

Supplementary Materials: “Language Is the Place from Where the World Is Seen” – On the Gender of Trees, Fruit Trees and Edible Fruits in Portuguese and in Other Latin-Derived Languages

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Supplementary S1: Tree as a Feminine Entity in Portuguese through Time. A Review

As mentioned in the main text, the oldest reference to ‘tree’ we could find dated from 984 and tree was in the feminine [1] (p. 327).

In a selling title, also written in barbaric Latin, dated from 883 but available in a copy presumably from the 11th century, *arbores fructuosas e infructuosas* (‘fruit trees and non-fruit trees’), ‘tree’ is in the feminine [2] (p. 10).

In *Costumes de Santarém (Uses of Santarém)*, dated from 1179, *e se lhy arvor talhar, ou arrancar, ou britar, develhy dar outra tal na sa herdade, come aquela (e se árvore lhe talhar, ou arrancar, ou britar, deve-lhe dar outra tal na sua herdade, como aquela*; ‘and if (someone) cuts, pulls, or chops a tree, a similar one from his estate should give’), ‘tree’ is also on the feminine [3] (p. 11).

Some years later, in *Costumes e Foros de Castel-Rodrigo (Uses and Tenancies of Castel-Rodrigo)*, dated from 1209, *Tod ome que entrare uíña ó aruol ó a tallare (...) e assi de todas aruoles (Todo homem que entrar em vinha ou árvore ou a cortar (...) e assim de todas árvores*; ‘All man that enters a vineyard or tree or cuts it (...) the same for all trees’), ‘tree’ is again in the feminine [3] (p. 51). The same in *Costumes e Foros de Castello Melhor (Uses and Tenancies of Castello-Melhor)*, some 30 km apart from Castel-Rodrigo, also dated 1209, in which the legal formulation and fines are identical, but *aruol* and *aruoles* are written *arbol* and *arboles* [3] (p. 66).

In a letter signed by King Dinis in 13 July 1310, ‘tree’ is mentioned two times: *se alguum cortasse alguma aruor (se algum cortasse alguma árvore*; ‘if someone cut any tree’); *nem nas outras aruores* (‘nor in other trees’), always in the feminine [3] (p. 124).

In a letter signed by King Pedro, dated 29 May 1361, *e as outras arvores* (‘and other trees’), ‘tree’ is again in the feminine [3] (p. 161).

In a manuscript from the 15th century of *Livro da Corte Imperial (Book of the Imperial Court)* written somewhere between the 14th and 15th centuries *muytas aruores muy fremosas* (‘many trees very beautiful’), ‘tree’ is in the feminine [2] (p. 40).

In a hand-written collection of Aesop-inspired fables presumably written in the 14th century, the existing copy dating from the 15th century, ‘tree’ or ‘trees’ are mentioned seven times, always in the feminine [4].¹

Between 1419 (perhaps before) and 1448, Fernão Lopes exerted functions as chronicler of the life and deeds of Portuguese kings [5] (p. 122).² The *Chronicle of King Fernando*, one of the few remaining chronicles undoubtedly authored by him³ was printed by the first time in Lisbon in 1816. In this edition, trees are mentioned four times, three in the feminine and in one the gender is not attributable

¹ The only known copy of the manuscript is catalogued at Österreichische Nationalbibliothek as *Fabulae in Linguam Lusitanam Versae*. The transcription by José Leite de Vasconcellos was done from a photographic reproduction of the manuscript. ‘Tree’ or ‘trees’ can be found in the transcription at pages 18, 19, 23, 31, 37, and 42.

² Fernão Lopes, chief-archivist of the state and chief-chronicler was born between 1380 and 1390 and might have died by 1460 but certainly not before 1454. Maybe with exaggeration, he has been considered by some as “the greatest chronicler of any age or nation” [6] (pp. v, 3).

³ The others were the *Chronicle of King Pedro I*, father of King Fernando, and *Chronicle of João I* (first and second parts) also son of King Pedro I, half-brother of King Fernando and his successor as Portuguese king.

[7] (pp. 123–525).⁴ The same happens, gender included, in much earlier hand-written copies of the Chronicles dated from the 16th century [8] (ff. 82–383); [9] (ff. 71–357).⁵

In *Leal Conselheiro* (*Good Advisor*) written or compiled in 1437 or 1438 by King Duarte by request of his wife Leonor de Aragón ([5] (p. 112); [10] (f. 3 front)), ‘tree’ or ‘trees’ are mentioned eight times, seven in the feminine and in one the gender is not attributable,⁶ while in the *Livro da Enseñança de Bem Cavalgar Toda Sela* (*Textbook to Ride Well All Saddles*) bound together with the only complete manuscript copy of *Leal Cōsselheyro* and also authored by King Duarte, tree or trees are mentioned three times, but gender is never attributable [10].

In 1450, Gomes Eanes de Zurara (or d’Azurara), successor of Fernão Lopes as chief-chronicler, finishes the third part of the *Chronicle of King João I* (also known as *Chronicle of the Conquest of Ceuta*) which was printed by the first time in Lisbon in 1644. In this edition, ‘tree’ or ‘trees’ are mentioned five times, four in the feminine and in one the gender is not attributable [12].⁷ The same happens, gender included, in an earlier hand-written copy of the third part of the Chronicle of King João I dated from the 16th century [9] (ff. 358–595).

As mentioned in the main text, in *Tratado de Confissom* presumably the first book printed in Portuguese in Portugal in 1489 ([13] (p. 12); [14]), ‘tree’ is in the feminine. Additionally, in *Sacramental* which disputes with *Tratado de Confissom* the priority as the first book printed in Portuguese, ‘tree’ is mentioned three times in the feminine and in an additional mention the gender is not attributable. The same happened in the three other Portuguese editions done in 1494–1450, 1502 and 1539, before the inclusion of *Sacramental* in the list of prohibited books in 1561 [15] (pp. 28, 84, 180, 264).⁸

In 1500, in a letter written to King Manuel dated 1 May, Pêro Vaz de Caminha officially announces the finding of what was to become Brazil, which also constitutes the first, and remarkably insightful, description of Brazilian Amerinds [17] (pp. 205–207). Three references are made to ‘trees’ in the letter: *atrauesauam alguũs papagayos per essas aruores* (*atravessavam alguns papagaios por essas árvores*; ‘some parrots passed through those trees’); *estaua emcostada ahuũa aruore junto com orrio* (*estava encostada a uma árvore junto com o rio*; ‘was leaning against a tree near the river’); *que atera e as aruores* (*que a terra e as árvores*; ‘that land and trees’). In all cases ‘tree’ is in the feminine [18] (pp. 40, 46, 48).

In *Auto da Fé* (*Play of the Faith*) by Gil Vicente, premiered in Christmas 1510, the Faith is questioned by the shepherd Benito and answers: *Aquella he aruore da vida* (‘That is the tree of life’); ‘tree’ is in the feminine [19] (f. 14 back); [20] (f. 18 back).⁹

In the reviewed and updated Foral de Juromenha (Juromenha’s town charter), dated 1515, *tiramdo aruore rreservada* (‘except tree set apart’), ‘tree’ is in the feminine [21] (pp. 99, 207).

⁴ ‘Trees’ in the feminine are mentioned in pp. 232, 287 and 351.

⁵ In the *Chronicle of King Fernando*, ‘tree(s)’ in the feminine are mentioned in f. 47 back line 1; f. 128 front line 12; f. 181 front line 23; f. 259 back line 21. The gender of the latter was not attributable in the first printed edition but is clearly in the feminine in the manuscript. In the *Chronicle of King João I*, ‘tree’ in the feminine is mentioned in f. 421 back line 5. See [8]. Later, in chronicles written by Fernão Lopes and by Gomes Eanes de Zurara [9], ‘tree(s)’ are mentioned in the feminine in the *Chronicle of King Fernando* in: f. 115 front line 16; f. 190 back line 6; f. 240 front line 24 and in the third part of the Chronicle of King João I in: f. 500 front line 1; f. 522 front line 15; f. 569 front line 9. Differences between texts are responsible for the absence of one mention of tree in the feminine in the first printed edition.

