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Endangered plants on the market in Havana City, Cuba



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Abstract

The sustainable use of natural resources is a worldwide concern. There are 7020 taxa of vascular plants with an endemicity of 50% in Cuba. Natural disasters in form of almost yearly hurricanes and lack of products on the markets leading to a reliance on the local natural resources, create a heavy pressure on the Cuban biodiversity. The fieldwork was conducted during four months (October 2005 – January 2006) visiting 49 plant vendors, in the 15 municipalities of the Cuban capital. Through free listing, semi-structured and structured interviews, 420 plant species were found commercialised on the market in Havana City, Cuba. Of these, five species are endangered, *Garcinia aristata* (Griseb.) Borhidi (Clusiaceae), *Pinus caribaea* Morelet var. *caribaea* (Pinaceae), *Copernicia curbeloi* León, *C. fallaensis* León and *C. x textilis* León (Arecaceae).

Key words: ethnobotany, endangered plant species, Cuba

Resumen

Una preocupación a nivel mundial es el uso sostenible de los recursos naturales. En Cuba existen 7020 taxones de plantas vasculares y 50% de ellas son endémicas. Desastres naturales como huracanes casi anuales y escasez de productos en el mercado, conduce a una dependencia de los recursos naturales locales, creando una amenaza severa de la biodiversidad cubana. El trabajo de campo se realizó durante cuatro meses (Octubre 2005 – Enero 2006) y fueron visitadas 49 vendedores de plantas, en los 15 municipios de la capital de Cuba. A través de inventario libre, entrevistas semi-estructuradas y estructuradas, 420 especies fueron detectadas como plantas comercializadas en el mercado de la Ciudad de La Habana, Cuba. De ellas, cinco especies están en peligro de extinción, *Garcinia aristata* (Griseb.) Borhidi (Clusiaceae), *Pinus caribaea* Morelet var. *caribaea* (Pinaceae), *Copernicia curbeloi* León, *C. fallaensis* León y *C. x textilis* León (Arecaceae).

Palabras claves: etnobotánica, plantas en peligro de extinción, Cuba

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Photo on front page: *Garcinia aristata* (Clusiaceae), *Pinus caribaea* var. *caribaea* (Pinaceae) and *Copernicia fallaensis* (Arecaceae), January 2006, JBN, Havana, Cuba

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1. Introduction

The sustainable use of natural resources is a worldwide concern, and here Cuba is no exception. The island of Cuba, 110 860 sq. km, with tropical climate moderated by trade winds (The World Factbook, 2006-04-16) hosts 7020 taxa of vascular plants with an endemism of 50% (Berazain et al. 2005). Natural disasters in form of almost yearly hurricanes and lack of products on the markets leading to a reliance on the local natural resources, create a heavy pressure on the Cuban biodiversity. Only 20 % of the total flora have been evaluated in the Red List of Cuban Vascular plants (Berazain et al. 2005). The need for research on Cuban floral biodiversity and the use of Cuban natural resources and public information about endangered plants in Cuba is therefore of great importance.

Since pre-Columbian times there exist records on the knowledge and use of plants among aboriginal Cubans: in medicine, nutrition, religion and construction (Guanche, 1983). Thereafter, with the arrival of Europeans, Africans and Asians to the island the use of plants diversified. This cultural heritage has survived until our days and has been transferred orally from one generation to another (Hammer et al., 1992). One reflection of this traditional knowledge is the yerberias, establishments where plants and their derivatives are sold, which can be found throughout the country. In Havana City there are 50 yerberias, and at least 10 more according to local collaborators, where the population can find plants for medicinal and/or ritual use. The following text presents the results of an investigation of the plant species of the yerberias in the Cuban capital aiming to detect commercialisation of endangered plant species in its biodiversity.

1:1 Background

The Cuban botanist Juan Tomas Roig made the largest compilation about the use of plants, especially medicinal plants, in Cuba. He compiled a dictionary about medicinal plants and their scientific names (Roig, 1928) and a book about medicinal, toxic and aromatic plants (Roig, 1945) that has been re-edited several times. The books are still widely used. Different institutions in the country have done investigations related to medicinal plants. In particular, the Ministry of Public Health has evaluated the properties of some medicinal plants published in foliates, Fitomed (Araújo, 1994). These plants are cultivated in farms of the Ministry of Agriculture, administered in form of crude drug to the “Empresa de Medicamentos” for evaluation in the Laboratories of Control and Quality. They are processed into products at the Centre of Local Production for distribution to the pharmacies (Tamara Santana, pers. comm.). The last 30 years Fuentes (1988), Fuentes & Granda (1988) and Acosta de la Luz (1992), among others, have conducted various works related to the theme. Regarding ritual plants, the first publication in Cuba was the book “El Monte” compiled by Lydia Cabrera (1954) and more recently the book “Arboles Sagrados de Cuba” (Martínez & Vasquéz, 2006). There are several publications about endangered plants, the most recent being the compilations of the “Talleres CAMP” I – IV (1998, 2001, 2004, 2005) and the Red List of the Cuban Vascular Flora, “La Lista Roja de la Flora Vascular Cubana” (Berazaín Iturralde & col., 2005).

A previous fieldwork conducted in yerberias in Havana City was made by researchers from the Institute of Ecology and Taxonomy, Havana University, Cuba. These investigations were directed towards toxic plants and aphrodisiacs, in yerberias in one of Havana City’s municipals, Habana Vieja (Cándida Martínez Callís, pers. comm.).

1:2 Objective

The objective of the project is to detect endangered species of the Cuban flora presently sold on the market in Havana City, Cuba, to make an inventory over which plant species are sold on the Cuban market and study the multipurpose use of the wild natural resources.

2. Methods

A fieldwork was conducted during four months (October 2005 – January 2006). Yerberias in all the 15 municipalities of Havana City were visited. The project was divided into three phases: floristic inventory, structured interviews about endangered plants and visits to places for collection.

2:1 Phase 1. Floristic inventory of the species in the yerberias

In each of the 15 municipalities of Havana City 2 - 6 yerberias were visited (Appendix 1). Interviews were conducted with yerberos (plant vendors) of both sexes and varying ages. A number of collectors (collecting the wild plants) of varying ages were also interviewed. The information on the plants commercialised was obtained through personal communication with the yerberos and collectors; the inventory of plant species was made through free listing and semi-structured interviews (Martin, 1995). The popular names of the plants from the free listing were compared to literature: revised edition of Roig (1988a,b), Bisse (1988), León (1946), León and Alain (1951, 1953, 1957), Alain (1964, 1974) and The International Plant Names Index (IPNI 2006) for scientific nomenclature. The Latin names were compared to the Cuban Red List (Berazaín Iturralde et al., 2005) to find the endangered species being sold.

2:2 Phase 2. Structured interviews with the plant vendors

In this next phase, 27 yerberias were selected and visited a second time. The yerberias selling more than three of the endangered species and with a minimum of one yerberia per municipality were selected. Structured interviews were performed using an interview schedule questionnaire (Appendix 2) for the endangered species. Samples of the endangered species collected in the National Botanical Garden (JBN) were used as props (parts of the plants as reference material to ensure the referring of the same species) to be identified by the yerberos. Parts of the endangered species sold in the yerberias were collected as herbarium material for identification by specialists in the JBN and the Institute of Ecology and Taxonomy (IES), Havana University (Cristina Panfet, Pedro Herrera and Ramona Oviedo, pers. comm.).

2:3 Phase 3. Visits to collection sites

In company of yerberos/collectors, six collection sites (Appendix 1) were visited to collect the endangered species; Bejucal and Quivicán in the Havana Province, Campo Florido (Lomas de La Coca), Guanabacoa and Alamar in Havana City and Consolación del Norte (La Palma and El Sitio) in the Pinar del Rio Province. The collected herbarium material was identified by taxonomists in JBN and IES (Cristina Panfet, Pedro Herrera and Ramona Oviedo, pers. comm.).

3. Results

Forty-nine yerberias were visited in the 15 municipalities of Havana City (appendix 1); Boyeros, La Lisa y Cotorro (2 yerberias), Arroyo Naranjo, Marianao, Playa, 10 de Octubre, San Miguel del Padrón, Cerro, Guanabacoa y Regla (3), Plaza y Centro Habana (4), Habana del Este (5) and Habana Vieja (6). The semi-structured interviews and free listing were made with 61 yerberos (21 women and 40 men), with ages between 29 and 82. The yerberos sell the plants in their Yerberia and some of them cultivate and collect plants as well. Nine male collectors were also interviewed, 49–78 years of age.

3:1 Results from Phase 1: the floristic inventory of the species in the yerberias

The inventory in the yerberias resulted in 420 species from 324 genera and 105 families (Appendix 3). The five most represented families are Fabaceae (20 species), Asteraceae (19),

Euphorbiaceae (18), Lamiaceae (18) and Poaceae (16). The plant parts commercialised are: leaves or entire herbs (271 species), sticks in the form of stems, woody veins or branches (205), roots (49), seeds (47), fruits (46), flowers (19), cortex (8), raceme axis (1) and derivatives: tinctures (8), creams and herb-extracts in fat (4), decoctions (2) and spiritual perfume (1). The referred uses in the yerberias are mainly medicinal and ritual. The majority of the plants, 213 species, have both uses, 182 species have only ritual purposes and 25 species are only medicinals. Other referred uses are consumable, ornamental, artwork, spice, colouring agent, shadower, living fence, musical instrument, timber, oil, beverage, industrial, consumable for animals, glue, detergent, fibre, wood, symbol, utensil, biological control, roofer and toy.

