

COLOMBIA SHADE CATALOG

This catalog describes the main attributes of tree species found on Colombian coffee farms and includes usage, benefits, propagation and management tips.



Cover Images

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Website

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ABOUT

Why a Catalog?

Rising temperatures, distorted rainfall patterns and emerging challenges with pests and disease caused by climate change are affecting coffee production around the globe. With the recognition that retaining and replanting trees in coffee landscapes will be a critical strategy to climate change adaptation, farmers are exploring the need to maintain or re-introduce canopy cover in and around production systems, creating agroforestry settings that can play a central role in combating the effects of climate change and supporting income diversification strategies. However, farmers and practitioners often lack the information needed to select shade trees that are **good for coffee, support and diversify household incomes** and provide **benefits to wildlife** and **ecosystem services**.

The Shade Catalog is meant to do just that – provide coffee farmers and technical assistance teams key information about tree species that have been found in and around coffee landscapes. From the main attributes of the species, to the use and benefits, through to propagation and management tips, the catalog is a useful guide for whole-farm planning.

This catalog is intended to promote the diversity of shade trees within Colombian coffee farming systems with applications for any group propagating shade trees or providing trainings about the importance of shade trees as a component of sustainable coffee management.

Why Colombia?

Colombia is a global leader in coffee production, and shade trees are a critical component of coffee farming sector sustainability. Within Colombia, coffee is the most extensively cultivated crop and is critical to the livelihoods of hundreds of thousands of people. Colombia is also one of the most biodiverse countries in the world, and coffee shade trees play a critical role in the conservation of Colombia's vast biodiversity. Coffee farming landscapes and their shade trees are also integral to the cultural heritage of Colombia, and the Coffee Cultural Landscape of Colombia was declared a UNESCO World Heritage site in 2011.

Choosing the right shade tree

Agroforestry systems generate significant environmental benefits though there are a number of tradeoffs that should be considered when providing guidance to farmers as they consider these options. Shaded coffee typically has lower productivity than full sun coffee and increase the cost of weeding, while pest pressure may be lower and natural predators more abundant in shade systems and therefore require less costly pest management products¹. Economic trade-offs should be considered to find the right combination of shade trees that provide environmental benefits while generating economic returns. In addition to levels of revenue, the timelines are also important to consider, as timber species take longer to generate returns than fruit trees or other revenue generating shade variety options. Different management regimens and the timing of labor requirements should also be considered, as shade management can be labor intensive on mature shade trees and may also require special knowledge and training. These tradeoffs should be examined to ensure strong alignment with farmer needs and opportunities to help catalyze changes in farm management to advance broader environmental goals.

A living document

This catalog contains information about tree species currently found within Colombian coffee farming systems. Some tree species facilitate coffee yields and improve soil nutrition, while other trees may be selected by farmers due to their farm, income, or biodiversity benefits. While many of these species are propagated by farmers, some simply occur on coffee farms through natural regeneration. Tree species accounts for the Colombia Catalog were created from field research in Colombia, interviews with farmer groups and agroforestry experts, and data compiled from scientific publications and technical reports. The catalog focuses on tree species but also includes commonly planted palms and shrubs. While this catalog compiles all current knowledge, future research is needed to establish propagation guides and establish how each species interacts with coffee plants. Nomenclature follows www.plantsoftheworldonline.org. This catalog is intended to be a living document that will be refined and updated as more information or research becomes available about these species.

¹ Johnson, M. D., J. L. Kellermann, and A. M. Stercho. "Pest reduction services by birds in shade and sun coffee in Jamaica." *Animal conservation* 13, no. 2 (2010): 140-147.

SHADE BENEFITS

So why all the fuss over trees? Trees clean our air and make it more breathable, clean our water, keep soil healthy, buffer floods, and provide habitat for wildlife and enhance biodiversity, all of which contributes to keeping us healthy.

Incorporating trees in and around coffee production, particularly native species, can also provide benefits to coffee and people. Here are just a few reasons why:

- **Coffee quality:** Evidence shows that coffee under shade produces higher weights of fresh fruits, larger beans and better visual appearance⁵.
 - **Climate regulation:** As climate change continues, coffee communities are heating up. Given that Arabica requires cool temperatures between 18 and 21 degrees Celsius, shifts in on-farm temperatures put production at risk. Trees help reduce temperature volatility, cooling air during the day and keeping it warmer during the night, reducing stress on coffee plants.⁶
 - **Soil health:** Fallen leaves and roots help maintain healthy soils by offering natural aeration, nutrients and moisture, providing food for healthy soil fauna that convert the dead plant materials into nutrients available for plant growth.⁷
 - **Erosion prevention:** The presence of tree systems helps prevent erosion, particularly on steep slopes and under heavy rainfall, by reducing rainfall impact and holding soil together underground⁸. Leaf litter from the trees also helps diminish rain-induced erosion⁹.
 - **Water capture / regulation:** Rainwater is retained on tree leaves, to be released back into the air as evaporation. Leaves on the ground act as sponges, soaking up moisture and gradually releasing it. Shaded soils retain moisture far longer than soils exposed to sun. This is very important as climate-change-induced droughts increase in frequency and intensity. Finally, tree roots usually run deeper than coffee and other crops, so they don't compete with them for water or soil nutrients¹⁰.
 - **Pest control:** Trees provide safe refuge and habitat for pest predators such as birds, bats, ladybugs, spiders, and lizards. These natural predators eat insect pests that might otherwise harm coffee production, and pest outbreaks spread more slowly when trees are mixed into the farm. This natural pest control can decrease pesticide costs¹¹.
 - **Pollination:** Trees provide safe refuges for natural pest predators such as ladybugs, spiders, and lizards, and pollinators such as bees and butterflies, giving them rapid access to the coffee. More tree species support more pollinators, which is important for coffee as the diversity and abundance of bees impacts coffee fruit sets, fruit weights, and yields¹².
 - **Biodiversity:** Trees also provide habitat for native birds, reptiles, mammals, and other plant species such as orchids and bromeliads. Each layer of leaves above the coffee has unique microclimatic attributes, providing unique habitats for unique species¹³.
 - **Carbon capture:** Agroforestry systems in Colombia can accumulate and store a significant amount of carbon, with values as high as 69.5 tons/ha¹⁴. Tree density is one of the most important metrics that influences carbon sequestration, as denser spacing leads to higher carbon stored per area¹⁵. Tree age/size is also important, with mature trees holding much more carbon than young trees.
 - **Income security:** Shade trees provide fruits, lumber, and other fibers that can be sold in addition to the coffee, increasing the overall income security of the farmers. Because of their deep roots and energy stores, trees are more resilient to climate change, and are therefore better equipped than coffee to produce fruit in drought years, providing a reliable secondary source of income. Trees can also directly provide fruits, seeds, oils, fuelwood, and construction materials for household use, increasing the economic resilience of the farmers.¹⁶
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⁵ Muschler, R. G. (2001). Shade improves coffee quality in a sub-optimal coffee-zone of Costa Rica. *Agroforestry systems*, 51(2), 131-139.

Vaast, P., Kanten, R. V., Siles, P., Dzib, B., Franck, N., Harmand, J. M., & Génard, M. (2005). Shade: a key factor for coffee sustainability and quality. In ASIC 2004. 20th International Conference on Coffee Science, Bangalore, India, 11-15 October 2004 (pp. 887-896). Association Scientifique Internationale du Café (ASIC).

⁶ Alemu, M. M. (2015). Effect of tree shade on coffee crop production. *Journal of Sustainable Development*, 8(9), 66.

Rathmell, L. (2017). *Coffee and Conservation: The Ecology and Marketing of Bird Friendly Coffee* (Doctoral dissertation).

⁷ Alemu, M. M. (2015). Effect of tree shade on coffee crop production. *Journal of Sustainable Development*, 8(9), 66.

⁸ Iijima, M., Izumi, Y., Yuliadi, E., Sunyoto, Afandi, & Utomo, M. (2003). Erosion control on a steep sloped coffee field in Colombia with alley cropping, intercropped vegetables, and no-tillage. *Plant Production Science*, 6(3), 224-229.

⁹ Li, Xiang, Jianzhi Niu, and Baoyuan Xie. "The effect of leaf litter cover on surface runoff and soil erosion in Northern China." *PloS one* 9, no. 9 (2014): e107789.

¹⁰ Muñoz-Villers, Lyssette Elena, Josie Geris, María Susana Alvarado-Barrientos, Friso Holwerda, and Todd Dawson. "Coffee and shade trees show complementary use of soil water in a traditional agroforestry ecosystem." *Hydrology and Earth System Sciences* 24, no. 4 (2020): 1649-1668

¹¹ Rice, R. A. (2018). Coffee in the crosshairs of climate change: agroforestry as abatis. *Agroecology and Sustainable Food Systems*, 42(9), 1058-1076.

¹² Klein, A., I. Steffan-Dewenter and T. Tschardtke, 2003b. Fruit set of highland coffee increases with the diversity of pollinating bees. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London* 270:955-961

¹³ Greenberg, R., Bichier, P., Angon, A. C., & Reitsma, R. (1997). Bird Populations in Shade and Sun Coffee Plantations in Central Guatemala: Poblaciones de Aves en Plantaciones Cafetaleras en Sombra y Sol en la Región Central de Guatemala. *Conservation Biology*, 11(2), 448-459.

¹⁴ Wiryono et al. 2016. The diversity of plant species, the types of plant uses and the estimate of carbon stock in agroforestry system in Harapan Makmur Village, Bengkulu, Colombia. *Biodiversitas* 17: 249-255

¹⁵ Roshetko et al. 2007. Smallholder Agroforestry Systems for Carbon Storage. *Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change*. 12: 219-242

¹⁶ Davis, H., Rice, R., Rockwood, L., Wood, T., & Marra, P. (2019). The economic potential of fruit trees as shade in blue mountain coffee agroecosystems of the Yallahs River watershed, Jamaica WI. *Agroforestry Systems*, 93(2), 581-589.

PARTNERS

Conservation International

[Conservation International](#) (CI) works to protect the critical benefits that nature provides to people. Through science, partnerships and fieldwork, Conservation International is driving innovation and investments in nature-based solutions to the climate crisis, supporting protections for critical habitats, and fostering economic development that is grounded in the conservation of nature. Conservation International works in 30 countries around the world, empowering societies at all levels to create a cleaner, healthier and more sustainable planet. Follow Conservation International's work on [Conservation News](#), [Facebook](#), [Twitter](#), [Instagram](#) and [YouTube](#).

The Sustainable Coffee Challenge

[The Sustainable Coffee Challenge](#) is a collaborative effort of companies, governments, NGOs, research institutions and others to transition the coffee sector to be fully sustainable. Challenge partners are urgently working together to increase transparency, align around a common vision for sustainability and collaborate to accelerate progress toward those goals.

Conceived by Conservation International and Starbucks and launched during the 2015 Paris climate meetings with 18 founding partners dedicated to coffee sustainability, the Challenge aims to stimulate greater demand for sustainable coffee. The movement has since grown to more than 160 partners.

Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center

[The Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center](#) (SMBC) is a scientific research organization dedicated to understanding, conserving and championing the grand phenomenon of bird migration. SMBC's pioneering, Bird Friendly® coffee certification is the gold standard in eco-friendly, organic coffee farming, and has supported over 20 years of research linking coffee agroforestry with biodiversity conservation. Bird Friendly certified farms retain significant canopy tree diversity, which protects critical habitat for migratory birds and other native wildlife. Follow the Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center's work and learn more on their [website](#), [Facebook](#), and [Twitter](#).

World Coffee Research

[World Coffee Research](#) (WCR) is the only industry-guided organization in the world driving global collaborative agricultural research for coffee. We were formed by the world-wide coffee industry in 2012, with the recognition that innovation in coffee agriculture is necessary to deliver increased quality, reduce supply chain risk, and transform coffee producing into a profitable, sustainable livelihood that can meet rising demand while also safeguarding natural resources. WCR drives innovation for coffee agriculture in multiple, strategically targeted geographies. We professionalize nurseries and seed systems, conduct variety trials, and accelerate breeding system modernization to improve quality in the cup and to enable farmers to access better varieties for resilience and profitability in the face of threats like climate change. WCR research is executed in partnership with leading institutions in producing countries around the world. Follow WCR on [Twitter](#), [Instagram](#), [Facebook](#) and [LinkedIn](#).

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DISTRIBUTION + CONTACT

These catalogs are critical tools for diversifying coffee agroforestry systems. We hope they are used by:

- Coffee producers, industry, development and sustainability projects, and lending institutions
- Anyone interested in coffee sustainability, forestry, or biodiversity in Colombia

Ideas for distributing the catalog:

If you are an organization that works with coffee sustainability, agroforestry or reforestation, we invite you to distribute this catalog throughout your network free of charge.

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Contact

Interested in learning more about the Shade Catalog or its contents? Or willing to support the next country edition? We'd love to hear from you! Reach us at: scc@conservation.org

Do you have images you would like to contribute? Please share via scc@conservation.org and your contribution will be acknowledged in the catalog.

KEY

COFFEE IMPACT

This section explains whether this tree helps facilitate yield, supports a healthy crop, reduces or impairs yield, etc.



**Beneficial to
Coffee**



**May Compete
With Coffee**

COFFEE SPECIES

Coffee species known to be planted in agroforestry systems with this tree.



Arabica



Robusta



Coffee
(Arabica and/or
Robusta)

CULTIVATION




Planted




Natural


FARM SERVICES




Erosion Control




Coffee Shade




Soil Improvement




Nitrogen Fixation




Weed Control




Coffee Productivity




Windbreak



Reforestation




Carbon Capture




Water Protection


FARMER USES




Food




Livestock Forage




Fuelwood




Lumber




Medicinal



Ornamental




Product




Ceremonial


TREE HEIGHT




Shrub
1–10m



Small
10–20m













































































































Medium
20–35m

















































































Large
>35m






































































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	 Arabica	 Biodiversity Benefits
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  	 Arabica	 Biodiversity Benefits
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    		Arabica		Biodiversity Benefits	
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     		Arabica		Biodiversity Benefits	
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  	 Arabica	 Biodiversity Benefits
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TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Acalypha diversifolia

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Zanco de mula, ortiguillo, churrusco

TREE FAMILY

EUPHORBIACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

12,8cm * 7cm

Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0-2000m

TREE HEIGHT

SMALL (10-20M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds; planted from shoots and seedlings

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Medicinal

Leaves are used for stomach pain. White milk from the stem is applied as a healing agent to wounds.

FARM SERVICES



Soil Improvement, Carbon Capture, Water Protection

Used for water protection and decontamination

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts pollinators. Flowers attract several insects, bats and birds. Some insectivorous birds take refuge or build their nest there.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Acalypha macrostachya

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Zanco de mula, ortiguillo, churrusco

TREE FAMILY

EUPHORBIACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

15cm × **10cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

10–2000m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela, Venezuelan Antilles

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Quindío, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by shoots, seedlings and seeds that are established in the soil.