⁶ ‘Tree(s)’ in the feminine are mentioned in f. 9 back b line 17; f. 11 front b lines 23, 33 and 41; f. 37 back a line 16; f. 84 front b twice in line 21. For a transcription see [11].

⁷ ‘Trees’ in the feminine are mentioned in pp. 170, 195, 247 and 248.

⁸ The same coincidence in the gender of ‘tree’ occurs in six Castilian editions done between 1475 and 1478 [15] (pp. 28, 84, 180, 264). Despite that the noun ‘tree’ is masculine in Castilian its use in the feminine should not be a surprise if one keeps in mind that in ancient Castilian the gender of the word tree could also be feminine until 1493/1495 [16].

⁹ Gil Vicente, active as play writer between 1502 and 1536, is viewed as the most important Portuguese dramatist and has been credited as the founder of Portuguese theater and with Juan del Encina eventually also the co-founder of Spanish theater. His plays were published posthumously, the first edition in 1562 the second, censored by the Holy Office, in 1586.

In one of the few remaining copies of the *princeps* edition of the collection of poetic compositions compiled by Garcia de Resende and published in 1516 [22] tree or trees written in Portuguese are mentioned six times. In two the gender is not attributable while in the remaining four is in the feminine.¹⁰

In a translation into Portuguese of the *Book of Ecclesiastes* by Damião de Góis, published in 1538 in Venice, Italy, and discovered in April 2000 in Oxford, UK [24] (p. ix), ‘tree’ or ‘trees’ are mentioned seven times. In two, the gender is not attributable while in the remaining five it is in the feminine.¹¹

In a translation done by the first archbishop of Goa (India) of early 15th century treatises aimed against Jews and written by Jerónimo de Santa Fé (published in Goa in 1565), ‘tree’ or ‘trees’ appear four times [26]. In one the gender is not attributable while in the remaining three is in the feminine.¹²

In Luís de Camões’s major epic poem *Os Lusíadas*, dated 1572 and probably the most famous composition in Portuguese language [27] (p. 191) ‘tree’ or ‘trees’ appear nine times [28] (p. 366). In two, the gender is not attributable while in the remaining seven is in the feminine [29].¹³

In a Portuguese-Latin dictionary authored by Agostinho Barbosa and published in Braga (Portugal) in 1611, *árvore* is clearly in the feminine or its gender is not attributable [31] (column 118).

In 1614 one of the most remarkable travel books of the time is posthumously published in Lisbon, and in all likelihood highly censored [5] (pp. 297–298). The author is Fernão Mendes Pinto, the book is *Peregrinação* (loosely translated as *The Voyages and Adventures*), and ‘tree’ or ‘trees’ are mentioned 18 times, 17 in the feminine and in one the gender is not attributable [32].¹⁴

In 1622 Friar Isidoro de Barreira published in Lisbon a treatise on the meaning of plants, flowers and fruits cited in the Holy Scriptures [35]. The treatise is divided in two parts, the first dealing with plants which are basically equated with trees, the second dealing with plants and flowers which are basically equated with herbs. The first sentence of the treatise is *A árvore he figura do homem* (‘The tree is the representation of Man’), ‘tree’ being in the feminine. In all, ‘tree’ or ‘trees’ appear 271 times, mostly in the first part. In 47 of them (17%) the gender is not attributable while in the remaining 224 (83%) is always in the feminine. More than seventy years later, in 1698 (sixty-four years after the author’s death) the treatise was again published by another printing house [36], and remarkably the number and distribution of appearances and gender of ‘tree’ or ‘trees’ are exactly the same of the first edition.

In the *Natural History of Maranhão* written between 1624 and 1627 [37] and cited in the main text, the word ‘tree’ is mentioned 41 times in the text, written in four different ways. In more than half of the cases no clear identification of gender is possible but in the 19 occasions that is possible, ‘tree’ is always in the feminine.

In 1671, João Barreto published in Lisbon an Orthography of Portuguese in which *arvore* is used four times. In one the gender is not attributable in the remaining three is in the feminine [38].¹⁵

As mentioned in the main text, in Father Raphael Bluteau’s bilingual dictionary published in 1712, *árvore* is in the feminine [39].

In 1783, Bernardo Bacelar published in a single volume a pioneer monolingual dictionary of Portuguese, announcing the doubling of the entries of all previous dictionaries including Bluteau’s. In Bacelar’s dictionary the entry “arvore” refers the reader to the entry “arbore”, feminine gender [40,41].

¹⁰ In the edition we followed, ‘tree(s)’ in the feminine are mentioned in: f. XXVII back c line 29; f. XCII back c line 1; f. CXXI front a line 39; f. CCVI front a line 6; f. CCXXII back a line 8. For a relatively recent transcription, but from a different copy of the *princeps* edition, see [23].

¹¹ The only known copy, *Ecclesiastes de Salamam* was published in 1538 by Stevão Sabio in Venice. Referring to the transcription not to the facsimile, mentions of ‘tree’ in the feminine are made in pages 73, 107, and 108. For a first version of the introduction see [25].

¹² ‘Tree(s)’ in the feminine are mentioned in f. 8 front of the archbishop’s introduction, and in f. xxxii back and f. lxx front, the two latter from the treatises.

¹³ Using the usual way of location by canto, stanza and line, ‘tree’ is in the feminine in I-7,2; VI-12,2; VI-79,3; IX-57,1; IX-59,5; X-132,5; X-133,7. For a translation to English see [30].

¹⁴ For a translation to English done less than forty years after the first edition see [33]. On *Peregrinação* see also [34].

¹⁵ Mentions to ‘tree’ in the feminine are made in pages 12, 37, and 201.

In 1789, some sixty years after the completion of the publication of Bluteau's dictionary, António de Morais Silva published in Lisbon a much more manageable two-volume dictionary, which came to be the standard for Portuguese monolingual dictionaries [42]. In it, the gender of *arvore* is explicitly feminine [43].

In 1793, in the first and largely unsuccessful attempt of Academia das Ciências de Lisboa to publish a dictionary of Portuguese, the gender of *Arvore* is again explicitly feminine [44].

In 1841 António Benevides published in Lisbon a dictionary of botanical glossology, presumably the first complete one in Portuguese. In the entry "arvore", the gender is not attributable but in the entry "arbusculo", which refers to *pequenas arvores* ('small trees'), 'tree' is in the feminine [45].

Supplementary S2: Paucity of Reference to Tree(s) in Portuguese through Time. A Review

Mentio de malfectorias (Report of evil-doings) and *Notícia do torto* (News of wrongs) are the two oldest private documents known to have been written in Portuguese, probably in 1210 and in 1214 respectively or at the most between 1211 and 1216. No reference is made to tree or trees despite the fact that the two documents list a number of more or less valuable goods destroyed or stolen to the plaintive, including pigs, oaks, and fruits [46]; [47] (pp. 187–220).

Tree or trees are also absent in notarial documents dealing with donations, wills, testaments and their execution dated 1287, 1341 and 1379 [46]; [47] (pp. 276–280). Also absent in the documents dealing with donations and wills plus agreements and deeds of property sales between 1257 and 1269 [48]. The same in 32 notarial documents from several places in northwestern Portugal dated from 1281 to 1484 [49] (pp. 246–295) or in almost all agricultural-related legislation issued from 1145 to 1384 [3], including the so-called *Lei das Sesmarias* given by King Fernando in 1375 [3] (pp. 182–187), and a precocious land management code meant to slow rural exodus to cities and increase production by means of expropriation and redistribution of unexploited land [27] (p. 116). Trees are also absent in a number of revised and updated *Cartas de Foral* (town charters directly granted by Portuguese kings) like the Foral de Évora [50], Elvas [51], Alandroal and Terena [21] dated from 1501, 1512, and 1516 respectively.