3:2 Results from Phase 2: the interview schedule questionnaire and Phase 3: visits to sites of collection

Based on the popular names, 13 of the 420 species in the inventory were found in the Cuban Red List (Berazaín Iturralde et al., 2005). The popular names of the species were translated into scientific names in Phase 1 according to literature (Roig, 1988a,b, Bisse, 1988, León, 1946, León and Alain, 1951, 1953, 1957, and Alain, 1964, 1974). The scientific names were verified against the International Plant Names Index (IPNI, Oct-Dec 2006).

Of the 13 species in the 27 selected yerberias, seven species were excluded (Table 1). The plants sold under the popular names **azulejo**, **chicharrón**, **güira cimarrona**, **huevo de gallo**, **palo biajaca**, **palo santo** and **sabina**, proved to be other species than the ones referred to in literature. This was the result of the interview schedule questionnaire in Phase 2, the collection of wild species in Phase 3 and personal communication with specialists of the Cuban Flora (Faviola Areces and Luis González, pers.comm.) (see further explanation in chapter 4:1). These species are not endangered.

Table 1 **Excluded species**. These seven plants were excluded. For each species is described the popular and scientific name, family, plant part used, use and Red List classification. Further, the table shows the region of origin for the plant species and in how many yerberias the plant was noted.

Popular name	Scientific name	Family	Part	Use	Red List	Region (appendix 2)	# Y
azulejo	<i>Talauma minor</i> Urb.	Magnoliaceae	S	R	EN E	Cuba Oriental	1
	<i>Pithecellobium tortum</i> Mart.*	Mimosaceae				Havana City province	
chicharrón	<i>Terminalia eriostachya</i> A.Rich.	Combretaceae	S	R	EN E	Cuba Occidental	1
	<i>Vitex multidentata</i> Urb.*	Lamiaceae				Santiago de Cuba province	
güira cimarrona	<i>Crescentia mirabilis</i> Ekman ex Urb.	Bignoniaceae	F,S	M,R	EN E	North coast, Cuba Central	26
	<i>C. kujete</i> L.*					Havana City province	
huevo de gallo	<i>Tabernaemontana apoda</i> C.Wright	Apocynaceae	S,H,R	M,R	CR E	Cuba Central	14
	<i>T. amblyocarpa</i> Urb.*					Havana City, Havana and Pinar del Rio provinces	
palo biajaca	<i>Acacia daemon</i> Ekman & Urb.	Mimosaceae	S	R	EN E	Matanza province	1
	<i>Pithecellobium hyptrii</i> Benth. & Hook.*					Havana City province	
palo santo	<i>Guaiaacum sanctum</i> L.	Zygophyllaceae	S,H	M,R	EN	Whole Cuba	4
	<i>Senna alata</i> (L.) Roxb.*	Caesalpinaceae				Havana City province	
sabina	<i>Juniperus lucayana</i> Britton	Cupressaceae	S	R	CR	Whole Cuba	3
	?	?				Havana City province	

Part; S: stick, F: fruit, H: herb/leaves, R: root
 Use; M: medicinal, R: ritual
 Red List; CR: Critically endangered, EN; Endangered, VU: Vulnerable, E: Endemic (categories in accordance to the IUCN classification, IUCN 2004)
 # Y: number of yerberias where the species is found
 * species sold under the same popular name, not endangered

The remaining five species proved to be endangered (Table 2) as found through the interview schedule questionnaire and identification of props by the yerberos. The collections of these species were identified and confirmed by specialists of the Cuban Flora (Cristina Panfet, Luis González, Angela Leiva and Faviola Areces, pers.comm.). The endangered plant species sold are **manajú** (*Garcinia aristata*), **pino macho** (*Pinus caribaea* var. *caribaea*) and **yarey** (*Copernicia curbeloi*, *C. fallaensis* and *C. x textilis*).

Table 2 **Endangered species.** The five species sold that proved to be endangered, their popular and scientific names, family, plant part used, use and Red List classification. Further included is the region of origin for the plant species and in how many yerberias the plants were found.

Popular name	Scientific name	Family	Part	Use	Red List	Region (appendix 2)	# Y
manajú (jalajala)	<i>Garcinia aristata</i> (Griseb.) Borhidi	Clusiaceae	S,H,Re,D	M,R	EN E	Havana City (Lomas de La Coca), Pinar del Rio provinces	17
pino macho	<i>Pinus caribaea</i> Morelet var. <i>caribaea</i>	Pinaceae	S,H,D	M,R	VU	Havana City, Pinar del Rio provinces	9
yarey	<i>Copernicia curbeloi</i> León <i>C. fallaensis</i> León <i>C. x textilis</i> León	Arecaceae	H	R	VU E CR E EN E	Cuba Centro-Oriental	5

Part; S: stick, H: herb/leaves, Re: resin, D: derivative

Use; M: medicinal, R: ritual

Red List; CR: Critically endangered, EN; Endangered, VU: Vulnerable, E: Endemic (categories in accordance to the IUCN classification, IUCN 2004)

Y: number of yerberias where the species is found

4. Discussion

The number of plant species sold for ritual use is greater than the number of species sold for pure medicinal use, which is confirmed by the yerberos and the inventory. Plants are brought from the whole country to be sold in Havana City. The inventory resulted in 420 plant species that are commercialised in Havana City. Primarily, 13 species were found in the Cuban Red List. Of these, 7 species were excluded. The remaining 5 endangered species are sold on the market in the Cuban capital.

4:1 Excluded species

The seven species in Table 1 were excluded as a result of the structured interview and the collection of species in the wild. In the case of **azulejo** and **chicharrón** the props of the endangered species were not identified by the yerberos. Species from other families were sold under the same popular names. For **huevo de gallo**, **palo bijaca** and **palo santo** the collected specimens in the yerberias and in the wild did not correspond to the props of the endangered species. Another not endangered species from the same genus was sold as **huevo de gallo**. The species sold as **palo bijaca** and **palo santo** were from other families. The material of **güira cimarrona** and **sabina** from the yerberias did not correspond to herbarium material of the endangered species. As for **güira cimarrona** another not endangered species from the same genus was sold. The species sold as **sabina** was not identified but according to the yerberos, it did not correspond to the props of the endangered species. Also, the study of distribution according to literature of the endangered species called **azulejo**, **chicharrón**, **güira cimarrona**, **huevo de gallo** and **palo bijaca**, and the stated places for collection by the yerberos of these plants did not correspond. None of the species sold under these popular names are endangered (Roig 1988a,b, Bisse1988, León 1946, León y Alain1951, 1953, 1957, and Alain1964, 1974, Faviola Areces and Luis González, pers.comm.).

The reason for one plant name representing more than one species can be several e.g. same use, similarity, same name for different species of the same genus or tradition-change due to

rarity of original species. Due to these possibilities these species are not included in the study. These results are interesting though, pointing out the dynamics in traditional knowledge.

4:2 Endangered species

The collections of the five species in Table 2 from the yerberias and the wild were identified and classified as the endangered species. One or several of the endangered species were sold in 19 of the 27 yerberias visited in Phase 2. Specialists of the Cuban Flora in the JBN, Havana City (Cristina Panfet, Luis González, Angela Leiva and Faviola Areces, pers.comm.), also confirmed the species.

4:2:1 Manajú, *Garcinia aristata* (Griseb.) Borhidi (Clusiaceae)



Fig. 1 The manajú tree

Manajú, *Garcinia aristata*, is endemic to Cuba and is categorised as endangered (EN) in the Red List because the area where it is found growing is less than 500 sq. km and the populations are severely fragmented and continue to diminish (Berazain Iturralde et al., 2005). Manajú is referred to in 17 yerberias. Plant parts sold are sticks, leaves and derivatives: tincture of the resin and decoction of the leaves mixed with other plants. It is sold for ritual and medicinal uses. Ritual uses mentioned by the yerberos are; purification-baths, as a repellent for bad things or persons, attract good things or persons and as one of “the 21 sticks” in an offering ritual. Medicinal uses mentioned by yerberos are to extract splinters in the skin, inflammations and wounds, to treat asthma, bronchitis, catarrh and pneumonia. Manajú is an

expectorant, antiseptic, astringent, depurative and haemostatic. Roig (1988b) who also mentions the use to prevent tetanus, and Cabrera (1954) who adds the use as a purgative confirm these uses.

The collection sites of manajú is Havana City (Lomas de La Coca) and Pinar del Rio provinces (Appendix 1). The resin is collected through cuts in the bark with a machete. The collections from the yerberias and the wild were identified as the endangered species *G. aristata* (Cristina Panfet, pers.comm.).



Fig. 2 Manajú leaves and trunk

4:2:2 Pino Macho, *Pinus caribaea* Morelet var. *caribaea* (Pinaceae)



Fig. 3 The pine tree

Pino macho, *Pinus caribaea* var. *caribaea* is categorised as Vulnerable (VU) in the Red List because the estimated area of occupancy is less than 2000 sq. km and the population has become severely fragmented (Berazain Iturralde et al., 2005). The Pino macho is referred to in nine yerberias. Plant parts sold are sticks, leaves and derivatives; tincture of leaves and/or resin, for ritual and medicinal use. The ritual uses are as offerings and purifying baths. Medicinal uses given by the yerberos are to treat foot and nail fungus (fungicide), catarrh, wheezing, breathing problems (expectorant), impotence, sexual stimulant (aphrodisiac), tonic,

circulatory problems, blood- and skin- cleaning (depurative) and as an ingredient and aroma component in a Cuban



Fig. 4 Characteristic long three-grouped spines, a cone and tincture of pino macho

herbal drink called pru. There is also a commercial production of pino macho tincture sold in the pharmacies. Roig (1988b) reports that the Pino macho has effect against gout, rheumatism, eczema, impotence, bronchitis and genital affections and as depurative and an aroma component in pru. Cabrera (1954) writes that it is used against paradontitis and to wash the hair to stimulate hair-growth.