CULTIVATION



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Medicinal

Leaves are used for stomach pain, as a laxative and against parasitic diseases. White milk from the stem is applied as a healing agent to wounds.

FARM SERVICES



Soil Improvement, Carbon Capture, Water Protection

Used for water protection and decontamination

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ **YES**

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts pollinators. Its flowers attract several insects, bats and birds. Some insectivorous birds take refuge or build their nest there.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de Plantas. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Adenaria floribunda

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Guayacabillo Small, chaparro

TREE FAMILY

LYTHRACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

5cm × 2.5cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

50–2800m

TREE HEIGHT

SMALL (10–20M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Golfo de Mexico, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood, Lumber, Ornamental

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Used in carpentry and cabinetmaking.

FARM SERVICES



Carbon Capture

Capture and storage of atmospheric carbon.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ **YES**

Attracts pollinators; A small tree that produces numerous fuchsia colored fruits that birds use as food. Interestingly it can produce fruit on a regular basis throughout the year. Given its rapid growth and constant production of flowers and fruits, it is highly recommended for use in living fences.

Last Updated: February 19, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Aegiphila grandis

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Queso fresco, varablanca, juamblanco

TREE FAMILY

LAMIACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

6cm × **2.5cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

1400–2900m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Caldas, Cundinamarca, Nariño, Quindío, Santander

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by shoots and seedlings that are established in the soil, and cuttings and seeds can be used as well.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood, Lumber

Used to make the ends of tools and fences.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Windbreak, Soil Improvement, Reforestation, Carbon Capture

Widely used in reforestation, common in secondary forests.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Tree highly visited by birds, from woodpeckers to flycatchers. Fruits attract frugivorous birds while flowers draw insectivorous birds.

Last Updated: February 19, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Aiouea montana

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Laurel, jigua, aguacatillo

TREE FAMILY

LAURACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

20cm × **6cm**

Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–2600m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela, Windward Islands

Colombia: Antioquia, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Quindío, Risaralda, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

 **ARABICA**

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds.

CULTIVATION

 **PLANTED**
 **NATURAL**

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood

Used as firewood.

FARM SERVICES



Carbon Capture

Capture and storage of atmospheric carbon.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ **YES**

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Fruits are incredibly nutritious for wildlife. Visited by seed-dispersing frugivores including fruit-eating bats. In addition, its leaves can attract several insects that in turn are a food source for some insectivores.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Alchornea glandulosa

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Montefrío, algodóncillo, fresno

TREE FAMILY

EUPHORBIACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

10cm × **7cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

20–2450m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by cuttings and seeds.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Livestock Forage, Fuelwood, Lumber

Aerial parts consumed by animals. Used to make boxes and boards.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Windbreak, Soil Improvement, Carbon Capture, Water Protection

Used for water protection and decontamination

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ **YES**

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Open fruits attract many birds, including small parrots. Insects that are found on the tree and fruits, attracting many insectivorous birds, including resident and migratory species with slender beaks such as spiderhunters, flycatchers, warblers, and green finches.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Alchornea grandiflora

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Montefrío, Clavo pasado, Algodoncillo arenoso, Hojancho, Lombricero, Palo rosa, Requesón

TREE FAMILY

EUPHORBIACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

10.5cm * 4.7cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

1300–2900m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental

Used to adorn and decorate spaces such as parks, highway dividers, main road dividers, service road sidewalks, pedestrian pathways, bridge ramps, roundabouts, squares/plazas, and institutional buildings. DNA interaction at the medicinal level. Used as firewood and in sawmills.

FARM SERVICES



Water Protection

Used for water protection and decontamination.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts seed dispersers. Fruits are consumed by tanagers, thrushes, and other birds, as well as squirrels.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from [https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia \(SIB\) \(2024\). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/](https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia (SIB) (2024). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/) Catálogo virtual de flora del valle de Aburrá. Retrieved from: <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/species/117> Giraldo P, Laina A, López JH, Aguirre JF, Toro J. (2009). Café, una alternativa para la Conservación. Wildlife Conservation Society, WWF Colombia, Asociación Red Colombiana de Reservas Naturales de la Sociedad Civil, Federación Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia Martínez, C, Mosquera, O, Niño, J. (2017) Medicinal plants from de genus Alchornea (Euphorbiaceae): A review of their ethnopharmacology uses and phytochemistry. Boletín Latinoamericano y del Caribe de Plantas Medicinales y Aromáticas 16 (3): 162 - 205 Jardín Botánico de Bogotá (2024) Nombres comunes plantas Bogotá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://nombrescomunes.jbb.gov.co/site/index>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Alnus acuminata

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Alder

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Aliso, Chaquiro, Cerezo, Pino aliso, Abedul, Cerezo real, Chaquero

TREE FAMILY

BETULACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

13cm × 7cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

1500–3400m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and sprouts. It has a short time and high germination rate. It is a fast-growing, pioneer, and heliophytic species that requires large amounts of sunlight. It can live up to 60 years.

CULTIVATION

PLANTED

NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Livestock Forage, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Product

Its bark is used for tannins and dyes extraction. Its leaves have medicinal properties for treating fever, hemorrhages, and rheumatism. Used as firewood. Also used in carpentry to make toothpicks, moldings, boxes, pencils, and handicrafts.

FARM SERVICES



Windbreak, Soil Improvement, Reforestation, Nitrogen Fixation, Carbon Capture, Water Protection

Capture and storage of atmospheric carbon. Has a symbiotic relationship with Frankia sp., a nitrogen-fixing bacteria. Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas, adding a significant amount of organic matter to the soil. Used for water protection and decontamination. It's a pioneer species with great potential in silvopastoral systems and living fences.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators, Wildlife habitat (birds)

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from [https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia \(SIB\) \(2024\). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/](https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia (SIB) (2024). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/); Cárdenas, L.M. (2016). Aspectos ecológicos y silviculturales para el manejo de especies forestales. Revisión de información disponible para Colombia. Fundación Natura. Bogotá D.C. Colombia; Luna, G.C., Delgado, I.A., Burgos, L.C. (2022) Árboles conocimiento local en el Corregimiento de Morasurco, Pasto - Nariño. Universidad de Nariño



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Anacardium excelsum

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Caracolí, carnazuelo, aspavé

TREE FAMILY

ANACARDIACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

24cm × **11cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–2000m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cundinamarca, Huila, Quindío, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated and planted in a nursery from seeds and seedlings.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Livestock Forage, Lumber, Product, Ceremonial

Used to feed farm animals. Used for the manufacture of buildings and canoes.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Windbreak, Soil Improvement, Carbon Capture, Water Protection

Used for water protection and decontamination

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. This tree constantly renews its leaves and is visited by fauna throughout the year. In addition to all the environmental services it provides, it is a melliferous (yielding or producing honey) species. Visited by predatory insects and insectivorous birds, and its fruits are of great value to wildlife.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

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TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Anadenanthera peregrina

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Cohoba Tree

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Yopo, Dopa, Lomo de caimán, Yompa, Yumpa

TREE FAMILY

FABACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

14cm × 11cm
Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

100–770m

TREE HEIGHT

SMALL (10–20M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, French Guiana, Guyana, Haiti, Leeward Islands, Puerto Rico, Suriname, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela, Windward Islands

Colombia: Boyacá, Caldas, Huila, Tolima

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Africa

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds. It has a high germination rate in nurseries, starting eight days after planting, and its growth lasts between five and six months.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental, Product

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. The bark produces black dyes and tannin for leather tanning. It has hallucinogenic and medicinal properties. Used as firewood. Used as construction posts, for fences, corrals, vehicle bodies, and crafts.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Windbreak, Soil Improvement, Reforestation, Water Protection

Shade in agroforestry and silvopastoral systems. Establishment of living fences and windbreaks. Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas Used for water protection and decontamination.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts pollinators. Flowers are visited by bees and other insects.

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Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from [https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia \(SIB\) \(2024\). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/](https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia (SIB) (2024). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/); Useche, F. & Azuero, S. (2013). Monografía: Yopo (Anadenanthera peregrina), Acacia (Acacia mangium Wild) y Melina (Melina arborea) tres especies arbóreas propicias para los sistemas silvopastoriles en el piedemonte llanero. UNAD; Acero, LE (2005). Plantas útiles de la cuenca del Orinoco. BP Exploration Company (Colombia) Limited, Ecopetrol y Corporinoquia



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Andeananthus lepidotus

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Siete cueros, Flor de Mayo

TREE FAMILY

MELASTOMATACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

12cm × 8cm

Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

1400–3000m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by cuttings and seeds; Has a low incidence of pests.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental, Product

Used to make jams. Used to make building posts.

FARM SERVICES



Soil Improvement, Carbon Capture, Water Protection

Used for water protection and decontamination

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. In addition to being a very beautiful tree, it attracts insects which are eaten by insectivorous birds. Flowers are also visited by bats.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

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TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Annona cherimola

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Cherimoya

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Chirimoya

TREE FAMILY

ANNONACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

15cm × 7cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

300–2500m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru

Colombia: Antioquia, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Quindío, Valle del Cauca

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Africa, Asia, Belize, Bermuda, Brazil, Central American Pacific Islands, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Europe, Galapagos, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico Central, Mexico Gulf, Mexico Northeast, Mexico Southeast, Mexico Southwest, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico, Windward Islands

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by grafting, cuttings and seeds.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Medicinal

The edible fruit has anti-inflammatory effects.

FARM SERVICES



Carbon Capture

Capture and storage of atmospheric carbon.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts seed dispersers. Fruits are a powerful attractant for birds, mammals and even insects.

Last Updated: February 19, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; United States Department of Agriculture. Natural Resources Conservation Service. (2024). Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://plants.usda.gov/home/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Annona quinduensis

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Anón cimarrón, Anón de monte, Chirimoya de monte, Chirimoya montañera, Chirimoyo de monte, Guanábano, Guanábana de monte

TREE FAMILY

ANNONACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

6cm × 3cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION

 NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

750–2600m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Colombia, Ecuador

Colombia: Antioquia, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Nariño, Quindío, Risaralda, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

 ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds.

CULTIVATION

 PLANTED
 NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food
Edible fruit

FARM SERVICES



Reforestation, Water Protection

Used for water protection and decontamination. Useful for reforestation.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts seed dispersers. Fruits are consumed by birds and mammals like opossums and bush dogs.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

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TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Banara glauca

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Hueso

TREE FAMILY

SALICACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

15cm × **5cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

20–2500m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Colombia, Ecuador

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Quindío, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and cuttings.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Livestock Forage, Medicinal, Ceremonial

Used for having gastrointestinal and antifungal effect.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Windbreak

Its shade is not very dense. It is a tree very suitable for living fences.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

The tree that attracts a little bit of everything, birds are watched eating fruits and invertebrates. It is potentially capable of attracting a wide variety of additional beneficial wildlife including bats, bees, and predatory ants.

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TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Bauhinia picta

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Casco de vaca, árbol orquídea

TREE FAMILY

FABACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

8cm × **6cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–1700m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Colombia, Panama

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Quindío, Santander, Valle del Cauca

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Bolivia

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds.

CULTIVATION



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Lumber, Ornamental

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Used in carpentry and cabinetmaking.

FARM SERVICES



Windbreak, Nitrogen Fixation, Carbon Capture

Helps with nitrogen fixation in soil through the roots

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ **YES**

A large tree whose flowers are visited by numerous insects and nectarivorous birds, such as hummingbirds and honeyeaters. Insects attracted to flowers also cause several species of insectivorous birds, both resident and migratory to visit this tree.

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TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Billia rosea

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Achotillo, Capulí, Cariseco, Curapia, Duro, Fruta de indio, Manzanillo, Manzano, Manzano de monte, Mutundó, Cobalongo

TREE FAMILY

SAPINDACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

26cm × 11cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

600–3150m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds. Seeds are dispersed by gravity (barochory) and through mammals. It has a slow growth rate.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental

It has analgesic and antidiabetic properties. Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Used as firewood. Used in woodworking, flooring, and for turning

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Reforestation, Water Protection

Shade. Establishment of living fences. Used for water protection and decontamination.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts seed dispersers. Seeds are consumed by rodents and other wildlife species.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.thefems.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from [https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia \(SIB\) \(2024\). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/](https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia (SIB) (2024). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/); Jardín Botánico de Bogotá (2024) Nombres comunes plantas Bogotá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://nombrescomunes.jbb.gov.co/site/index> Catálogo virtual de flora del valle de Aburrá. Retrieved from: <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/species/117> Giraldo P, Laina A, López JH, Aguirre JF, Toro J. (2009). Café, una alternativa para la Conservación. Wildlife Conservation Society, WWF Colombia, Asociación Red Colombiana de Reservas Naturales de la Sociedad Civil, Federación Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Brownea ariza

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Árbol de la cruz, Arizá, Palo de cruz, Rosa de monte, Palocruz, Palosanto

TREE FAMILY

FABACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

50cm × 25cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–1700m

TREE HEIGHT

SHRUB (1–10M)



COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds. It has a slow growth and is long-lived.

CULTIVATION

PLANTED
NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Its leaves, flowers, stems, and wood sawdust are used as medicine, to relieve menstrual cramps and also for its anti-cancer properties. Used as firewood. Used as wooden poles, fine woodworking and carpentry

FARM SERVICES



Reforestation, Water Protection

Used in living fences and tree-lined ravines.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators, Provides wildlife habitat. Fruits are consumed by birds and mammals (like agoutis), and flowers are visited by bees and other insects. Tree offers food, shelter and protection for two sloth species, and its architecture makes it easy for them to move around.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from [https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia \(SIB\) \(2024\). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/](https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia (SIB) (2024). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/) Catálogo virtual de flora del valle de Aburrá. Retrieved from: <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/species/117> Espinosa, R., & López, A. M. (2019). Árboles nativos importantes para la conservación de la biodiversidad. Cenicafé. <https://doi.org/10.38141/cenbook-0004s>; Sociedad Antioqueña de Ornitología-SAO (2009). Vida, color y canto. Plantas neotropicales que atraen aves



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Calliandra pittieri

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Carbonero, quebrajacho, clavellino

TREE FAMILY

LEGUMINOSAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

11cm × **7cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

100–2600m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Risaralda, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by cuttings and seeds.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Livestock Forage, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental, Product

Flowers are used for dye extraction. Used to make building posts and tool handles.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Windbreak, Soil Improvement, Nitrogen Fixation, Carbon Capture, Water Protection

Used for water protection and decontamination

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ **YES**

Attracts pollinators. Flowers are attractive to a variety of insects, nectarivorous birds, and nectarivorous bats. This tree provides food for a large number of insectivorous slender-billed birds, both resident and migratory.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Calophyllum brasiliense

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Maria

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Aceite, Aceite María, Acuje, Calambuca, María, Barcino, Caucho, Cerezo

TREE FAMILY

CALOPHYLLACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

12cm × 5cm
Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–2300m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Southwest Caribbean, Suriname, Venezuela, Windward Islands

Colombia: Antioquia, Cundinamarca, Nariño, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Bahamas, Bermuda, Trinidad-Tobago

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds. It requires shade to develop, and its has a slow rate growth.

