slow growing and have low regeneration rates, constitutes a serious limitation for their study and management (Alexiades and Shanley 2004). Useful species that have already been evaluated as threatened should be prioritized for incorporation into management and conservation strategies. Of the total number of species recorded in this study, 30 have been categorized as threatened (**Table 6**), according to the series *Libros Rojos de las Plantas de Colombia* (Red Books of the Plants of Colombia; Calderón *et al*. 2002, 2005; Cardenas and Salinas 2006). The majority of these are timber species, most of which are insufficiently studied in terms of their natural history and ecology.

Recognition of local traditions relating to use and management of tree species, studies of resource availability, and judicious evaluation of both cultural and biological factors, can be a useful starting point for productive collaboration between land managers, conservation professionals, and local communities (Tuxill and Nabham 1998). When conservation strategies include traditional practices, it is more likely that they will have the support and acceptance of local populations. What's more, for good science to be translated to good management, and for plans to be put into action, social acceptance is a fundamental necessity (Abuquerque and Andrade 2002; Albuquerque 2008).

## FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

One of the most neglected areas of ethnobotany is the study of plants by rural communities, which in contrast to many indigenous societies, are connected to local and/or national markets, and represent the majority of "traditional cultures" (Lerner-Martínez *et al.* 2003). The present study represents a compilation of the knowledge of useful tree species among rural populations in the Caribbean Region of Colombia, and contributes to the understanding of the human-environment relationship in one of the most important and most vulnerable (ecologically and culturally) regions of the country.

The results of the present study highlight the particular importance of timber species in rural communities of the Caribbean Region of Colombia. In these communities, the principal actor is the male farm worker who participates actively in the management and transformation of his environment. We have found that timber species, beyond their intrinsic biological value, reveal important aspects of historical and cultural identity in the communities that use them. Examples include "canelo" (*Aniba perutilis* Hemsl.), "carreto" (*Aspidosperma polyneuron* Müll. Arg.), "cedro" (*Cedrela odorata* L.) and "roble" (*Tabebuia rosea* (Bertol) A. DC.).

Nevertheless, use and management of timber species is not the only means by which forest resources are appropriated in Colombian Caribbean culture. Perhaps one of the most notable cases of natural resource appropriation in the Caribbean Region of Colombia is that of handicraft production. Here, the popular imagination looks to the environment for the elements needed for artistic and cultural creation as a form of identity. Examples of artisanal products emblematic of the region are woven mats made from the "palma estera" *Astrocaryum malybo*, from the region of the Ciénaga de Zapatosa. Leaves of this palm have been used in the fabrication of mats since the mid 17$^{th}$ Century (Linares *et al*. 2008). Drums are made from the wood of the "banco" tree (*Gyrocarpus americanus* Jacq.); the hat known as "conchaejobo" (shell and hogplum), the style most used by inhabitants of the region, is made from the leaves of the "palma sará" (*Copernicia tectorum* (Kunth) Mart.); dyes used in a variety of textiles, ceramics and cosmetics are extracted from the fruits of the "jagua" (*Genipa Americana* L.) and the "dividivi" (*Caesalpinea coriaria* (Jacq.) Willd.). These are just some of the most outstanding examples that demonstrate how, in the ecological-social fabric, the loss of a biological resource can also lead to the loss of deeply rooted traditions.

Therefore, given the need for more detailed socio-economic data about the actors, phenomena and processes involved in the use and management of natural resources, in order to conserve biological and cultural patrimony, more ethnobotanical studies are necessary in rural communities throughout the region, especially in the south of Bolivar, the savannas of Sucre and La Guajira, where there are conspicuous information gaps.

The relationship between people and plants in the development of Colombian Caribbean culture has been documented to some extent in the anthropological and humanities literature, with emphasis on forms of expression such as music, art, literature, cooking, dance and architecture (Pérez-Arbeláez 1947; Reichel-Dolmatoff 1948; Castillejo 1952; Dussan-de-Reichel 1953; Dussan-de-Reichel 1960; Zapata-Olivella 1961; Mora-de-Jaramillo 1962; Franco 1987; Garzón 1987; Posada-Carbó 1996). Studies of this type are also valuable for understanding how communities learn to use natural resources, and should also be considered in the formulation of plans for sustainable development of the Caribbean Region of Colombia.

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**Appendix 1** Useful trees of the Caribbean region of Colombia**.** Below the Scientific Name its show the specimens of reference deposited in the National Colombian Herbarium (COL). To indicate the region where the common name was mentioned, we used the following conventions: Atlántico (Atl), Bolívar (Bol), Cesar (Ces), Córdoba (Cor), La Guajira (Gua), Magdalena (Mag), Sucre (Suc). To indicate the uses, we used the following conventions: Agropecuary (uses: fertilisers (**Ag-fe**), forage (**Ag-fo**), insecticide (**Ag-i**), shade for live stock (**Ag-sl**), shade for crops (**Ag-sc**), veterinary (**Ag-v**)); Construction (uses: aquatic vehicles (**Co-av)**, fence (**Co-fe**), furniture (**Co-fu**), non-timber (**Co-nt**), terrestrial vehicle (**Co-tv)** and timber(**Co-t**)); Environmental (uses: reforestation (**En-r**) and food for wildlife (**En-wf**)); Firewood (**Fw)**; Food (uses: drinks (**Fo-d**), food additive (**Fo-ad**), fruits (**Fo-f**), jams (**Fo-j**), oils (**Fo-o**) and vegetables (**Fo-v**)); Handicraft (**Hc**); Live fences (**Lf**); 8. Medicinal (uses: circulatory system (**M-cs**), digestive system (**M-ds**), female genitals and pregnancy related (**M-fg**), fever (**M-f**), inflammations (**M-if**), injuries and wounds (**M-iw**), kidney disorders (**M-k**), malaria (**M-m**), measles (**M-ms**), visual disturbance (**M-vd**), pain disorders (**M-pd**), purgative (**M-p**), respiratory system (**M-rs**), skin/subcutaneous cellular tissue disorders (**M-sk**), snake bites and other venomous bites (**M-sb**), teething (**M-t**), tranquilizers/relaxing (**M-tr**) and venereal diseases (**M-vn**)); Ornamental (**Or**); Recreational (**Re**); Ritual/religion/magic (**R-M**); Technologic (uses: cleanness (**T-cl**), cosmetic (**T-co**), cuisine (**T-cu**), glue (**T-g**), pillows (**T-p**) and tools (**T-t**)). The (*) symbol, indicate that the species have not specimens of reference in COL.

| Family - Species (specimens of reference in COL) | Local name in spanish (region) | Uses |
|---|---|---|
| **Anacardiaceae** | | |
| *Anacardium excelsum* (Kunth) Skeels (Avella-M. *et al.* 885, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 135) | *caracolí* (Caribe) | Co-t, Co-av, Co-fu, Co-fe, En-wf |
| *Anacardium occidentale* L. (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 261) | *marañón* (Ces, Cor) | Fo-f |
| *Astronium graveolens* Jacq. (Avella-M. *et al.* 1346, Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 68, 189, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 187) | *gusanero* (Bol, Ces), *gusanero morado* (Ces), *quebracho* (Bol), *santacruz* (Bol, Ces, Cor) | Co-t, Co-fu, Co-fe, Fw, M-R, M-rs |
| *Mangifera indica* L. (*) | *mango* (Caribe) | Fo-f, Hc, M-ds, M-m, En-r |
| *Spondias mombin* L. (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 149, Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 68, García-G. *et al.* 730) | *cocote* (Ces), *jobo* (Bol, Ces, Cor) | Co-t, Co-fe, Fo-f, Fo-d, Lf, Ag-fo, Ag-v, Fw, M-m, Or, En-wf |
| *Spondias purpurea* L. (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 24) | *ciruela* (Ces) | Fo-f, Or, |
| *Tapirira guianensis* Aubl. (Sánchez *et al.* 48) | *palito de santacruz* (Cor), *pepesamba* (Ces) | Co-fu, Or |
| **Annonaceae** | | |
| *Annona cherimola* Mill. (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 193) | *anón verrugoso* (Ces) | Fo-f |
| *Annona glabra* L. (*) | *guanábana de pozo* (Mag), *maguey* (Cor) | Fo-f |
| *Annona muricata* L. (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 206, Romero-C. 92) | *guanábana* (Cor, Mag), *guanábano* (Ces) | Fo-f, Fo-d, En-r |
| *Annona punicifolia* Triana y Planch. (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 107) | *guanabanito* (Ces) | Fo-f, Fo-d |
| *Annona purpurea* Moc. & Sessé ex Dunal (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 40,186,271, Marulanda *et al*. 2160, Rivera-D. *et al.* 3958) | *cabezona* (Bol, Ces), *gallina gorda* (Bol), *guanábana cimarrona* (Ces, Guaj), *guanábana de cabeza negra* (Ces), *guanabanaemonte* (Ces), *guanabana matimbá* (Bol), *guanábanañeca* (Ces), *guanacona* (Cor), *morocotó* (Ces) | Fo-f, Fo-d, M-f, Or, En-wf |
| *Annona squamosa* L. (Montes & Garcia sn) | *anón* (Cor, Suc) | Fo-f |
| *Duguetia vallicola* J.F. Macbr. (Avella-M. *et al.* 1455, García-G. *et al.* 756) | *yaya* (Cor), *yaya blanca* (Cor) | Co-t |
| *Unonopsis stipitata* Diels (García-G. *et al.* 857) | *magaleto* (Cor) | T-t |
| *Xylopia aromatica* (Lam.) Mart. (Cordero-P. *et al.* 941, 986, Hernandez 13, Rivera-D. *et al*. 4026, Sánchez *et al.* 8) | *azotacaballo* (Ces), *barají* (Suc), *fruta de burro* (Suc), *frutoeburro* (Bol), *pepaeburro* (Ces) | Co-t, Co-fu, Fw, M-fg, M-tes |
| *Xylopia discreta* (L. f.) Sprague & Hutch. (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 051b,110) | *escubilla pimentona* (Ces), *escubillo* (Ces) | Co-t |
| *Xylopia polyantha* R.E. Fr. (García-G. *et al.* 836) | *escobillo* (Cor) | Co-t, Lf, Fw |
| **Apocynaceae** | | |
| *Aspidosperma polyneuron* Müll. Arg. (Dugand 582, 1024, 3442, Romero-C. 9316, 9705, 9919, Dugand & Jaramillo 2790, Montes & Garcia sn) | *carreto* (Caribe), *carreto blanco* (Suc) | Co-fu |
| *Aspidosperma spruceanum* Benth. ex Müll. Arg. (Avella-M. *et al.* 1317, Romero-C. 373, 620, 1412, Sánchez *et al.* 16, Sarmiento 6) | *caney* (Mag), *carreto* (Cor), *culehierro* (Cor), *mamey* (Ces), *mameicillo* (Bol), *tomasuco* (Ces) | Co-t, Co-fu, M-sb |
| *Couma macrocarpa* Barb. Rodr. (*) | *perillo* | Co-t, Co-fu |
| *Stemmadenia grandiflora* (Jacq.) Miers (Arias *et al.* 193, Avella-M. *et al.* 1368, Dueñas *et al.* 1928, Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 87, Marulanda & Betancur 2166, Montes & Garcia sn, Rivera-D. *et al.* 3582, Rodríguez-M. & Olivares 212, Romero-C. 8021, Sneider 5754) | *bola de berraco* (Cor), *bola de puerco* (Cor), *cojón de frayle* (Gua), *cojón de puerco* (Ces), *guevaegato* (Gua), *guevas de perro* (Ces), *hueva de berraco* (Bol, Suc), *huevoeberraco* (Suc), *lechosito* (Mag, Gua), *lechoso* (Cor, Mag) | Co-fe, Fw, M-tes, Or, T-g |
| *Tabernaemontana cymosa* Jacq. (Cruz & García-G. 147, García-G. *et al.* 204, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 125, Montes & Garcia sn) | *cojón de burro* (Ces), *cojón de frayle* (Ces, Suc), *huevo de perro* (Ces), *hueva de perro* (Ces) | M-tes, T-g |
| *Thevetia ahouai* (L.) A. DC. (*) | *tomatillo* (Bol) | Fo-f |
| **Araliaceae** | | |
| *Oreopanax incisus (*Willd. ex Schult.) Decne. & Planch. (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 151) | *guitarro* (Ces) | Co-t, Fw |
| *Schefflera morototoni* (Aubl.) Maguire, Steyerm. & Frodin (García-G. *et al.* 771) | *pategallina* (Cor) | Co-t, Co-fu |
| *Sciadodendron excelsum* Griseb. (*) | *arracacho* (Cor), *maduraplátano* (Bol) | T-t, T-cu |
| **Arecaceae** | | |
| *Acrocomia aculeata* (Jacq.) Lodd. ex Mart. (Bernal & Galeano502, Dugand5329, Marulanda & Betancur 2282) | *palma tamaco* (Mag), *jabara* (Atl), *tamaco* (Atl, Gua, Mag) | Fo-v |
| *Astrocaryum malybo* H. Karst. (Avella-M. *et al.* 1309, Barrera-Z.1010, García-G. *et al.*194, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 109, Jiménez-E.654 , Rivera-D. *et al.* 3446, Warner 461) | *anchama* (Cor), *anchambe* (Cor, Suc), *enchama* (Cor, Suc), *enchamba* (Cor, Suc), *lanceta* (Cor), *malibú* (Ces), *palma estera* (Bol, Ces, Suc), *palma lanceta* (Cor), *tamaca* (Ces) | Fo-v, Hc, T-t |