A similar absence or paucity is found in literary, religious, historical, and scholarly-oriented documents. In the manuscript of *Cancioneiro da Ajuda* written between 1279 and 1379 [52] (p. 152), we can find 467 poetic compositions from 55 different authors (including 157 found only in *Cancioneiro da Vaticana* and in *Cancioneiro Colocci-Brancuti*) without a single mention to trees [53]. In the oldest confirmed book printed in Portuguese in 1489, *Tratado de Confissom* [14], 'tree' is used only one time. In the oldest strictly non-religious book printed in Portuguese, *History of Vespasian* finished printing in 1496 [54], trees are never mentioned [55] (p. 98). In the compilation done by Garcia de Resende [22] which includes 880 poetic compositions from 345 authors (not including anonymous and fake authorships) ranging from 1449 to 1516 [56] (p. 76), 'tree' or 'trees' appear only seven times, six in Portuguese and one in Castilian. In the romance from the 16th century *Naceo e Amperidônia* [57],¹⁶ 'tree' or 'trees' are completely absent.

In the *Chronicle of King Pedro I* written by Fernão Lopes in the 15th century and printed for the first time in 1735 [61], 'tree' or 'trees' are never mentioned. The same absence is found in the addition to the *Chronicle* made by Father José Pereira Baião which nevertheless states without proof or precise identification of the source, to have copied faithfully from an old original manuscript written by Fernão Lopes himself.

Likewise and somehow surprisingly, *árvore* is also completely or near completely absent from the first grammars of Portuguese language, namely from Oliveira's published in 1536 [62–64] and from Barros' grammar published in 1540 [65,66] except in the illustration of the first letter of the alphabet that appears in Barros' guide for learning Portuguese (Figure 3 in the main text). The same absence in the rules to write Portuguese and in the apologetic dialogue that follows them written by Pero de Magalhães de Gândavo and published in 1574 in Lisbon [67], in Leão's *Orthography* published also in Lisbon in 1576 [68] and in Bacelar's *Philosophical Grammar and Orthography* published together with his dictionary in 1783 [40].

¹⁶ *Naceo e Amperidônia* is a novel, essentially in the form of an exchange of letters between the two characters mentioned in the title and known only as a manuscript. It was written between 1543 and 1546 by someone who remains unknown but was not the putative author. See [58–60].

Table S1. Variation of the gender of the word tree in successive editions of bilingual Portuguese-Latin and Latin-Portuguese dictionaries authored by Jerónimo Cardoso (deceased in 1569) and published between 1562 and 1694 in Lisbon or in Coimbra (Portugal).

Entry	Meaning	Gender of Tree	Publication Place	Publisher	Date of Publication	Folio/Page	Reference
<i>Aruore sequa s. calmaria</i> (under bare poles, meaning dead calm)	Malacia,æ	Feminine	Vlissypone	Ioannis Aluari	1562	20 front	[69]
Arbor, oris, siue arbuscula,æ	<i>a aruore</i> ('the tree')	Feminine	Conimbricæ	Ioannem Aluarum	1562	80 front	[70]
Arbor, oris	<i>Ho aruore</i> ('The tree')	Masculine	Conimbricæ	Ioan. Barrerius	1570	18 back	[71]
Arbore deiecta quiuis ligna colligit	<i>Derribada a aruore; quem quer apanha a lenha</i> ('The tree is felled, whoever wants picks the firewood')	Feminine					
Arbor ex fructu cognoscitur	<i>Polo fruyto se conhece a aruore</i> ('For every tree is known by his own fruit')	Feminine					
Arbuscula,æ	<i>A aruore pequena</i> ('The small tree')	Feminine					
Arbor, oris	<i>O aruore</i>	Masculine	Olyssipone	AlexanderdeSyqueira	1592	18 front	[72]
Arbore deiecta quiuis ligna colligit	<i>Derribada a aruore; quem quer apanha a lenha</i>	Feminine					
arbor ex fructu cognoscitur	<i>Polo fruto se conhece a aruore</i>	Feminine					
arbuscula,æ	<i>A aruore pequena</i>	Feminine					
Arbor, oris	<i>O aruore</i>	Masculine	Olyssipone	Antonius Aluares	1601	18 front	[73]
Arbore deiecta quiuis ligna coilligit	<i>Derribada a aruore; quem quer apanha a lenha</i>	Feminine					
Arbor ex fructu cognoscitur	<i>Polo fruto se conhece a aruore</i>	Feminine					
Arbuscula,æ	<i>A aruore pequena</i>	Feminine					
Arbor, oris	<i>O aruore</i>	Masculine	Vlyssipone	Petri Crasbeeck	1613	18 front	[74]
Arbore deiecta quiuis ligna colligit	<i>Derribada a aruore; quem quer apanha a lenha</i>	Feminine					
Arbor ex fructu cognoscitur	<i>Polo fruto se conhece a aruore</i>	Feminine					
Arbuscula,æ	<i>A aruore pequena</i>	Feminine					
Arbor, oris	<i>A aruore</i>	Feminine	Vlyssipone	Petri Crasbeeck	1619	18 front	[75]
Arbore deiecta quiuis ligna colligit	<i>Derribada a aruore; quem quer apanha a lenha</i>	Feminine					
Arbor ex fructu cognoscitur	<i>Polo fruto se conhece a aruore</i>	Feminine					
Arbuscula,æ	<i>A aruore pequena</i>	Feminine					
Arbor, oris	<i>A aruore</i>	Feminine	Vlyssipone	Petri Craesbeeck	1630	18 front	[76]
Arbore deiecta quiuis ligna colligit	<i>Derribada a aruore quem quer apanha a lenha</i>	Feminine					
Arbor ex fructu cognoscitur	<i>Polo fruto se conhece a aruore</i>	Feminine					
Arbuscula,æ	<i>A aruore pequena</i>	Feminine					
Arbor, oris	<i>A aruore</i>	Feminine	Vlyssipone	Laurentij de Anueres	1643	18 front	[77]
Arbore deiecta quiuis ligna colligit	<i>Derribada a aruore; quem quer apanha a lenha</i>	Feminine					
Arbor ex fructu cognoscitur	<i>Pelo fruto se conhece a aruore</i>	Feminine					
Arbuscula,æ	<i>A aruore pequena</i>	Feminine					

Arbor, oris	<i>a arvore</i>	Feminine	Vlyssipone	Antonij Craesbeeck	1677	35	[78]
Arbore dejecta quivis ligna colligit	<i>Derribada a arvore quem quer apanha a lenha</i>	Feminine					
Arbor ex fructu cognoscitur	<i>Pelo fruto se conhece a arvore</i>	Feminine					
Arbuscula,æ	<i>A arvore pequena</i>	Feminine					
Arbor, oris	<i>A arvore</i>	Feminine	Vlyssipone	Dominici Carneiro	1694	21 back	[79]
Arbore dejecta quivis ligna colligit	<i>Derribada a arvore, quem quer apanha a lenha</i>	Feminine					
Arbor ex fructu cognoscitur	<i>Pelo fruto se conhece a arvore</i>	Feminine					
Arbuscula,æ	<i>A arvore pequena</i>	Feminine					

Original sentence in Portuguese italicized with the word *árvore* ('tree') underlined and the portion of the word or words that allow the identification of the gender, generally an article, in bold and black, followed inside parentheses by the translation into English but only in the first appearance of the sentence. In bold and red, spelling differences likely to be printing errors.