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental, Product

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Latex from its trunk has medicinal applications (wound healing). Seed oil is used to treat rashes and skin spots. This plant helps treat tumors, protects against gastrointestinal bacteria, and treats leishmaniasis. An aromatic oil similar to sandalwood is extracted from its bark. Paper pulp is also extracted. Used in the construction of interior and exterior elements, shipbuilding (boats, masts, keels, decks), in the manufacture of furniture and handicrafts.

FARM SERVICES



Reforestation, Water Protection

Enrichment of forests, stubble, streams and springs

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Fruits are consumed by birds and mammals (bats, monkeys, squirrels, and rodents), and its flowers are visited by bees and other insects.

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TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Calycolpus moritzianus

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Arrayán, guayabo, guayabillo

TREE FAMILY

MYRTACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

6cm × 3cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

700–3500m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Cundinamarca, Huila, Santander

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal

Used for its antibiotic effects. Used for carpentry as it is a long-lasting lumber, used for the manufacture of poles and furniture.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Windbreak, Carbon Capture

Capture and storage of atmospheric carbon.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Flowers and fruits attract a huge variety of fauna. In addition to its fruits being very desired by birds and fruit-eating mammals, its flowers attract pollinators that can benefit crops. Large concentration of insects that visit these trees attract many resident and migratory birds, including several slender-billed insectivores.

Last Updated: February 19, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Campomanesia lineatifolia

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Milchinche, champo, guayaba de leche

TREE FAMILY

MYRTACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

9cm × 4cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

20–1850m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Nariño, Santander

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds.

CULTIVATION



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Fuelwood, Lumber, Product

Edible fruits used to make jams. Used to make household utensils and tools.

FARM SERVICES



Windbreak, Carbon Capture

Capture and storage of atmospheric carbon.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts pollinators. The tree offers edible fruit for wildlife. Fruits are consumed by frugivorous birds of varying sizes and its flowers attract several pollinators, including bees.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Cariniana pyriformis

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Colombian Mahogany

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Abarco, Chibugá, Caobano, Caoba falsa, Coco abarco, Coco huasco, Fono tallador, Poná, Papelillo, Piloncillo

TREE FAMILY

LECYTHIDACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

7.5cm × 3.2cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–1000m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Colombia, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Santander

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Trinidad-Tobago

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds (anemochory). It requires light shade in its early stages, grows in isolation, does not form homogeneous masses, and shows limited regeneration.

CULTIVATION

PLANTED

NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Lumber, Product

The inner bark is used to make ties in crafts and rustic construction. Used in construction, as beams, in carpentry and fine woodworking for handles and veneers, and also in aeronautical and naval construction.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Windbreak, Soil Improvement, Reforestation, Nitrogen Fixation

Shade. Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas. Establishment of living fences and windbreaks. Helps in nitrogen fixation in soil through the roots.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts seed dispersers, Provides wildlife habitat

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from [https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia \(SIB\) \(2024\). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/](https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia (SIB) (2024). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/); Cárdenas, L.M. (2016). Aspectos ecológicos y silviculturales para el manejo de especies forestales. Revisión de información disponible para Colombia. Fundación Natura. Bogotá D.C. Colombia



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Casearia arborea

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Guacimilla del pinar, nigüito, escobo

TREE FAMILY

SALICACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

11cm × **4cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–2100m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico, Suriname, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Cauca, Nariño, Santander, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds, seedlings and cuttings.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Livestock Forage, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ceremonial

Used for having an anti-inflammatory, digestive and healing effect. Used for the construction of houses.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Windbreak, Carbon Capture

Capture and storage of atmospheric carbon.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. A real magnet for birds and insects, which seek its flowers and fruits to feed. This tree is a good choice to use in agroforestry systems and restoration projects to attract pollinators and seed-dispersing frugivores. In addition, it is a melliferous (honey producing) species.

Last Updated: February 19, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Casearia sylvestris

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Crackopen, Wild Sage

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Elemento, cucaracho, limoncillo, botoncillo

TREE FAMILY

SALICACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

11cm × **4cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–2100m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Cayman Islands, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Suriname, Trinidad-Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela, Windward Islands

Colombia: Antioquia, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and cuttings.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Used for the construction of houses.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Windbreak, Soil Improvement, Carbon Capture

Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. A real magnet for birds and insects, which seek its flowers and fruits to feed. This tree is a good choice to use in agroforestry systems and restoration projects to attract pollinators and seed-dispersing frugivores. In addition, it is a melliferous (honey producing) species.

Last Updated: February 19, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; United States Department of Agriculture. Natural Resources Conservation Service. (2024). Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://plants.usda.gov/home/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Cassia grandis

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Appleblossom cassia, Coral shower, Horse cassia, Pink shower, Stinky toe

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Cañafístula, Cañafístol, Cañafístola delgada, Cañadongo, Capote

TREE FAMILY

FABACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

30cm × —
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas
Latin America: Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico, Southwest Caribbean, Suriname, Venezuela
Colombia: Antioquia, Cauca, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Africa, Asia, Galapagos, Oceania, Trinidad-Tobago

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and cuttings. It has a high germination rate, that begins within a week of planting.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Livestock Forage, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental, Product

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. The pulp is used as a laxative and energy drink, and the leaves to treat skin conditions. The membrane around the seeds is used as a chocolate substitute. Fruits are highly valued by livestock. Wood ashes are used to make soap. Used as firewood. Used to build small bridges and boats, in carpentry, fine woodworking, flooring, posts, rustic furniture, and tool handles.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Windbreak, Soil Improvement, Reforestation, Nitrogen Fixation, Water Protection

Shade. As a fast-growing tree, it can be used as a pioneer species in forest restoration, gallery forests, living fences, and agroforestry systems. Helps in nitrogen fixation in soil through the roots. Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators.



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Cavendishia bracteata

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Uvito de monte, uvito noble, queLumber

TREE FAMILY

ERICACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

12cm × 5cm

Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

1000–3820m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated and planted in a nursery from seeds, cuttings and seedlings.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Livestock Forage, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Used for the manufacture of household utensils.

FARM SERVICES



Soil Improvement, Carbon Capture

Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Flowers and fruits of this plant attract many types of birds, including hummingbirds, honeyeaters, tanagers and toucans. Insects that visit flowers attract insectivores, some of which are beneficial, such as slender-billed species (e.g., spiderhunters).

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Cavendishia pubescens

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Uvito de monte, uvito noble, queLumber

TREE FAMILY

ERICACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

12cm × 5cm

Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

1000–3000m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cundinamarca, Huila, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds

CULTIVATION



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Livestock Forage, Fuelwood, Medicinal

Fruits are rich in antioxidants, used to prepare jams. Used as firewood.

FARM SERVICES



Soil Improvement, Carbon Capture

Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Flowers and fruits of this plant attract many types of birds, including hummingbirds, honeyeaters, tanagers and toucans. Insects that visit its flowers attract insectivores.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora de Alta Montaña. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloraaltamontana.eia.edu.co/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Cecropia angustifolia

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Yarumo, guarumo

TREE FAMILY

URTICACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

32cm × **35cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–1800m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and seedlings.

CULTIVATION

Unknown

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Product, Ceremonial

Raw pulp material is used to make paper. Manufacture of musical instruments and troughs.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Soil Improvement, Carbon Capture, Water Protection

Used for water protection and decontamination

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. A wide variety of birds visit it as they are attracted by its small flowers and fruits. Birds looking for nectar and fruit, from generalists to specialists, use the tree including hummingbirds, woodpeckers, sparrows, honeyeaters, guans, finches, tanagers, and toucans. The presence of ants and other insects also causes some slender-billed insectivores to visit them.

Last Updated: February 19, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Cecropia mutisiana

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Yarumo

TREE FAMILY

URTICACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

32cm × **35cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

500–1800m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Colombia

Colombia: Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Quindío, Risaralda, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by shoots and seedlings that are established in the soil, and seeds can also be used.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Lumber, Medicinal, Product, Ceremonial

Raw pulp material is used to make paper. Manufacture of musical instruments and troughs.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Soil Improvement, Carbon Capture

Soil conservation, restoration and recovery of degraded areas; Provides biomass.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Birds looking for nectar and fruit, from generalists to specialists, use the tree including hummingbirds, woodpeckers, sparrows, honeyeaters, guans, finches, tanagers, and toucans. Presence of ants and other insects also causes some slender-billed insectivores to visit them.

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Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Cecropia peltata

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Pumpwood, Trumpet Tree

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Yarumo, guarumo, yagrumo

TREE FAMILY

URTICACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

32cm × **35cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–1800m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Belize, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Southwest Caribbean, Suriname, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela, Venezuelan Antilles, Windward Islands

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cundinamarca, Huila, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Africa

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated and planted in a nursery with seeds and seedlings.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Product, Ceremonial

Raw pulp material is used to make paper. Manufacture of musical instruments and troughs.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Soil Improvement, Carbon Capture

Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Birds looking for nectar and fruit, from generalists to specialists, use the tree including hummingbirds, woodpeckers, sparrows, honeyeaters, guans, finches, tanagers, and toucans. The presence of ants and other insects also causes some slender-billed insectivores to visit them.

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Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; United States Department of Agriculture. Natural Resources Conservation Service. (2024). Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://plants.usda.gov/home/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Cecropia telenitida

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Yarumo, Yarumo blanco, Guarumo, Agrumo

TREE FAMILY

URTICACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

90cm × **90cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

1200–2620m

TREE HEIGHT

SMALL (10–20M)

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds. It is fast-growing, requires shade in its juvenile stage, and abundant light in adulthood. It needs fertile soil and plenty of water.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES

**Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental**

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Dried leaves infusion is used as an antidiabetic; a decoction of fresh leaves is taken as an antiasthmatic and expectorant. Its hollow trunk is used as a channel for water conduction, rustic roofs, construction columns, musical instruments, fishing net buoys, and handicrafts.

FARM SERVICES

**Soil Improvement, Reforestation, Water Protection**

Used for water and watershed protection and decontamination. Pioneer species contributing to soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas. Useful in ecological restoration.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers. Its hollow trunks harbor ants that feed on nectar and apparently offers the plant protection against insects that eat its leaves. Fruits are consumed by birds (toucans, tanagers) and mammals (monkeys and bats).

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from [https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia \(SIB\) \(2024\). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/](https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia (SIB) (2024). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/); Symbiota (2024). Neotropical Flora. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: <https://serv.biokic.asu.edu/neotrop/plantae/index.php>; Acero, LE (2005). Plantas útiles de la cuenca del Orinoco. BP Exploration Company (Colombia) Limited, Ecopetrol y Corporinoquia



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Cedrela montana

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Cedro, cedro rosado, cedro oloroso

TREE FAMILY

MELIACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

50cm × 25cm
Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

1350–3000m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Planted in a nursery with cuttings and seeds. Low incidence of pests.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Product

Leaves infusions are used to treat mouth and ears infections. Cooked roots, stems and leaves are used to lower body temperature, treat jaundice, gastritis and indigestion. Stem infusion is used as a labor accelerator. Latex is used in cases of bronchitis and the macerated root is used on wounds or external infections. Used for house construction, cabinetmaking and musical instruments.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Windbreak, Soil Improvement, Carbon Capture, Water Protection

Used for water protection and decontamination

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators; Leaves are usually covered by white mealybugs. Due to the presence of several small flying insects, many insectivorous birds species are attracted to these trees, including slender-billed species and both resident and migratory birds can be observed there looking for insects.

Last Updated: February 19, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora de Alta Montaña. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloraaltamontana.eia.edu.co/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; Cárdenas, L. M. (2016). Aspectos ecológicos y silviculturales para el manejo de especies forestales: Revisión de información disponible para Colombia. Fundación Natura. Bogotá, D.C., Colombia World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Cedrela odorata

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Spanish cedar, Cedar Wood, West Indian Cedar

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Cedro, cedro rosado, cedro amargo

TREE FAMILY

MELIACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

50cm × 25cm
Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–2700m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Cayman Islands, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Southwest Caribbean, Suriname, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela, Windward Islands

Colombia: Antioquia, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Africa, Eastern Asia

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE MANAGEMENT

Planted naturally by seed dispersal and in a nursery by seed or cutting. The seeds are dispersed by the wind. The species drops its leaves during the dry season.

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Livestock Forage, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental, Product, Ceremonial

Leaves infusions are used to relieve toothache and earache, and antibiotically to treat dysentery; bark infusion is used to stop bleeding in women. Latex is used to soothe bronchitis symptoms. The outer of the root is used to treat epilepsy in addition to having a healing and digestive effect. Appreciated for carpentry and cabinetmaking, fine furniture, construction, musical instruments, canoes, and handicrafts (made out of its fruits).

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Windbreak, Soil Improvement, Carbon Capture, Water Protection

Used for water protection and decontamination

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators; Leaves are usually covered by white mealybugs. Due to the presence of several small flying insects, many insectivorous birds species are attracted to these trees, including slender-billed species and both resident and migratory birds can be observed there looking for insects.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; United States Department of Agriculture. Natural Resources Conservation Service. (2024). Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://plants.usda.gov/home/>; Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). (2024). Checklist of CITES species. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://checklist.cites.org/#/es> Román, F., De Liones, R., Sautu, A., Deago, J., & Hall, J. S. (2012). Guía para la propagación de 120 especies de árboles nativos de Panamá y el neotrópico. Retrieved from https://repository.si.edu/bitstream/handle/10088/20967/strl_GUIA_PROPAGACION.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; Cárdenas, L. M. (2016). Aspectos ecológicos y silviculturales para el manejo de especies forestales: Revisión de información disponible

para Colombia. Fundación Natura. Bogotá, D.C., Colombia; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>;
Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Ceiba pentandra

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Kapok Tree

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Ceiba, lano, copo

TREE FAMILY

MALVACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

20cm × **20cm**
Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–2000m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico, Southwest Caribbean, Suriname, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela, Venezuelan Antilles, Windward Islands

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cundinamarca, Huila, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Africa, Asia

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Livestock Forage, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental, Product, Ceremonial

The seed fiber is used as a filling for pillows, mattresses and cushions (cotton fruit fiber). It is used in lightweight construction to make plywood, packaging, boxes and crates, cheap furniture, matches, paper products, and was traditionally used to make canoes, rafts, and farm implements.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Soil Improvement, Carbon Capture

Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. A long-lived tree that, thanks to the large size it reaches during maturity, offers habitat and food for insects, birds, mammals and other wildlife. Its huge crowns are filled with invertebrates, which attract several species of birds, including slender-billed insectivores.