**Appendix 1** (Cont.)

| Family - Species (specimens of reference in COL) | Local name in spanish (region) | Uses |
|---|---|---|
| **Arecaceae** | | |
| *Astrocaryum standleyanum* L.H. Bailey (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 263) | *güerre* (Cor) | Co-t, Fo-f, Fo-v, Ag-fo, En-wf |
| *Attalea butyracea* (Mutis ex L.f.) Wess. Boer (Avella-M. & Garay722, Bernal & Galeano508, 509, Galeano & Barford1273, Gutierrez & Cruz sn, Rivera-D. *et al.* 3445, Romero-C.8225) | *corúa* (Caribe), *palma corúa* (Caribe), *palmarrial* (Cor), *palmaevino* (Caribe) | Co-nt, Co-fe, Fo-d, Fo-v, Hc, Ag-fo, M-R, M-fg, T-t |
| *Bactris brongniartii* Mart. (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 219, Jiménez-E.636) | *lata* (Ces, Cor), *latarroyera* (Atl), *latatripuda* (Cor), *uvita gallinaza* (Ces) | Co-t, Fo-f, Hc |
| *Bactris gasipaes* var. *chichagui* (H. Karst.) A.J. Hend. (Rivera-D. *et al.* 3617) | *macana* (Ces), *maquenque* (Ces, Cor) | Co-t, Fo-f, Hc |
| *Bactris guineensis* (L.) H.E. Moore (Avella-M. & Garay 723, Barrera-Z. 1017, Bernal & Galeano 505, Bernal *et al.* 1210, Dugand & Garcia-B. 2375, Galeano *et al.* 7360, Henry & Bernal 121, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 220, López 489, 607, Mora-O. 1400, Ramirez-S. 11, Rivera-D. *et al.* 3517, Romero-C. 9788, Santafe sn,) | *cañabrava* (Gua), *castilla* (Ces), *corocito* (Atl, Suc), *coroza* (Caribe), *corozo* (Bol, Ces, Cor, Mag, Suc), *corozoelata* (Caribe), *gallinaza* (Ces), *güevoetigre* (Ces), *lata* (Caribe), *lataecorozo* (Atl, Cor), *lata negrita* (Ces), *lata sabanera* (Atl), *palmaecortozo* (Ces), *palmaelata* (Caribe), *tamaquito* (Suc), *uvitaelata* (Ces) | Co-t, Fo-f, Fo-d, Fo-j, Hc |
| *Bactris major* Jacq. (Bernal *et al.* 1209, Casas 74, Galeano *et al.* 7629, Warner 593) | *corozoelata* (Bol), *lata* (Cor, Suc), *lata arroyera* (Atl), *lataecorozo macho* (Cor), *lataesapo* (Cor), *lata sabanera* (Cor) | Co-t, Co-nt, Co-fu, Co-fe, Fo-f, Fo-d |
| *Bactris maraja* Mart. (Bernal *et al.* 1110) | *lata* (Cor), *lata montañera* (Cor) | Fo-f |
| *Bactris pilosa* H. Karts. (Warner 574) | *lata* (Cor), *lata montañera* (Suc), *latapelua* (Cor) | Fo-f |
| *Ceroxylum ceriferum* (H. Karts.) H. Wendl. (Foster 1416, Galeano *et al.* 7585) | *palma de cera* (Mag), *palma de ramo* (Mag) | Co-t, M-R |
| *Chamaedorea pinnatiformis* (Jacq.) Oerst (Sánchez *et al.* 85) | *colegallo* (Mag), *labicá* (Mag), *macanito* (Ces) | Co-t |
| *Chamaedorea ricardoi* R. Bernal, Galeano & Hodel (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 382) | | |
| *Cocos nucifera* L. (*) | *coco* (Caribe) | Co-fe, Fo-f, Hc, Fw, M-if, M-Fg |
| *Copernicia tectorum* (Kunth) Mart. (Barrera-Z. 1014, Dugand & Garcia-B. 2744, Dugand & Jaramillo 2825, López 602) | *palma sará* (Atl, Bol, Ces, Gua, Mag, Suc), *palmiche* (Atl, Bol, Ces, Gua, Mag, Suc), *sará* (Mag) | Hc, Or |
| *Cryosophila kalbreyeri* (Dammer ex Burret) Dahlgren (Warner 445) | *palma barbasco* (Suc), *palma escoba* (Caribe) | T-t |
| *Elaeis guineensis* Jacq. (Romero-C. 9205) | *palma africana* (Ces, Cor, Mag) | Fo-o |
| *Elaeis oleifera* (Kunth) Cortés (Avella-M. & Garay 814, Barrera-Z. 1011, Bernal *et al.* 1200, Rivera-D. *et al.* 3616) | *anolí* (Cor), *cortoza* (Ces, Cor), Co*rozo* (Ces, Cor), *corozo de anolí* (Cor), *nolí* (Cor), *ñolí* (Ces), *palmae*Co*rozo* (Cor, Mag), *palmaeñolí* (Ces) | Co-nt, Fo-d, Fo-v, Fo-o, Hc, Ag-fo, M-p, M-pd, T-t, T-co |
| *Euterpe oleracea* Mart. (Bernal *et al.* 1202, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 685) | *maquenque* (Cor), *tapafrio* (Cor) | Co-t, En-wf, T-t |
| *Geonoma calyptrogynoidea* Burret. (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 466) | *cortadera* (Cor) | Co-nt |
| *Geonoma cuneata* H. Wendl. ex Spruce (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 266, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 414) | *panga* (Cor), *panga negra* (Cor), *panguita* (Cor) | Co-nt |
| *Geonoma interrupta* (Ruiz & Pav) Mart. (Avella-M. *et al.* 1473) | *cola de gallo* (Mag), *rabo de gallo* (Mag), *puerto rico* (Cor) | Co-nt |
| *Geonoma undata* Klotzsch (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 172) | *macana* (Ces) | Co-t, Ag-fo |
| *Iriartea deltoidea* Ruiz & Pav (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 505) | *barrigona* (Cor) | Co-t, Co-av, Co-fe, Fo-v |
| *Oenocarpus bataua* Mart. (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 550) | *milpesos* (Cor) | Co-t, Co-nt, Fo-d, Fo-v, Fo-o, Ag-fo, T-t |
| *Oenocarpus minor* Mart. (Avella-M. *et al.* 1353, Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 66) | *maquenque* (Ces, Cor) | Co-t, Fo-d, T-t |
| *Reinhardtia koschnyana* (H. Wendl. & Dammer) Burret (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 582) | | |
| *Sabal mauritiiformis* (H. Karst.) Griseb. ex H. Wendl. (Avella-M. & Garay 742, Rivera-D. *et al.* 3980, Warner 576) | *palma amarga* (Caribe), *palma redonda* (Cor), *palmito* (Cor) | Co-t, Co-nt, Co-fe, Fo-v, En-wf, T-t |
| *Socratea hecatonandra* (Dugand) R. Bernal (Avella-M. *et al.* 1472) | *palma zancona* (Cor), *zancona* (Cor) | Co-fe, Fo-v |
| *Wettinia hirsuta* Burret (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 531) | *anchuva* (Cor), *lata* (Cor), *maquenque* (Cor) | T-t |
| **Bignoniaceae** | | |
| *Crescentia cujete* L. (Gutierrez & Cruz Sn, Moreno & Lopez-B 25, Romero-C. 1674, White & Alverson 487) | *totumo* (Caribe), *totumo cimarrón* (Bol) | Hc, Ag-fo, M-rs, M-ds, M-iw, T-t |
| *Jacaranda caucana* Pittier (García-G. *et al.* 773, Gutierrez & Cruz sn, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 473) | *gualanday* (Ces, Cor, Mag) | M-pd |
| *Jacaranda copaia* (Aubl.) D. Don (*) | *chingalé* (Cor) | Co-t, Co-fe |
| *Tabebuia billbergii* (Bureau & K. Schum.) Standl. (Dugand & Jaramillo 3458, Dugand 3617, 5669, 6205,6351, Saravia & Johnson 591) | *alumbre* (Mag), *coralibe* (Atl, Mag), *puy* (Ces, Gua*j*, Mag) | Co-t |
| *Tabebuia chrysantha* G. Nicholson (Sánchez *et al.* 2, 88) | *cañaguate* (Ces), *guayacán polvillo* (Ces), *polvillo* (Ces) | Co-t, Co-fu, Co-fe, T-t |
| *Tabebuia chrysea* S.F. Blake (Cuadros 2015, Dugand 3135, Fernandez-A. et al 13310, 13961, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 20, Romero-C. 9717, Saravia 2083) | *cañaguate* (Ces, Gua, Suc), *roble amarillo* (Atl) | Co-fu, Or |
| *Tabebuia guayacan* (Seem.) Hemls. (*) | *Polvillo* | Co-t |
| *Tabebuia impetiginosa* (Mart. ex DC.) Standl. (Dugand & Jaramillo 4140, Dugand 6874, Romero-C. 578) | *cañaguate morado* (Atl), *polvillo* (Atl, Mag) | Co-t |
| *Tabebuia ochracea* (Cham.) Standl. (Dugand 5665, Fernandez-A. et al 13275, Rodríguez-C. *et al.* 219) | *cañaguate* (Ces), *polvillo* (Ces) | Co-fu |