Table S2. Names and gender of tree, fruit, fruit trees and their fruits in Latin and in Latin-derived languages (Asturian, Barranquenho, Castilian, Catalan, French, Galician, Italian, Mirandese, Occitan, Portuguese, Romansh and Romanian).

Fruit Tree	Species (Family)	Asturian		Barranquenho	
		Árbol Árbor (m, m)	Frutu (m)	Arbu (f)	Fruto (m)
1. Almond tree	<i>Prunus dulcis</i> (Mill.) D.A. Webb var. <i>dulcis</i> (Rosaceae)		Almendra (f)	Amendoeira (f)	Amendoa (f)
2. Apple tree	<i>Malus domestica</i> Borkh. (Rosaceae)	Mazanal (f) Pumar (m) Mazaneru (m)	Mazana (f) Gurriapu (m) Gurrubeyu (m)	Macieira (f)	Maça (f)
3. Apricot tree	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L. (Rosaceae)	Albaricocal (f)	Albaricoca (f)	Alperceiro (m)	Alperce (m)
4. Armenian plum tree	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L. (Rosaceae)	Damascu (m)	Damascu (m)	Damasqueiro (m)	Damasco (m)
5. Blackthorn tree	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> L. (Rosaceae)	Andrín (m) Cirqueyu (m)	Andrín (m) Brunu (m) Potrunu (m)	Abrunheiro-bravo (m)	Abrunho-bravo (m)
6. Carob tree	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i> L. (Fabaceae)				
7. Coconut tree	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L. (Arecaceae)		Cocu (m)		
8. Common guava tree	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L. (Myrtaceae)				
9. Damson plum tree	<i>Prunus domestica</i> L. subsp. <i>insititia</i> (L.) Bonnier & Layens (Rosaceae)			Abrunheiro-manso (m)	Abrunho-manso (m)
10. Date palm	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> L. (Arecaceae)				
11. European plum tree	<i>Prunus domestica</i> L. (Rosaceae)	Cerigüelar (f) Ceriguelu (f)	Almacena (f) Cerigüela (f)	Ameixeira (f)	Ameixa (f)

		Ceruyal (f) Ciruelar (f) Ñisal (f) Ñiseru (f) Perunal (f)	Ciruela (f) Cirueyu (m) Ñisu (m) Perunu (m) Prunu (m)		
12. Fig tree	<i>Ficus carica</i> L. (Moraceae)	Figal (f) Figar (f)	Figa (f) Figu (m)	Figuera (f)	Figo (m)
13. Grapefruit tree	<i>Citrus paradisi</i> Macfad. (Rutaceae)				
14. Hazelnut tree	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L. (Betulaceae)	Ablanar (f) Ablanu (m) Parra (f) Parru (m)	Ablana (f) Ablanal (f)	Avelaneira (f) Aveleira (f)	Avelã (f)
15. Lemon tree	<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Osbeck (Rutaceae)	Llimonal (f)	Llimón (m)	Limoero (m)	Limão (m)
16. Lime tree	<i>Citrus medica</i> L. (Rutaceae)	Llimeru (m)	Llima (f)		
17. Loquat tree	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> (Thunb.) Lindl. (Rosaceae)	Cadapanal (m) Cadápanu (m) Ñísperal (f)	Cadápanu (m) Ñísperu (m)	Nespereira (f)	Nêspereira (f)
18. Mandarin tree	<i>Citrus reticulata</i> Blanco (Rutaceae)		Mondarina (f)		
19. Mango tree	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L. (Anacardiaceae)				
20. Mulberry tree	<i>Morus nigra</i> L. (Moraceae)	Moral (f)	Mora (f)	Amorêra (f)	Amora (f)
21. Orange tree	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck (Rutaceae)	Naranxu (m)	Naranxa (f)	Laranjo (m)	Laranja (f)
22. Peach tree	<i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch (Rosaceae)		Romanu (m)	Pessegueiro (m)	Pêssego (m)
23. Pear tree	<i>Pyrus communis</i> L. (Rosaceae)	Carozal (f) Caruezu (f) Caruzal (m) Peral (f) Peréu (m) Preu (m)	Pera (f)	Pereira (f)	Pera (f)
24. Persimmon tree	<i>Diospyros kaki</i> L.f. (Ebenaceae)			Diospireiro (m)	Diospiro (m)
25. Pomegranate tree	<i>Punica granatum</i> L. (Lythraceae)			Romanzeira (f) Romeira (f)	Romã (f)
26. Quince tree	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Mill. (Rosaceae)	Maramiellu (m) Marmellal (f) Marmiellu (m)	Maramiellu (m) Marmiellu (m)	Marmelero (m)	Marmelo (m)
27. Quince tree	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Mill. (Rosaceae)				
28. Sour cherry tree	<i>Prunus cerasus</i> L. (Rosaceae)	Guindal (f)	Guinda (f)	Ginjeira (f)	Ginja (f)

29. Stone pine	<i>Pinus pinea</i> L. (Pinaceae)			Pinheiro (m)	Pinhão (m)	
30. Strawberry tree	<i>Arbutus unedo</i> L. (Ericaceae)	Albornial (m) Alborniera (f) Alburniu (m) Arbaderu (m) Borrachín (m) Borrachinal (m) Casigu (m) Erbidu (m) Yérbadu (m)	Alborniu (m) Borrachín (m) Casigu (m) Erbidu (m) Miruéndanu (m) Yérbadu (m)	Medronheiro (m)	Medronho (m)	
31. Sweet apple tree	<i>Malus domestica</i> Borkh. (Rosaceae)			Pereiro (m)	Pero (m)	
32. Sweet cherry tree	<i>Prunus avium</i> L. (L.) (Rosaceae)	Cerezal (f)	Cereza (f)	Cerejeira (f)	Cereja (f)	
33. Sweet chestnut tree	<i>Castanea sativa</i> Mill. (Fagaceae)	Castañar (f) Pagana (f) Regoldanu (m)	Castaña (f)	Castanheiro (m)	Castanha (f)	
34. Tangerine tree	<i>Citrus reticulata</i> Blanco (Rutaceae)		Mondarina (f)	Tangerinera (f)	Tangerina (f)	
35. Tangerine tree	<i>Citrus reticulata</i> Blanco (Rutaceae)			Tangerinera (f)	Tanja (f)	
36. Walnut tree	<i>Juglans regia</i> L. (Juglandaceae)	Conxal (f) Nocéu (m) Nozal (f) Nozala (f)	Conxu (m) Nuez (f)	Nogueira (f)	Noz (f)	
Fruit Tree	Castilian		Catalan		French	
	Árbol (m)	Fruto (m)	Arbre (m)	Fruit (m)	Arbre (m)	Fruit (m)
1. Almond tree	Almendro (m)	Almendra (f)	Ametller (m)	Ametlla (f) Ametlló (m)	Amandier (m)	Amande (f)
2. Apple tree	Manzano (m)	Manzana (f)	Maçanera (f)	Poma (f)	Pommier (m)	Pomme (f)
3. Apricot tree	Albaricoquero (m)	Albaricoque (m)	Albergener (m)	Alberge (m)		
4. Armenian plum tree	Damasco (m)	Damasco (m)	Albercoquer (m)		Abricotier (m)	Abricot (m)
5. Blackthorn tree	Endrino (m)	Ciruelo silvestre (m)			Prunellier (m)	Prune sauvage (f)
		Endrina (f)			Prunier épineux (m) Prunier sauvage (m)	Prunelle (f)
6. Carob tree	Algarrobo (m)	Garrofa (f)	Garrofer (m) Garrofera (f)	Garrofa (f)		
7. Coconut tree	Cocotero (m)	Coco (m) Cocotero (m)	Cocoter (m)	Coco (m) Cocoter (m)	Cocotier (m)	Noix de coco (f)