The areas of collection are Havana City and Pinar del Rio provinces (Appendix 1). The collection are mostly from plantations. The collections from the yerberias and the wild were identified as the endangered species *P. caribaea* var. *caribaea* (Luis González, pers. comm.). Roig mentions that there is some mix-up between *P. caribaea* and *Casuarina equisetifolia* L. (Casuarinaceae). Three of the interviewees mention casuarina as pino macho (it was clear when they were asked to describe the plant). This demonstrates the great need of information to the yerberos. This is not a problem from a conservation point of view though, since it does not affect the conservation status of the *P. caribaea*.

4:2:3 Yarey, *Copernicia curbeloi* León, *C. fallaensis* León, *C. x textilis* León (Arecaceae)



Fig. 5 A yarey palm. The three species are alike

The yareys, *Copernicia curbeloi*, *C. fallaensis*, and *C. x textilis* are endemic to Cuba. They are categorised in the Red List as follows: *C. curbeloi*, Vulnerable (VU), *C. fallaensis*, Critically Endangered (CR) and *C. x textilis* Endangered (EN). The classifications are based on the reduction of populations during the last 10 years: more than 30% for *C. curbeloi* and 80% for *C. fallaensis*, and furthermore because the reduction of the area of occupancy, the extension of presence and/or quality of habitat and the levels of real or potential exploitation. The *C. x textilis* is EN because the number of mature individuals in each sub-population is less than 250 (Berazain Iturralde et al., 2005: 8-9). Yarey



Fig. 6 The leaves are used for handicrafts

was mentioned in five yerberias. Plant part sold is the leaves, mostly in form of hats and straw-mats. These are used for ritual purposes. Other uses given are as material for bags, baskets, fans and roofing. The area of collection is the region Cental-Oriental (Appendix 1).

According to Angela Leiva (pers. comm.), Dahlgren & Glassman (1963) and SEF (1994), these three species mentioned, together with the species *C. baileyana*, a species not endangered, are the most used to make handicraft hats and bags.

5. Conclusions

Of the 420 species commercialised in the yerberias in the Cuban capital, five are endangered: manajú (*Garcinia aristata* (Griseb.) Borhidi), pino macho (*Pinus caribaea* Morelet var. *caribaea*) and yareys (*Copernicia curbeloi* León, *C. fallaensis* León, *C. x textilis* León). The endangered plants are collected in the wild and in managed areas in the provinces Havana City, Havana, Pinar del Rio and in the region Centro-Oriental. The plant parts sold are sticks, leaves and derivatives and the uses are medicinal and/or ritual. Plants sold in the yerberias are collected in the wild but many are also cultivated by the yerberos themselves or by collectors.

Manajú is the most frequently sold of the endangered plants, with a presence of 70% in the yerberias visited in Phase 2 or 39% of the total number of yerberias visited in Havana City.

The leaves and resin is collected from trees in the wild. The way of collecting the resin through deep cuts in the bark affects the development of the tree, which reflects the unsustainable use of this plant. This makes *Garcinia aristata* the species of most critical concern of the commercialised endangered plants. In the case of pino macho, sold in 33% of the yerberias of Phase 2 or 18% of the total number of yerberias, the problem is of lower concern because the plant parts sold are collected in managed areas, i.e. not from the threatened natural population. The endangered species of yarey was mentioned in 22% of the yerberias in Phase 2 or 12% of the total number of yerberias. At the moment there is an alternative species for manufacturing the handicrafts, the *C. baileyana*, a species not endangered, though, through the unsustainable use, it is possible that in a near future this species as well, will be found in the Cuban Red List.

The conservation status for these endangered species is affected by their commercialisation. It is necessary to work with the yerberos and collectors with education for conservation of the endangered species, and with strategies for domestication and reintroduction. This study has been conducted in Havana City, the capital of Cuba. It is possible that a similar study in other cities or in the countryside would give other results. It would be of great interest to extend this project to other areas to obtain the full picture of how commercialisation could be a threat to endangered Cuban species.

6. Recommendations

- Contribute to the public knowledge of the endangered species of the Cuban flora
- Work with the yerberos and collectors to form a system of education for conservation of the detected endangered species
- Propose a strategy for the domestication and reintroduction of these endangered plants in natural habitats
- Study the phytochemistry and physical properties of the endangered and related species to see if other non threatened species could be introduced as substitutes
- Extend this project to the central and oriental parts of Cuba

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7:4 Yerberos and collectors

Yerberos

- Arsenio Prieto Campo, Municipio Boyeros, Rincón, 18/10-05
- Bernardo Fundora, M. Boyeros, 19/10-05
- Jorge Luis, M. Marianao, 26/10-05
- Maria Caridad Rodriguez, M. Marianao, 26/10-05
- Reimundo Nicolas Fundora, M. Marianao, 26/10-05
- Eva Garriga Alfonso and Mayra Romero Quintana, M. La Lisa, 28/10-05
- Iliana Martinez Perez and husband, M. La Lisa, 28/10-05
- Edelmira Mora Baez, M. Arroyo Naranjo, 1/11-05
- Ernesto Brito Pérez, M. Arroyo Naranjo, 1/11-05
- Bernardo Canera Carrera, M. Arroyo Naranjo, 1/11-05
- Jorge Acosta Martinez, M. Plaza, Vedado, 3/11-05
- Osvaldo Falcón, M. Plaza, Vedado, 3/11-05
- Mario Alche, M. Plaza, Vedado, 3/11-05
- Gladys Elejarde, M. Plaza, Vedado, 3/11-05
- José Luis Toledano and Manuel Antonio Hernabdez, M. Playa, 26/10-05
- Berto Beltrán, M. Playa, 3/11-05
- Olga Sosa, M. 10 de Octubre, 8/11-05
- Elsa Febles and Edelsa Baez, M. 10 de Octubre, 8/11-05
- Emilio Coba and Guillermo Copello, M. San Miguel de Padrón, 15/11-05
- Maria de los Angeles Ruiz, M. San Miguel de Padrón, 15/11-05
- Clara Aguilar, M. Cotorro, 15/11-05
- Lazaro Valdes Pino, M. Cerro, 17/11-05
- Luis Mendoza, M. Cerro, 17/11-05
- Marta Torres Peralta, M. Regla, 18/11-05
- Victor Tamilo Martinez, M. Regla, 18/11-05
- Ramon Pérez, M. Regla, 18/11-05
- Arsenio and Alsidés Cedeño Batista, M. Guanabacoa, 22/11-05
- Orlando Máximo Denis Alonso, M. Guanabacoa, 22/11-05
- Rogelio Pacheco Gutierrez, M. Guanabacoa, 23/11-05
- Ardelio Herrera González, M. San Miguel del Padron, 23/11-05
- Marta García Melo, M. Playa, 24/11-05
- Berta Días Hernández, M. Cerro, 25/11-05
- Francisco Lázaro Rossell and Amalia Lopez, M. 10 de Octubre, 25/11-05
- Juan Bautista Pérez (Lucho), M. Centro Habana, 30/11-05
- Maria Del Carmen Hernández Alvarado, M. Centro Habana, 30/11-05
- Francis Jesús Ordoñez Gutierrez, M. Centro Habana, 1/12-05
- Rogelio Morales Lugones, M. Centro Habana, 1/12-05
- Agustin Travieso Martínez, M. Habana Vieja, 6/12-05
- Romari Palacio Díaz, M. Habana Vieja, 7/12-05

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- Gladys Reynaldo, M. Habana Vieja, 7/12-05
- Angela Socanás and Caridad Mustelier, M. Habana Vieja, 7/12-05
- Francisco Enciso, M. Habana Vieja, 8/12-05
- Francisco Marcos Alvarez and Francisco Marcos, M. Habana Vieja, 8/12-05
- Eddy Aguilar Acosta, M. Habana del Este, Bahia, 9/12-05
- Eusebio Erasmo Ojito Sánchez, M. Habana del Este, Bahia, 9/12-05
- Adalberto Martínez Ramirez (Popo), M. Habana del Este, Bahia, 9/12-05
- Milagros Escalona, M. Habana del Este, Alamar, 13/12-05
- Paulina Rondón, M. Habana del Este, Alamar, 13/12-05
- Valentin Benites, M. Cotorro, 14/1-06

Collectors

- Evaristo Rodriguez, Boyeros, 18/10-05
- Quintin Domingo Esteves, Boyeros, 19/10-05
- Geltran Pimenter, Marianao, 26/10-05
- Lazaro Suarez, Marianao, 28/10-05
- Angel Peregrino Almaguer, La Lisa, 28/10-05
- Jorge Fidel Bernal, M.10 de Octubre, 8/11-05
- Orlidio Peguero,, M. Cotorro, 15/11-05
- Edelmo Broche Concepción, M. San Miguel de Padrón, San Francisco de Paula, 16/11-05
- Mario González Consuegra, M. Boyeros, 25/11-05

All photos in the paper by Marie Melander 2005-2006

Appendix 1. Map of Cuba and the municipalities of Havana City



Provinces of Cuba

Cuba Occidental

- PR: Pinar del Rio
- C.Hab: Ciudad de La Habana, Havana City
- Hab: Habana
- IJ: Isla de la Juventud, Isle of Juventud
- Mat: Matanza