**Appendix 1** (Cont.)

| Family - Species (specimens of reference in COL) | Local name in spanish (region) | Uses |
|---|---|---|
| *Tabebuia rosea* (Bertol) A. DC. (Avella-M. *et al.* 1370, Bachara sn, Betancur & Berrio 1949, Dugand 6871, Franco 2160, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 189, Luque 58, Romero-C. 1362, Sánchez *et al.* 9, Warner 179) | *polvillo* (Cor), *puy* (Atl, Ces, Gua), *roble* (Caribe), *roble morado* (Mag) | Co-t, Co-fe, En-r |
| *Tecoma stans* (L.) Juss. ex Kunth (Dugand & Garcia-B. 2356, Romero-C. 702) | *caballito* (Atl, Mag) | Or |
| **Bombacaceae** | | |
| *Cavanillesia platanifolia* (Bonpl.) Kunth (Avella-M. *et al.* 1331, Forero *et al.* 479, Romero-C. 307, 7618 ) | *macondo* (Caribe), *volado* (Cor), *volandero* (Cor, Bol), *barrigón* (Bol) | Ag-fe, T-t, T-p |
| *Ceiba pentandra* (L.) Gaertn. (García-G. *et al.* 603, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 53, López 506, Rodríguez-M. & Olivares 73, 634, Romero-C. 1948) | *bonga* (Ces, Cor, Mag), *ceiba* (Mag), *ceiba blanca* , *ceiba bonga* (Bol), *ceiba bruja* (Ces), *ceiba colorá* (Bol) | Co-t, Co-av, Co-fe, Ag-fe, Fw, T-p |
| *Huberodendron patinoi* Cuatrec. (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 389) | *ardito* (Cor), *carrá* (Cor) | Co-t |
| *Ochroma pyramidale* (Cav. ex Lam.) Urb. (*) | *balsa* (Bol, Cor), *balso* (Caribe) | Co-t, En-r, T-t, T-p |
| *Pachira quinata* (Jacq.) W.S. Alverson (Avella-M. *et al.* 1402, Betancur & Berrio 1952, Dugand 1142, 3133, Dugand & Jaramillo 3340, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 117, Rodríguez-M. & Olivares 392, 637, Romero-C. 1148, 9222, 9832, Vargas 317) | *ceiba* (Bol, Ces), *ceiba colorá* (Atl, Bol, Cor, Suc), *ceiba roja* (Cor), *ceiba tolú* (Bol), *ceiba tolúa* (Atl, Bol, Ces, Cor), *tolúa* (Bol, Cor, Mag) | Co-t, Co-fu |
| *Pseudobombax maximum* A. Robyns (Dugand & Garcia-B. 2507, García-G. *et al.* 215, 310, López sn, López 827) | *cartageno* (Ces), *ceiba botella* (Mag), *ceibo barrigon* (Mag), *majagua* (Mag), *majagua colorada* (Mag) | T-t |
| *Pseudobombax septenatum* (Jacq.) Dugand (Avella-M. *et al.* 1301, Dugand 283, Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 64, Rodríguez-M. & Olivares 195, 342, 625, Romero-C. 551, 9809, Warner 176) | *guarabilla* (Suc), *majagua* (Atl, Ces, Suc), *majagua colorá* (Bol, Cor, Mag, Suc) | Co-t, Co-av, Hc, En-r, T-t, T-p |
| *Quararibea cryptantha* Fernández-Alonso (Sánchez *et al.* 76) | *móncoro* (Ces) | Co-t, Co-fu |
| *Quararibea guianensis* Aubl. (García-G. *et al.* 868) | *molenillo blanco* (Cor) | Co-t |
| **Boraginaceae** | | |
| *Cordia alliodora* (Ruiz & Pav.) Oken (*) | *canalete prieto* (Bol) | T-t |
| *Cordia dentata* Poir. (*) | *uvito* (Bol, Mag) | Co-t, Fo-f, M-vd, En-wf, T-g |
| *Cordia gerascanthus* L. (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 112, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 30, Sánchez *et al.* 14) | *canalete* (Atl), *solera* (Ces) | Co-t, Co-fu |
| *Cordia schomburgkii* DC. (*) | *arato* (Bol) | Co-fe |
| **Burseraceae** | | |
| *Bursera simaruba* (L.) Sarg. (Avella-M. *et al.* 1358) | *almásigo* (Cor), *indioencueros* (Cor, Bol), *resbalamono* (Cor, Bol) | Co-t, Co-fu, Co-fe, Lf, Fw, M-R, M-ds, M-k, M-tes, M-t |
| *Protium heptaphyllum* (Aubl.) Marchand (*) | *fremo* (Ces, Cor) | Co-t |
| *Tetragastris panamensis* (Engl.) Kuntze (Avella-M. *et al.* 1308) | *premo* (Cor) | Co-t |
| **Cactaceae** | | |
| *Acanthocereus tetragonus* (L.) Hummelinck (*) | *pitajaya* (Mag) | Fo-f |
| *Pereskia guamacho* F.A.C. Weber (Dugand & Jaramillo 3293, 3453, Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 77, Rey-C. *et al.* 397, Rodríguez-C. *et al.* 226, Rodríguez-M. *et al.* 1032, Romero-C. 1122, 4376,10308) | *guamacho* (Atl, Bol, Ces, Gua, Mag), *chupachupa* (Ces) | Fo-f, En-wf |
| *Stenocereus griseus* (Haw.) Buxb. (*) | *cardón* (Gua, Mag) | Co-t, Co-fe, Fo-f, Ag-fo, Re, T-t |
| **Capparidaceae** | | |
| *Capparis eustachiana* Jacq. (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 137) | *arará* (Ces, Mag), *calabacilla* (Bol) | Co-t, M-if |
| *Capparis odoratissima* Jacq. (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 18, Sánchez *et al.* 5) | *olivo* (Caribe) | Or |
| *Crateva tapia* L. (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 108, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 9) | *limoncillo* (Ces), *mamón de puerco* (Ces), *naranjito* (Mag), *naranjuelo* (Ces, Bol), *toco* (Mag) | Co-t, Co-fe, Fo-f, Hc, Ag-fo, Fw, Or, T-t |
| **Caprifoliaceae** | | |
| *Sambucus nigra* L. (*) | *saúco* | M-rs |
| **Caryocaraceae** | | |
| *Caryocar amygdaliferum* Mutis (Avella-M. *et al.* 1032, García-G. *et al.* 856) | *cajuy* (Cor), *genené* (Cor) | Co-t, En-wf, T-t |
| **Cecropiaceae** | | |
| *Cecropia peltata* L. (Dugand & Jaramillo 3357, García-G. *et al.* 166, Rodríguez-M. & Olivares 327) | *guarumo* (Bol, Ces) | Co-fe |
| **Celastraceae** | | |
| *Maytenus longipes* Briq. (*) | *corocito* (Bol) | Fw |
| **Chrysobalanaceae** | | |
| *Chrysobalanus icaco* L. (Sánchez *et al.* 26) | *icaco* (Ces) | Fo-f, Fo-j |
| *Hirtella americana* L. (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 57, Romero-C. 255, 817) | *carita de negro* (Ces, Mag), *garrapato* (Ces), *pasita* (Cor) | Fo-f |
| *Licania arborea* Seem. (Dugand 6314, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 136) | *garcero* (Ces, Mag) | Co-t, En-wf |
| *Licania tomentosa* (Benth.) Fritsch (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 15) | *árbol de Cúcuta* (Ces), *oití* (Ces) | Or |
| *Parinari pachyphylla* Rusby (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 88, Romero-C. 686) | *pergüétano* (Ces, Mag) | Co-fe, Fo-f |
| **Clusiaceae** | | |
| *Calophyllum brasiliense* Cambess. (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 6) | *caucho* (Ces) | Or |
| *Clusia androphora* Cuatrec. (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 153) | *rampacho colorado* (Ces) | Co-t, Fw |
| *Clusia cochliformis* Maguire (García-B & Jaramillo 19691, Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 152, Sánchez *et al.* 75) | *rampacho* (Ces), *rampacho blanco* (Ces) | Co-t, Fw |
| *Clusia multiflora* Kunth (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 156) | *rampacho* (Ces) | Co-t, Fw |