8. Common guava tree	Guayabo (m)	Guayaba (f)	Guaiaber (m)	Guaiaba (f)	Goyavier (m)	Goyave (f)
9. Damson plum tree	Abruño (m) Bruno (m) Bruño (m) Ciruela (f)	Abruñedo (m)	Abrenyoner (m)		Prunier (m)	Prune (f)
10. Date palm	Palmera datilera (f)	Dátil (m)	Datiler (m) Datilera (f) Fasser (m) Palmera datilera (f)	Dàtil (m)	Dattier (m) Palmier-dattier (m)	Datte (f)
11. European plum tree	Ciruelo (m)	Ciruela (f)	Prunyoner (m)	Pruna (f)	Prunier (m)	Prune (f)
12. Fig tree	Higuera (f)	Higo (m)	Figuera (f)	Figa (f)	Figuier (m)	Figue (f)
13. Grapefruit tree	Toronjo (m)	Pomelo (m) Toronja (f)			Pamplemoussier (m)	Pamplemousse (f)
14. Hazelnut tree	Avellano (m)	Avellana (f)	Avellaner (m)	Avellana (f)	Avelinier (m) Coudrier (m) Noisetier (m)	Aveline (f) Noisette (f)
15. Lemon tree	Limonero (m)	Limón (m)	Llimoner (m)	Llimona (f)	Citronnier (m)	Citron (m)
16. Lime tree	Limero (m) Limo (m)	Lima (f)	Llimoner dolç (m)	Llimona dolça (f)	Lime (f) Limmetier (m)	Lime (f) Limette (f)
17. Loquat tree	Níspero (m)	Níspera (f)	Nespler (m) Nesplera (f) Nesprera (f)	Nespla (f) Nespra (f)	Néflier (m)	Nèfle (f)
18. Mandarin tree	Mandarino (m)	Mandarina (f)				
19. Mango tree	Mango (m)	Manga (f)	Mango (m)	Mango (m)	Manguier (m)	Mangue (f)
20. Mulberry tree	Moral (m) Moreda (f) Morera (f)	Mora (f)	Morera (f)	Mora (f)	Mûrier (m)	Mûre (f)
21. Orange tree	Naranjo (m)	Naranja (f)	Taronger (m)	Taronja (f)	Oranger (m)	Orange (f)
22. Peach tree	Melocotonero (m)	Melocotón (m)		Pressec (m)	Pêcher (m)	Pêche (f)
23. Pear tree	Peral (m)	Pera (f)	Perelló (m) Perelloner (m)	Pera (f)	Poirier (m)	Poire (f)
24. Persimmon tree	Caqui (m) Níspero del Japón (m)	Caquí (m) Níspera (f)	Caqui (m)	Caqui (m)	Plaqueminier (m)	Kaki (m) Plaqueminie (f)
25. Pomegranate tree	Balaustra (f) Balustia (f)	Granada (f) Granado (m)	Mangraner (m) Mangrano (m)	Magrana (f)	Grenadier (m)	Grenade (f)

	Granado (m) Magrano (m) Manglano (m) Mangranés (m) Milgrano (m) Mingrano (m)	Mangranes (m)				
26. Quince tree	Membrillo (m)	Membrillo (m)	Codonyer (m)	Codony (m)	Cognassier (m)	Coing (m)
27. Quince tree	Codón (m) Gamboa (f) Membrillera (f) Membrillero común (m)	Gamboa (f)	Membriller (m)		Cognassier doux (m)	Coing doux (m)
28. Sour cherry tree	Guindal (m) Guindo (m)	Guinda (f)	Guinder (m)	Guinda (f)	Griottier (m)	Cerise aigre (f) Griotte (f)
29. Stone pine	Pino albar (m) Pino doncel (m) Pino piñonero (m) Pino real (m)	Piñon (m)	Pi blanc (m) Pi bo (m) Pi de pinyes (m) Pi de pinyons (m) Pi pinyner (m) Pi pinyoner (m) Pi ver (m) Pi vero (m)	Pinyo (m)	Pin (m)	Pignon (m)
30. Strawberry tree	Madroñera (f) Madroño (m)	Alborezas (f) Madroño (m)	Arboç (m) Arbocer (m) Cirerer (m) Cirerer d'arboç (m)	Arboça (f) Cirera d'arboç (f) Cirera de pastor (f)	Arbousier (m)	Arbouse (f)
31. Sweet apple tree	Peral bravo (m)	Pero (m)		Poma (f)		Poire-pomme (f)
32. Sweet cherry tree	Cerezo (m)	Cereza (f)	Cerider (m) Cirer (m) Cirerer (m)	Cirera (f)	Cerisier (m)	Cerise (f)
33. Sweet chestnut tree	Castaño (m)	Castaña (f)	Castanyer (m)	Castanya (f)	Châtaignier (m) Marronnier (m)	Châtaigne (f) Marron (m)
34. Tangerine tree	Mandarino (m)	Mandarina (f)	Mandariner (m) Taronger mandarí (m)	Mandarina (f)	Mandarinier (m)	Mandarine (f)
35. Tangerine tree						

36. Walnut tree	Nogal (m)	Nuez (f)	Noguer (m) Noguera (f) Nouera (f)	Nou (f)	Noyer (m)	Noix (f)
Fruit Tree	Galician		Italian		Latin	
	Árbore, Arbre Albre (f, m, m)	Froito (m)	Albero (m)	Frutto (m)	Arbor (f)	Fructus (m)
1. Almond tree	Amendoeira (f) Amendreiro (m)	Améndoa (f)	Mandorlo (m)	Mandorla (f)	Amygdala (f) Amygdalum (n) Amygdalus (f)	Amygdala (f)
2. Apple tree	Maceira (f)	Mazá (f)	Melo (m)	Mela (f) Pomo (m)	Malus (f)	Mala (f) Malum (n)
3. Apricot tree	Albaricoqueiro (m)	Albaricoque (m)	Pesco (m)	Pesca duracina (f)	Prunus damascena (m)	Damascena (n)
4. Armenian plum tree	Damasqueiro (m)	Damasco (m)	Albicocco (m)	Albicocca (f)	Prunus damascena (m)	Damascena (n)
5. Blackthorn tree	Abruñeira (f) Abruñeiro (m) Endrino (m)	Abruño (m)	Prugnolo (m) Pruno selvatico (m) Spiro nero (m)	Prugnola (m)	Prunum silvester (n)	Prunum silvester (n)
6. Carob tree	Alfarrobeira (f)	Alfarroba (f)	Baccello dolce (m) Baccello greco (m) Carrubo (m)	Carruba (f)	Siliqua (f)	Siliqua (f)
7. Coconut tree	Coqueiro (m)	Coco (m)	Cocco (m) Palma da cocco (f)	Cocco (m) Nocce de cocco (f)		
8. Common guava tree			Guaiva (m)	Guaiva (m)		
9. Damson plum tree	Ameixeira-brava (f)		Prugno (m) Susino (m)	Prugna (f) Susina (f)	Prunus (f)	Prunum (n)
10. Date palm			Dattero (m) Palma da dattero (f)	Dattero (m)	Palma (f)	Dactilus (m) Palma (f) Zhoenicobalanus (m)
11. European plum tree	Ameixeira (f)	Ameixa (f) Ameixo (m) Cirola (f)	Prugno (m) Susino (m)	Prugna (f) Susina (f)	Prunus (f)	Prunum (n)
12. Fig tree	Figueira (f)	Figo (m)	Fico (m)	Fico (m)	Ficus (f)	Ficus (f)
13. Grapefruit tree	Toranxeira (f) Toronxeira (f)	Toranxa (f) Toronxa (f)	Pompelmo (m)	Pompelmo (m)		
14. Hazelnut tree	Abelaneira (f) Abeleira (f)	Abelá (f)	Avellano (m) Nocciolo (m)	Avellana (f) Nocciola (f)	Corylus (f)	Avellana (f) Avellana nux (f)