Cuba Central

- Cf: Cienfuegos
- VC: Villa Clara
- SS: Santi Spiritus
- CA: Ciego de Avila
- Cam: Camagüey
- LT: Las Tunas

Cuba Oriental

- Gr: Granma
- Ho: Holguín
- SC: Santiago de Cuba
- Gu: Guantánamo

Appendix 2. Model for structured interview

Use of cuban plants – interview schedule questionnaire

Nr. of yerberia/colector: _____ Date: _____

Location: _____ Municipal: _____

Interviewee/s: _____

Information on the vendor

Name of vendor: _____ Gender: ♀ / ♂ Age: ____

Origin/Born in: _____ Education level: _____

Principal occupation: _____ Secondary/posterior occupation: _____

Type of vendor: vendor / colector / cultivator / administrator

How many years have you been working with plants? ____ how many yerar here? ____ other places? ____

How did you learn about the use and the names of plants? _____

Information on the plant

Nr. of the collection: _____ Nr. of the photos: _____

Local name/s: _____ The vendor / colector identifies the prop yes / no

Plantpart sold: rot / stem/stick / cortex / leaves / fresh herb / fruit / seed / raceme axis / subproducto ____

Do you colect / cultivate the plant ____ or who bring you the plant? _____

Origin (region / village) of the plant: _____ Type of vegetation: _____

Biological form: tree / bush / herb / palm / vein / other _____

Description (by yerbero/colector) of the plant: _____

The plant colected/ brought: daily/weekly__times/monthly__times/yearly__times/ occasional/ on order

Volumes colected/ brought: _____ Years in trade of the plant: _____

Commercialisation: daily/weekly__ times /monthly__ times /yearly__ times / occasional / on order

Cultivation status: cultivated / managed / wild where? _____

Availability: jan feb mar apr may jun jul aug sep oct nov dec whole year Abundant / Scarce

When did it sell more, before or now? (5-10 years): more / same / less

Why? Less / more available for harvest less / more demand by buyers

other _____

Use: _____

Properties: _____

Plant part used: _____

Preparation: _____

Herbarium information

Scientific name: _____ Botanical family: _____

Plant origin: cuban / exotic introduced / exotic imported (from _____)

Preparation: herbarium specimen / ziploc bag / spirit collection Nr of duplicates: _____

Distribution: Jardín Botánico Nacional (JBN) / Uppsala University (UU) / Other: _____

Appendix 3. Inventory of the plant species in the yerberias

Family	Scientific Name	Cuban popular name	Part used	Use
Acanthaceae	<i>Blechnum brownei</i> Juss.	mazorquilla (bejuco mazorquilla)	H	R,M
Acanthaceae	<i>Jacobinia mohintli</i> Benth. & Hook.f.	árnica (+ derivative: tintura de arnica)	H	M,O
Acanthaceae	<i>Justicia pectoralis</i> Jacq.	tilo	H	M
Acanthaceae	<i>Ruellia tuberosa</i> L.	salta perico	H	R,M
Acanthaceae	<i>Graptophyllum pictum</i> Griff.	justicia (croton 2)	S,H	R,O
Agavaceae	<i>Agave</i> sp.	magüey	H	R,D,F
Agavaceae	<i>Yucca elephantipes</i> Hort. ex Regel	bayoneta (peregún)	H	R,O
Aizoaceae	<i>Sesuvium microphyllum</i> Willd.	verdolaga de costa (yerba de vidrio)	H	R
Aizoaceae	<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i> (L.) L.	verdolaga de costa (yerba de vidrio)	H	R
Alliaceae	<i>Allium sativum</i> L.	ajo	H	R,M,C
Aloaceae	<i>Aloe vera</i> (L.) Burm.f.	sábila	H	R,M,O
Amaranthaceae	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	rabo de gato	H	R,M
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera polygonoides</i> R.Br. ex Sweet	tapon (sanguinaria)	H	R,M
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> (L.) DC.	espanta muerto 1 (abrojo)	H	R
Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.	bledo colorado	H	R
Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L.	bledo espinoso	H	R
Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i> L.	bledo blanco (bledo)	H	R,M,C
Ampelidaceae	<i>Vitis vinifera</i> L.	bejuco parra (parra)	S	R,M,S,C
Anacardiaceae	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L.	marañón	Se,S,F	R,M,C,LF
Anacardiaceae	<i>Comocladia dentata</i> Jacq.	guao (palo diablo, vete lejos 1, huyehuye)	S	R
Anacardiaceae	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	mango	S,H,F	R,M,C
Anacardiaceae	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> Raddi	copal	H,S	M
Anacardiaceae	<i>Spondias mombin</i> L.	jobo	S,Se,H,R	R,M,LF
Anacardiaceae	<i>Spondias purpurea</i> L.	ciruela	F,H	R,M,C,LF
Annonaceae	<i>Annona cherimolia</i> Mill.	chirimoya	H,F,Se	R,M,C
Annonaceae	<i>Annona glabra</i> L.	palo bobo (palo bobo de Cuba, bagá, palo blanco)	S	R
Annonaceae	<i>Annona muricata</i> L.	guanabana	H,F	R,M,C
Annonaceae	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	anón (anón de ojo)	F,H	M,R,C
Annonaceae	<i>Xylopiya aethiopica</i> A.Rich.	pimienta (eru)	F,Se	R
Annonaceae	<i>Xylopiya glabra</i> L.	guabico	S	R
Annonaceae	<i>Oxandra lanceolata</i> Baill.	yaya	S	R
Apiaceae	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i> L.	culantro	H	M,Sp
Apiaceae	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> Mill.	hinojo	H	R,M
Apiaceae	<i>Petroselinum crispum</i> (Mill.) Nyman	perejil	H,R	R,M,Sp,Ca
Apocynaceae	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (L.) G.Don	vicaria	FI	M,O,T
Apocynaceae	<i>Nerium oleander</i> L.	adelfa	H	R,M,O,T
Apocynaceae	<i>Tabernaemontana amblyocarpa</i> Urb.	huevo de gallo	S,R,H	R,M,U
Apocynaceae	<i>Thevetia peruviana</i> K.Schum.	cabalonga (cinturita)	Se	R,M,A,O,T

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Araceae	<i>Xanthosoma sagittifolium</i> (L.) Schott	malanga	H	R,M,C
Araliaceae	<i>Polyscias</i> sp.	negro guapo	S	R,O
Arecaceae	<i>Acrocomia crispata</i> C.F. Baker ex Becc.	corojo (+ derivative: manteca de corajo)	Se,F	R,M,C,OI
Arecaceae	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	coco (+ derivative: manteca de coco)	F,R	R,M,A,C,OI
Arecaceae	<i>Copernicia baileyana</i> León	yarey	H	R,F,A
Arecaceae	<i>Copernicia curbeloi</i> León *	yarey *	H	R,F,A
Arecaceae	<i>Copernicia fallaensis</i> León *	yarey *	H	R,F,A
Arecaceae	<i>Copernicia textilis</i> León *	yarey *	H	R,F,A
Arecaceae	<i>Elaeis guineensis</i> Jacq.	palma de aceite (ikinis, corajo de Güinea)	Se	R,M,OI,A
Arecaceae	<i>Roystonea regia</i> O.F. Cook	palma real	S,R,RA	R,M,OI,A,Ca,Ti,Ro
Asteraceae	<i>Ambrosia hispida</i> Pursh.	artemisa	H	R,M
Asteraceae	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> L.	artemisa	H	R,M
Asteraceae	<i>Ambrosia peruviana</i> Willd.	artemisa alcanforada (artemisilla alcanforada)	H	R
Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i> L.	incienso (+ derivative: tintura de incienso)	H	R,M,T
Asteraceae	<i>Bidens pilosa</i> L.	romerillo	H	R,M,Ca
Asteraceae	<i>Eclipta alba</i> Hassk.	espanta muerto 2	H	R
Asteraceae	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> L.	espanta muerto 2	H	R
Asteraceae	<i>Eupatorium odoratum</i> L.	rompezaragüey (+derivative: spiritual perfume)	S,H,R	R,M
Asteraceae	<i>Eupatorium villosum</i> Sw.	abre camino (+derivative: spiritual perfume)	S,H	R
Asteraceae	<i>Flaveria trinervia</i> (Spreng.) C. Mohr	yerba de la vieja	H	R,M
Asteraceae	<i>Helenium quadridentatum</i> Labill.	anís	H	M,R
Asteraceae	<i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.	girasol	FI,Se	R,C,OI,O
Asteraceae	<i>Matricaria recutita</i> L.	manzanilla alemana (manzanilla)	H	M
Asteraceae	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> L.	escoba amarga	H,R	R,M
Asteraceae	<i>Pluchea odorata</i> (L.) Cass.	salvia (salvia de playa)	H,S	R,M
Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> L.	cerraja	H	R,M,C
Asteraceae	<i>Wedelia rugosa</i> Greenm. var. <i>tenuis</i> Greenm.	romerillo amarillo	H	R,M
Asteraceae	<i>Vernonia havanensis</i> DC.	rompezaragüey macho (tapa camino, madrina)	S	R
Asteraceae	<i>Xanthium chinense</i> Mill.	guizazo de caballos	R	R,M
Bignoniaceae	<i>Crescentia cujete</i> L.	güira (güira cimarrona, güira criolla + derivative: jarabe de güira)	F,H,S	R,M,A,MI
Bignoniaceae	<i>Tabebuia angustata</i> Britton	roble (roble de yugo, roble blanco)	S,H	R,Ti
Bignoniaceae	<i>Tabebuia lepidophylla</i> Greenm.	roble sabanero (rompe ropa)	S	R
Bignoniaceae	<i>Tabebuia lepidota</i> Britton	roble sabanero (rompe ropa)	S	R
Bignoniaceae	<i>Tecoma stans</i> Griseb.	saúco amarillo	H	R,M,O
Bixaceae	<i>Bixa orellana</i> L.	bija (achiote)	Se	R,M,Sp
Bombacaceae	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (L.) Gaertn.	ceiba (iroko)	S,R,H	R,M,Sy
Boraginaceae	<i>Ehretia tinifolia</i> L.	caguairán (quiebra hacha, roble prieto)	S	R,M,Ti
Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia alba</i> (Jacq.) Roem. & Schult.	ateje blanco (uva gomosa, uvita)	S,H	R,G
Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia collococca</i> L.	ateje	S	R,Ca
Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia gerascanthus</i> L.	varía	S,H,R	R,M,Ti
Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia globosa</i> Kunth	yerba de la sangre (palo negrito)	H,S	R,M