**Appendix 1** (Cont.)

| Family - Species (specimens of reference in COL) | Local name in spanish (region) | Uses |
|---|---|---|
| **Cochlospermaceae** | | |
| *Cochlospermum vitifolium* (Willd.) Spreng. (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 124, Sánchez *et al.* 17) | *papayote* (Caribe), *papayuelo* (Ces), *terratoleandro* (Ces) | Fw, M-sb |
| **Combretaceae** | | |
| *Buchenavia macrophylla* Eichler (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 439) | *varaeleón* (Cor) | Co-t |
| *Conocarpus erecta* L. (Betancur & Berrio 1947, Dugand & Jaramillo 2737, 3224, Gamboa *et al.* 60, Granados *et al.* 300, Herry & Bernal. 176, López 742, Morano & Lopez 26, Porter 1113, Romero-C. 7563, 10510) | *garbancillo* (Mag), *mangle botón* (Mag), *mangle garbancillo* (Atl), *mangle negro* (Mag), *mangle zaragoza* (Atl, Mag), *zaragoza* (Mag, Suc) | Co-t, Co-fe |
| *Laguncularia racemosa* (L.) C.F. Gaertn. (Acosta *et al.* 7, Betancur & Berrio 1966, Dugand & Jaramillo 2733, 3408, Espinal-T.& Delgado-F. 1810, Flóres & Patiño 47, López 25, Núñez-B. 447, Romero-C. 7566, Uribe-U. 3184) | *mangle blanco* (Atl, Bol, Mag), *mangle bobo* (Bol, Mag, Suc), *mangle salao* (Mag), *mangle amarillo* (Atl) | Co-fe |
| *Terminalia amazonia* (J.F. Gmel.) Exell (Dueñas *et al.* 265, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 152, Romero-C. 9886,) | *guayabo león* (Ces), *vara de león* (Suc), *trompito* (Mag) | Co-t, Or |
| *Terminalia catappa* L. (Espina 977, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 262, Moreno-P. & Lopez-B. 296) | *almendro* (Caribe) | Fo-f, Or |
| *Terminalia oblonga* (Ruiz & Pav.) Steud. (Rodríguez-M. *et al.* 199, 307) | *varepiedra* (Atl), *vara de león* (Bol) | Co-t, Fw |
| **Elaeocarpaceae** | | |
| *Muntingia calabura* L. (Arciria 36, Beuther 27, Fernandez-A. *et al.* 12977, García-G. *et al.* 218, 608, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 151, 309, Rodríguez-M. & Olivares 132, 1030, Romero-C. 9178) | *chitató* (Ces), *berraquillo* (Mag), *bocachina* (Bol), *chitató* (Ces), *guayuyu* (Bol), *ni*gua (Bol), *niguito* (Bol, Cor), *niguo* (Cor), *periquito* (Bol), *varadepaloma* (Bol) | Co-t, Co-nt, Fo-f, Ag-fo |
| **Erythroxylaceae** | | |
| *Erythroxilum densum* Rusby (Carbonó 805, Sánchez *et al.* 84) | *coca* (Ces), *noseve* (Mag) | M-rs |
| **Euphorbiaceae** | | |
| *Acalypha macrostachya* Jacq. (Espina 479, Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 85, 161) | *coroncortito* (Ces), *corsiador* (Ces), *zabila de monte* (Bol) | Co-t, Fw |
| *Cnidoscolus longipes* (Pax) I.M. Johnst. (Cruz & García-G. 146, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 97, Triana 41) | *árnica* (Ces, Cor), *árnica extrangera* (Mag) | M-if |
| *Croton malambo* H. Karst. (Romero-C. 1747, 9372, 9688, Guette 2, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 190, Sánchez *et al.* 41) | *malambo* (Caribe) | Co-t, M-p, M-if |
| *Hieronyma alchorneoides* var. stipulosa P. Franco (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 280) | *coral* (Cor), *pantano* (Cor) | Co-t |
| *Hippomane mancinella* L. (*) | *manzanillo* (Mag) | En-wf |
| *Hura crepitans* L. (Avella-M. *et al.* 1445, Dugand 1072, Espina *et al.* 788, Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 051a, Gutierrez & Cruz sn, Nuñez-B. 1, Rivera-D. *et al.* 1498, Rodríguez-M. & Olivares 108, Romero-C. 9716) | *ceiba* (Bol), *ceiba amarilla* (Ces, Cor), *ceiba blanca* (Bol, Cor, Mag, Suc), *ceiba de leche* (Ces, Suc), *ceiba lechosa* (Ces, Cor) | Co-nt, Co-av, Hc, Re, T-t, T-co |
| *Mabea montana* Müll. Arg. (Sánchez *et al.* 7, 25) | *len*gua *de venado* (Ces) | Co-t, Fw, T-t |
| *Mabea trianae* Pax (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 192) | *lengua de venado* (Ces) | Co-t, Hc |
| *Phyllanthus attenuatus* Miq. (Avella-M. *et al.* 1411) | *gaspadillo* (Cor) | Co-fe |
| *Phyllanthus elsiae* Urb. (Dugand 6746, Franco 2153, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 14, Rivera-D. *et al.* 1587,1819, Rodríguez-C. *et al.* 346) | *garbancillo* (Atl), *manzanillo* (Ces), *pimientillo* (Bol), *pimentón* (Ces), *pimiento* (Caribe), *pimientón* (Ces) | Co-t, Ag-fo, A-sl, Or |
| *Phyllanthus nobilis* (L. f.) Müll. Arg. (*) | *azulejo* (Bol), *dorado* (Cor) | Co-fe, Fw |
| *Ricinus communis* L. (Espina 465, Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 163, López 95, 594) | *higuereto* (Bol, Ces, Cor), *higuerilla* (Bol, Mag), *tártago* (Ces) | M-pd |
| *Sapium glandulosum* (L.) Morong (Betancur & Berrio 1933, Dugand 5731, Henry & Bernal 164, López 96, Romero-C. 9068, 9667, Rodríguez-M. & Olivares 221 ) | *ñipi* (Suc), *ñipiñipi* (Bol, Ces, Cor), *peñique* (Cor), *piñique* (Atl, Mag), *piñique piñique* (Suc) | Lf, T-t, T-g |
| **Fagaceae** | | |
| *Quercus humboldtii* Bonpl. (*) | *roble* (Cor) | Co-t, T-t |
| **Flacourtiaceae** | | |
| *Casearia corymbosa* Kunth (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 49, Sánchez *et al.* 36) | *vara blanca* (Ces), *varaepiedraehumo* (Bol) | Co-t |
| *Homalium racemosum* Jacq. (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 45) | *vara de piedra* (Ces) | Co-t |
| *Lindackeria laurina* C. Presl (Sánchez *et al.* 51) | *platero* (Ces) | Co-t, Co-fe |
| *Mayna grandifolia* (H. Karst.) Warb. (Avella-M. *et al.* 1408) | *puercoespín* (Bol), *sapotillo* (Cor) | Co-t, Fw |
| *Xylosma intermedia* (Seem.) Triana & Planch. (*) | *carita de santo* (Bol) | Co-t |
| **Hernandiaceae** | | |
| *Gyrocarpus americanus* Jacq. (Cuatrecasas & Romero-C. 25451, Dugand & Jaramillo 3248, 3249, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 235, Rivera-D. *et al.* 3530, Romero-C. 549, 9991) | *banco* (Caribe), *volador* (Atl, Ces, Gua, Mag) | Hc |
| *Hernandia didymantha* Donn. Sm. (García-G. *et al.* 890) | *banco* (Cor) | Co-t, Co-fu |
| **Hypericacea** | | |
| *Vismia baccifera* (L.) Triana & Planch. (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 313, Sánchez *et al.* 30, 78) | *sangre de toro* (Ces), *papamo* (Ces) | Co-t, Fo-f, Fw, Re |
| *Vismia baccifera*. Subsp. dealbata (Kunth) Ewan (*) | *achotillo* (Ces) | Hc |
| **Lauraceae** | | |
| *Aniba perutilis* Hemsl. (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 210) | *canelo* (Cor) | Co-t, Co-fu |
| *Nectandra lineata* (Kunth) Rohwer (Sánchez *et al.* 15) | *laurel amarillo* (Ces) | Co-t, M-tr |
| *Nectandra membranacea* (Sw.) Griseb. (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 62) | *laurel amarillo* (Ces) | Co-t, M-R, M-pd |
| *Nectandra pichurim* (Kunth) Mez (Sánchez *et al.* 20) | *laurel prieto* (Ces) | Co-t |
| *Ocotea puberula* (Rich.) Nees. (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 306) | *gurapo* (Ces) | Co-t |
| *Persea americana* Mill. (*) | *aguacate* (Caribe) | Fo-f, Fw, M-ds, T-co |