15. Lemon tree	Abraira (f) Limoeiro (m)	Limón (m)	Limone (m)	Limone (m)	Citrea (f) Citrus (f) Malus Medica (f)	Citreum (n) Malum citreum (n) Malum Medicum (n)
16. Lime tree	Limeira (f)	Lima (f)	Limetta (f)	Lima (f) Limetta (f)		
17. Loquat tree	Nespereira (f)	Néspera (f) Néspero (m)	Nespolo (m)	Nespola (f)	Mespilus (f)	Mespilum (n)
18. Mandarin tree						
19. Mango tree	Mango (m) Mangueiro (m)	Mango (m)	Mango (m)	Mango (m)		
20. Mulberry tree	Amoreira (f) Morogueira (f) Moroteiro (m)	Amora (f) Morodo (m) Morogo (m)	Gelso (m)	Mora (f)	Morus (f)	Morum (n)
21. Orange tree	Laranxeira (f)	Laranxa (f)	Arancio (m)	Arancia (f)	Arbor Medica (f)	Malum Aureum (n) Malum Medicum (n)
22. Peach tree	Abrideiro (m) Melocotoeiro (m) Pexegueiro (m)	Abrideiro (m) Melocotón (m) Pexego (m)	Pesco (m)	Pesca (f)	Persica arbor (f) Persica malus (f) Persicus (f)	Persicum (n) Persicum malum (n)
23. Pear tree	Pereira (f)	Pera (f)	Pero (m)	Pera (f)	Pirus (f)	Pirum (n)
24. Persimmon tree	Caqui (m) Caquiceiro (m)	Caqui (m)	Cachi (m)	Cachi (m)		
25. Pomegranate tree	Granado (m) Milgrandeira (f) Milgreira (f) Romaceira (f) Romeira (f)	Granada (f) Romá (f)	Granato (m) Melograno (m)	Granata (f) Melagrana (f)	Punica arbor (f) Punica malus (f)	Granatum (n) Malum granatum (n) Malum Punicum (n)
26. Quince tree	Marmeleira (f) Marmeleiro (m)	Marmelo (m)	Cotogno (m)	Cotogna (f)	Cydonia (f) Cydonia arbor (f)	Cydonium (n) Cydonium malum (n)
27. Quince tree	Gamboeiro (m)	Gamboa (f)	Cotogno (m) Melo cotogno (m)	Cotogna (f) Mela cotogna (f)		
28. Sour cherry tree	Guindeira (f)	Guinda (f)	Agriotto (m) Visciolo (m)	Agriotta (f) Amarena (f) Marasca (f) Visciola (f)		

29. Stone pine	Piñeiro manso (m) Piñeiro real (m)	Piñon (m) Piñugo (m)	Pino (m)	Pinolo (m)	Pinus (f)	Pineus nucleus Pinae nucis nucleus
30. Strawberry tree	Alvedro (m) Érbedo (m) Érbedro (m) Érvedo (m) Medroñeiro (m)	Medroño (m)	Corbezollo (m)	Corbezolla (f)	Arbutus (f) Unedo (m)	Arbutum (n) Comaron (n) Unedo (m)
31. Sweet apple tree	Pereira silvestre (f)	Pero (m)				
32. Sweet cherry tree	Cerdeira (f) Cereixeiro (m) Cerexeira (f)	Cereixa (f)	Ciliegio (m)	Ciliegia (f)		Cerasum (n)
33. Sweet chestnut tree	Castañeiro (m) Castaño (m) Castiñeiro (m)	Castaña (f)	Castagno (m)	Castagna (f)	Castanea (f)	Castanea (f) Castanea nux (f)
34. Tangerine tree			Mandarino (m)	Mandarino (m)		
35. Tangerine tree				Mandarancio (m)		
36. Walnut tree	Nogueira (f)	Noz (f)	Noce (m)	Noce (f)	Iuglans (f) Nux (f)	Iuglans (f) Nux (f)
Fruit Tree	Mirandese		Occitan		Portuguese	
	Arble (f)	Fruito (m)	Arbre (m)	Fruch (m)	Árvore (f)	Fruto (m)
1. Almond tree	Almendreira (f)	Almendra (f)	Ametlièr (m)	Amètla (f)	Amendoeira (f) ^{1,2}	Amêndoa (f) ^{1,2}
2. Apple tree	Maçaneira (f)	Maçana (f)	Pomièr (m)	Poma (f)	Macieira (f) ^{1,2}	Maçã (f) ^{1,2}
3. Apricot tree	Albricoqueiro (m)	Albricroque (m)			Alperceiro (m)	Alperce (m) ^{1,2}
4. Armenian plum tree	Damasqueiro (m)	Damasco (m)	Albricotièr (m)	Albricòt (m)	Damasqueiro (m) ^{1,2}	Damasco (m) ^{1,2}
5. Blackthorn tree	Spineiro (m)	Brunho (m)	Agranhonièr (m) Avais (m)	Agranhon (m)	Abrunheiro-bravo (m) _{1,2}	Abrunho-bravo (m) _{1,2}
6. Carob tree	Alfarrobeira (f)	Alfarroba (f)			Alfarrobeira (f) ^{1,2}	Alfarroba (f) ^{1,2}
7. Coconut tree	Coqueiro (m)	Coco (m)	Cocò (m)	Notz de cocò (f)	Coqueiro (m) ^{1,2}	Coco (m) ^{1,2}
8. Common guava tree	Goiabeira (f)	Goiaba (f)			Goiabeira (f)	Goiaba (f)
9. Damson plum tree	Almexeneira (m)	Brunho (m)	Prunièr (m)	Pruna (f)	Abrunheiro-manso (m)	Abrunho-manso (m)
10. Date palm	Tamareira (f)	Támara (f)		Dàtil (m)	Palmeira tamareira (f) Tamareira (f) ^{1,2}	Támara (f) ^{1,2}
11. European plum tree	Almexeneira (f)	Alméixina (f)	Prunièr (m)	Pruna (f)	Ameixeira (f) ^{1,2}	Ameixa (f) ^{1,2}
12. Fig tree	Figueira (f)	Figo (m)	Figuièr (f)	Figa (f)	Figueira (f) ^{1,2}	Figo (m) ^{1,2}