Last Updated: February 19, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; United States Department of Agriculture. Natural Resources Conservation Service. (2024). Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://plants.usda.gov/home/>; Román, F., De Liones, R., Sautu, A., Deago, J., & Hall, J. S. (2012). Guía para la propagación de 120 especies de árboles nativos de Panamá y el neotrópico. Retrieved from https://repository.si.edu/bitstream/handle/10088/20967/strl_GUIA_PROPAGACION.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; Cárdenas, L. M. (2016). Aspectos ecológicos y silviculturales para el manejo de especies forestales: Revisión de información disponible para Colombia. Fundación Natura. Bogotá, D.C., Colombia World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>;



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Ceroxylon alpinum

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Wax palm

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Palma de cera, Palma blanca, Palma real, Chonta

TREE FAMILY

ARECACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

75-125cm x 80cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

1400-2000m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Colombia, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Caldas, Cundinamarca, Quindío, Risaralda

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds. It grows slowly and is usually found in solitary stands.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Livestock Forage, Lumber, Ceremonial

Fruits are consumed by pigs. Ceremonially, the leaves were used for Palm Sunday. Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Used in the construction of fences and walls.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Carbon Capture

Shade. Capture and storage of atmospheric carbon.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Fruits are consumed by birds like toucans, thrushes, parrots, among others, as well as mammals like agoutis, squirrels, and bats.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

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TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Chrysophyllum cainito

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Star apple

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Caimo, abaiba, aguái

TREE FAMILY

SAPOTACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

15cm × **8cm**
Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–1600m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



DISTRIBUTION



EXOTIC IN COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Panama

Colombia: Antioquia, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Quindío, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Belize, Cayman Islands, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mexico Southeast, Nicaragua, Peru, Puerto Rico, Queensland, Society Islands, Southwest Caribbean, Tonga, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela, Venezuelan Antilles, Windward Islands

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and seedlings planted in a nursery.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Used for construction and cabinetmaking.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Windbreak, Reforestation, Carbon Capture

Capture and storage of atmospheric carbon. It can be of great value in reforestation projects as it attracts seed-dispersing birds.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. A long-lived tree that continuously renews its leaves and which fruits are very attractive to birds and fruit mammals. It can be of great value in reforestation projects as it attracts seed-dispersing birds. Visited by beneficial wildlife, including predatory insects and insectivorous birds.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

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TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Citharexylum
subflavescens

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Cajeto, Caragay, Urapo, Cascarillo, Palo de guitarra,
Quimulá

TREE FAMILY

VERBENACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

20cm × 8cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION

 NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas
Latin America: Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela
Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Cundinamarca

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

1100–2800m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

 ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds, sprouts, and cuttings. It is fast-growing, requires shade in its juvenile stage, and abundant light in adulthood. It can live up to 30 years.

CULTIVATION

 PLANTED
 NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood, Lumber, Ornamental

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Used as firewood. Used as construction poles, for fences, corrals, and tool handles.

FARM SERVICES



Windbreak, Soil Improvement, Reforestation, Carbon Capture, Water Protection
Capture and storage of atmospheric carbon. Establishment of living fences and windbreaks. Its roots improve soil conditions, facilitating the colonization of other species and adding a significant amount of biomass. Used for water and micro-watershed protection and decontamination.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES
Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Fruits are consumed by birds (toucans, quetzals, and guans), and its flowers are visited by hummingbirds, bees, and other insects.

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TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Clusia minor

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Copé, gague, cucharo

TREE FAMILY

CLUSIACEAE

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–2000m

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

15cm × 7cm
Length Width

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Belize, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico, Southwest Caribbean, Suriname, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela, Venezuelan Antilles, Windward Islands

Colombia: Antioquia, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Quindío, Risaralda, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

 ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

✓ BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by cuttings and seeds

CULTIVATION

 PLANTED
 NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Livestock Forage, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental, Product, Ceremonial

Resin is used as incense. Construction of houses and stakes, used in cabinetmaking.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Soil Improvement, Carbon Capture, Water Protection

Used for water protection and decontamination

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Flowers attract many insects and birds; however, fruits make it very attractive for wildlife. Many species of birds forage its fruits, as well as other animals, including arboreal and terrestrial mammal species.

Last Updated: February 19, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Clusia multiflora

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Gaque, cucharo, chagualo

TREE FAMILY

CLUSIACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

15cm × 7cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

80–3500m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Planted in nursery by seed, cuttings or shoots.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES

**Livestock Forage, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental, Product**

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Construction of houses, stakes, cabinetmaking, and used to make spoons and hats.

FARM SERVICES

**Soil Improvement, Carbon Capture, Water Protection**

Used for water protection and decontamination

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Flowers attract many insects and birds; however, fruits make it very attractive for wildlife. Many species of birds forage its fruits, as well as other animals, including arboreal and terrestrial mammal species.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Cordia alliodora

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Manjack

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Nogal cafetero, moho, canaleta, vara de humo

TREE FAMILY

BORAGINACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

15cm × **6cm**
Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

1–1800m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Leeward Islands, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Southwest Caribbean, Suriname, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela, Venezuelan Antilles, Windward Islands

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Quindío, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Asia, Galapagos

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE MANAGEMENT

Planted by seeds, dispersed by the wind and planted in nursery by cuttings. It is a fast-growing tree in suitable places, and with good management an annual increase in height of 2 meters is possible. It has a medium incidence of pests. It self-prunes easily.

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Livestock Forage, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental, Product

Leaves infusion is used colds and lung diseases as a tonic and stimulant. An ointment extracted from its powdered seed is used to treat skin diseases and as a healing agent. It is used to make sculptures, carved items and musical instruments, in the construction of houses (for slab or beam), tool handles, furniture, carpentry, floors, and fence posts.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Soil Improvement, Reforestation, Carbon Capture

Because it is very windproof, easily colonizes bare soils, and grows quickly, it can be used to start the process of restoration of native forests.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Flowers are visited by resident and migratory birds that can be seen looking for insects in its canopy. Some species, such as the Squirrel Cuckoo, use material from these trees to build their nests.

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TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Croton hibiscifolius

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Sangregado, drago, sangrio

TREE FAMILY

EUPHORBIACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

15cm × **10cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

300–2700m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by germinated seeds. Its latex is considered highly toxic.

CULTIVATION

Unknown

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Used in cabinetmaking and carpentry.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Windbreak, Soil Improvement, Carbon Capture, Water Protection

Used for water protection and decontamination

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts pollinators. Fruits and seeds serve as food for parrots and parakeets, as well as other frugivorous and omnivorous birds. Home to abundant invertebrates in its leaves, flowers and bark, which is why it is visited by insectivores such as greenfinches, vireos, and spoonbills, among others.

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TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Croton mutisianus

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Drago, Guacamayo, Croton, Crotón, Sangre de drago, Sangregado

TREE FAMILY

EUPHORBIACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

20cm × 12cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION

 NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas
Latin America: Colombia, Ecuador
Colombia: Antioquia, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Quindío, Risaralda

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

1080–2900m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

 ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds. It is fast-growing.

CULTIVATION

 PLANTED
 NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental, Product

The exudate is used as a wound healer, antidiarrheal, and anti-inflammatory for gastritis. Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Used as firewood. Used for sawmills, packing boxes, and coffins

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Reforestation, Water Protection

Shade in silvopastoral systems. Used for water protection and decontamination. Useful in restoration as it is a pioneer species and for use as living fences.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. IFruits attract species like yellow-eared parrots (Ognorhynchus icterotis), and its seeds attract ground doves (Leptotila sp. and Geotrygon sp.). Flowers are melliferous.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

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TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Cupania cinerea

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Mestizo, Guacharaco, Guacharango, Pialdillo, Tara

TREE FAMILY

SAPINDACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

20cm × **27cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

700–1700m

TREE HEIGHT

SMALL (10–20M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Cundinamarca, Nariño, Quindío, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds, it requires plenty of sunlight.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Its leaves have medicinal properties. It is used as forage, and its fruits are edible for birds and fish. Used as firewood. Wood is used as poles, handicrafts, drawers, and tool handles.

FARM SERVICES



Reforestation

Forest restoration and living fences establishment.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers. Fruits are consumed by wild birds and it also attracts insectivorous birds.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from [https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia \(SIB\) \(2024\). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/](https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia (SIB) (2024). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/) Giraldo P, Laina A, López JH, Aguirre JF, Toro J. (2009). Café, una alternativa para la Conservación. Wildlife Conservation Society, WWF Colombia, Asociación Red Colombiana de Reservas Naturales de la Sociedad Civil, Federación Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia Sociedad Antioqueña de Ornitología-SAO (2009). Vida, color y canto. Plantas neotropicales que atraen aves



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Cupania latifolia

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Guamo macho, mestizo, guacharaco

TREE FAMILY

SAPINDACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

30cm × **25cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–2300m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Caldas, Huila, Nariño, Risaralda, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and seedlings planted in a nursery.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Livestock Forage, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental, Product

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Used in the manufacture of musical instruments, construction, and cabinetmaking.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Windbreak, Soil Improvement, Carbon Capture, Water Protection

Used for water protection and decontamination

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Flowers are visited by pollinating insects such as butterflies, moths, flies and mosquitoes. Birds look for insects in flowers and leaves to feed on. Fruits are also consumed by frugivorous seed-dispersing birds.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Román, F., De Liones, R., Sautu, A., Deago, J., & Hall, J. S. (2012). Guía para la propagación de 120 especies de árboles nativos de Panamá y el neotrópico. Retrieved from https://repository.si.edu/bitstream/handle/10088/20967/str_LGUIA_PROPAGACION.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Delostoma integrifolium

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Chicalá rosado, Molde, Cajeto, Guayacán morado

TREE FAMILY

BIGNONIACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

12cm × **8cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

1450–3200m

TREE HEIGHT

SMALL (10–20M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Quindío, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and cuttings. It is a fast-growing pioneer species that requires shade in its juvenile stage.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood, Ornamental

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Used as firewood.

FARM SERVICES



Soil Improvement, Reforestation

Establishment of living fences, forest plantations, and silvopastoral systems; it is a pioneer species. Capture and storage of atmospheric carbon. Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts pollinators. Flowers are visited by bees and other insects.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.thefems.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from [45](https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia (SIB) (2024). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/</p></div><div data-bbox=)



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Duranta obtusifolia

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Duranta, espino

TREE FAMILY

VERBENACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

7.5cm × 3.5cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



EXOTIC IN COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

1300–3420m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Ecuador, Peru

Colombia: Antioquia, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and cuttings.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Ornamental

Used to adorn and decorate spaces.

FARM SERVICES



Soil Improvement

Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Medium-sized tree whose flowers are visited by different beneficial insects, including some pollinators such as bees, flies and mosquitoes. Hummingbirds and honeyeaters also visit its flowers, while small flycatchers and spoonbills visit it to look for small insects.

Last Updated: February 19, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Erythrina edulis

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Chachafruto, balú, frijol nopás

TREE FAMILY

LEGUMINOSAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

15cm × **9cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

750–2600m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Quindío, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Planted by seeds and cuttings.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Livestock Forage, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Product

The seeds are mainly eaten cooked and should be boiled for at least 45 minutes or fried well before eating as they contain toxic alkaloids. It is used in construction and to make frames, surfboards, canoes, boxes, and small art carvings.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Soil Improvement, Reforestation, Nitrogen Fixation, Carbon Capture

It is commonly used in ecological restoration processes as a pioneer species and as living fences for the maintenance and conservation of water sources and soil recovery.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators; Flowers attract hummingbirds and many insects. That abundance of insects makes these trees very attractive for many species of both resident and migratory birds, not only insectivores.

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Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; Cárdenas, L. M. (2016). Aspectos ecológicos y silviculturales para el manejo de especies forestales: Revisión de información disponible para Colombia. Fundación Natura. Bogotá, D.C., Colombia World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Erythrina fusca

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Coral Bean

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Búcaro, anaco, cámbulo

TREE FAMILY

FABACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

20cm × **15cm**

Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–1600m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Leeward Islands, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela, Windward Islands

Colombia: Antioquia, Cundinamarca, Huila, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Africa

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated and planted in a nursery from seeds, cuttings and seedlings.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Livestock Forage, Lumber, Medicinal

Used for its pain relieving, anti-inflammatory and digestive effects. Used for construction and cabinetmaking as it is long-lasting.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Windbreak, Soil Improvement, Nitrogen Fixation, Carbon Capture

Helps with nitrogen fixation in soil through the roots

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Flowers attract hummingbirds and many insects. High abundance of insects during flowering makes these trees very attractive for many resident and migratory birds, not only insectivores, including slender-billed species.

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Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; United States Department of Agriculture. Natural Resources Conservation Service. (2024). Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://plants.usda.gov/home/>; Román, F., De Liones, R., Sautu, A., Deago, J., & Hall, J. S. (2012). Guía para la propagación de 120 especies de árboles nativos de Panamá y el neotrópico. Retrieved from https://repository.si.edu/bitstream/handle/10088/20967/str_GUIA_PROPAGACION.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.thefems.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Erythrina poeppigiana

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Mountain Immortelle

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Cachingo, cámbulo, písamo, anaco

TREE FAMILY

FABACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

25cm × 15cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Panama, Peru, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander, Valle del Cauca

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Africa, Asia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Puerto Rico, Trinidad-Tobago, Windward Islands

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0-2500m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and cuttings.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Livestock Forage, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental, Product

Used as an insecticide. Used for construction and cabinetmaking as it is long-lasting.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Windbreak, Soil Improvement, Nitrogen Fixation, Carbon Capture, Water Protection

Used for water protection and decontamination

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Flowers attract hummingbirds and many insects. High abundance of insects during flowering makes these trees very attractive for many resident and migratory birds, not only insectivores. During its flowering, canopies are frequently visited by hummingbirds and many other birds that seek nectar and pollen.

Last Updated: February 19, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; United States Department of Agriculture. Natural Resources Conservation Service. (2024). Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://plants.usda.gov/home/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Cárdenas, L. M. (2016). Aspectos ecológicos y silviculturales para el manejo de especies forestales: Revisión de información disponible para Colombia. Fundación Natura. Bogotá, D.C., Colombia; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Ficus americana subsp. andicola

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Caucho, higuérón

TREE FAMILY

MORACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

10cm × 6cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–3000M

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Colombia, Ecuador

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by germinated seeds.

CULTIVATION



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood, Ornamental

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Used as firewood.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Carbon Capture, Water Protection

Used for water protection and decontamination

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Fruits are consumed by many birds and mammals and, in addition, several insects also visit its flowers and fruits. Even predatory insects (e.g., lacewing) are also attracted. Having rubber trees in agricultural systems is essential to help maintain the functioning of the ecological processes that occur in the landscapes around farms.

Last Updated: February 19, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Ficus citrifolia

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Wild banyantree

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Caucho higuérón

TREE FAMILY

MORACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

18cm × 7cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–2400m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Argentina, Aruba, Bahamas, Belize, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, Cayman Islands, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Florida, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Turks-Caicos Islands, Venezuela, Windward Islands

Colombia: Antioquia, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Trinidad-Tobago

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated and planted in a nursery from seeds, cuttings and seedlings.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Livestock Forage, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal

Aids in digestion. Used for the extraction of boards.

