

AROEIRA

Scientific name: *Schinus terebinthifolius* Raddi⁽¹⁾.

Family: Anacardiaceae⁽²⁾.

Popular names: aroeira, Christams-Berry Tree, Florida Holly.⁽¹⁾

Used parts: bark, leaves, fruit and seeds⁽¹⁾.

Botanical characteristics: The leaves are alternate, up to 40 cm long, odd pinnate, with 7 to 13 leaflets up to 8 cm long, 1 to 2 cm wide, sessile, elongate, glossy, finely serrate or jagged-edged. The branches do not hang down. The flowers are in panicles up to cm long. The flowers are small, ivory white to greenish, and the structures are in five. The calyx is 5-tipped. There are 5 petals, 10 stamens and a superior ovary developing from a single carpel and a style in 3 sections. The fruit is a bright pink to red, glossy, single-drupe with a diameter of approximately 5 mm, a thin pergament-like exocarp, an oleo-resin-rich mesocarp and a hard endocarp⁽¹⁾.

Habitat: Indigenous to Central America and South America⁽¹⁾.

Chemical composition: volatile oil (limonene, -phellandrene, -phellandrene, -pinene, -pinene, p-cymol, sabinene, terpinolene, -carene), alkyl phenols (cardanols, cardols, 2-methyl cardolenes), fatty oli, flavonoids, triterpenes (masticadienonic acid, 3-epimasticadienonic acid)⁽¹⁾.

Indications: antibiotic activity, anti-immflamatory, antimicrobial, astringent⁽¹⁾.

Dose: there is no information in the literature.

References:

1. MEDICAL ECONOMICS COMPANY. **PDR for herbal medicines**. 2. ed. Montvale: Copyright, 2000.
2. MEDAL, J. C. et al. Host specificity of *Heteroperreyia hubrichi* Malaise (Hymenoptera: Pergidae), a potential biological control agent of brasilian peppertree (*Schinus terebinthifolius* Raddi). **Biological Control**, v. 14, p. 60-65, 1999.