

Kalimutain

Dysoxylum arborescens (Blume) Miq.

COMMON NAME: Kalimutain

LOCAL NAMES:

sangil (Cebu, Siquijor, Negros Oriental);
tipas (Bohol)

DISTRIBUTION:

Widely distributed throughout the Philippines in secondary forests and thickets at low and medium altitudes; in the Visayas, abundant in Cebu, Bohol, Negros Oriental and Siquijor.

DESCRIPTION:

Habit: Medium tree growing about 30 m high and 60 cm dbh or more.

Leaves: Alternate, odd pinnate; 30 cm long; petiole swollen at the base, more or less 30 cm long; 25-29 leaflets, 10 cm long and 4 cm wide, opposite, thinly coriaceous, glossy on the upper surface, oblong to sub-elliptic; base obtuse or rounded, apex elongated to caudate; midrib distinct, with 6-9 obscure secondary nerves.

Flowers: Racemous panicle, axillary; calyx saucer-shaped, obscurely dentate; corolla circular, 8 mm long, yellowish white, 4- to 5-lobed.

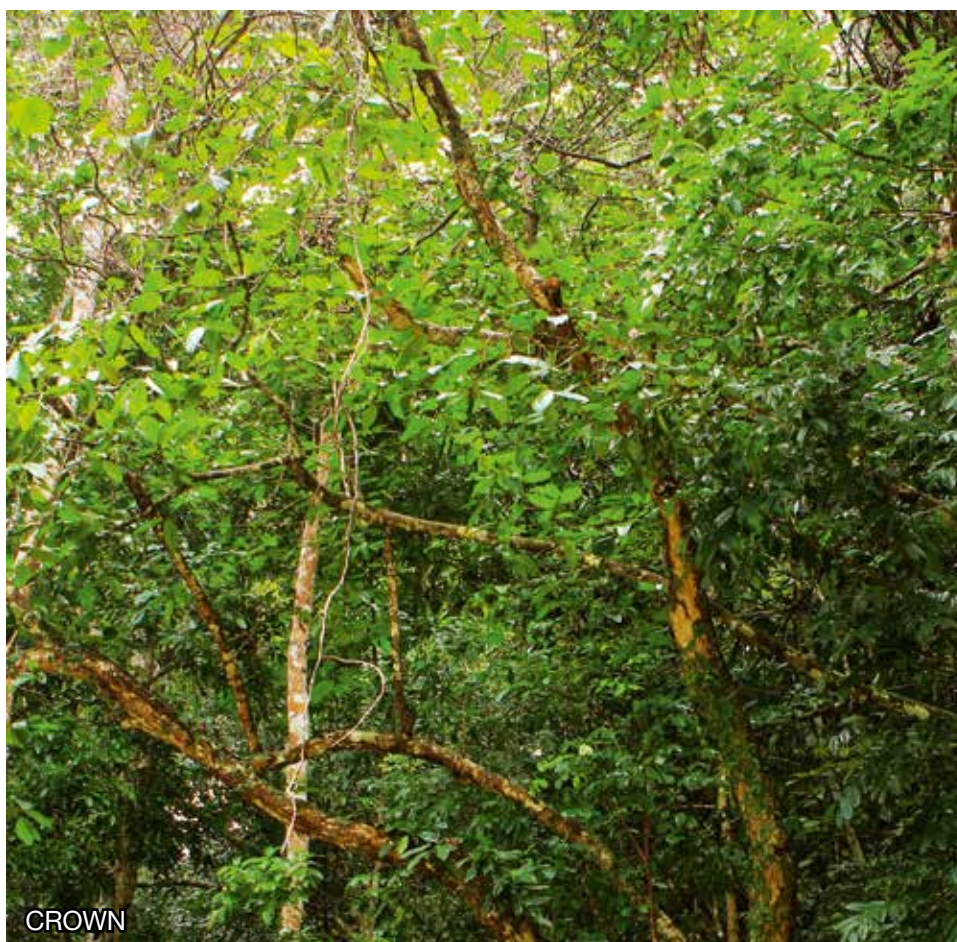
Fruit: With thick stalks, compound globose or rugously 3- to 5-lobed; up to 4 cm long, shiny apple red, flesh white; splits late, with 1-4 seeds.

Bark: Dark brown with numerous lenticels.

USES:

Wood: Used for temporary construction.

Seeds: Peeled and roasted in a bamboo tube and eaten.



CROWN



BARK



LEAFLETS



TRUNK