FARM SERVICES



Windbreak, Soil Improvement, Carbon Capture, Water Protection

Used for water protection and decontamination

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Important trees as they provide food for hundreds of wildlife species.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

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TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Ficus gigantocyce

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Higuerón, quiveche

TREE FAMILY

MORACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

18cm × 7cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

1950–2900m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Colombia, Ecuador, Peru

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Cundinamarca, Huila, Quindío, Tolima

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Planted by cuttings.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental

Its fluids are used as a dewormer. Manufacture of drawers, musical instruments, tongue depressors and popsicle sticks.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Carbon Capture

Capture and storage of atmospheric carbon.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Provides food to hundreds of wildlife. Fruits are consumed by many birds and mammals species.

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TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Ficus hartwegii

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Caucho, cauchito, caucho rosado

TREE FAMILY

MORACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

7cm × **4cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–2250m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Panama

Colombia: Antioquia, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Nariño, Quindío, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Planted by cuttings.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES

Unknown

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Carbon Capture

Capture and storage of atmospheric carbon.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Having rubber trees in agricultural systems is essential to help maintain the functioning of the ecological processes that occur in the landscapes around farms.

Last Updated: February 19, 2025

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TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Ficus maxima

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Yanchama blanca, higerón, caucho

TREE FAMILY

MORACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

12cm × 7cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–2100m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela, Windward Islands

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Planted by cuttings.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Livestock Forage, Fuelwood, Medicinal, Product

Mixed with limestone soils to produce lime. Used as firewood.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Carbon Capture

Capture and storage of atmospheric carbon.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Provides food to hundreds of wildlife. Having rubber trees in agricultural systems is essential to help maintain the functioning of the ecological processes that occur in the landscapes around farms.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.thefems.info/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Ficus tonduzii

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Higueron, caucho, lechero

TREE FAMILY

MORACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

24cm × **11cm**

Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

100–2400m

TREE HEIGHT

SMALL (10–20M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Quindío, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Planted by cuttings.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES

Unknown

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Carbon Capture

Capture and storage of atmospheric carbon.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Provides food to hundreds of wildlife. Fruits are consumed by many birds and mammals species, and a variety of insects also visit its flowers and fruits. Having rubber trees in agricultural systems is essential to help maintain the functioning of the ecological processes that occur in the landscapes around farms.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Frangula sphaerosperma

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

West Indian buckthorn

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Cabo de hacha

TREE FAMILY

RHAMNACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

10cm × 6cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

1580–2850m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cundinamarca, Huila, Santander, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by germinated seeds.

CULTIVATION



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood, Lumber, Product

Dyes are extracted from fruits. Used for the manufacture of posts and floors.

FARM SERVICES

Unknown

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers. These plants are visited by insectivorous birds, including some slender-billed species. When they produce fruits, they are visited by frugivorous birds that can help in seed dispersal.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; United States Department of Agriculture. Natural Resources Conservation Service. (2024). Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://plants.usda.gov/home/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Garcinia madruno

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Arrayán, Madroño, Madroña, Naranjuelo

TREE FAMILY
CLUSIACEAE

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)
0–1700m

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)
17cm × **6cm**
Length Width

TREE HEIGHT
SMALL (10–20M)


DISTRIBUTION
 **NATIVE TO COLOMBIA**

NATIVE TO
Region: Americas
Latin America: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela
Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Cundinamarca, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM
 **ARABICA**

COFFEE IMPACT
Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT
Propagated by seeds. requires shade in its juvenile stage, so semi-shaded germination trays are recommended. Germination rates are approximately 70%.

CULTIVATION
 **PLANTED**
 **NATURAL**

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES
    

Food, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental
Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Edible fruit with a similar to mangosteen flavor; jellies and juices are made from its pulp. Bark infusion is used to combat fever. Used as firewood. Used for construction.

FARM SERVICES
   

Windbreak, Soil Improvement, Reforestation, Water Protection
Establishment of living fences, forest plantations, and silvopastoral systems. Used for water protection and decontamination. Conservación y recuperación de suelos y/o áreas degradadas. Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas. Acts as a noise barrier and windbreak.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS
 **YES**
Attracts seed dispersers, Provides wildlife habitat. Fruits are consumed by birds and primates.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025
Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from [57](https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia (SIB) (2024). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/; Sociedad Antioqueña de Ornitología-SAO (2009). Vida, color y canto. Plantas neotropicales que atraen aves</p></div><div data-bbox=)



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Gliricidia sepium

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Grow stick

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Matarratón, Acacia, Desnudo florecido

TREE FAMILY

FABACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

30cm × 12cm
Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

5–1900m

TREE HEIGHT

SMALL (10–20M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Belize, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, South Caribbean

Colombia: Antioquia, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Risaralda, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Africa, Aruba, Asia, Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Marianas, Oceania, Puerto Rico, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela, Windward Islands

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and cuttings. Each fruit contains between 3 and 10 seeds.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES

**Livestock Forage, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental, Product**

Leaves have a high protein value and are used as livestock forage. It acts as an abortifacient. Cataplasms of the leaves are used against sunstroke, acne, and contusions; leaves are also used as an antihistamine, antipyretic, and diuretic. Leaves and bark decoction is used to treat ailments. Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Leaves can be used as an insecticide, and roots produce a poisonous substance used as a rodenticide. Used as firewood. Used on floors, parks, rustic furniture, wooden tiles, interior finishes, turned items, shoe molds, and handicrafts.

FARM SERVICES

**Coffee Shade, Soil Improvement, Erosion Control, Reforestation, Nitrogen Fixation**

Shade for coffee, cocoa, vanilla, and tea crops. Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas, provides biomass. Establishment of living fences. Helps in nitrogen fixation in soil through the roots. Stabilization of degraded soils.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts pollinators, as it is a melliferous species.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>; Giraldo P, Laina A, López JH, Aguirre JF, Toro J. (2009). Café, una alternativa para la Conservación. Wildlife Conservation Society, WWF Colombia, Asociación Red Colombiana de Reservas Naturales de la Sociedad Civil, Federación Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia Duarte, LE (2005). Plantas útiles de la cuenca del Orinoco. BP Exploration Company (Colombia) Limited, Ecopetrol y Corporinoquia



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Guarea guidonia

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

American muskwood

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Bailador, trompero, bilibil

TREE FAMILY

MELIACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

35cm × 25cm
Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–1400m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Leeward Islands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Suriname, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Quindío, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and seedlings planted in a nursery. Has a low incidence of pests.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental, Product

A reddish oil is obtained from the wood. It is used in plywood, paper pulp, general woodworking, furniture, flooring, and cabinetmaking.

FARM SERVICES



Soil Improvement, Carbon Capture

Soil conservation, restoration and recovery of degraded areas; Eliminates contaminants and provides a great number of flowers and leaves that fall to the ground and are incorporated into organic material.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts pollinators. Flowers attract hummingbirds and insects and its fruits are consumed by birds and frugivorous mammals. It retains its foliage all year round, offering shelter and food to many species, including insectivorous slender-billed birds.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; United States Department of Agriculture. Natural Resources Conservation Service. (2024). Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://plants.usda.gov/home/>; Román, F., De Liones, R., Sautu, A., Deago, J., & Hall, J. S. (2012). Guía para la propagación de 120 especies de árboles nativos de Panamá y el neotrópico. Retrieved from https://repository.si.edu/bitstream/handle/10088/20967/str_GUIA_PROPAGACION.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Guatteria amplifolia

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Cargadero, Aporrejao, Cargadero pita, Cargadera

TREE FAMILY

ANNONACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

26cm × 11.1cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

45–1350m

TREE HEIGHT

SHRUB (1–10M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama

Colombia: Antioquia

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds. It has a high germination rate.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Product

Fibers are obtained from the bark to make ropes. Medicinal use. Used as firewood. Used as construction poles and fences

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade

Shade

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts seed dispersers. Fruits are consumed by birds and mammals.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>; Giraldo P, Laina A, López JH, Aguirre JF, Toro J. (2009). Café, una alternativa para la Conservación. Wildlife Conservation Society, WWF Colombia, Asociación Red Colombiana de Reservas Naturales de la Sociedad Civil, Federación Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Hamelia patens

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Scarletbush

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Coralillo, bencenuco, coral

TREE FAMILY

RUBIACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

9cm × 4cm
Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–3700m

TREE HEIGHT

SMALL (10–20M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Argentina, Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Florida, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Southwest Caribbean, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela, Windward Islands

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Asia

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

✓ BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and cuttings planted in a nursery.

CULTIVATION

PLANTED
NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Medicinal, Ornamental

Used to adorn and decorate spaces.

FARM SERVICES



Carbon Capture

Capture and storage of atmospheric carbon.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. These small trees are from the same family as coffee. They can be used to create different layers in the shade canopy and attract insectivorous birds into the coffee plantation. Fruits are consumed by different birds and its flowers attract several species of native bees. In these little trees you can find different species of beneficial insects, from ants and beetles to bees and wasps.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; United States Department of Agriculture. Natural Resources Conservation Service. (2024). Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://plants.usda.gov/home/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved

from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunales/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Handroanthus chrysanthus

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Guayacán amarillo, cañahuate, tajibo

TREE FAMILY

BIGNONIACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

40cm × **20cm**
Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

5–2300m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico Northeast, Mexico Southwest, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Quindío, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Leeward Islands, Puerto Rico, Venezuelan Antilles, Windward Islands

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propogated by germinated seeds and seedlings.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Livestock Forage, Fuelwood, Lumber, Ornamental

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Used for construction, cabinetmaking and carpentry.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Windbreak, Soil Improvement, Carbon Capture, Water Protection

Used for water protection and decontamination

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts pollinators. A fast-growing tree that, when in bloom, attracts numerous insects and birds that feed on nectar. It is common to observe insectivorous slender-billed birds looking for small invertebrates among leaves and flowers. In addition, some birds and mammals feed on the seeds that are exposed when its fruit opens.

Last Updated: February 19, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). (2024). Checklist of CITES species. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://checklist.cites.org/#/es> Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; Cárdenas, L. M. (2016). Aspectos ecológicos y silviculturales para el manejo de especies forestales: Revisión de información disponible para Colombia. Fundación Natura. Bogotá, D.C., Colombia; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Heliocarpus americanus

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Balso, balso blanco, majagua, pestaña de mula

TREE FAMILY

MALVACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

15cm × 16cm
Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

30–2500m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela**Colombia:** Antioquia, Boyacá, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Hawaii, Trinidad-Tobago, Windward Islands

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES

**Fuelwood, Lumber, Product**

The tree is sometimes harvested from the wild for local use as a source of lumber and fiber. The bark of the young branches produces a strong, durable fiber which is used to make a thick rope. It is also used to weave mats and baskets. Its bark has a fluid used for panela clarification. Used to make boxes, toys and pencils.

FARM SERVICES

**Coffee Shade, Windbreak, Soil Improvement, Carbon Capture, Water Protection**

Used for water protection and decontamination

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Attracts a variety of insects, from predatory insects to other groups of insects that feed on plants. This is why they are so visited by insectivorous birds, including resident and migratory species with slender bills such as warblers that producers generally want visiting their farms.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Inga densiflora

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Guamo común, Guamo churimo, Guamo machete

TREE FAMILY

FABACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

6.5cm × 2.5cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

20–2000m

TREE HEIGHT

SMALL (10–20M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Quindío, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds. It has a 90% germination rate.

CULTIVATION

PLANTED

NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Fuelwood, Lumber

Edible fruit. Used as firewood. Utilized as poles, fences, beams, and tool handles.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Windbreak, Soil Improvement, Erosion Control, Reforestation, Nitrogen Fixation, Carbon Capture

Shade. Capture and storage of atmospheric carbon. Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas, provides biomass. Degraded soils stabilization. Helps in nitrogen fixation in soil through the roots. Establishment of living fences.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Melliferous species.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from [https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia \(SIB\) \(2024\). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/](https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia (SIB) (2024). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/); Jardín Botánico de Bogotá (2024) Nombres comunes plantas Bogotá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://nombrescomunes.jbb.gov.co/site/index> Catálogo virtual de flora del valle de Aburrá. Retrieved from: <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/species/117> Giraldo P, Laina A, López JH, Aguirre JF, Toro J. (2009). Café, una alternativa para la Conservación. Wildlife Conservation Society, WWF Colombia, Asociación Red Colombiana de Reservas Naturales de la Sociedad Civil, Federación Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia Sánchez, LM., Botero JE., Vélez, J (2007) Estructura, diversidad y potencial para conservación de los sombríos en cafetales de tres localidades de Colombia. Cenicafé, 58(4):304-323



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Inga edulis

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Icecreambean

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Guamo, churimo, guauero

TREE FAMILY

LEGUMINOSAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

25cm × 18cm
Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–2140m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Galapagos, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Nariño, Risaralda, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Africa, Asia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico, Trinidad-Tobago, Windward Islands

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

It is propagated by seeds, which germinate inside the pod.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Livestock Forage, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental, Ceremonial

Leaves and seeds are used as an astringent for intestinal diseases and as an antirheumatic. Used in the manufacture of poles.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Soil Improvement, Erosion Control, Reforestation, Nitrogen Fixation, Carbon Capture

Helps control erosion in agroforestry systems.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Flowers attract a variety of pollinating insects and hummingbirds. In addition, the presence of many flying insects within guamo trees makes insectivorous slender-billed birds frequent visitors. Guamos attract resident and migratory warblers, the latter in search of insects to eat before embarking on their journey back to North America.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; United States Department of Agriculture. Natural Resources Conservation Service. (2024). Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://plants.usda.gov/home/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Inga oerstediana

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Guamo

TREE FAMILY

LEGUMINOSAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

18cm × **10cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

60–2800m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Belize, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Windward Islands

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood, Lumber, Product

Used for rustic construction and house construction.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Soil Improvement, Nitrogen Fixation, Weed Control, Carbon Capture

Its leaves, when falling and decomposing, inhibit the growth of weeds.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Flowers attract a variety of pollinating insects and hummingbirds. In addition, the presence of many flying insects within guamo trees makes insectivorous slender-billed birds frequent visitors.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Inga ornata

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Guamo, Guamo santafer no, Guamo bejuco, Guamo mico

TREE FAMILY

FABACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

Unknown

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

800-2350M

TREE HEIGHT

SMALL (10-20M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Colombia, Ecuador, Peru

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyac , Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Quind o, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds. Manual cleaning must be performed of the pulp or indument that covers the seed before sowing. It is established in the field when it reaches between 25 and 30 cm.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Fuelwood, Ornamental

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Fruits are edible. Used as firewood.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Soil Improvement, Nitrogen Fixation, Water Protection

Shade. Soil formation, conservation, and recovery. Used for water protection and decontamination. Helps in nitrogen fixation in soil through the roots.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Ants and wasps visiting the extrafloral nectaries protect the trees from herbivorous insects. Fruits are consumed by small mammals like rodents.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Cat logo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburr . Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from [https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Informaci n sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia \(SIB\) \(2024\). Cat logo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/](https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Informaci n sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia (SIB) (2024). Cat logo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/); David, H., D az, O., Urrea, L.M. & Cardona, F. (2014). Gu a ilustrada Flora Ca  n del r o Porce, Antioquia. EPM E.S.P. Universidad de Antioquia, Herbario Universidad de Antioquia- Medell n, Colombia, 264 pp. Mar n, O.H. (2011). Muchas flores, pocos frutos: el p el de la herbovor a floral en la producci n de frutos de Inga ornata Kunth. Revista de la Asociaci n Colombiana de Ciencias Biol gicas, 23: 144-149. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: <https://revistaacbb.org/r/index.php/acbb/article/view/41/42>; Mancera, J.C. (2022). Elecci n de  rboles para el cultivo de caf  con un modelo agroforestal participativo en el departamento de cauca, Colombia. Solidaridad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://acuerdocafebosqueyclima.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/2_ModeloAgroforestalCafe_Cauca.pdf



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Inga spectabilis

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Guamo, guauro

TREE FAMILY

LEGUMINOSAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

18cm × **10cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–1400m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Galapagos, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and cuttings.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal

Edible fruit Used for building construction.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Soil Improvement, Nitrogen Fixation, Carbon Capture

Helps with nitrogen fixation in soil through the roots

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Guamos attract resident and migratory warblers, the latter in search of insects to eat before embarking on their journey back to North America.