**Appendix 1** (Cont.)

| Family - Species (specimens of reference in COL) | Local name in spanish (region) | Uses |
|---|---|---|
| **Lecythidaceae** | | |
| *Cariniana pyriformis* Miers (Avella-M. *et al.* 1147, 1372) | *abarco* (Cor) | Co-t, Co-fu, Re, En-r |
| *Gustavia grandibracteata* Croat & S.A. Mori (Avella-M. *et al.* 1348) | *huevo de morroco* (Cor) | M-if |
| *Gustavia superba* (Kunth) O. Berg (Avella-M. *et al.* 1332, Rodríguez-M. *et al.* 20, Romero-C. 9882) | *membrillo* (Bol, Cor, Suc) | Co-t, Fo-f, T-cu |
| *Lecythis minor* Jacq. (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 146) | *coco* (Cor), *coquillo* (Ces), *olla de mono* (Bol), *olleto* (Ces), *ollita de mono* (Atl) | Co-t, Co-fe, Fo-d, Hc, Fw, T-t |
| *Lecythis tuyrana* Pittier (Avella-M. *et al.* 1342) | *olletillo* (Cor), *olleto* (Cor) | Co-t, Co-fe, T-t |
| **Leguminosas/Caesalpinioideae** | | |
| *Bauhinia aculeata* L. (Dugand 1124, 5641, Romero-C. 10012) | *patevaca* (Atl, Bol) | Or |
| *Bauhinia picta* (Kunth) DC. (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 148) | *pataevaca* (Ces) | Co-t, M-k |
| *Bauhinia ungulata* L. (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 59, Romero-C. 602) | *pataevaca* (Ces, Mag) | Co-t, Fw, M-k |
| *Brownea rosa-de-monte* P. J. Bergius (Cruz-G. 464, Díaz-P. 4118, Mahecha 1641) | *arisa* (Mag), *arizá* (Cor), *florisandro* (Cor), *zorro* (Cor) | M-cs |
| *Brownea stenantha* Britton & Killip (García-Barriga 13466) | *arizal* (Suc) | Or |
| *Caesalpinia coriaria* (Jacq.) Willd. (Barrera-Z. 1012, Bechara-Z. *et al.* 86, Cuatrecasas 24291, Cuatrecasas & Romero-C. 24945, 25478, Cruz & García-G. 143, Dugand 4434, Dugand & Garcia-B. 2363, Dugand & Jaramillo 3255, 449, Haught 4393, Jaramillo 736, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 111,López 901, Núñez-B. 449, Rodríguez-C. *et al.* 220, Rodríguez-M. & Olivares 115, Romero-C. 701, 9030, 9173, 9960,10452, Santamaría 8, Saravia & Johnson 590, Uribe-U. 2403) | *dividive* (Ces), *dividive negro* (Ces) , *dividivi* (Caribe), *dividivi negro* (Ces), *ichi* (Gua), *ichii* (Gua) | Co-fe, Hc, Ag-fo, Fw, M-Fg, T-t |
| *Caesalpinia pulcherrima* (L.) Sw. (Cruz-G. & Quevedo s/n, Cruz-G. 467, Elías 1478, Franco-R. 2119, Rodríguez-C. *et al.* 328) | *angelitos* (Atl), *clavellina* (Bol), *clavellino* (Cor), *flor de muerto* (Cor) | Or |
| *Cassia fistula* L. (Dugand 6072, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 12, López-P. 3808, Romero-C. 264, 10777) | *lluvia de oro* (Ces, Cor, Mag), *chorro de oro* (Cor) | Or |
| *Cassia grandis* L. f. (Cordero-P. *et al.* 1012, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 143, Rentería *et al.* 1960, Rodríguez-M. & Olivares 101, 376, White & Alverson 473) | *cañafístola* (Bol), *cañafistula* (Cor, Bol), *cañandonga* (Bol, Ces), *cayandonga* (Mag), *delones* (Bol) | Co-t, Co-fe, Fo-d, Hc, Ag-fo, M-k |
| *Cercidium praecox* (Ruiz & Pav. ex Hook.) Harms (Dugand 6641, Romero-C. 4502) | *cuico* (Gua) | T-g |
| *Copaifera camibar* Poveda, Zamora & Sanchez (Avella-M. *et al.* 1600, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 400) | *canime* (Cor) | Co-t, Co-nt, Ag-v, M-iw, T-t |
| *Delonix regia* (Bojer ex Hook.) Raf. (Garcia-B. 13458, Flórez 125, Mora-O. 1468) | *acacia* (Suc), *acacia roja* (Atl) | Or |
| *Dialium guianense* (Aubl.) Sandwith (Avella-M. *et al.* 1461, Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 54, García-G. *et al.* 655) | *angolito* (Cor), *chicharrón* (Ces), *tamarindo* (Cor), *tostao* (Cor) | Co-t, Fo-f, Fo-d, En-r |
| *Haematoxylum brasiletto* H. Karst. (Betancur *et al.* 11332, Dugand 5560, 6622, Jaramillo 740, López 824, Romero-C. 4513) | *brasil* (Gua, Mag), *brasilete* (Gua), *brasilito* (Gua, Mag), *rasguño de tigre* (Gua) | Co-t |
| *Hymenaea courbaril* L. (Avella-M. *et al.* 1392, Cordero-P. *et al.* 1004, Dugand & Jaramillo 2760, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 245, Romero-C. 9835, Sugden 313) | *algarrobo* (Caribe) | Co-t, Co-fe, Fo-f, Fo-d, M-cs |
| *Libidibia corymbosa* (Benth.) Britton & Killip (Dugand & Garcia-B. 2415, 3499, Dugand & Jaramillo 4184, Dugand 4660, 5580, 6851, Romero-C. 1022, 10826, 4428, Saravia 2834) | *ébano* (Gua, Mag), *granadillo* (Atl, Ces) | Ag-fo |
| *Libidibia ebano* (H. Karst.) Britton & Killip. (*) | *ebano* | Co-t, Hc |
| *Macrolobium ischnocalyx* Harms (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 376) | *corazón colorao* (Cor) | Co-t |
| *Parkinsonia aculeata* L. (Dugand & Garcia-B. 2543, Dugand & Jaramillo 3245, Romero-C. 9706) | *sauce* (Suc), *sauce* Gua*jiro* (Atl) | Or |
| *Peltogyne paniculata* Benth. (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 61) | *tananeo* (Ces) | Fw, En-r |
| *Peltogyne paniculata* subsp. *pubescens* (Benth.) M.F. Silva (Jiménez-Saa 213) | *tananeo* (Bol) | Co-t |
| *Peltogyne purpurea* Pittier (Romero-C. 637, Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 371) | *brasilete* (Cor), *cananeo* (Mag), *nazareno* (Cor), *tananeo* (Cor) | Co-t, En-r, T-t |
| *Prioria copaifera* Griseb. (Cuadros 1625, Rodríguez-M. *et al.* 727, Romero-C. 1730, 8030, Warner 194, 498) | *aceite* (Mag), *cativo* (Bol, Ces, Cor, Suc), *cucharo* (Ces) | Co-t, Co-fu |
| *Schizolobium parahyba (*Vell.) S. F. Blake (*) | *tambolero* | Co-t |
| *Senna atomaria (*L.) H. S. Irwin & Barneby (*) | *chivato* (Atl) | Fw |
| *Senna bacillaris* (L. f.) H.S. Irwin & Barneby (Cordero-P. *et al.* 954, Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 53) | *abejón* (Ces), *bicho abejón* (Ces) | M-f, M-sb |
| *Senna multijuga* subsp. *lindleyana* (Gardner) H.S. Irwin & Barneby (Sánchez *et al.* 72) | *ajicito* (Ces) | Co-t |
| *Senna reticulata* (Willd.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby (Arciria 31, Dugand & Garcia-B. 2338, Dugand & Jaramillo 2827, García-G. *et al.* 646, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 145, Luque 27, Romero-C. 547, 9381, Roldán & García 1744) | *bajagua* (Caribe), *bajaguo* (Atl), *majagüito* (Bol, Ces) | Hc, M-p |
| *Senna spectabilis* (DC.) H. S. Irwin & Barneby (no voucher) | *vainillo* (Atl) | Co-t, Co-fe |
| *Tamarindus indica* L. (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 47) | *tamarindo* (Caribe) | Fo-f, Or |
| **Leguminosas/Faboideae** | | |
| *Andira inermis* (W. Wright) Kunth ex DC. (*) | *amargo* | Co-t |
| *Cajanus cajan* (L.) Huth (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 96, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 182) | *guandú* (Ces, Cor), *guandul* (Caribe), *quinchoncho* (Ces) | Fo-f, M-R, M-rs |
| *Cassia moschata* Kunth (*) | *sietecueros* (Caribe) | Fw |
| *Centrolobium paraense* Tul. (García-G. *et al.* 552, Sánchez *et al.* 18) | *balaustre* (Ces, Cor), *amarillo* (Bol, Cor), *colorado* (Bol) | Co-t, Co-fe, Fw |
| *Clathrotropis brunnea* Amshoff (*) | *sapán* | Co-t |
| *Coursetia ferruginea* (Kunth) Lavin (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 244) | *macurutú* (Ces) | Or |