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Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium indicum</i> L.	alacrancillo	H,S	R,M
Boraginaceae	<i>Tournefortia hirsutissima</i> L.	cayaya (cayaya hembra, nigua, mangasaya)	S	R,M
Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> L.	mastuerzo (sabelección)	H,R,S	R,M
Brassicaceae	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i> R.Br.	berro	H	R,M,C
Bromeliaceae	<i>Ananas comosus</i> (L.) Merr.	piña	F	R,M,C,B
Bromeliaceae	<i>Bromelia pinguin</i> L.	piña de ratón (maya)	F,H	R,M,LF
Bromeliaceae	<i>Tillandsia</i> sp. (big varieties)	curujey	H,R	R,M,O
Bromeliaceae	<i>Tillandsia usneoides</i> L.	guajaca	H	R,M,O
Burseraceae	<i>Bursera graveolens</i> Triana & Planch.	sasafrás (ponte lejos)	S,H	R,M,LF
Burseraceae	<i>Bursera simaruba</i> (L.) Sarg.	almácigo	S,H,C	R,M,Ti,O
Cactaceae	<i>Harrisia eriophora</i> (Pfeiff.) Britton	pitaya 1 (fruto amarillo)	F	R,C,O
Cactaceae	<i>Hylocereus undatus</i> (Haw.) Britton & Rose	pitaya 2 (fruto rojo)	F	R,M,Sp,O
Cactaceae	<i>Nopalea cochenillifera</i> (L.) Salm-Dyck	tuna mansa (tuna blanca)	T	R,M,O,C,LF
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia dillenii</i> Haw.	tuna brava	T	R,M,O,LF
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Bauhinia cumanensis</i> Kunth	bejuco de tortuga (bejuco jicotea, palo cachimba, matrimonio)	S	R
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Caesalpinia bahamensis</i> Lam.	palo Brasil (brasil, brasilete)	S,H	M,CI
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i> (L.) Roxb.	guacalote amarillo	Se	R,A
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Caesalpinia crista</i> L.	guacalote gris (quita maldición 1)	Se,H,S	R,A
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> (L.) Sw.	guacamaya (framboyan enano, framboyan de jardín)	H	R,O,T
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Caesalpinia vesicaria</i> L.	palo negro (palo de campeche)	S	R
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Cassia ligustrina</i> L.	sen (sen del país)	H	R,M
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Delonix regia</i> (Bojer) Raf.	framboyán	H,S,F,Se,FI	R,S,O,A,MI
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Poeppigia procera</i> C.Presl	tengue	S	R
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Senna alata</i> (L.) Roxb.	guacamaya francesa (palo santo)	H,S	R,M,O
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i> (L.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby	guanina (yerba hedionda)	H,R,S	R,M
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	tamarindo	R,S,F,H,C	R,M,C,B,A
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Cassia emarginata</i> L.	palo hediondo	S	R
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	cañafistola	F,H	M,A,O
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Cassia grandis</i> L.	cañandonga	F	M,R,A
Canellaceae	<i>Canella winterana</i> Gaertn.	palo malambo (malambo, canela de monte, cúrbana, mata/palo brujo, mayimbe)	S,H,R	R,M
Canellaceae	<i>Cinnamodendron cubense</i> Urb.	canela	S	R,M,Sp
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i> L.	saúco blanco	H	R,M
Caricaceae	<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	fruta bomba	H,F	R,M,C
Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> L.	casuarina (also sold as pine)	S,H,R	R,M,S,W
Cecropiaceae	<i>Cecropia schreberiana</i> Miq.	yagruma (salpafuera)	H,S	R,M
Celastraceae	<i>Cuervea integrifolia</i> (A.Rich.) A.C.Sm.	amansaguapo	S,H	R
Celastraceae	<i>Elaeodendron attenuatum</i> A.Rich.	sangre de doncella	S	R,Ti
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> L.	apasote	H	M,R,T
Clusiaceae	<i>Calophyllum antillanum</i> Britton	ocuje	S,H	R,O,A,Ti
Clusiaceae	<i>Clusia rosea</i> Jacq.	copey	S	R,O,S
Clusiaceae	<i>Garcinia aristata</i> (Griseb.) Borhidi *	manajú (jalajala) * (+derivative: decoction of leaves and tincture of resin)	S,H	R,M

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Clusiaceae	<i>Mammea americana</i> L.	mamey de Santo Domingo	Se	R,M,C
Combretaceae	<i>Bucida buceras</i> L.	júcaro	S	R,M,A
Combretaceae	<i>Bucida spinosa</i> (Northr.) Jenn.	júcaro negro	S	R,M,A
Combretaceae	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i> L.	yana	S	R
Combretaceae	<i>Laguncularia racemosa</i> C.F.Gaertn.	patabán (mangle bobo)	H	R
Combretaceae	<i>Quisqualis indica</i> L.	espuela de gallo (piscuala)	S	R,M,C,O,Ty
Combretaceae	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.	almendra (almendro de la India + derivative: aceite de almendra)	H,Se,S,F	R,M,S,O
Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina elegans</i> Kunth	canutillo (canutillo morado, canutillo azul, canutillo blanco)	H	R,M
Commelinaceae	<i>Rhoeo spathacea</i> (Sw.) Stearn	cordobán	H	R,M,O
Commelinaceae	<i>Zebrina pendula</i> Schnizl.	cucaracha	H	R,M,O
Connaraceae	<i>Rourea glabra</i> Kunth	mata negro (bejuco Baracoa)	S	R
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (L.) Lam.	boniato	H,F	R,M,C
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea crassicaulis</i> B.L.Rob.	campana gallega (aguinaldo morada, vete de aquí, campanola)	H	R
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> (L.) R.Br.	boniato de playa	H	R
Convolvulaceae	<i>Merremia discoidesperma</i> (Donn.Sm.) O'Donell	tomate de mar (almorrana)	Se	R
Convolvulaceae	<i>Merremia tuberosa</i> Rendle	bejuco indio (indio trepador)	S	R,M,B,D
Convolvulaceae	<i>Rivea corymbosa</i> (L.) Hallier f.	aguinaldo blanco	H	R,M
Costaceae	<i>Costus speciosus</i> Sm.	caña mexicana (mejicana)	S,H	R,M,O
Crassulaceae	<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i> (Lam.) Kurz	siempre viva (progiosa, flor de aire)	H	R,M
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> Lam.	calabaza	F,Se,FI	R,M,C
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> (Molina) Standl.	güiro (güiro amargo)	F	R,A,MI
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Luffa cylindrica</i> M.Roem.	estropajo (friega plato)	F	R,M,U
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Melothria guadalupensis</i> Cogn.	meloncillo (pepino cimarrón)	H,F	R
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Momordica charantia</i> L.	cundeamor	H	R,M,T,Ca
Cupressaceae	<i>Cupressus</i> sp.	cipres	S,H	R,O
Cupressaceae	<i>Juniperus barbadensis</i> var. <i>Lucayana</i> (Britton) R.P.Adams	sabina (sabina de costa)	S	R,O,Ti
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus alternifolius</i> L.	sacu sacu (paragüita, quitasol chino, palo saco)	S,R,H	R,M,O
Dilleniaceae	<i>Davilla rugosa</i> Poir.	bejuco guara (bejuco guárana, bejuco colorado)	S	R
Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea alata</i> L.	ñame (ñame blanco)	R	R,C
Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea pilosiuscula</i> Bert.	ñame volador (palo volador)	F,S	R
Dracaenaceae	<i>Sansevieria</i> cfr. <i>S. guineensis</i> Willd.	lengua de vaca 1	H	R,O
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros crassinervis</i> (Krug & Urb.) Standl.	ebano carbonero (asabache, negrito)	S,H	R,A
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros grisebachii</i> (Hiern) Standl.	ebano real	S	R
Erythroxylaceae	<i>Erythroxylum havanense</i> Jacq.	jibá (rompe roca 1)	S,R,H,C	R,M
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i> var. <i>pictum</i> (Lodd.) Muell. Arg.	croton (negro bueno)	H,S	R,O
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton glandulosus</i> L.	anís cimarrón	H	R,M
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Drypetes alba</i> Poit.	palo hueso (hueso)	S	R
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i> L.	yerba lechosa	H	R
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	yerba lechera rastrera (yerba de la niña)	H	R,M
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia lactea</i> Haw.	cardón	H	R,M,LF
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia milii</i> Desmoul. ex Boiss.	corona de Cristo	H,FI	R,O