13. Grapefruit tree	Toraneira (f)	Toranja (f)		Pamplemós (f)	Toraneira (f)	Toranja (f) ^{1,2}
14. Hazelnut tree	Abelhaneira (f)	Abelhana (f)	Avelanièr (m)	Avelana (f)	Avelaneira (f) ¹ Aveleira (f) ^{1,2}	Avelã (f) ^{1,2}
15. Lemon tree	Limoneiro (m)	Limon (m)	Limonièr (m)	Limon (m)	Limoeiro (m) ^{1,2}	Limão (m) ^{1,2}
16. Lime tree	Limeira (f)	Lima (f)		Lima (f) Limeta (f)	Limeira (f)	Lima (f) ^{1,2}
17. Loquat tree	Nespereira (f)	Néspera (f)	Mespolièr (m)	Mespola (f)	Nespereira (f) ^{1,2}	Néspera (f) ^{1,2}
18. Mandarin tree					Mandarineira (f)	Mandarina (f)
19. Mango tree	Mangueira (f)	Manga (f)		Manga (f)	Mangueira (f) ^{1,2}	Manga (f) ^{1,2}
20. Mulberry tree	Moreira (f)	Mora (f)	Amorièr (m)	Amora (f)	Amoreira (f) ^{1,2}	Amora (f) ^{1,2}
21. Orange tree	Laranjeira (f) Naranjeira (f)	Laranja (f) Naranja (f)	Irangièr (m)	Irangue (m)	Laranjeira (f) ^{1,2}	Laranja (f) ^{1,2}
22. Peach tree	Morconeiro (m) Pirxegueiro (m)	Morcon (m) Pierxigo (m)	Perseguier (m)	Persec (m)	Pessegueiro (m) ^{1,2}	Pêssego (m) ^{1,2}
23. Pear tree	Pereira (f)	Pera (f)	Perièr (m)	Pera (f)	Pereira (f) ^{1,2}	Pera (f) ^{1,2}
24. Persimmon tree	Diospireiro (m)	Diospiro (m)	Placamièr (m)	Placamina (f) Turquin (m)	Diospireiro (m)	Dióspiro (m)
25. Pomegranate tree		Meligrana (f)	Milgranièr (m)	Milgrana (f)	Romanzeira (f) Romeira (f) ²	Romã (f) ^{1,2}
26. Quince tree	Burmelheiro (m)	Burmielho (m)	Codonhièr (m)	Codonh (m)	Marmeleiro (m) ^{1,2}	Marmelo (m) ^{1,2}
27. Quince tree					Gamboeiro (m)	Gamboa (f) ^{1,2}
28. Sour cherry tree	Ginjeira (f)	Ginja (f)	Agriotièr (m) Guindol (m)	Agriòta (f) Guindol (m)	Ginjeira (f) ^{1,2}	Ginja (f) ^{1,2}
29. Stone pine	Penheiro (m) Pinho (m) Pino (m)	Pinhon (m)	Pin (m)	Pinhon (m)	Pinheiro (m) ^{1,2}	Pinhão (m) ^{1,2}
30. Strawberry tree	Madronheiro (m)	Madronho (m)	Arboç (m)	Arboça (f)	Medronheiro (m) ^{1,2}	Medronho (m) ^{1,2}
31. Sweet apple tree	Maçaneira (f)	Maçana (f)			Pereiro (m) ²	Pero (m) ^{1,2}
32. Sweet cherry tree	Cerejeira (f) Cerejeira (f)	Cereija (f)	Cerièr (m) Guinièr (m)	Ceriera (f) Guina (f)	Cerejeira (f) ^{1,2}	Cereja (f) ^{1,2}
33. Sweet chestnut tree	Castanheiro (m)	Castanha (f)	Castanh (m) Sardonièr (m)	Castanha (f) Sardona (f)	Castanheiro (m) ^{1,2}	Castanha (f) ^{1,2}
34. Tangerine tree	Tangerineira (f)	Tangerina (f)	Mandarinièr (m)	Mandarina (f)	Tangerineira (f)	Tangerina (f)
35. Tangerine tree	Tangereira (f)	Tângera (f)			Tangereira (f)	Tângera (f)
36. Walnut tree	Nueira (f)	Nuoç (f)	Noguièr (m) Nosièr (m)	Noga (f)	Nogueira (f) ^{1,2}	Noz (f) ^{1,2}

Fruit Tree	Romansh		Romanian	
	Planta (f)	Fritg (m)	Arbore, Copac Pom (m, n, m)	Fruct (n)
1. Almond tree	Mandler (m)	Mandel (m)	Migdál (m)	Migdălă (f)
2. Apple tree	Mailer (m)	Mail (m)	Măr (m)	Măr (n)
3. Apricot tree	Apricoser (m)	Apricosa (f)	Cais (m)	Caisă (f)
4. Armenian plum tree	Apricoser (m)	Apricosa (f)	Cais (m)	Caisă (f)
5. Blackthorn tree			Porumbar (m)	Porumbă (f)
6. Carob tree	Caruber (m)	Caruba (f)	Roșcov (m)	Roșcovă (f)
7. Coconut tree	Palma da cocos (f)	Nusch da cocos (f)	Cocotier (m)	Nucă de cocos (f)
8. Common guava tree	Planta da guavas (f)	Guava (f)		
9. Damson plum tree	Primbler (m)	Primbla (f)	Prun (m)	Prună (f)
10. Date palm	Datler (m)	Datla (f)	Curmal (m)	Curmală (f)
11. European plum tree	Palogher (m)	Paloga (f)	Prun (m)	Prună (f)
12. Fig tree	Figher (m)	Fig (m)	Smochin (m)	Smochină (f)
13. Grapefruit tree	Planta da pampelmusas (f)	Pampelmus a (f)		
14. Hazelnut tree	Nitscholer (m)	Nitschola (f)	Alun (m)	Alună (f)
15. Lemon tree	Citroner (m)	Citrona (f)	Lămîi (m)	Lămîie (f)
16. Lime tree	Planta da limettas (m)	Limetta (f)		
17. Loquat tree	Chaglia da suspidaunas (f)	Suspidauna (f)	Moșmon (m)	Moșmoană (f)
18. Mandarin tree			Mandarin (m)	Mandarină (f)
19. Mango tree	Planta da mangos (f)	Mango (m)	Mango (m)	Mangu (n)
20. Mulberry tree	Murer (m)	Ampuauna naira (f) Mura (f)	Dud (m)	Dudă (f)
21. Orange tree	Oranscher (m)	Oranscha (f)	Portocál (m)	Portocală (f)
22. Peach tree	Persicher (m)	Persic (m)	Piersic (m)	Piersică (f)
23. Pear tree	Pairer (m)	Pair (m)	Păr (m)	Pară (f)
24. Persimmon tree	Planta da kakis (f)	Kaki (m)		
25. Pomegranate tree	Planta da mails granats (m)	Mail granat (m)	Rodiu (m)	Rodie (f)

26. Quince tree	Cudogner (m)	Cudogn (m)	Gutui (m)	Gutuie (f)
27. Quince tree	Cudogner (m)	Cudogn (m)	Gutui (m)	Gutuie (f)
28. Sour cherry tree	Viezler (m)	Viezla (f)	Vişin (m)	Vişină (f)
29. Stone pine	Tieu (m)	Nusche gl da pinia (m)	Pin (m)	Con (n)
30. Strawberry tree	Planta da frajas falladas (f)	Fraja fallada (f)		
31. Sweet apple tree	Pairer (m)	Pair (m)	Păr cu pere mici (m)	Pară mică (f)
32. Sweet cherry tree	Tscharescher (m)	Tscharescha (f)	Cireş (m)	Cireaşa (f)
33. Sweet chestnut tree	Chastagner (m)	Chastogna (f)	Castán (m)	Castánă (f)
34. Tangerine tree	Planta da mandarinas (f)	Mandarina (f)	Mandarin (m)	Mandarină (f)
35. Tangerine tree				
36. Walnut tree	Nuscher (m)	Nusch (f)	Nuc (m)	Nucă (f)

Lines of table are alphabetically ordered by the tree name in English, columns also alphabetically by language. For each language, the first column shows the names of fruit trees, the second the names of fruits. Gender is shown after each name inside parentheses; **f** is for feminine, **m** for masculine, **n** for neuter. For sources of names and gender in Latin and in Latin-derived languages see footnote 13 in main text. Binomial names were obtained from common names in Portuguese followed by a check of synonymy and authorship using [80] and [81] respectively. In Portuguese, ¹ denotes trees or fruits listed in Bacellar's dictionary [40]; ² in Morais Silva's dictionary [43,82] with the same gender as here.

Table S3. Names and gender of non-fruit trees in Portuguese and, in the case of names derived with *-arius*, names and gender of the base when known.