**Appendix 1** (Cont.)

| Family - Species (specimens of reference in COL) | Local name in spanish (region) | Uses |
|---|---|---|
| **Leguminosas/Faboideae** | | |
| *Dipteryx oleifera* Benth. (Avella-M. *et al.* 1354, García-G. *et al.* 872) | *almendrón* (Cor), *almendro* (Cor), *choiba* (Cor) | Co-t, Fo-d, En-r, En-wf, T-t |
| *Erythrina poeppigiana* (Walph.) O.F. Cook (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 168) | *barbatuco* (Ces) | Co-t, Fo-ad, A-sl |
| *Erythrina variegata* L. (*) | *caraqueño* (Atl, Ces) | Or |
| *Geoffroea spinosa* Jacq. (*) | *puy* (Bol) | Co-t |
| *Gliricidia sepium* (Jacq.) Kunth ex Walp. (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 8) | *matarratón* (Caribe) | Co-t, Co-fe, Hc, Lf, Ag-fo, Fw, M-f, M-ms, Or, T-t |
| *Lonchocarpus punctatus* Kunth (*) | *arepito* (Bol) | Co-t |
| *Machaerium arboreum* (Jacq.) Benth (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 70) | *sangregao* (Ces) | Co-fe |
| *Machaerium capote* Triana ex Dugand (Sánchez *et al.* 49) | *sietecueros* (Bol, Ces, Cor) | Co-t, A-sl, Fw |
| *Myrospermum frutescens* Jacq. (Avella-M. *et al.* 1399) | *balsamito hediondo* (Cor), *manoepilón* (Bol), *matarratón hediondo* (Cor) | Co-t, Co-fe |
| *Myroxylon balsamum* (L.) Harms (Avella-M. *et al.* 1426) | *bálsamo* (Cor) | Co-t |
| *Platymiscium hebestachyum* Benth. (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 55, 409,Sánchez *et al.* 38) | *corrazonfino* (Ces), *trébol* (Ces, Cor) | Co-fu, Co-fe, Fw |
| *Platymiscium pinnatum* (Jacq.) Dugand (Sánchez *et al.* 37) | *corazonfino* (Ces), *trébol* (Bol, Ces) | Co-t, Co-fu, Fw |
| *Platypodium elegans* Vogel (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 58, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 19) | *lomo de caimán* (Ces), *matarratón extranjero* (Ces) | Fw, Or |
| *Pterocarpus acapulcensis* Rose (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 67, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 148) | *carreto* (Ces), *sangregao* (Bol, Ces) | Co-t, Co-fu, Co-fe, Fw, M-t |
| *Swartzia simplex* (Sw.) Spreng. (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 368) | *arará* (Bol), *naranjuelo* (Cor) | Co-fe, Re |
| **Leguminosas/Mimosoideae** | | |
| *Acaciella angustissima* (Mill.) Britton & Rose (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 162) | *taray* (Ces) | Fw, T-t |
| *Albizia lebbeck* (L.) Benth. (Saravia & Johnson 510) | | Or |
| *Albizia niopoides* (Spruce ex Benth.) Burkart var. niopoides (Barros 3537, Dugand 1143, 6850, Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 75, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 144) | *guacamayo* (Caribe) | Co-t, Co-av, Co-fe, Fw, M-pd |
| *Albizia pistaciifolia* (Willd.) Barneby & J.W. Grimes (Dugand & Jaramillo 3505, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 248, Mora-O. 1404, Uribe-U. 2402) | *cieneguero* (Ces), *guacamayo* (Ces) , *guayacán* (Atl), *guayacán chaparro* (Atl), *guayacán prieto* (Mag) | Co-t |
| *Calliandra purpurea* (L.) Benth. (Dugand 5238, Ojeda-M. 219, Romero-C. 9818) | *bellota colorá* (Atl), *bruja* (Mag), *copete de carpintero* (Bol) | Or |
| *Chloroleucon mangense* var. mangense (Romero-C. 1051, Dugand 5004, Jaramillo sn, Saravia 2078, Goitia 3449, Ojeda-M. 180, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 188, Sánchez *et al.* 34) | *arbolito* (Ces), *carbonero* (Cor, Mag), *dividivi* (Ces), *espinito blanco* (Gua), *guacamayo* (Ces), *hoyoezorro* (Atl), *vainillo* (Atl, Mag), *vivaseca* (Bol) | Co-t, Co-fe, Lf, Ag-fo, Fw |
| *Chloroleucon mangense* (Jacq.) Britton & Rose var. vincentis (Benth.) Barneby & J.W. Grimes (Saravia & de Saravia 3552, Betancur *et al.* 11286) | *atupa* (Gua), *botacuero* (Gua), *sietecueros* (Gua) | Co-t, Ag-fo |
| *Enterolobium cyclocarpum* (Jacq.) Griseb. (Betancur & Berrio 1932, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 147, Ovalle & Buitrago sn, Romero-C. 700, 9236, Vargas *et al.* 152) | *carita* (Cor), *carito* (Ces, Cor, Mag), *guacamayo* (Ces, Suc), *orejero* (Ces, Bol) | Co-t, Co-fe, Fo-j, Ag-fo, A-sl, T-t |
| *Enterolobium schomburgkii* (Benth.) Benth. (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 50) | *hediondo* (Bol), *volador* (Ces) | Co-t |
| *Inga oerstediana* Benth. ex Seem. (Romero-C. 855, 7610, White & Alverson 653) | *guacuna* (Mag), *guamo* (Mag) | Fo-f, Ag-sc |
| *Pentaclethra macroloba* (Willd.) Kuntze (García-G. *et al.* 834, 584) | *amansamujer* (Cor), *dormilón* (Cor), *rayo* (Cor) | Co-t, T-t |
| *Piptadenia viridiflora* (Kunth) Benth. (Dugand 996, 5585, 6298, Dugand & Jaramillo 3263, Marulanda & Betancur 2141, Rodríguez 19, Romero-C. 9345) | *bocachico* (Atl), *chicharrón* (Bol, Mag), *crugidor* (Suc), *rabo de iguana* (Gua, Mag) | Co-t |
| *Pithecellobium dulce* (Roxb.) Benth. (Elías 1267, 1406, García-G. *et al.* 233, Sánchez *et al.* 64) | *buche* (Atl), *gallinero* (Ces), *payandé* (Ces) | Fw |
| *Pithecellobium lanceolatum* (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) Benth. (Dugand & Jaramillo 2823, 3299, Dugand 3657, 6386, Franco 2152, López 422, Rodríguez-M. & Olivares 1041, Roldán & Arévalo 1720, Romero-C. 9011, 9286, 10343) | *buche* (Atl, Mag), *buche blanco* (Atl), *carne fresca* (Bol), *maromo* (Cor), *pata de vaca* (Mag), *payandé* (Ces), *pintacanillo* (Bol), *pintamono* (Bol, Suc), *tiracó* (Atl), *tiraco blanco* (Atl), *tiribuche* (Atl), *tiribuchi* (Bol) | Co-fe, Fw |
| *Prosopis juliflora* (Sw.) DC. (Dueñas & Cortés 2798, 2808, Dugand 4445, Jaramillo 753, López 477, Sánchez *et al.* 33, Roldán *et al.* 981, Romero-C. 671, 7569, 9132, 10322) | *trupillo* (Caribe) | Co-t, Co-fe, Ag-fo, Fw |
| *Pseudosamanea guachapele* (Kunth) Harms (Jara *et al.* 239, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 183) | *iguamarillo* (Ces) | Co-av, Co-fu, En-r |
| *Samanea saman (*Jacq.) Merr. (Betancur & Berrio 1973, Dugand & Jaramillo 4185, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 4, López 571, Patiño 10, Roldán *et al.* 947, Warner 70) | *algarrobo* (Gua), *algarrobillo* (Ces), *campano* (Atl, Ces, Mag, Suc), *campano bleo* (Suc), *polvillo* (Suc) | Co-t, Co-av, Co-fe, Fo-d, Ag-fo, A-sl, Fw, M-pd |
| *Senegalia polyphylla* (DC.) Britton & Rose (Carmona 2, Cruz & García-G. 187, Dueñas & Cortés 2800, Dugand & Jaramillo 2723, 4040, Dugand 5938, 6385, Elías 998, Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 92, Jara *et al.* 242, Mendoza 1965, Ojeda-M. 177,Romero-C. 692, Rodríguez 20) | *baranó* (Atl), *baranoa* (Atl), *chicho* (Bol, Mag, Suc), *espino* (Ces), *guacamayo* (Atl, Bol), *hoja menuda* (Atl), *rabiguano* (Ces), *tachuelo* (Mag) | Co-t, Fw |
| *Vachellia tortuosa* (L.) Seigler & Ebinger (Dueñas & Cortés 2803, Dugand & Jaramillo 3201, 3203, 3267, Idrobo 8710, López 572, Ojeda-M. 171, Romero-C. 10008, 4388, Yunis *et al.* 29) | *aromo* (Atl, Bol, Mag), *cacho de cabra* (Gua), *dormidera* (Atl), *trupillo* (Mag) | Co-fe, Ag-fo, Fw |
| *Zygia inaequalis* (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) Pittier (Idrobo & Cleef 6585, Roldán & García 1733, Uribe-U. 3507, Van der Hammen 732) | *guama de mono* (Bol), *guamo* (Cor), *guamo hembra* (Mag), *guamo macho* (Bol), *guamoarroyero* (Bol) | Co-t |