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Euphorbiaceae	<i>Hippomane mancinella</i> L.	manzanillo de costa (manzanillo de monte)	H	M,T
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Hura crepitans</i> L.	salvadera (+derivative: spiritual perfume)	H,S,F	R,M,A
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Jatropha aethiopica</i> Müll.Arg.	chaya (mata diabetes)	H	M
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.	piñón botija	H,S	R,LF
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> L.	tua túa	R,H,S,F	R,M
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Jatropha multifida</i> L.	nuez vómica cubana (piñón vómico)	H	R,O
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Manihot esculenta</i> Crantz	yuca	R	R,M,C
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Pedilanthus tithymaloides</i> (L.) Poit.	ítamo real	H,S	R,M,O,T
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Pera bumelifolia</i> Griseb.	jiquí	S	R,A
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus nobilis</i> Müll.Arg.	sangre de doncella	S	R,Ti
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	higuereta (blanca y morada)	Se,H,R	R,M,A,Oi,O
Fabaceae	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	peonía	Se,H,R	R,A
Fabaceae	<i>Aeschynomene americana</i> L.	pega pega (pega pollo)	H,S	R,M
Fabaceae	<i>Andira cubensis</i> Benth.	yaba (tapa vista, palo tapa vista)	S,H	R
Fabaceae	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i> L.	maní	Se	R,M,C,Oi
Fabaceae	<i>Brya ebenus</i> DC.	granadillo	S	R,A
Fabaceae	<i>Cajanus cajan</i> (L.) Millsp.	gandul	H,R	R,M,C
Fabaceae	<i>Canavalia nitida</i> Piper	mate rojo (mate colorado, cayajabo)	Se	R,M,A,MI
Fabaceae	<i>Canavalia</i> sp.	cayajabo	Se	R,M,A
Fabaceae	<i>Centrosema virginianum</i> (L.) Benth.	crica de negra	H,FI	R
Fabaceae	<i>Dalbergia brownei</i> Schinz	bejuco péndola (péndola, pereira)	H,S	R
Fabaceae	<i>Dalea domingensis</i> DC.	ruda cimarrona	H	R,M
Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium adscendens</i> (Sw.) DC.	amor seco	H	R,M
Fabaceae	<i>Erythrina berteriana</i> Urb.	piñón de pito (piñón de cerca)	H	R,LF,Ty
Fabaceae	<i>Gliricidia sepium</i> (Jacq.) Steud.	piñón florido (piñón amoroso, bien vestido, amor y celo, palo caminante)	S,H	R,LF,W,S
Fabaceae	<i>Lonchocarpus domingensis</i> DC.	guamá	S,R,H	R,M
Fabaceae	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> DC.	pica-pica	F	R,T
Fabaceae	<i>Mucuna urens</i> (L.) DC.	ojo de buey	Se	R,A
Fabaceae	<i>Pterocarpus osun</i> Craib	osun	S	R
Fabaceae	<i>Teramnus labialis</i> (L.) Spreng	tripa de jutia	S	R
Fabaceae	<i>Indigofera suffruticosa</i> Mill.	añil (+ derivative: tintura de añil)	R,H	R,M
Flacourtiaceae	<i>Casearia alba</i> A.Rich.	jía blanca	S	R
Flacourtiaceae	<i>Casearia hirsuta</i> Sw.	jía (jía brava/amarilla/colorado, raspalengua, trabalengua, pensamiento)	S	R
Flacourtiaceae	<i>Zuelania guidonia</i> (Sw.) Britton & Millsp.	guaguasí	S,H	R,M
Geraniaceae	<i>Pelargonium graveolens</i> L'Her.	geranio de olor (geranio)	S,H	R,M,O
Goetzeaceae	<i>Espadaea amoena</i> A.Rich.	rascabarriga (dominador)	S,H	R
Heliconiaceae	<i>Heliconia caribaea</i> Lam.	espada de Santa Barbara	FI	R,O
Iridaceae	<i>Neomarica caerulea</i> (Ker Gawl.) Sprague	mano poderosa (mandelamina, mano pilon)	H	R,M,O
Lamiaceae	<i>Hyptis pectinata</i> Poit.	sargazo (sandoval, albahaca gigante)	H	R
Lamiaceae	<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i> (L.) Poit.	sargazo (sandoval, albahaca gigante)	H	R
Lamiaceae	<i>Mentha arvensis</i> L.	menta japonesa	H	R,M

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Lamiaceae	<i>Mentha spicata</i> L.	yerba buena	H	R,M,B,Sp
Lamiaceae	<i>Mentha x piperita</i> L.	torongil de menta	H	R,M
Lamiaceae	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L.	albahaca (albahaca blanca)	H	R,M,Sp
Lamiaceae	<i>Ocimum anisatum</i> Hort. ex Benth.	albahaca anisada	H	R,M,Sp
Lamiaceae	<i>Ocimum gratissimum</i> L.	albahaca de clavo (oregano oriental, palo clavo)	H	R,M,Sp
Lamiaceae	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> L.	albahaca morada	H	R,M
Lamiaceae	<i>Origanum majorana</i> L.	mejorana	H	R,M
Lamiaceae	<i>Plectranthus amboinicus</i> (Lour) Spreng.	oregano francés (oregano guatacón)	H	M,Sp
Lamiaceae	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> L.	romero (+ derivative: tintura de romero)	H,S	R,M,Sp
Lamiaceae	<i>Teucrium cubense</i> L.	agrimonia	H	M,R
Lamiaceae	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i> L.	tomillo	H	R,M,Sp
Lamiaceae	<i>Vitex doniana</i> Sweet	vence batalla (ofón)	S,H	R,O
Lamiaceae	<i>Vitex multidens</i> Urb.	chicharrón (from Santiago de Cuba)	S	R
Lamiaceae	<i>Vitex trifolia</i> L.	vencedor (palo vencedor)	S,H	R,O
Lamiaceae	<i>Orthosiphon aristatus</i> (Blume) Miq.	té de riñón	H	M
Lauraceae	<i>Nectandra coriacea</i> Griseb.	sigua (palo monte)	S	R
Lauraceae	<i>Ocotea cuneata</i> (Griseb.) M.Gómez	canelón	S	R,M
Lauraceae	<i>Persea americana</i> Mill.	aguacate	S,H,F	R,M,C
Loranthaceae	<i>Dendrophthora</i> sp.	palo caballero (caballero)	S	R
Lythraceae	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> L.	astronomía (júpiter)	S,H	R,O
Lythraceae	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> L.	resedá	H	R,M
Malpighiaceae	<i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i> Steud.	peralejo (cambia/pierde rumbo, peralejos de monte, vete lejos 2, ponte lejos)	S	R
Malpighiaceae	<i>Byrsonima roigii</i> Urb.	peralejo de costa	H,S	R
Malpighiaceae	<i>Byrsonima spicata</i> A.Rich. ex A.Juss.	sangre de doncella	S	R,Ti
Malpighiaceae	<i>Malpighia martinicensis</i> Jacq.	palo bronco (bronco)	S	R
Malpighiaceae	<i>Stigmaphyllon sagraeanum</i> A.Juss.	bejuco San Pedro (bejuco sabanero, sarabanda)	S	R
Malvaceae	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> Moench	quimbombo	F	R,C
Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon</i> sp.	botón de oro	H,S,Se	R,M,O
Malvaceae	<i>Bastardia viscosa</i> (L.) Kunth	yerba de aura (yerba de bruja, escoba de bruja)	H	R
Malvaceae	<i>Gossypium barbadense</i> L.	algodón	S,H,Se	R,M,I
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L.	mar pacífico	H,FI,S	R,M,O,C
Malvaceae	<i>Malvaviscus arboreus</i> Cav.	pasiflora (malvisco)	H,FI	M,O
Malvaceae	<i>Malvaviscus sagraeanus</i> A.Rich.	pasiflora (malvisco)	H,FI	M,O
Malvaceae	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i> L.	malva de cochino	H	R
Malvaceae	<i>Talipariti elatum</i> (Sw.) Fryxell	majagua	S,H,F,FI,C	R,M,Ti,O
Meliaceae	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A.Juss.	neem (nin)	H,F	R,M,BC
Meliaceae	<i>Cedrela odorata</i> L.	cedro	S,H,C	R,M,Ti,A
Meliaceae	<i>Guarea guidonia</i> (L.) Sleumer	yamagua (yamao)	S,H	R,M
Meliaceae	<i>Melia azedarach</i> L.	paraíso	H,Se,S,F	R,M,BC
Meliaceae	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (L.) Jacq.	caoba	S	R,Ti,S
Meliaceae	<i>Trichilia havanensis</i> Jacq.	siguaraya (tumba tumba)	S,H,R,C	R,M