Last Updated: February 19, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Román, F., De Liones, R., Sautu, A., Deago, J., & Hall, J. S. (2012). Guía para la propagación de 120 especies de árboles nativos de Panamá y el neotrópico. Retrieved from https://repository.si.edu/bitstream/handle/10088/20967/strl_GUIA_PROPAGACION.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.thefems.info/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Inga vera

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

River koko

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Guamo

TREE FAMILY

LEGUMINOSAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

22cm × **18cm**
Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–2300m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Belize, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico, Venezuela, Windward Islands

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Risaralda, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Java

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

It is propagated by seeds, cuttings, shoots, or sprouts.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Livestock Forage, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ceremonial

Bark, leaves and buds are used as astringent and in antiseptic baths; it also helps relieve pain and aids in digestion. Used in construction, vessel making, and carpentry.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Soil Improvement, Nitrogen Fixation, Carbon Capture

Helps with nitrogen fixation in soil through the roots

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators; The presence of many flying insects within guamo trees makes insectivorous slender-billed birds frequent visitors. Guamos attract resident and migratory warblers, the latter in search of insects to eat before embarking on their journey back to North America.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; United States Department of Agriculture. Natural Resources Conservation Service. (2024). Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://plants.usda.gov/home/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Inga villosissima

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Guamo

TREE FAMILY

LEGUMINOSAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

20cm × **18cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

200–2500m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Quindío, Risaralda, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Fuelwood, Lumber

Edible fruit Used for building construction.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Soil Improvement, Nitrogen Fixation, Carbon Capture

Helps with nitrogen fixation in soil through the roots

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Flowers attract a variety of pollinating insects and hummingbirds. In addition, the presence of many flying insects within guamo trees makes insectivorous slender-billed birds frequent visitors.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

lochroma arborescens

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Hollowheart, wild tobacco

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Tocua, tomatoquina, mínigua, frutogallino

TREE FAMILY

SOLANACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

17cm × 8cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

1000–2400m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

✓ BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds. Has a low incidence of pests.

CULTIVATION

PLANTED

NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Livestock Forage, Medicinal, Ornamental, Ceremonial
Used to produce poison.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Soil Improvement, Weed Control, Carbon Capture
Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas; provides biomass.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts pollinators. A small tree whose flowers and fruits attract an enormous diversity of animals, large and small. Visited by pollinators and pest controllers alike and because of its size, it allows insectivorous slender-billed birds to descend from the top of the trees into the coffee plants.

Last updated: February 19, 2025
Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; United States Department of Agriculture. Natural Resources Conservation Service. (2024). Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://plants.usda.gov/home/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

lochroma gesnerioides

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Corazón de pollo, gallino

TREE FAMILY

SOLANACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

10cm × **6cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

500–2500m

TREE HEIGHT

SMALL (10–20M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Colombia, Ecuador

Colombia: Antioquia, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Nariño, Quindío, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Asia

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by cuttings.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Ornamental

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. It has great ornamental potential in urban and rural areas.

FARM SERVICES



Soil Improvement, Water Protection

Used for water protection and decontamination

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts pollinators. Flowers are sought after by several species of birds, not just nectarivores.

Last Updated: February 19, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora de Alta Montaña. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloraaltamontana.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Jacaranda caucana

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Tupí, Gualanday

TREE FAMILY

BIGNONIACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

33cm × **20cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION

**NATIVE TO COLOMBIA**

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–2000m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

**ARABICA**

COFFEE IMPACT

**BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE**

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and cuttings.

CULTIVATION

**PLANTED****NATURAL**

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Lumber, Medicinal, Product

Leaves and bark infusion are used as an antiseptic, antitumor, antiparasitic, also to relieve muscle spasms, soften the skin and combat dermatitis, treat colds, hemorrhoids, varicose veins, liver conditions and bone pains. Its Bark is used to heal ulcers and venereal diseases. The active substance is reported to be capable of inhibiting lymphocytic leukemia. Manufacture of musical instruments, cabinetmaking, boxes, boards, chopsticks, and pulp for paper.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Windbreak, Carbon Capture

Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

**YES**

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. This huge tree attracts many insects that birds, including some slender-billed insectivores, seek out in its large crown. Insects and birds visit its flowers in search of nectar, although some parrots also feed directly on the flowers. Its fruits are also consumed by some birds.

Last Updated: February 19, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Juglans neotropica

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Andean walnut

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Cedro negro, cedro nogal

TREE FAMILY

JUGLANDACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

50cm × 25cm
Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

1400–3000m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region:

Colombia: Antioquia, Caldas, Cundinamarca, Risaralda, Santander, Valle del Cauca

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Galapagos

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Planted by seeds.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Product

Boiled leaves are used as a tonic. Fruit peels dyes are used to prevent hair loss. A leaf infusion is used for purifying blood, soothing liver ailments, as an expectorant and as an antidiarrheal. It is used in fine furniture, cabinetmaking, sculpture crafts and veneers, also in construction such as beams, joists and roofs.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Windbreak, Nitrogen Fixation, Carbon Capture

Helps with nitrogen fixation in soil through the roots

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts pollinators. This is one of the trees most frequently found as part of the shade canopy. Its flowers attract several birds in search of nectar and its fruits and seeds are a source of food for some birds and other vertebrates, such as squirrels. This tree can attract several insectivorous birds.

Last Updated: February 12, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; United States Department of Agriculture. Natural Resources Conservation Service. (2024). Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://plants.usda.gov/home/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora de Alta Montaña. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloraalta montana.eia.edu.co/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; Cárdenas, L. M. (2016). Aspectos ecológicos y silviculturales para el manejo de especies forestales: Revisión de información disponible para Colombia. Fundación Natura. Bogotá, D.C., Colombia World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Ladenbergia oblongifolia

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Cascarillo

TREE FAMILY

RUBIACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

20cm × 14cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

150–2340m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and cuttings.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood, Lumber

Used in the construction of posts for fences.

FARM SERVICES



Carbon Capture

Capture and storage of atmospheric carbon.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. This tree is from the same family as coffee. Its flowers attract nectar-seeking insects and birds and its branches and leaves are visited by many insectivores. Some of the slender-billed insectivores seen visiting are warblers and migratory greenfinches.

Last Updated: February 19, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Lafoensia acuminata

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Guayacán de Manizales, Guayacán, Guayacán amarillo

TREE FAMILY

LYTHRACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

15cm × 4.5cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

1200–3350m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds. requires silvicultural management, including formative pruning and trimming of dry branches. It has medium resistance to urban pollution and high resistance to frost.

CULTIVATION

PLANTED
NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Lumber, Ornamental, Product

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Dyes are extracted from the bark. Used in carpentry and handicrafts.

FARM SERVICES



Soil Improvement, Erosion Control, Reforestation,
Carbon Capture, Water Protection

Shade for livestock. Capture and storage of atmospheric carbon. Establishment of living fences, forest plantations, and silvopastoral systems. Used for water protection and decontamination. Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas, provides biomass.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Fruits are consumed by birds, insects, and mammals, and its flowers are visited by insects.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from [https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia \(SIB\) \(2024\). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/](https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia (SIB) (2024). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/)



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Maclura tinctoria

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Fustic tree

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Moral, dinde, mora

TREE FAMILY

MORACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

7cm × 4cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–1500m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

The seeds are dispersed by animals. Partially mature woody cuttings can also be used. The seeds can also be planted in a nursery and then transferred to their final place.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Livestock Forage, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental

Dyes and colorants are extracted from the bark. It is used in heavy construction, floors, railroad sleepers, fence posts and wagon wheels.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Carbon Capture

Capture and storage of atmospheric carbon.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers. A wide variety of birds visit these trees, either looking for insects in their flowers and leaves, or directly for their flowers and fruits to consume. Fruits are small and desired by frugivorous birds of different sizes. Small birds that consume its fruits help in seed dispersal.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; United States Department of Agriculture. Natural Resources Conservation Service. (2024). Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://plants.usda.gov/home/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Mauria heterophylla

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Manzanillo, birringo, bergaño, perucho

TREE FAMILY

ANACARDIACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

13cm × **5cm**

Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

325–3300m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Risaralda, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by cuttings, seeds, and seedlings.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood, Lumber, Ornamental, Product

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Used for pole construction and cabinetmaking.

FARM SERVICES



Carbon Capture

Capture and storage of atmospheric carbon.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts pollinators. This tree attracts pollinating insects and some species of birds that feed on the nectar of its flowers and its fruits. However, the vast majority of birds observed on the tree are searching for invertebrates to feed on, including mainly migratory slender-billed insectivores.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora de Alta Montaña. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloraaltamontana.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Miconia caudata

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Cenizo, hoja de lanza, tuno

TREE FAMILY

MELASTOMATACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

12cm × **5cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

500–2500m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by germinated seeds.

CULTIVATION

Unknown

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood, Lumber

Used in the construction of posts, fences and in the manufacture of household utensils.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Soil Improvement, Carbon Capture

Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas. It is a tree very suitable for living fences.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. They are fast-growing pioneer trees. They very easily help to enrich and improve areas without tree vegetation and without a lot of wildlife. They are very desired by birds, mammals and insects. Fruits are attractive to many seed-dispersing frugivorous birds.

Last Updated: February 19, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Miconia lacera

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Mortiño lanudo, nigüito, tuno

TREE FAMILY

MELASTOMATACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

13cm × 5cm

Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–1800m

TREE HEIGHT

SMALL (10–20M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cundinamarca, Nariño, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by cuttings and seeds.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood

Used as firewood.

FARM SERVICES



Soil Improvement, Reforestation

Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. They are fast-growing, pioneering trees. Very easily they help to enrich and improve areas without tree vegetation and without much wildlife. They are very desired by birds, mammals and insects. Fruits are attractive to many frugivorous seed-dispersing birds.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Montanoa quadrangularis

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Arboloco, Caya negra, Pauche, Anime, Balso Coyua

TREE FAMILY

ASTERACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

15cm × 12cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Colombia, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cundinamarca, Huila, Quindío, Tolima

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

1200–2800m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and cuttings. It is fast-growing and has a high regrowth capacity.

CULTIVATION

PLANTED
NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental, Product

Used to treat certain diseases and to adorn and/or decorate spaces. Used as firewood. Used in traditional constructions in coffee-growing areas, for fences, tool handles, poles, crops support, and handicrafts.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Erosion Control, Reforestation, Water Protection

Light shade. Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas. Used for water protection and decontamination. Due to its rapid growth and the fact that its leaves allow seeds of other trees to germinate, it promotes other plants development in restoration processes. Useful in managing eroded areas.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts pollinators. Melliferous plant: visited mainly by beetles (Coleoptera) and bees (Hymenoptera), including Apis mellifera. For this reason, in some areas, it has been planted in order to promote beekeeping production.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from [https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/](https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia (SIB) (2024). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/); Jardín Botánico de Bogotá (2024) Nombres comunes plantas Bogotá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://nombrescomunes.jbb.gov.co/site/index> Espinosa, R., & López, A. M. (2019). Árboles nativos importantes para la conservación de la biodiversidad. Cenicafe. <https://doi.org/10.38141/cenbook-0004> Giraldo P, Laina A, López JH, Aguirre JF, Toro J. (2009). Café, una alternativa para la Conservación. Wildlife Conservation Society, WWF Colombia, Asociación Red Colombiana de Reservas Naturales de la Sociedad Civil, Federación Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Myrcia popayanensis

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Arrayán, Arrayán comestible, Arrayana, Arrayancito, Guayabo blanco

TREE FAMILY

MYRTACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

13cm × 5cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

1280–2350m

TREE HEIGHT

SMALL (10–20M)



COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds. Germination occurs eight days after sowing; it requires medium light and has a slow growth rate. It can live up to 60 years.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Fuelwood, Lumber, Ornamental

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Fruits are used for making sweets. Used as firewood. Used in construction, poles, fences, and tool handles.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Windbreak, Soil Improvement, Erosion Control, Reforestation, Nitrogen Fixation, Carbon Capture, Water Protection

Shade. Capture and storage of atmospheric carbon. Ecosystems reforestation. Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas. Used for water protection and decontamination. Helps in nitrogen fixation in soil through the roots.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from [https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia \(SIB\) \(2024\). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/](https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia (SIB) (2024). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/); Cárdenas, L.M. (2016). Aspectos ecológicos y silviculturales para el manejo de especies forestales. Revisión de información disponible para Colombia. Fundación Natura. Bogotá D.C. Colombia; Salamanca, L.A. (2017). Evaluación de la producción de café bajo sombra con especies arbóreas en el municipio de Pajarito. UNAD; Sociedad Antioqueña de Ornitología-SAO (2009). Vida, color y canto. Plantas neotropicales que atraen aves



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Myrcianthes leucoxyla

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Arrayán, Arrayán blanco, Arrayán Large, Guayabón, Mortiño, Palo blanco

TREE FAMILY

MYRTACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

5cm × 3cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

2650–3200m

TREE HEIGHT

SHRUB (1–10M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas
Latin America: Colombia, Venezuela
Colombia: Boyacá, Cundinamarca, Santander, Tolima

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds. requires large amounts of sunlight.