**Appendix 1** (Cont.)

| Family - Species (specimens of reference in COL) | Local name in spanish (region) | Uses |
|---|---|---|
| **Magnoliaceae** | | |
| *Magnolia sambuensis* (Pittier) Govaerts (*) | *molinillo guanábano* | Co-t |
| **Malpighiaceae** | | |
| *Bunchosia armeniaca* (Cav.) DC. (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 188) | *uvito morado* (Ces) | Fo-f |
| *Bunchosia pseudonitida* Cuatrec. (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 240) | *cerezo rojo* (Ces) | Fo-f |
| *Byrsonima crassifolia* (L.) Kunth (Sánchez *et al.* 3) | *peraleja* (Ces), *peraleja sabanera* (Ces) | Hc, Fw, T-t, T-cl |
| **Malvaceae** | | |
| *Hibiscus abutiloides* Willd. (*) | | Co-av, Lf |
| *Thespesia populnea* (L.) Sol. ex Corrêa (*) | *algodoncillo* (Caribe), *clemón* (Mag) | Or |
| **Meliaceae** | | |
| *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss (*) | *ni* (Cor), *nim* (Cor) | Co-t, Ag-i, M-rs |
| *Carapa guianensis* Aubl. (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 265) | *masábalo* (Cor) | Co-t, Co-fu |
| *Cedrela odorata* L. (Avella-M. *et al.* 1414, Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 186, Sánchez *et al.* 67) | *cedro* (Caribe) | Co-t, Co-fu, Co-fe, Fw, En-r |
| *Guarea kunthiana* A. Juss. (Sánchez *et al.* 21) | *papoesambo* (Ces) | Co-t |
| *Guarea pyriformis* T.D. Penn. (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 256) | *fremo* (Cor), *fresno* (Cor), *premo* (Cor) | Co-t |
| *Melia azedarach L.* (*) | *paraiso* (Cor) | M-R |
| *Swietenia macrophylla* King (Avella-M. *et al.* 1509, García-G. *et al.* 820) | *caoba* (Cor) | Co-t, Co-fu, Co-fe |
| *Trichilia appendiculata* (Triana & Planch.) C. DC. (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 191) | *gusanero blanco* (Ces) | Co-t |
| *Trichilia hirta* L. (*) | *joboverde* (Bol), *jobomacho* (Bol) | Co-t |
| *Trichilia martiana* C. DC. (Avella-M. *et al.* 1423) | *mangle blanco* (Cor), *vara de piedra* (Bol) | Co-t, Fw |
| **Moraceae** | | |
| *Artocarpus altilis* (Parkinson) Fosbergg (*) | *árbol pan* (Cor), *pan de dios* (Cor) | Fo-v |
| *Artocarpus integrifolia* L.f. (*) | *árbol pan* (Cor), *pan de dios* (Cor) | Fo-v |
| *Brosimum alicastrum* Sw. (Cruz *et al.* 174, Dueñas *et al.* 1939, Dugand 6315, Forero & Jaramillo 466, Romero-C. 6872, Zabaleta sn) | *guáimaro* (Caribe) | Co-t |
| *Brosimum utile* subsp. *occidentale* C.C. Berg (Avella-M. *et al.* 1459) | *árbolvaca* (Cor), *caucho* (Cor), *lecheperra* (Cor), *perillo* (Cor) | Co-t, M-ds, T-g |
| *Castilla elastica* subsp. *costaricana* (Liebm.) C.C. Berg (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 484) | *caucho* (Cor), *nispero* (Cor) | Co-t, T-g |
| *Ficus americana* Aubl. (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 298) | *uvitoepava* (Ces) | Co-t |
| *Ficus carica* L. (*) | *breva* (Ces) | Fo-f, M-Fg |
| *Ficus insipida* Willd. (Dugand & Garcia-B. 2450, Gutierrez & Cruz sn, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 280, Marulanda & Betancur 2247) | *higuerón* (Ces, Gua, Mag) | M-p |
| *Ficus pallida* Vahl (*) | *pivijay* (Mag) | Or |
| *Helianthostylis sprucei* Baill. (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 529) | *castaño* (Cor) | En-r |
| *Maclura tinctoria* (L.) D. Don ex Steud. (Dugand 5570, 5972, Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 71, Franco-R. 2149, Patiño 74, Roldán *et al.* 1760, Romero-C. 1063, 9037, 9806) | *mora* (Caribe) | Co-t, Fw, M-t, T-g |
| *Naucleopsis glabra* Spruce ex Pittier (Esquivel sn, García-G. *et al.* 855, Yuñes 30) | *cerezo* (Bol), *veneno* (Cor) | Co-t, T-t |
| *Sorocea sprucei* (Baill.) J.F. Macbr. (*) | *pimpinillo* (Bol) | Co-t, Co-fe |
| **Myristicaceae** | | |
| *Iryanthera hostmannii* (Benth.) Warb. (García-G. *et al.* 720, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 427) | *molenillo* (Cor), *molinillo* (Cor), *molinillo colorado* (Cor) | Co-t, Fw, T-t |
| *Virola elongata* (Benth.) Warb. (García-G. *et al.* 841, 873) | *sangrepescao* (Cor) | Co-t, Co-fu |
| *Virola flexuosa* A. C. Sm. (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 283) | *sangrepescao* (Cor) | Co-t |
| *Virola reidii* Little (García-G. *et al.* 886) | *sangrepescao* (Cor) | Co-t, Co-fu |
| **Myrsinaceae** | | |
| *Myrsine coriacea* (Sw.) R. Br. ex Roem. & Schult. (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 146) | *mantequilla* (Ces) | Co-t, Fw |
| *Myrsine guianensis* (Aubl.) Kuntze (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 149) | *peralejo* (Ces) | Fw |
| *Myrsine pellucida (*Ruiz & Pav.) Spreng. (*) | *mantequillo* (Ces) | Co-t, Co-fu, Fw |
| **Myrtaceae** | | |
| *Calycolpus moritzianus* (O.Berg) Burret (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 284) | *arrayán* (Ces), *guayabo* (Ces) | Co-t, Co-fu, Fw |
| *Eugenia acapulcensis* Steud. (*) | *escobillo* (Bol), *café macho* (Bol) | Co-fe |
| *Eugenia biflora* (L.) DC. (García-G. *et al.* 585, Sánchez *et al.* 81) | *arrayán* (Cor), *sururo* (Ces) | T-t |
| *Myrcia fallax (*Rich.) DC. (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 47) | *arrayán* (Ces) | Co-t, Fo-f, Hc, M-R |
| *Psidium guineense* Sw. (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 23) | *guayaba agria* (Caribe) | Fo-d, Hc, M-ds |
| *Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels (Sánchez *et al.* 4) | *pomarroso* (Ces), *uva* (Ces) | Fo-d |
| *Syzygium jambos* (L.) Alston (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 290) | *pomarroso* (Ces) | Co-t, Fo-f, Fw |
| *Syzygium malaccense* (L.) Merr. & L. M. Perry (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 52, Sánchez *et al.* 77) | *pera* (Ces), *perito* (Ces), *pomarrosa* | Fo-f, Or |
| **Olacaceae** | | |
| *Dulacia candida* (Poepp.) Kuntze (García-G. *et al.* 898) | *combito* (Cor) | Co-t |
| *Fraxinus chinensis* Roxb. (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 166) | *roble* (Ces) | Co-t |
| **Passifloraceae** | | |
| *Passiflora arborea* Spreng. (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 283) | *san José* (Ces) | Fo-f |
| **Piperaceae** | | |
| *Piper aduncum* L. (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 293) | *cordoncillo* (Ces) | Fw |
| **Podocarpaceae** | | |
| *Podocarpus guatemalensis* Standl. (*) | *Chaquiro* | |
| *Podocarpus oleifolius* D. Don ex Lambert (*) | *pino colombiano* | Co-t, Lf, Or |
| *Prumnopitys harmsiana* (Pilg.) de Laub. (*) | *Chaquiro* | |
| *Prumnopitys montana (*Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) de Laub. (*) | *Chaquiro* | |
| *Retrophyllum rospigliosii* (Pilg.) C.N. Page (*) | | |

**Appendix 1** (Cont.)

| Family - Species (specimens of reference in COL) | Local name in spanish (region) | Uses |
|---|---|---|
| **Polygonaceae** | | |
| *Coccoloba acuminata* Kunth (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 25) | *maizcocho* (Ces), *maiztostao* (Ces) | Fo-f, Or, En-wf |
| *Coccoloba caracasana* Meisn. (Dugand 5030, 6243, Jara *et al.* 269, Rodríguez-M. & Olivares 51, Sánchez *et al.* 65) | *melcocho* (Ces), *paloprieto* (Ces), *uvero* (Atl, Bol), *uvito* (Bol), *uvita roja* (Bol) | Co-fe |
| *Coccoloba coronata* Jacq. (*) | *juan garrote* (Bol), *vara de piedra* (Bol) | Co-t |
| *Coccoloba obtusifolia* Jacq. (Araque-M. *et al.* sn, Dugand 6656, Rodríguez-M. 26, Sánchez *et al.* 43) | *confite* (Bol), *corraleja* (Atl), *pastelillo* (Gua), *tacaloa* (Ces) | Co-t, Fw |
| *Coccoloba uvifera* (L.) L. (Dugand & Jaramillo 3219, Flóres *et al.* 39, Garcia-B. 13459, López 910, Moreno & Lopez-B 1, Rodríguez-A 453, Romero-C. 8043, 10321, 10508,) | *uva de playa* (Gua, Mag), *uva playera* (Mag), *uvero de playa* (Atl), *uvita de playa* (Suc), *uvito* (Suc) | Fo-f, Fw, Or |
| *Ruprechtia ramiflora* (Jacq.) C.A. Mey. (Dugand 4604, 5524,5970, Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 69, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 185, Rodríguez-M. & Olivares 90) | *cocaemico* (Ces), *paloprieto* (Ces), *volador* (Atl, Bol, Ces), *volaó* (Atl) | Co-t, Co-fe, Fo-f, A-sl, Fw |
| *Symmeria paniculata* Benth. (Idrobo & Cleef 6591, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 106, Leguizamo 415, Sánchez *et al.* 66, Romero-C. 1633) | *mangle* (Ces, Cor), *mangle bobo* (Ces), *mangle rojo* (Ces) | Co-fe, Hc, Fw |
| *Triplaris americana* L. (Arciria 38, Cruz *et al.* 145, Dugand 5600, Espina 911, García-G. *et al.* 205, Jara *et al.* 248, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 132, López 722, Patiño 8, Rodríguez-M. & Olivares 18) | *varasanta* (Caribe), *varablanca* (Cor) | Co-t, M-R |
| **Proteaceae** | | |
| *Roupala montana* Aubl. (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 292) | *carne asada* (Ces) | Co-t, Co-fe, Fw |
| **Rhyzophoraceae** | | |
| *Rhyzophora mangle* L. (*) | *mangle* (Mag), *mangle rojo* (Cor) | Co-t, Fw |
| **Rubiaceae** | | |
| *Alibertia edulis* (Rich.) A. Rich. ex DC. (Cordero-P. *et al.* 979, Gutierrez & Cruz sn, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 242, Rodríguez-M. & Olivares 1011) | *arrebianca* (Ces), *guayaba perulera* (Bol), *guayabito* (Ces), *guayabito montañero* (Ces), *pasita* (Ces), *yayaecajón* (Bol) | Fo-f |
| *Alseis blackiana* Hemsl. (Avella-M. *et al.* 1355) | *gaspadillo* (Cor) | Co-fe |
| *Amaioua corymbosa* Kunth (Romero-C. 1739) | *varepiedra* (Cor) | Co-t |
| *Borojoa claviflora* (K. Schum.) Cuatrec. (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 463) | *borojó* (Cor) | Fo-d, Fo-j, Fw |
| *Borojoa patinoi* Cuatrec. (*) | *borojó* (Cor) | Fo-f, Fo-d, En-r, T-t |
| *Calycophyllum candidissimum* (Vahl) DC. (Delprete & Apreza 6358, Espina & Barriga 841, López 725, Romero-C. 619, 4411 Warner 226) | *guayabo* (Gua, Mag), *guayabo colorao* (Atl), *guayabo macho* (Suc), *guayabo macanillo* (Mag), *harino* (Mag), *palosol* (Mag) | Or, T-t |
| *Condaminea corymbosa* (Ruiz & Pav.) DC. (*) | *vare candela* | T-t |
| *Faramea capillipes* Müll. Arg. (Avella-M. *et al.* 135, 1467) | *cafetillo* (Cor) | Co-fe |
| *Faramea occidentalis* (L.) A. Rich. (Sánchez *et al.* 52) | *malibú* (Ces) | Co-t |
| *Faramea torquata* Müll. Arg. (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 345) | *colmillo de danta* (Cor) | Fo-f, En-wf |
| *Genipa americana* L. (Romero-C. 1118, 1666,1948, 9655, Gutierrez & Cruz sn, García-G. *et al.* 91, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 110, Sánchez *et al.* 11) | *jagua* (Caribe) | Co-t, Co-fu, Hc, Ag-fo, M-tes, En-wf, T-t, T-co |
| *Pentagonia pinnatifida* Seem. (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 407) | *crestagallo* (Cor) | Fo-f, M-sb |
| *Pogonopus exsertus* (Oerst.) Oerst. (*) | *yemaehuevo* (Cor) | Fw |
| *Pogonopus speciosus* (Jacq.) K. Schum. (*) | *yemaehuevo* (Cor) | T-t |
| *Randia dioica H. Karst.* (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 86) | *mariangola* (Ces) | Fo-f, Fo-d, T-t |
| **Rutaceae** | | |
| *Citrus maxima* (Burm.) Merr. (Dugand 4001, 4453, Dugand & Jaramillo 4098, Romero-C. 34) | *lima* (Atl), *limón* (Atl, Mag), *limón criollo* (Atl), *pomelo* (Ces), *toronja* (Ces) | Fo-f |
| *Citrus medica* L. (*) | *limón* (Caribe) | Fo-d, Fo-ad, M-rs |
| *Citrus reticulata* Blanco (*) | *mandarina* (Caribe) | Fo-f, Fo-d |
| *Citrus x aurantium* L. (*) | *naranjo agrio* (Caribe) | Hc, M-R, M-f |
| *Cutrus limon* **(**L.) Osbeck (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 65) | *limón* (*Car*) | Fo-f, Hc, M-cs, M-ds, M-pd, M-rs |
| *Swinglea glutinosa* (Blanco) Merr. (*) | *limón suingle* (Ces), *suingle* (Ces) | Hc, Lf, En-r |
| *Zanthoxylum caribaeum* Lam. (Dugand & Jaramillo 4143, Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 165) | *pino real* (Ces), *mapuritoprieto* (Atl) | Co-t |
| **Sapindaceae** | | |
| *Cupania americana* L. (Avella-M. *et al.* 1443) | *guamapelua* (Cor) | Co-t |
| *Cupania hirsuta* Radlk. (Sánchez *et al.* 80) | *guamo de perro* (Ces) | Co-t, Fo-f, Fw |
| *Matayba elegans* Radlk. (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 65, Sánchez *et al.* 69) | *guacharaco* (Bol, Ces) | Co-t |
| *Matayba purgans* (Poepp.) Radlk. (Avella-M. *et al.* 1329) | *mamoncillo* (Cor) | Fo-f, Fw |
| *Melicoccus bijugatus* Jacq. (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 13, Marulanda & Betancur 2153, Romero-C. 9747) | *mamón* (Caribe) | Fo-f, Fw |
| *Sapindus saponaria* L. (Dugand 103, 4198, Dugand & Garcia-B. 2336, Dugand & Jaramillo 2807, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 200, López 716, Rivera-D. *et al.* 1600, Romero-C. 1364, 1383) | *almendruñe* (Ces), *jaboncillo* (Atl, Bol, Mag), *siminduñe* (Ces), *simiñuñe* (Ces), *pepo* (Cor, Suc) | Hc, Re, T-cl |
| *Talisia hexaphylla* subsp. *elegans* Acev.-Rodr. (Avella-M. *et al.* 1313) | *cachoechivo* (Cor) | Fw |
| *Talisia oliviformis* (Kunth) Radlk. (*) | *mamó de mico* (Bol), *mamón de María* (Bol) | Co-t |
| **Sapotaceae** | | |
| *Chrysophyllum argenteum* Jacq. (Sánchez *et al.* 79, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 482) | *caimito* (Cor) | Co-t, En-wf |
| *Chrysophyllum argenteum* subsp. *auratum* (Miq.) T.D. Penn. (*) | *caimito* (Ces) | Co-t, Fo-f |
| *Chrysophyllum cainito* L. (*) | *caimito de montaña* (Bol) | Co-t |
| *Manilkara sapota* (L.) Van Royen (Betancur & Berrio 1930, Calle *et al.* 120, Franco 2117, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 28) | *níspero* (Bol, Ces, Cor, Suc), *sapote* (Ces) | Co-t, Fo-f, M-k, M-ds, Or, En-r |

