

***Tabebuia serratifolia***



**Yellow Lapacho** (also known as **Yellow Poui** or *ipê-roxo*) is a tree native to forests throughout Central and South America. This plant grows in the Cerrado vegetation of Brazil, reaching up to French Guiana, Bolivia, Paraguay and Northern Argentina. It is one of the largest and strongest of tropical forest trees, growing up to 150 feet tall while the base can be 4 to 7 feet in diameter. It is a commercially farmed hardwood notable for its extreme hardness and resistance to fire and pests. It is sometimes traded as an "ironwood" or just as "ipê" (the entire genus *Tabebuia*) or lapacho (properly *Tabebuia serratifolia*)

The bark of *Tabebuia serratifolia* contains more than 20 active compounds including lapachol, quercetin and other flavonoids. Its inner bark is used as a treatment for fungal infections.

*Tabebuia* is a neotropical genus of about 100 species in the tribe Tecomeae of the family Bignoniaceae. The species range from northern Mexico and southern Florida south to northern Argentina, including the Caribbean islands of Hispaniola (Dominican Republic, Haiti) and Cuba. The generic name is derived from words used for the trees by the indigenous peoples of Brazil.

Well-known common names include **Ipê** (commonly misspelled "epay"), **Poui**, **trumpet trees** and *pau d'arco*.