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Meliaceae	<i>Trichilia hirta</i> L.	cabo de hacha (guabán)	S,H	R,M,Ti
Memecylaceae	<i>Mouriri valenzuelana</i> A.Rich.	torcido (palo torcido, matrimonio)	S	R
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia cornigera</i> (L.) Willd.	arbol del cuerno	S	R
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i> (L.) Willd.	aroma amarilla (vira mundo 2)	S,H	R,M
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia paniculata</i> Willd.	tocino	S	R
Mimosaceae	<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i> (L.) Wight & Arn.	marabú (arrasa con todo, barre con todo, viramundo, aroma, busca lio)	S,H	R,W
Mimosaceae	<i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i> (Jacq.) Griseb.	oreja de Judío	S	R,S,A
Mimosaceae	<i>Leucaena glauca</i> (Willd.) Benth.	aroma blanca	H,S	R,Ca
Mimosaceae	<i>Lysiloma latisiliqua</i> Benth.	sabicú	S,H	R,M,Ti
Mimosaceae	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	dormidera	H,S	R,M
Mimosaceae	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> (Roxb.) Benth.	tamarindo chino (quita maldición 2, inga dulce, inga habana)	H	R,O,S
Mimosaceae	<i>Pithecellobium hyptrii</i> Benth. & Hook. f.	palo biajaca	S	R
Mimosaceae	<i>Pithecellobium arboreum</i> (L.) Urb.	moruro (moruro rojo)	S,Se,H	R,M,O
Mimosaceae	<i>Pithecellobium tortum</i> Mart.	cocuyo (humo, humo de sabana, palo cenizo, azulejo)	S	R
Mimosaceae	<i>Samanea saman</i> (Jacq.) Merr.	algarrobo (arbol del silencio, armonía, firmeza, atractivo)	S,H,R	R,S,Ti
Mimosaceae	<i>Entada scandens</i> (L.) Benth.	boja (poja, coracon de Changó)	Se	R,A
Mimosaceae	<i>Albizia lebbbeck</i> (L.) Benth.	algarrobo de olor (músico, algarobillo, guitana, firmeza, atractivo, tengue)	S,H	R,O
Moraceae	<i>Artocarpus altilis</i> (Parkinson) Fosberg	arbol del pan	F	R,M,C
Moraceae	<i>Chlorophora tinctoria</i> (L.) Gaudich. ex Benth. & Hook.f.	fustete	S	R,M
Moraceae	<i>Ficus carica</i> L.	higo	H	R,C
Moraceae	<i>Ficus crassinervia</i> Desf.	jagüey macho (yo puedo más que tú, abracamundo, rompe roca 2)	S,H,R	R,O
Moraceae	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i> L.	laurel (laurel de la india, jagüey)	S,H	R,S,O
Moraceae	<i>Ficus pumila</i> L.	yedra (jagüey trepador, hiedra)	H	R,M,O
Moraceae	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	álamo	S,H	R,M,O
Moraceae	<i>Pseudolmedia spuria</i> Griseb.	macagua	S	R
Moraceae	<i>Trophis racemosa</i> (L.) Urb.	palo Ramón (ramón de bestia, ramón de caballos)	S	R
Moringaceae	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.	palo jeringa (palo geringa, paraíso francés, tilo, ben, palo nefritico)	S,H,FI	R,M,O
Musaceae	<i>Musa sapientum</i> L.	platano indio	F	R,M,C
Musaceae	<i>Musa</i> sp. cfr. <i>M. x paradisiaca</i> L.	platano (manzano)	F	R,M,C
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	eucalyptus	H,S	M,Ti,W
Myrtaceae	<i>Eugenia aeruginosa</i> DC.	comecará (mije)	H	R,C
Myrtaceae	<i>Eugenia axillaris</i> Willd.	guairaje (tate quieto, estate quieto)	S,H	R
Myrtaceae	<i>Eugenia floribunda</i> Spreng. ex DC.	mije	S	R
Myrtaceae	<i>Pimenta dioica</i> (L.) Merr.	pimienta dulce (pimienta de Jamaica)	Se,H	R,M,B,Sp
Myrtaceae	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	guayaba	S,H,F	R,M,C,Ca
Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium jambos</i> (L.) Alston	pomarrosa (desvarate)	S	R,C
Nyctaginaceae	<i>Boerhavia erecta</i> L.	tostón (atipolá)	H	R
Nyctaginaceae	<i>Boldoa purpurascens</i> Cav.	nitro	H	M
Nyctaginaceae	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i> L.	maravilla (pimienta india)	H,Se,R	R,M,O
Nyctaginaceae	<i>Pisonia aculeata</i> L.	zarza (sal si puedes)	S,H	R
Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum sambac</i> Hortus Kew. (W. Aiton)	diamela (jazmin diamela)	H,FI	R,O

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Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum azoricum</i> L.	jazmin de oriza (jazmin de las Azores)	S,FI	R
Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum officinale</i> L.	jazmin de cinco hojas	FI	R,M,O
Oleandraceae	<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i> (L.) Schott	helecho espada (helecho macho)	H	R,O
Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i> (Jacq.) P.H.Raven	espanta muerto amarillo (clavellina)	H	R
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis violacea</i> L.	trebol (vinagrio)	S	R
Papaveraceae	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L.	cardo santo	H,Se	R,M,Ca
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora incarnata</i> L.	maracuyá (flor de la pasion)	H,F	R,M,O,B,C
Pedaliaceae	<i>Sesamum indicum</i> L.	ajonjoli	Se	R,M,C
Phytolaccaceae	<i>Trichostigma octandrum</i> (L.) H.Walter	guaniquiqui (guaniquí, bejuco de canasta)	S	R,A
Phytolaccaceae	<i>Petiveria alliacea</i> L.	anamú	H,R	R,M
Phytolaccaceae	<i>Rivina humilis</i> L.	ojo de raton	H	R
Pinaceae	<i>Pinus caribaea</i> Morelet var. <i>caribaea</i> *	pino macho * (+ derivative: tintura de pino macho)	S,R,H,C	R,M,Ti,B,A,Ar
Piperaceae	<i>Peperomia pellucida</i> Kunth	corazón de hombre (yerba de la plata, pecho de paloma)	H	R,M
Piperaceae	<i>Piper aduncum</i> L.	platanillo de Cuba (canilla de muerto, guayuyo)	H,S,R	R,M
Piperaceae	<i>Piper auritum</i> Sieber ex Kunth	caisimón de anís	H,R	R,M
Piperaceae	<i>Piper nigrum</i> L.	pimienta negra (pimienta china)	Se	R,Sp
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago major</i> L.	llantén	H	R,M,O
Plumbaginaceae	<i>Plumbago capensis</i> Thunb.	embeleso	S,H	R,O
Poaceae	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> Nees	caña brava	R,S,H	R,A,O
Poaceae	<i>Anatherum zizanioides</i> Hitchc. & Chase	vetiver	H,R	R,M
Poaceae	<i>Arthrostylidium capillifolium</i> Griseb.	tibisí (tibisí grande)	S,H	R
Poaceae	<i>Arundo donax</i> L.	caña de castilla	FI	R,A
Poaceae	<i>Panicum maximum</i> Jacq.	yerba de Guinea	H	R,Ca
Poaceae	<i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i> L.	santa Juana (Lagrimas de Job)	Se	R,A
Poaceae	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> Stapf	caña santa (cañuela santa)	H	S,M
Poaceae	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers.	yerba fina (grama, greña)	H	R,Ca
Poaceae	<i>Eleusine indica</i> (L.) Gaertn.	pata de gallina	H	R,Ca
Poaceae	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> L.	millo 1 (blanco)	Se	R,Ca
Poaceae	<i>Panicum purpurascens</i> Opiz	paraná (yerba bruja, yerba paral, yerba de pará, yerba paraná)	R,H	R,M
Poaceae	<i>Panicum</i> sp.	millo 2 (negro)	Se	R,Ca
Poaceae	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i> L.	alpiste	Se	R,Ca
Poaceae	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> (L.) Moench	millo 3 (mas popular)	Se	R,Ca
Poaceae	<i>Sorghum vulgare</i> Pers.	millo 3 (mas popular)	Se	R,Ca
Poaceae	<i>Zea mays</i> L.	maíz	Se	R,M,C,A
Polygonaceae	<i>Antigonon leptopus</i> Hook. & Arn.	coralillo rosado (aguinaldo rosado)	H,FI	R,M
Polygonaceae	<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i> L.	uva caleta	S,H	R,M,C,B
Polypodiaceae	<i>Polypodium aureum</i> L.	calaguala	H	R,M,O
Polypodiaceae	<i>Polypodium polypodioides</i> (L.) Watt	doradilla	R,H	M
Portulacaceae	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	verdolaga	H	R,M,C
Punicaceae	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.	granada	H,F	R,M,C
Rhamnaceae	<i>Colubrina ferruginosa</i> Brongn.	bijáguara (palo fuego)	S	R,A

