

**LOCAL NAMES**

Filipino (asiasimanan (Tagalog)); Indonesian (tuwa areuy (Sundanese)); Malay (tuba bekut (Peninsular)); Thai (phak thaep (central)); Vietnamese (c[os]c k[es]n n[uw][ows]c)

**BOTANIC DESCRIPTION**

A liana up to at least 15 m long, sometimes an erect shrub, branches soon becoming glabrous, dark red.

Leaflets 3-5(-7), variably glabrous.

Inflorescence terminal and axillary; flowers with glabrous, green calyx and white, pale pink or pale mauve corolla, standard without basal callosities, glabrous; fruit oblong or elliptical to broadly oval, with a narrow wing along one side.

**BIOLOGY**

**ECOLOGY**

*D. trifoliata* grows near the coast in swampy scrub vegetation and forest behind beaches, on muddy foreshores and estuaries, and in edges of mangroves, sometimes in pure stands.

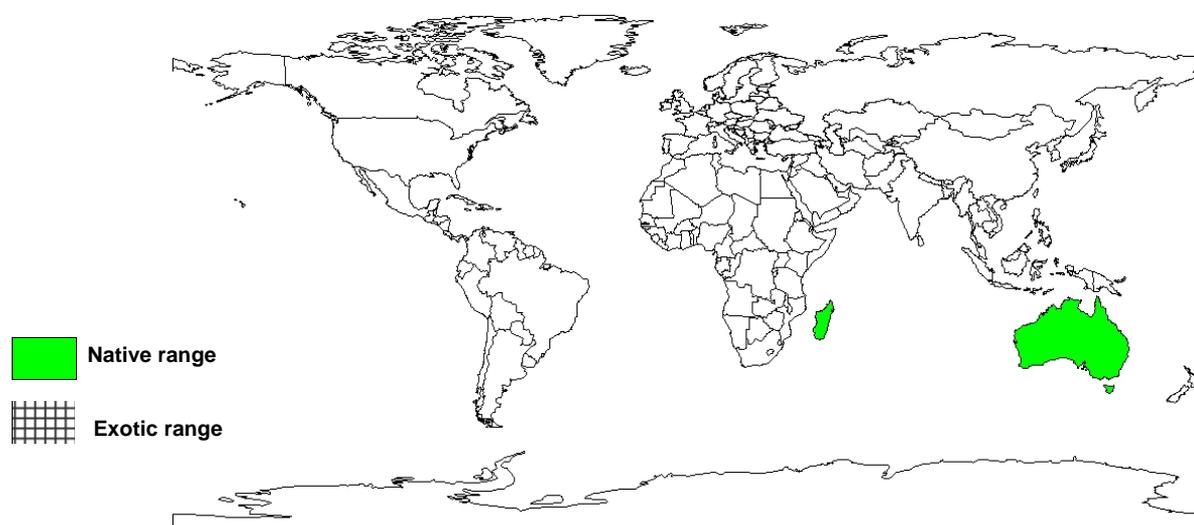
**BIOPHYSICAL LIMITS**

Mean annual rainfall: 1300-3300, Mean annual temperature: 20-29 deg.C, Altitude: 0-300 m

**DOCUMENTED SPECIES DISTRIBUTION**

Native: Australia, Madagascar, Papua New Guinea

Exotic:



The map above shows countries where the species has been planted. It does neither suggest that the species can be planted in every ecological zone within that country, nor that the species can not be planted in other countries than those depicted. Since some tree species are invasive, you need to follow biosafety procedures that apply to your planting site.

**PRODUCTS**

Medicine: *D. trifoliata* is used in local medicine in India as a stimulant, antispasmodic and counter-irritant, and against rheumatism, chronic paralysis and dysmenorrhoea, and in Papua New Guinea a decoction of the roots is used externally against fever and internally against sores. Thai traditional doctors use roots or stems as a laxative, carminative and anti-arthritis treatment.

Tannin or dyestuff: The bark contains up to 9.5% tannin.

Poison: It serves as a fish poison.

Fodder: The leaves are sometimes used as fodder.

**SERVICES**

TREE MANAGEMENT

GERMPLASM MANAGEMENT

PESTS AND DISEASES

**FURTHER READNG**

Burkill IH. 1966. A dictionary of the economic products of the Malay Peninsula. Revised reprint. 2 volumes. Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Vol. 1 (A-H) pp. 1-1240. Vol. 2 (I-Z) pp. 1241-2444.

Heyne K. 1950. De Nuttige planten van Indonesie [The useful plants of Indonesia]. 3rd Edition. 2 volumes. W. van Hoeve, `s-Gravenhage, the Netherlands/Bandung, Indonesia. 1660 pp.

Nguyen Van Duong. 1993. Medicinal plants of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. Mekong Printing, Santa Ana, California, United States. 528pp.

Quisumbing E. 1978. Medicinal plants of the Philippines. Katha Publishing Co., Quezon City, the Philippines. 1262pp.

Verdcourt B. 1979. A manual of New Guinea legumes. Botany Bulletin No 11. Office of Forests, Division of Botany, Lae, Papua New Guinea. 645pp.

**SUGGESTED CITATION**

Orwa C, Mutua A , Kindt R , Jamnadass R, Simons A. 2009. Agroforestry Database:a tree reference and selection guide version 4.0 (<http://www.worldagroforestry.org/af/treedb/>)