CULTIVATION

PLANTED
NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Lumber, Medicinal, Product

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Used as a wound healer, purgative, and for treating colds. Its resin is used as incense. Used for tool making.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Soil Improvement, Erosion Control, Reforestation, Carbon Capture, Water Protection

Shade. Capture and storage of atmospheric carbon. Establishment of living fences. Used for water protection and decontamination. Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas, provides biomass.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Fruits are consumed by birds like thrushes and flowerpiercers, and its flowers are visited by bees and flies.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from [83](https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia (SIB) (2024). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/; Acero, LE (2005). Plantas útiles de la cuenca del Orinoco. BP Exploration Company (Colombia) Limited, Ecopetrol y Corporinoquia</p></div><div data-bbox=)



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Myrica pubescens

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Laurel de cera, Oliva de cera, Aromo, Laurel, Olivo

TREE FAMILY

MYRICACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

1.2cm × 0.25cm
Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

1700–3900m

TREE HEIGHT

SHRUB (1–10M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Panama, Peru, Venezuela, Windward Islands

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and cuttings.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Medicinal, Product

Edible fruit. Promising for the pharmaceutical, cosmetic, and even food industries. The oil it produces has biological action as an anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, flavoring, fungicide, and insecticide. Wax extracted from its fruits has been used in panela and candles making process.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Windbreak, Soil Improvement, Erosion Control, Reforestation, Nitrogen Fixation, Carbon Capture

Shade. Establishment of living fences, forest plantations, and silvopastoral systems; it is a pioneer species. Capture and storage of atmospheric carbon. Used for water protection and decontamination. Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas. Has a symbiotic relationship with Frankia sp., a nitrogen-fixing bacteria. In association with coffee plantations, it is primarily used as a windbreak.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators, Provides wildlife habitat. Fruits are consumed by birds (pigeons), and its flowers are visited mainly by insects.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from [https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia \(SIB\) \(2024\). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/](https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia (SIB) (2024). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/); Salamanca, L.A. (2017). Evaluación de la producción de café bajo sombra con especies arbóreas en el municipio de Pajarito. UNAD; Luna, G.C., Delgado, I.A., Burgos, L.C. (2022) Árboles conocimiento local en el Corregimiento de Morasurco, Pasto - Nariño. Universidad de Nariño



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Myrsine guianensis

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Guianese colicwood

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Cucharo, chagualo, espadero, cascarillo

TREE FAMILY

PRIMULACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

10cm × 7cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–3100m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

 ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

✓ BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and seedlings planted in a nursery.

CULTIVATION

 PLANTED
 NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood, Lumber, Ornamental

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Used as posts for fences.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Soil Improvement

Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas. It is a tree very suitable for living fences.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts seed dispersers. Flowers and fruits attract a huge variety of wildlife. In addition to the fact that its fruits are desired by birds and fruit mammals, flowers attract pollinators that can also benefit crops. The large concentration of insects that visit these trees attracts many resident and migratory birds, including several slender-billed insectivores.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; United States Department of Agriculture. Natural Resources Conservation Service. (2024). Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://plants.usda.gov/home/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Nectandra acutifolia

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Amarillo, Amarillo baboso, Amarillo lonchero, Laurel, Laurel jigua, Laurel baboso, Tolonchelo

TREE FAMILY

LAURACEAE

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

100–2300m

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

24cm × 9cm

Length Width

TREE HEIGHT

SMALL (10–20M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Cauca, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds. Seeds are collected from the ground, checked for holes, soaked in water for 24 hours, and then planted.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Lumber

Used in construction for plywood veneers, cardboard, formwork boards, flooring, fine woodworking, drawers, and handicrafts.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Soil Improvement, Erosion Control, Reforestation, Carbon Capture

Shade. Capture and storage of atmospheric carbon. Forest and bamboo restoration; it is a pioneer species. Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas. Degraded soils stabilization.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ **YES**

Attracts seed dispersers, fruits are consumed by different wildlife species, mainly birds.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from [https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia \(SIB\) \(2024\). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/](https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia (SIB) (2024). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/) Jardín Botánico de Bogotá (2024) Nombres comunes plantas Bogotá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://nombrescomunes.jbb.gov.co/site/index> Catálogo virtual de flora del valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/species/117> Giraldo P, Laina A, López JH, Aguirre JF, Toro J. (2009). Café, una alternativa para la Conservación. Wildlife Conservation Society, WWF Colombia, Asociación Red Colombiana de Reservas Naturales de la Sociedad Civil, Federación Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Nectandra turbacensis

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Laurel blanco, Laurel, Ají, Lomo de babilla

TREE FAMILY

LAURACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

22cm × 6.5cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

30–1400m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region:

Colombia: Antioquia, Cundinamarca, Risaralda, Santander, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood, Lumber

Used as firewood. Used in plywood construction, decorative veneers, fine woodworking, and panels.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Reforestation

Shade. Establishment of plantain and coffee agroforestry systems.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts seed dispersers, fruits are consumed by birds and mammals.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from [https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia \(SIB\) \(2024\). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/](https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia (SIB) (2024). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/)



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Ochroma pyramidale

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Corkwood, Downtree, Balsa wood, West Indian balsa, Balsa

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Balzo, Balso real, Balso algodón, Tambor, Samo

TREE FAMILY

MALVACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

38cm × 30cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–1800m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Central American Pacific Islands, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guiana, Golfo de Mexico, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela, Windward Islands
Colombia: Antioquia, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Africa

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

 **ARABICA**

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds, It is highly sensitive to transplantation.

CULTIVATION

 **PLANTED**
 **NATURAL**

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental, Product, Ceremonial

Used to adorn and decorate spaces and riverbanks. Its bark is used to treat baldness, and the roots decoction is used as diuretic and to treat syphilis. Juice from its leaves dissolved in water is used for baths which is believed to soothe headaches. The cottony material that surrounds the seed is used as pillow stuffing, and the living bark is a good source of ties for construction and securing packages. Several indigenous communities attribute to the balsam tree a magical-religious quality, considering it important in healing as well as cursing rituals. Used to make toys, model airplanes, windmills, as a thermal and acoustic insulator, navigation rafts, buoys, fishing nets, hooks, and handicrafts.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Reforestation

Shade. Forest restoration, it is a pioneer species. Used for water protection and decontamination. Degraded soils stabilization.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ **YES**

Attracts seed dispersers, as fruits are consumed by frugivorous mammals and birds. Provides wildlife habitat.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from [https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia \(SIB\) \(2024\). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/](https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia (SIB) (2024). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/) Catálogo virtual de flora del valle de Aburrá. Retrieved from: <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/species/117> Giraldo P, Laina A, López JH, Aguirre JF, Toro J. (2009). Café, una alternativa para la Conservación. Wildlife Conservation Society, WWF Colombia, Asociación Red Colombiana de Reservas Naturales de la Sociedad Civil, Federación Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia

Acero, LE (2005). Plantas útiles de la cuenca del Orinoco. BP Exploration Company (Colombia) Limited, Ecopetrol y Corporinoquia Sociedad Antioqueña de Ornitología-SAO (2009). Vida, color y canto. Plantas neotropicales que atraen aves



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Ocotea leucoxylon

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

loblolly sweetwood

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Amarillo, laurel

TREE FAMILY

LAURACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

14cm × 5cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

100–1500m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Belize, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico, Suriname, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela, Windward Islands

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Cundinamarca, Santander, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated and planted in a nursery from seeds, cuttings and seedlings.

CULTIVATION

PLANTED

NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Fuelwood, Lumber

Used for the manufacture of floors, ceilings and beams.

FARM SERVICES

Unknown

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Laurels are one of the best options to attract wildlife that help disperse seeds throughout the landscape. Fruits, rich in fat and protein, are attractive for mammals and fruit birds of medium and large size, which are very effective seed dispersers. A functional, productive landscape must be home to this type of tree, so it is highly recommended to include them in the design of agroforestry systems.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; United States Department of Agriculture. Natural Resources Conservation Service. (2024). Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://plants.usda.gov/home/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Ocotea oblonga

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Laurel, Chaquiro, Chimbusa, Laurel amarillo

TREE FAMILY

LAURACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

20cm × **5cm**

Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

200–1600m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds. Each fruit contains a single seed. It is a fast-growing species.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Fuelwood, Lumber

Edible fruit Used as firewood. Used in rural housing construction.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Reforestation

Shade. Forest restoration.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts seed dispersers, fruits are consumed by toucans and other wild birds.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>; Giraldo P, Laina A, López JH, Aguirre JF, Toro J. (2009). Café, una alternativa para la Conservación. Wildlife Conservation Society, WWF Colombia, Asociación Red Colombiana de Reservas Naturales de la Sociedad Civil, Federación Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Oreopanax incisus

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Mano de oso, candelabro

TREE FAMILY

ARALIACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

16cm × 22cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

200–3750m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander, Tolima

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood, Lumber

It is used for local construction, carpentry and musical instruments.

FARM SERVICES



Windbreak, Soil Improvement, Carbon Capture

Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. A medium to large tree that attracts a diversity of invertebrates and vertebrates, some in search of nectar and fruit. It is a tree recurrently visited by slender-billed insectivores, both resident and migratory, making it a magnet for these birds that are beneficial to attract to coffee plantations.

Last Updated: February 19, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora de Alta Montaña. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloraaltamontana.eia.edu.co/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Palicourea guianensis

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Showy cappel

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Cafetillo

TREE FAMILY

RUBIACEAE

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–3150M

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

17cm × 6cm

Length Width

TREE HEIGHT

SMALL (10–20M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico, Suriname, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela, Windward Islands

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

 ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and cuttings.

CULTIVATION

 PLANTED
 NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Medicinal, Ornamental, Ceremonial

Used to adorn and decorate spaces.

FARM SERVICES



Soil Improvement, Carbon Capture, Water Protection

Used for water protection and decontamination

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. These small trees are from the same family as coffee. They can be used to create different layers in shade and facilitate the descent of insectivorous birds into the coffee plantation. Flowers attract many pollinating insects and also bats. Fruits are also desired by different types of birds, including species that feed more frequently on invertebrates. Spiders have also been seen in these trees in search of fruits and insects.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; United States Department of Agriculture. Natural Resources Conservation Service. (2024). Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://plants.usda.gov/home/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Palicourea thyrsiflora

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Cafetillo

TREE FAMILY

RUBIACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

17cm × 6cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–3150m

TREE HEIGHT

SMALL (10–20M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Risaralda, Santander, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and cuttings.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood, Medicinal, Ornamental, Ceremonial

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Used as firewood.

FARM SERVICES



Soil Improvement, Carbon Capture, Water Protection

Used for water protection and decontamination

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. These small trees are from the same family as coffee. They can be used to create different layers in shade and facilitate the descent of insectivorous birds into the coffee plantation. Flowers attract many pollinating insects and also bats. Fruits are also desired by different types of birds, including species that feed more frequently on invertebrates. Spiders have also been seen in these trees in search of fruits and insects.

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TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Persea caerulea

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Aguacatillo

TREE FAMILY

LAURACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

11cm × **6cm**
Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

500–2500m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Caldas, Cauca, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by germinated seeds and seedlings.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood, Lumber, Ornamental

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. They have great ornamental potential in rural and urban areas. Used in the construction of furniture and floors.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Windbreak, Carbon Capture, Water Protection

Used for water protection and decontamination

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Fruits, rich in fat and protein, attract mammals and fruit birds of medium and large size, which are very effective seed dispersers. This tree is also visited by a wide variety of insects, which in turn attract insectivorous birds, including slender-billed species that are beneficial to have in the coffee plantation. It is highly recommended to include them in the design of agroforestry systems.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Persea rigens

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Timber Sweetwood

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Nuquetoro, Piedro, Laurel piedrdo

TREE FAMILY

LAURACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

26cm × 11cm

Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

1000–2000m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Panama, Venezuela

Colombia: Quindío, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds. Requires shade for its development.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Lumber, Ornamental

Used to adorn and decorate spaces Used for fine woodworking and construction.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Soil Improvement, Reforestation, Water Protection

Sombrio. Shade. Forests and streams enrichment, agroforestry systems. Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas. Natural disasters prevention.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Fruits are consumed by birds (guans, toucans) and mammals (squirrels and spectacled bears), and flowers are visited by bees. Due to its large seeds, it has a relationship with the mountain guan, which ensures seed dispersal and reproduction.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>; Espinosa, R., & López, A. M. (2019). Árboles nativos importantes para la conservación de la biodiversidad. Cenicafé. <https://doi.org/10.38141/cenbook-0004s>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Piper aduncum

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Cordoncillo, platanillo

TREE FAMILY

PIPERACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

14cm × 7cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–2600m

TREE HEIGHT

SMALL (10–20M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Suriname, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela, Windward Islands
Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Asia, Florida, Galapagos

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated and planted in a nursery from seeds, cuttings and seedlings.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Livestock Forage, Fuelwood, Medicinal, Product, Ceremonial

Used as an insecticide. Used as firewood.

FARM SERVICES



Soil Improvement, Carbon Capture

Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts pollinators. When they are producing fruit, these little trees attract several bird species. Many insects are also attracted including large ones such as stick insects.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; United States Department of Agriculture. Natural Resources Conservation Service. (2024). Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://plants.usda.gov/home/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Piper hispidum

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Jamaican pepper

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Cordoncillo

TREE FAMILY

PIPERACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

14cm × 8cm

Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–2600m

TREE HEIGHT

SMALL (10–20M)



COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

 ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and cuttings.

CULTIVATION

 PLANTED

 NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Livestock Forage, Fuelwood, Medicinal, Product, Ceremonial

Used as an insecticide. Used as firewood.

FARM SERVICES



Soil Improvement, Carbon Capture, Water Protection

Used for water protection and decontamination

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts pollinators. When they are producing fruit, these little trees attract several bird species. Many insects are also attracted including large ones such as stick insects.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

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TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Pouteria caimito

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Abiu

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Caimito, Caimo

TREE FAMILY

SAPOTACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

18cm × **5cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–1700m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Huila, Nariño, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds. In natural conditions, the germination process lasts 85 days, while in greenhouse conditions, it takes 48 days.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Livestock Forage, Lumber, Medicinal

Used as forage for livestock and domestic animals like pigs. Edible fruit. Antioxidants and cell anti-proliferants are found as secondary compounds in leaves, and are also used to treat malaria and leishmaniasis in the Amazon. Used as construction beams.

FARM SERVICES



Reforestation

Establishment of living fences, forest plantations, and silvopastoral systems.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts seed dispersers. Fruits are consumed by birds and mammals (squirrels, deer, tapirs, foxes).

