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Handroanthus serratifolius

[Synonyms : *Bignonia araliacea*, *Bignonia conspicua*, *Bignonia flavescens*, *Bignonia serratifolia*, *Gelseminum araliaceum*, *Gelseminum speciosum*, *Handroanthus araliaceus*, *Handroanthus attractocarpus*, *Handroanthus flavescens*, *Tabebuia araliacea*, *Tabebuia flavescens*, *Tabebuia monticola*, *Tabebuia serratifolia*, *Tecoma araliacea*, *Tecoma attractocarpa*, *Tecoma conspicua*, *Tecoma flavescens*, *Tecoma nigricans*, *Tecoma patrisiana*, *Tecoma serratifolia*, *Tecoma speciosa*, *Vitex moronensis*]

YELLOW POUI is a deciduous shrub or tree. Native from Middle America to Bolivia, it has small golden-yellow flowers.

It is also known as Apamata, Gold tree, Guayacan polvillo, *Ipê amarelo* (Brazilian, Portuguese), *Ipê amarelo da mata* (Portuguese), *Ipê do campo* (Portuguese), *Ipê ovo de macuco* (Portuguese), *Ipê-pardo* (Portuguese), *Ipeuva* (Brazilian, Portuguese), *Pau-d'arco-amarelo* (Brazilian, Portuguese), *Piúva-amarela* (Brazilian, Portuguese), Trumpet tree, Washiba, Washiba wood, and Washibi.

Serratifolius is derived from Latin *serratus* (jagged, cut) and *-folia* (leaved) components meaning 'with serrated or saw-toothed leaves'.

The flower is a national emblem of Venezuela.

This hard and heavy, durable wood is resistant to decay and insects and can be called green ebony, Surinam greenhart and in Brazil *pau d'arco*. It is used for carving, construction and cabinetwork.