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Rhamnaceae	<i>Colubrina reclinata</i> Brongn.	jayajabico	H,S	R,M
Rhamnaceae	<i>Gouania polygama</i> Urb.	bejuco jaboncillo (bejuco leñatero)	S,H	M,R,B,D
Rhamnaceae	<i>Krugiodendron ferreum</i> Urb.	carey de costa	S	R
Rhizophoraceae	<i>Rhizophora mangle</i> L.	mangle rojo (mangle colorado)	S,R,C	M,B
Rosaceae	<i>Lauro-ceracus occidentalis</i> M.Roem.	cuajani	S,H	M
Rosaceae	<i>Rosa</i> sp.	rosa	FI,S	R,O
Rubiaceae	<i>Calycophyllum candidissimum</i> DC.	dagame (camarón)	S	R,M,A
Rubiaceae	<i>Casasia clusiifolia</i> Urb.	guayaba de costa	S	R
Rubiaceae	<i>Chiococca alba</i> Hitchc.	bejuco de berraco (bejuco verraco, bejuco cochino)	S,R	R,M
Rubiaceae	<i>Coffea arabica</i> L.	café	F,S	R,M,B
Rubiaceae	<i>Erithalis fruticosa</i> L.	cuaba prieta (cuaba negra/roja, justicia, guachinango, cambia pensamiento)	S	R
Rubiaceae	<i>Genipa americana</i> L.	jagua	S	R
Rubiaceae	<i>Guettarda calypttrata</i> A.Rich.	contraguao (tapa vista, guayabillo de costa, tiembla tierra)	S	R,M
Rubiaceae	<i>Hamelia patens</i> Jacq.	ponasi (para mi, ven a mi)	S,H,R	R,M
Rubiaceae	<i>Morinda citrifolia</i> L.	noni (arbol del queso, mora de la india)	F,H	M
Rubiaceae	<i>Morinda royoc</i> L.	palo garañón (garañón, bejuco Congo, bejuco indio 2, levantate, levanta)	R,S,H	R,M,B
Rubiaceae	<i>Psychotria brownei</i> Spreng.	palo moro	S	R
Rubiaceae	<i>Psychotria obovalis</i> A.Rich.	palo moro	S	R
Rubiaceae	<i>Spermacoce tenuior</i> L.	garro blanco	H	R,M
Rutaceae	<i>Amyris balsamifera</i> L.	cuaba blanca (cuaba, huyehuye)	S	R
Rutaceae	<i>Amyris elemifera</i> L.	cuaba amarilla (cuaba de monte, cambia voz/camino, cambia pensamiento 2)	S	R
Rutaceae	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> Swingle	limón (limón criollo)	H,F,R,S	R,M,B,Sp
Rutaceae	<i>Citrus aurantium</i> L.	naranja agria	F,H	R,M,C,B,Sp
Rutaceae	<i>Citrus reticulata</i> Blanco	mandarina	H	R,M,C
Rutaceae	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> Osbeck	naranja dulce	F,H	R,M,C,B
Rutaceae	<i>Glycosmis heterophylla</i> A.Rich.	limoncillo	S	R
Rutaceae	<i>Murraya paniculata</i> (L.) Jack	muraya (mirto)	H,S	R,M,O
Rutaceae	<i>Ruta graveolens</i> L.	ruda	H	R,M
Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum martinicense</i> DC.	ayúa (siete rayos)	S	R
Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum pistacifolium</i> Griseb.	palo vencedor del monte (matrimonio)	S	R
Sapindaceae	<i>Allophylus cominia</i> Sw.	palo de caja (caja)	S,H	R,M
Sapindaceae	<i>Blighia sapida</i> Kon.	seso vegetal	F	R
Sapindaceae	<i>Cupania</i> cfr. <i>C. cubensis</i> M.Gómez & Molinet	guara (jalajala, cambia camino, cambia rumbo)	S	R
Sapindaceae	<i>Exothea paniculata</i> Walp.	palo mulato	S	R
Sapindaceae	<i>Matayba oppositifolia</i> Britton	macurije (huye huye)	S	R
Sapindaceae	<i>Melicocca bijuga</i> L.	mamoncillo	F,H	R,M,C
Sapindaceae	<i>Sapindus saponaria</i> L.	jaboncillo (saco saco, mate negro)	S,H,Se	R,D
Sapindaceae	<i>Serjania diversifolia</i> Radlk.	bejuco zarzaparrilla	S,H,R	R,M
Sapindaceae	<i>Thouinidium pulverulentum</i> Radlk.	palo caimán	S	R
Sapotaceae	<i>Achras sapota</i> L.	níspero (sapote)	H,F,Se	R,C
Sapotaceae	<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i> L.	caimito (doble cara)	S,H,F	R,M,C,S

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Sapotaceae	<i>Chrysophyllum oliviforme</i> L. subsp. <i>oliviforme</i>	caimitillo	S,F,H,R	R,M,C
Sapotaceae	<i>Diphollis salicifolia</i> A.DC.	sangre de doncella	S	R,Ti
Sapotaceae	<i>Manilkara albescens</i> (Griseb.) Cronquist	ácana	S	R,A
Sapotaceae	<i>Pouteria campechiana</i> (Kunth) Baehni	canistel	F,Se,H,S	R,C,Ca
Sapotaceae	<i>Pouteria sapota</i> (Jacq.) H.E.Moore & Stearn	mamey colorado	Se,H,F	R,M,C,S
Sapotaceae	<i>Sideroxylon foetidissimum</i> Jacq.	jocuma	S	R
Sapotaceae	<i>Sideroxylon salicifolium</i> C.F.Gaertn.	cuyá	S	R
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Angelonia pilosella</i> J.Kickx	pensamiento (fernandina)	H	R,O
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Capraria biflora</i> L.	magüiro (majuito)	H	R
Simaroubaceae	<i>Picramnia pentandra</i> Sw.	aguedita (rompe hueso, palo amargo, quinina del país)	S,H	R,M
Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax domingensis</i> Willd.	raíz de China (zazaparilla)	R,S	M,B
Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax havanensis</i> Jacq.	bejuco tocino	S	R
Solanaceae	<i>Brugmansia arborea</i> (L.) Lagerh.	campana blanca (árbol de la bibijagua)	H,S	R,T
Solanaceae	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i> L.	ají picante (ají guagüao)	F	R,M,C
Solanaceae	<i>Cestrum diurnum</i> L.	galán de día	H	R,O
Solanaceae	<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i> L.	galán de noche	H	R,O
Solanaceae	<i>Datura metel</i> L. var. <i>muricata</i>	chamico (chamico blanco)	H,FI	R,M,T
Solanaceae	<i>Nicotiana</i> sp.	tabaco cimarrón	H	R
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum mammosum</i> L.	güirito de pasión (pechos de señorita, pechitos de doncella)	F	R
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	yerba mora	Se,H	R,M
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum torvum</i> Sw.	pendejera (pendenciera)	H,S,R	R,M
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum verbascifolium</i> L.	pendejera macho	H	R
Sterculiaceae	<i>Cola acuminata</i> Schott & Endl.	kolá (cola, obi)	F,Se	R,M
Sterculiaceae	<i>Guazuma tomentosa</i> Kunth	guasima (caminante)	S,H,R,C	R,M
Sterculiaceae	<i>Sterculia apetala</i> H.Karst.	anacagüita	S,H	R,M,C,S
Sterculiaceae	<i>Theobroma cacao</i> L.	cacao (+ derivative: manteca de cacao)	Se	R,M,C,OI,B
Sterculiaceae	<i>Waltheria americana</i> L.	malva blanca	R,H	R,M
Theophrastaceae	<i>Jacquinia aculeata</i> Mez in Urb.	espuela de caballero	S	R
Tiliaceae	<i>Muntingia calabura</i> L.	capulí (guasimilla)	S	R,C
Tiliaceae	<i>Corchorus siliquosus</i> L.	malva té	H,R	R,M
Turneraceae	<i>Turnera ulmifolia</i> L.	marilope	H,F	R,M,O
Urticaceae	<i>Fleurya cuneata</i> (A.Rich.) Wedd.	ortiguilla (ortiga)	R,H	R,M
Urticaceae	<i>Pilea microphylla</i> (L.) Liebm.	frescura (Ilovisnita)	H	R,M,O
Urticaceae	<i>Urera baccifera</i> (L.) Gaudich.	chichicate	R,H,S	R,M
Valerianaceae	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i> L.	valeriana (+ derivative: tintura de valeriana)	H	R,M
Verbenaceae	<i>Aegiphila martinicensis</i> Jacq.	lengua de vaca 2 (lengua de mujer)	H	R,M
Verbenaceae	<i>Aloysia triphylla</i> Royle	yerba Luisa	R	R,M
Verbenaceae	<i>Citharexylum fruticosum</i> L.	canilla de venado (sangre de doncella, penda)	S	R,Ti
Verbenaceae	<i>Citharexylum caudatum</i> L.	palo guitarra (penda, roble amarillo)	S	R,M,A
Verbenaceae	<i>Duranta repens</i> L.	no me olvides	S,H	R,O
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana camara</i> L.	rompecamisa	H,S	R,O

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Verbenaceae	<i>Lippia alba</i> (Mill.) N.E.Br. ex Britton & P.Wilson	menta americana (quita olor)	H,S	R,M
Verbenaceae	<i>Lippia dulcis</i> Trevir.	orozuz (orozuz de la tierra)	H	R,M
Verbenaceae	<i>Lippia micromera</i> Schauer	oreganito	H	M,Sp
Verbenaceae	<i>Phyla strigulosa</i> (M.Martens & Galeotti) Moldenke	fosforito (yerba de sapo, tapa camino, quita maldición 3)	H	R,Ca
Verbenaceae	<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i> (L.) Vahl	verbena cimarrona (verbena azul)	H	R,M
Viscaceae	<i>Phoradendron</i> sp.	palo caballero (caballero)	S	R
Vitaceae	<i>Cissus sicyoides</i> L.	bejuco ubí	S,H	R,M
Zingiberaceae	<i>Aframomum melegueta</i> K.Schum.	pimenta de Guinea	Se	R
Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia speciosa</i> D.Dietr.	colonia (cojate)	H	R,M,O
Zingiberaceae	<i>Curcuma longa</i> L.	cúrcuma	R	M,Sp
Zingiberaceae	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Roscoe	jengibre (gengibre)	R,H	R,M,Sp,B
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Guaiaicum officinale</i> L.	guayacán	S	R,M,A
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Kallstroemia maxima</i> Wight & Arn.	abrojo terrestre (abrojo)	H	R

* :in the Cuban Red List

Part used: C: cortex, F: fruit, Fl: flor, H: herb or leaves, S: stick (stem,vein,branch) R: root, Se: seed, RA: raceme axis

Use: M: medicinal, R: ritual, C: consumable, O: ornamental, A: artwork, Sp: spice, Cl: colouring agent, S: shadower, LF: living fence, MI: musical instrument, Ti: timber, T: toxic, Ol: oil, B: beverage, I: industrial, Ca: consumable for animals, G: glue, D: detergent, F: fibre, W: wood, Sy: symbol, U: utensil, BC: biological control, Ro: roofer, Ar: aromatic, Ty: toy