**Appendix 1** (Cont.)

| Family - Species (specimens of reference in COL) | Local name in spanish (region) | Uses |
|---|---|---|
| **Sapotaceae** | | |
| *Micropholis guyanensis* (A. DC.) Pierre (Avella-M. *et al.* 1518) | *nisperillo* (Cor) | Co-t, En-wf, T-t |
| *Pouteria stipitata* Cronq. (Sánchez *et al.* 35) | *caimito sabanero* (Ces) | Co-t, Fo-f, En-wf |
| *Pouteria torta* subsp. *glabra* T.D. Penn. (Avella-M. *et al.* 1450) | *sapote de monte* (Cor) | Co-t, Co-fe, Fo-f |
| *Pradosia colombiana* (Standl.) Penn. ex T.J. Ayers & Boufford (Dugand & Jaramillo 2738, Dugand 6317, García-G. *et al.* 212, Romero-C. 4474,) | *mamón de leche* (Atl, Gua, Mag), *mamón de tigre* (Atl, Bol, Mag), *sapote de monte* (Ces) | Co-t |
| *Sideroxylon obtusifolium* subsp. *buxifolium* (Roem. & Schult.) T.D. Penn. (*) | *pasito* (Mag) | Co-t, Fo-f |
| **Simarubaceae** | | |
| *Simaba cedron* Planch. (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 372, Sánchez *et al.* 28) | *cedrón* (Ces, Cor) | Fw, M-sb, M-Fg, M-m |
| **Solanaceae** | | |
| *Acnistus arborescens* (L.) Schltdl. (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 160) | *uvitoegallina* (Ces) | Co-t, Fo-f, Ag-fo |
| *Solanum bicolor* Willd. ex Roem. & Schult. (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 295, Rodríguez-M. *et al.* 523) | *cúcubo* (Ces), *hojaeluna* (Bol) | Co-t, Ag-v |
| **Sterculiaceae** | | |
| *Guazuma ulmifolia* Lam. (Avella-M. *et al.* 1341, Bohorquez sn, Cruz & García-G. 157, Dueñas & Cortés 672, Dugand & Jaramillo 3418, 3497, Elías 898, Espina 484, 809, Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 157, Gutierrez 74, Gutierrez & Cruz sn, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 5, Marulanda & Betancur 2284, Roldán *et al.* 944, 1750, Romero-C. 82, 9347, 9672, ) | *guásimo* (Caribe) | Co-t, Co-nt, Co-fe, Fo-f, Ag-fo, Ag-v, Fw, M-if, M-Fg, Or, T-t, T-co |
| *Pterygota colombiana* Cuatr. (Prieto sn, Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 194) | *volandera* (Ces) | Co-t, En-r |
| *Sterculia apetala* (Jacq.) H. Karst. (Bechara *et al.* 95, Betancur & Berrio 1946, Dugand 4454, Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 73, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 127, Rivera-D. *et al.* 3522, Romero-C. 684, 4386, 9223, Warner 514, White & Alverson 486) | *cacaíto* (Gua), *cacahuito* (Gua), *camajón* (Caribe), *camajonduro* (Cor), *camajorí* (Mag), *camajorú* (Atl, Bol, Mag), *piñón* (Ces, Gua) | Co-t, Co-av, Co-fu, Fo-f |
| *Theobroma cacao* L. (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 205) | *cacao* (Ces) | Fo-f |
| *Theobroma glaucum* H. Karst. (García-G. *et al.* 858) | *cacaona* (Cor), *muñeco* (Cor) | Fo-f |
| **Theophrastaceae** | | |
| *Clavija latifolia* Radlk. (*) | *huevoemorrocoy* (Ces) | Fo-f |
| **Tiliaceae** | | |
| *Apeiba membranacea* Spruce ex Benth. (García-G. *et al.* 585) | *colcho* (Cor) | |
| *Apeiba tibourbou* Aubl. (*) | *malagano* (Ces) | Co-t, Fw |
| *Heliocarpus americanus* L. (Dueñas *et al.* 1950, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 296) | *balsa* (Ces) | T-cu |
| *Luehea seemannii* Triana & Planch. (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 140, Sánchez *et al.* 87) | *malagano* (Ces) | Co-t, Fw |
| *Pentaplaris* sp. L.O. Williams & Standl. (Avella-M. *et al.* 1351, Estupiñán-G. *et al. 192)* | *tanané* (Ces), *varachina* (Cor) | Co-t, Fw |
| **Trigoniaceae** | | |
| *Isidodendron tripterocarpum* Fern. Alonso, Pérez-Zabala & Idarraga (*) | *marfil* (Cor) | Co-t |
| **Ulmaceae** | | |
| *Trema micrantha* (L.) Blume (Sánchez *et al.* 70) | *varraco* (Ces) | Co-t, Fo-f |
| **Urticaceae** | | |
| *Urera caracasana* (Jacq.) Gaudich. ex Griseb (Estupiñán-G. *et al.* 177) | *ortigo* (Ces), *pringamoso* (Ces) | Ag-i, Fw, M-k, M-if |
| **Verbenaceae** | | |
| *Cornutia pyramidata* L. (Sánchez *et al.* 50) | *ahumapescao* (Ces) | Fw |
| *Tectona grandis* L. f. (Espina 727, Romero-C. 9206) | *teca* (Caribe) | Co-t |
| *Vitex cymosa Bertero* ex Spreng. (Dugand & Jaramillo 3481, Dugand 4302, 4452, Fernandez-A. et al 12973, García-G. *et al.* 213, Jiménez-E. *et al.* 22, Núñez 783, López 83, 569, Rodríguez-C. *et al.* 273 9091, Romero-C. 687, 4419,) | *aceituno* (Caribe) | Co-t, Fo-f, Or |
| *Vitex orinocensis* Kunth (Avella-M. *et al.* 1383) | *aceituno* (Cor), *totumón* (Cor) | Co-t, Co-fe |
| **Vochysiaceae** | | |
| *Qualea dinizii* Ducke (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 533) | *hermoso* (Cor) | Co-t |
| *Vochysia lehmannii* Hieron. (Sánchez *et al.* 6) | *mamey* (Ces) | Co-t, Lf, Fw |
| **Zygophyillaceae** | | |
| *Bulnesia arborea* (Jacq.) Engl. (Jiménez-E. *et al.* 21) | *guayacán* (Ces), *guaayacán de bola* (Ces), *guayacán carrapo* (Atl) | Co-t, Co-tv, Or, T-t |
| *Guaiacum officinale* L. (*) | *guayacán* (Mag), *guayacán negro* | Hc, M-k, M-vn, Or, T-t |