Species	Tree	Derived with <i>-Arius</i> ?	Base
<i>Abies alba</i> Mill.	Abeto (m)		
<i>Acacia</i> spp.	Acácia (f)		
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> L.	Bordo (m)		
<i>Adansonia digitata</i> L.	Embondeiro (m)	Yes	
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Amieiro (m)	Yes	
<i>Araucaria</i> spp.	Araucária (f)		
<i>Betula pubescens</i> Ehrh.	Bidoeiro (m)	Yes	
	Vidoeiro (m)	Yes	
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i> (Schott & Endl.) R. Br.	Braquiquiton (m)		
<i>Caesalpinia echinata</i> Lam.	Pau-Brasil (m)		
<i>Carpinus betulus</i> L.	Carpa (f)		
	Carpino (m)		
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> L.	Casuarina (f)		
<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> Walter	Catalpa (f)		
<i>Cedrus</i> spp. and <i>Cupressus</i> spp.	Cedro (m)		
<i>Celtis australis</i> L.	Agreira (f)	Yes	
	Alizeiro (m)	Yes	
	Lódão (m)		
<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i> L.	Árvore-de-Judas (f)		
	Olaia (f)		
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq.	Escalheiro (m)	Yes	
	Escambrulheiro (m)	Yes	
	Espinho-alvar (m)	Yes	Espinho (m)
	Estrepeiro (m)	Yes	Estrepe? (m)
	Pilriteira (f)	Yes	Pilrito (m)
	Pilriteiro (m)	Yes	Pilrito (m)
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> (Thunb. ex L. f.) D. Don	Criptoméria (f)		
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> L.	Cipreste (m)		
<i>Emmotum nitens</i> (Benth.) Miers	Limão-do-mato (m)		
<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	Eucalipto (m)		
<i>Euonymus</i> spp.	Barrete-de-padre (m)		
	Evónimo (m)		
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.	Faia (f)		
<i>Ficus benjamina</i> L.	Gondão (m)		
<i>Ficus elastica</i> Roxb. ex Hornem.	Árvore-da-borracha (f)		
<i>Frangula alnus</i> Mill.	Sanguinheiro (m)	Yes	Sanguinho? (m)
<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.	Freixo (m)		
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> L.	Ginkgo (m)		
<i>Grevillea robusta</i> A. Cunn. ex R. Br.	Grevílea (f)		
<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i> (Willd. ex A. Juss.) Müll. Arg.	Seringueira (f)	Yes	Seringa (f)
<i>Ilex</i> spp.	Azevinho (m)		
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> D. Don	Jacarandá (m)		
<i>Juniperus communis</i> L.	Zimbro (m)		
<i>Laburnum</i> spp.	Codesso (m)		
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> L.	Flor-de-merenda vermelha (f)		
	Mirto-crepe (m)		
<i>Larix decidua</i> Mill.	Larício (m)		
	Lariço (m)		
<i>Laurus nobilis</i> L.	Loureiro (m)	Yes	Louro (m)
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> L.	Goma-doce (f)		
	Liquidâmbar (m)		
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> L.	Tulipeira (f)	Yes	Túlipa (f)
	Tulipeiro (m)	Yes	Túlipa (f)
	Liriodendro (f)		
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> L.	Magnólia (f)		

<i>Melia azedarach</i> L.	Amargoseira (f) Cinamomo (m) Mélia-do-Himalaia (f)	Yes	Amargosa? (f)
<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> Hu & W. C. Cheng	Metassequóia (f)		
<i>Myrtus communis</i> L.	Mirta (f) Murta (f)		
<i>Olea europaea</i> L.	Oliveira (f) Zambujeira (f) Zambujeiro (m) Oliva (f)	Yes Yes Yes	Oliva (f) Zambuja (f) Zambujo (m)
<i>Phillyrea latifolia</i> L.	Aderno-de-folhas-largas (m)		
<i>Phoenix</i> spp.	Palmeira (f)	Yes	
<i>Phytolacca dioica</i> L.	Bela-sombra (f)		
<i>Picea abies</i> (L.) H. Karst.	Espruce (m)		
<i>Phillyrea angustifolia</i> L. and <i>Pistacia lentiscus</i> L.	Lentisco (m)		
<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i> L.	Aroeira (f) Daroeira (f)	Yes Yes	Daro? (m) Daro? (m)
<i>Platanus orientalis</i> L.	Plátano (m)		
<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i> (Thunb.) Sweet	Podocarpo (m)		
<i>Populus</i> spp.	Álamo (m) Choupo (m)		
<i>Prunus padus</i> L.	Azereiro-dos-danados (m) Opado (m) Pado (m)	Yes	
<i>Pyrus communis</i> L.	Catapereiro (m) Escambroeiro (m) Penicreiro (m) Rinchoeiro (m)	Yes Yes Yes Yes	Vespão? (m)
<i>Quercus coccifera</i> L.	Carrasqueiro (m) Carrasco (m)	Yes	
<i>Quercus ilex</i> L.	Azinheira (f) Azinho (m) Enzinheira (f) Enzinheiro (m)	Yes Yes Yes Yes	Azinhã (f) Azinhã (f) Azinhã (f) Azinhã (f)
<i>Quercus ilex</i> L. and <i>Quercus rotundifolia</i> Lam.	Azinhão (m)	Yes	Azinhã (f)
<i>Quercus robur</i> L.	Carvalho (m)		
<i>Quercus rotundifolia</i> Lam.	Sardoeira (f)	Yes	
<i>Quercus rubra</i> L.	Roble (m)		
<i>Quercus suber</i> L.	Chaparrheiro (m) Sobreira (f) Sobreiro (m) Chaparro (m) Sobro (m)	Yes Yes Yes	
<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i> L.	Sanguinho (m)		
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> L.	Robínia (f)		
<i>Salix babylonica</i> L.	Chorão (m)		
<i>Salix</i> spp.	Salgueiro (m)	Yes	
<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i> (Endl.) Harms	Árvore-polvo (f)		
<i>Schinus molle</i> L.	Pimenteira-bastarda (f)	Yes	Pimenta (f)
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> (D. Don) Endl.	Sequóia (f)		
<i>Sophora japonica</i> L.	Sófora-do-Japão (f)		
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> L.	Tramazeira (f) Cornogodinho (m)	Yes	
<i>Sorbus</i> spp.	Sorveira (f)	Yes	Sorva (f)
<i>Styrax officinalis</i> L.	Benjoeiro (m) Estoraque (m)	Yes	Benjoim (m)
<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	Tamarinheiro (m) Tamarindo (m)	Yes	Tamarinho (m)

	Tamarinho (m)		
<i>Tamarix</i> spp.	Tamargueira (f)	Yes	
	Tamarga (f)		
	Tamariz (m)		
<i>Taxus baccata</i> L.	Teixo (m)		
<i>Tilia</i> spp.	Tília (f)		
<i>Tipuana tipu</i> (Benth.) Kuntze	Tipuana (f)		
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> (L.) Carrière	Tsuga (f)		
<i>Ulmus glabra</i> Huds.	Lamegueiro (m)	Yes	
	Mosqueiro (m)	Yes	
	Ulmeiro (m)	Yes	
	Negrilho (m)		
	Ulmo (m)		
<i>Ulmus</i> spp.	Olmo (m)		
<i>Zanthoxylum fagara</i> (L.) Sarg.	Espinho (m)	Yes	Espinho (m)

Lines of table are alphabetically ordered by the binomial and then by the common name. Gender is shown after each name inside parentheses; **f** is for feminine, **m** for masculine. For sources of names of trees see [83–85]. Binomial names were obtained from common names in Portuguese, followed by a check of synonymy and authorship using [80,83] and [81] respectively.

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