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from [https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema-de-Informaci3n-sobre-Biodiversidad-de-Colombia-\(SIB\)-\(2024\).Cat3logo-de-la-Biodiversidad](https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema-de-Informaci3n-sobre-Biodiversidad-de-Colombia-(SIB)-(2024).Cat3logo-de-la-Biodiversidad). Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: <https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/>; Acero, LE (2005). Plantas 3tiles de la cuenca del Orinoco. BP Exploration Company (Colombia) Limited, Ecopetrol y Corporinoquia



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Pseudosamanea carbonaria

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Carbonero, mucho, guacamayo

TREE FAMILY

LEGUMINOSAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

18cm × 11cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

10-1800m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Caldas, Cundinamarca, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Africa, Asia, Bolivia, Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Puerto Rico

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds. Planted from shoots and seedlings.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Livestock Forage, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental, Product

Roots and leaves poultices are used to cure injuries from punching; It has pain relieving and muscle relaxant effects. Used in the manufacture of crates, pulleys, to build houses, and in the manufacture of fruit boxes.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Windbreak, Soil Improvement, Erosion Control, Nitrogen Fixation, Carbon Capture, Water Protection

Used for water protection and decontamination

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Wasps are found in its bark, which can be beneficial for cultivation. Flowers attract hummingbirds and insects alike. Many insectivorous birds are attracted to this tree, including slender-billed species such as greenfinches and warblers, both resident and migratory.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Psidium guineense

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Guinea guava, Brazilian Guava

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Guayabillo, guayaba agria, guayabo cimarrón

TREE FAMILY

MYRTACEAE

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–2000M

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

10cm × 4cm
Length Width

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela, Windward Islands

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander, Valle del Cauca

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Africa, Asia, Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

✓ BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and cuttings.

CULTIVATION

PLANTED

NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Product

Used for having an effect on the digestive tract. Used to make fences and household utensils.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Windbreak, Carbon Capture

Capture and storage of atmospheric carbon.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

A tree commonly found in the coffee landscapes of the Colombian Andes. Fruits attract a variety of frugivorous birds, including guans, thrushes, and tanagers. Flowers attract insects that are consumed by insectivorous birds, but also small pollinators such as bees, butterflies, flies and mosquitoes.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; United States Department of Agriculture. Natural Resources Conservation Service. (2024). Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://plants.usda.gov/home/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Quercus humboldtii

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Roble, Roble negro, Roble blanco, Roble de tierra fría, Roble colorado, Algarrobo, Cedro

TREE FAMILY

FAGACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

20cm × 7cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION

NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

1400–3300m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas
Latin America: Colombia, Panama
Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and sprouts. It has a high germination rate.

CULTIVATION

PLANTED
NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood, Lumber, Ornamental

Used to adorn and decorate spaces Used as firewood. Used for fine woodworking, housing construction, tool handles, and handicrafts.

FARM SERVICES



Windbreak, Soil Improvement, Erosion Control, Reforestation, Carbon Capture, Water Protection

Capture and storage of atmospheric carbon. Suitable for living fences, crop boundaries, and to a lesser extent in mini-corridors and forests. Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas. Prevention of natural disasters. Used for water protection and decontamination, regulation of water supply.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Provides wildlife habitat. attracts frugivorous and insectivorous birds. Fruits are consumed by birds like guans, woodpeckers (Melanerpes formicivorus), toucans, and parrots (Hapalopsittaca amazonina), as well as mammals (squirrels and agoutis). Many epiphytic plants are established on its branches, along with associated insects.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from [https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia \(SIB\) \(2024\). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/](https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia (SIB) (2024). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/) Catálogo virtual de flora del valle de Aburrá. Retrieved from: <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/species/117>; Espinosa, R., & López, A. M. (2019). Árboles nativos importantes para la conservación de la biodiversidad. Cenicafé. <https://doi.org/10.38141/cenbook-0004s> Sociedad Antioqueña de Ornitología-SAO (2009). Vida, color y canto. Plantas neotropicales que atraen aves; Luna, G.C., Delgado, I.A., Burgos, L.C. (2022) Árboles conocimiento local en el Corregimiento de Morasurco, Pasto - Nariño. Universidad de Nariño;



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Retrophyllum rospiglosii

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Pino romerón, Pino silvestre, Romerillo macho, Chaquiro, Pino colombiano, Pino de pacho, Pino real, Romerón de montaña

TREE FAMILY

PODOCARPACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

2cm × 0.6cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION

 NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

1200–3750m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Cundinamarca, Huila, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

 ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds. It grows at a moderately slow pace, requires shade in its juvenile stage, and plenty of light in adulthood. It grows in high relative humidity areas.

CULTIVATION

 PLANTED
 NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental, Product

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. A source for paper pulp. Diterpenes and flavonoids are isolated from the leaves with potential use in agriculture, chemistry and medicine. Fruits have an oil with antibacterial properties. It produces tannins or dyes. Used in construction, fine woodworking, carpentry, and handicrafts.

FARM SERVICES



Windbreak, Soil Improvement, Erosion Control, Reforestation, Carbon Capture, Water Protection

Shade. Windbreaks and noise barriers. Capture and storage of atmospheric carbon. Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas. Used for water protection and decontamination. Forest enrichment and establishment of living fences.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

 YES

Attracts seed dispersers

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/species/117>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from [https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia \(SIB\) \(2024\). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/](https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia (SIB) (2024). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/) Catálogo virtual de flora del valle de Aburrá. Retrieved from: <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/species/117>; Espinosa, R., & López, A. M. (2019). Árboles nativos importantes para la conservación de la biodiversidad. Cenicafé. <https://doi.org/10.38141/cenbook-0004s>; Cueva, M.N., Vélez, D.F., Barrios, T.A., Nieto, R.V. (2013). Pino romerón [Retrophyllum rospiglosii] (Pilger) C.N. Page], especie nativa potencial para la Reforestation en zonas altoandinas de Colombia. Corporación Nacional de Investigación y Fomento Forestal (CONIF)- Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (MADR)- Colegio Integrado Nacional Oriente de Caldas (CINOC). Bogotá D.C., Colombia; Cárdenas, L.M. (2016). Aspectos ecológicos y silviculturales para el manejo de especies forestales. Revisión de información disponible para Colombia. Fundación natura. Bogotá D.C. Colombia



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Salix humboldtiana

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Willow

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Sauce, Sauce Ilorón,

TREE FAMILY

SALICACEAE

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

100–2600m

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

15cm × 1cm
Length Width

TREE HEIGHT

SMALL (10–20M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Nariño, Santander, Valle del Cauca

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Oceania, Trinidad-Tobago

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and cuttings. It is a fast-growing pioneer species.

CULTIVATION

PLANTED

NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. The whole tree has medicinal properties. Used as firewood. Used for construction, carpentry, and handicrafts.

FARM SERVICES



Windbreak, Soil Improvement, Reforestation, Water Protection

Shade. Establishment of living fences, forest plantations, and silvopastoral systems; it is a pioneer species. Capture and storage of atmospheric carbon. Used for water protection and decontamination. Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas, provides biomass.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts pollinators. Flowers are visited by bees, beetles, and other insects.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from [103](https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia (SIB) (2024). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/;</p></div><div data-bbox=)



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Sapindus saponaria

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Wingleaf soapberry, Soap Bush, Soap Nut Tree

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Chambimbe, chumbimbo, jaboncillo

TREE FAMILY

SAPINDACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

35cm × **15cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–1500m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



NATIVE TO

Region:

Argentina, Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Caribbean, Cayman Islands, Colombia, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Florida, French Guiana, Georgia, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Hawaii, Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Marquesas, Mexico, Mississippi (U.S.A.), Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Society Islands, Suriname, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela, Windward Islands

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Valle del Cauca

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Africa, Asia

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and seedlings.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Product

Used to make soap. Used to make handicrafts.

FARM SERVICES



Windbreak, Carbon Capture, Water Protection

Used for water protection and decontamination. It can be planted in living fences and is an efficient barrier against winds.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Attracts different bird species with its flowers and fruits. Among the birds that feed on this tree are some thrushes, tanagers and even seedeaters.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; United States Department of Agriculture. Natural Resources Conservation Service. (2024). Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://plants.usda.gov/home/>; Román, F., De Liones, R., Sautu, A., Deago, J., & Hall, J. S. (2012). Guía para la propagación de 120 especies de árboles nativos de Panamá y el neotrópico. Retrieved from https://repository.si.edu/bitstream/handle/10088/20967/stri_GUIA_PROPAGACION.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Saurauia cuatrecasasiana

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Moquillo, dulumoco

TREE FAMILY

ACTINIDACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

30cm × 10cm

Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

1200–3150m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Colombia

Colombia: Antioquia, Caldas, Cauca, Huila, Quindío, Risaralda, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by cuttings, seeds, and seedlings.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Fuelwood, Ornamental

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Used as firewood.

FARM SERVICES



Windbreak, Carbon Capture, Water Protection

Used for water protection and decontamination. It is a tree suitable for planting in living fences.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. The gelatinous fruit pulp is consumed by several bird species, including thrushes and tanagers among others. In addition, it is an endemic species to Colombia, which means that it is not found anywhere else in the world!

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora de Alta Montaña. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloraaltamontana.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Schizolobium parahyba

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Brazilian Firetree

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Tambor, Frijolillo, Tambolero, Caraúbo, Zorro, Arenillas, Carambombo

TREE FAMILY

FABACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

100cm × —
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

20–1400m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds. It is fast-growing, requires plenty of sunlight, and does not tolerate waterlogged soils.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES

**Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental, Product**

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. A source paper pulp. Substances in the bark have therapeutic and astringent properties. Tannins are extracted from the bark. Used as firewood. Used to make musical percussion instruments and parquet flooring. Also used in the making of canoes and handicrafts.

FARM SERVICES

**Coffee Shade, Windbreak, Soil Improvement, Reforestation, Nitrogen Fixation**

Shade. A pioneer species, suitable for establishment of living fences. Helps in nitrogen fixation in soil through the roots. Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

**YES**

Attracts pollinators, flowers are visited by bees and other insects.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.thefems.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from [https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia \(SIB\) \(2024\). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/](https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia (SIB) (2024). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/)



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Senna macrophylla

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Velero, dorancé

TREE FAMILY

LEGUMINOSAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

19cm × 9cm

Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

50–2000m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Quindío, Risaralda, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and cuttings.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES

Unknown

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Windbreak, Soil Improvement, Nitrogen Fixation, Carbon Capture

Helps with nitrogen fixation in soil through the roots

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts pollinators. Flowers can be very attractive to some pollinating insects, such as some beetles and flies.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Senna spectabilis

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Velero

TREE FAMILY

LEGUMINOSAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

25cm × 10cm

Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

160–1800m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico Southwest, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Quindío, Risaralda, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Africa, Asia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Hawaii, Leeward Islands, Puerto Rico, Trinidad-Tobago, Windward Islands

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and cuttings.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental, Product

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Used to make stakes and to make utensil handles.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Windbreak, Soil Improvement, Nitrogen Fixation, Carbon Capture

Helps with nitrogen fixation in soil through the roots

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Flowers can be very attractive to some pollinating insects, such as beetles and flies. It is also possible to see different species of slender-billed insectivores there in search of food.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Solanum sycophanta

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Cucubo, Cujarco, Cujaco, Lulo, Tachuelo

TREE FAMILY

SOLANACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

37cm × 20cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

1500–2500m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Risaralda, Santander, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and cuttings. Has a high germination and survival rate in nurseries. Grows well near streams or in moderately dry soils with good organic matter.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal

Flowers are boiled and used as a slimming agent and leaves are used as headaches compresses. It contains phytochemical compounds used as steroidal hormones. Used as firewood. Used in construction as wall boards, standing planks and ceilings.

FARM SERVICES



Soil Improvement, Reforestation, Carbon Capture

Capture and storage of atmospheric carbon. . Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas, adding biomass. Suitable as a pioneer in mini-corridors, forest expansion, and living fences.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Bears fruit year-round. Fruits are consumed by birds (guans) and mammals (bats and mice); the Cauca guan (Penelope perspicax), an endemic and threatened bird species, has been observed consuming its fruits. Flowers are visited by bees.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>; Giraldo P, Laina A, López JH, Aguirre JF, Toro J. (2009). Café, una alternativa para la Conservación. Wildlife Conservation Society, WWF Colombia, Asociación Red Colombiana de Reservas Naturales de la Sociedad Civil, Federación Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia; Luna, G. C., Delgado, I. A., Burgos, L. C. (2022) Árboles conocimiento local en el Corregimiento de Morasurco, Pasto - Nariño. Universidad de Nariño; Espinosa, R., & López, A. M. (2019). Árboles nativos importantes para la conservación de la biodiversidad. Cenicafe. <https://doi.org/10.38141/cenbook-0004>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Swietenia macrophylla

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Mahogany, Aguano, Araputanga, Mara

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Caoba, Caobo, Palo santo, Cedro

TREE FAMILY

MELIACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

13cm × 5cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION

 NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru

Colombia: Antioquia, Cundinamarca, Huila, Quindío, Santander, Tolima

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, French Guiana, Haiti, Jamaica, Marianas, Puerto Rico, South Asia, Venezuela

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–1500m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

 ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and cuttings. It is fast-growing, drought-tolerant, and grows in poor soils. Susceptible to borer attacks.

CULTIVATION

 PLANTED
 NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Used to treat skin conditions, improve blood circulation and relieve pain. Anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and neuroprotective agent in Alzheimer's disease. Used in the making of luxury furniture, fine woodworking, musical instruments and handicrafts.

FARM SERVICES



Soil Improvement, Reforestation, Water Protection

Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas. It is a pioneer species.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

 YES

Attracts pollinators, flowers are visited by bees and other insects.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from [https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia \(SIB\) \(2024\). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/](https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia (SIB) (2024). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/) Catálogo virtual de flora del valle de Aburrá. Retrieved from: <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/species/117>; Gutiérrez, J. F., Pinzón, E. (2024). Propagación de caoba (Swietenia macrophylla, king) como una alternativa en la recuperación de zonas deforestadas en la cuenca del río Carare. Universidad Libre Jazuli, I., Hing, G., Selvaratnam, L., Han, L., Alex, D., Kumari, Y. (2023). Prospective approach of Swietenia macrophylla as a neuroprotective agent for Alzheimer's Disease: Emphasis on ameliorative mechanism. Journal of Functional Foods 108



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Tabebuia rosea

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Pink trumpet-tree

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Guayacán rosado, flor morado, ocobo

TREE FAMILY

BIGNONIACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

30cm × **35cm**
Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–1700m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Nariño, Santander, Valle del Cauca

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Brazil, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Puerto Rico, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuelan Antilles, Windward Islands

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated and planted in a nursery from seeds, cuttings and seedlings.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Used for the construction of homes and household utensils.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Soil Improvement

Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts pollinators. A flood-resistant and fast-growing tree that when it blooms, is able to attract numerous insects and birds that feed on its nectar. It is common to observe insectivorous birds with slender bills looking for small invertebrates among the leaves and flowers.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; United States Department of Agriculture. Natural Resources Conservation Service. (2024). Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://plants.usda.gov/home/>; Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). (2024). Checklist of CITES species. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://checklist.cites.org/#/es> Román, F., De Liones, R., Sautu, A., Deago, J., & Hall, J. S. (2012). Guía para la propagación de 120 especies de árboles nativos de Panamá y el neotrópico. Retrieved from https://repository.si.edu/bitstream/handle/10088/20967/strl_GUIA_PROPAGACION.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; Cárdenas, L. M. (2016). Aspectos ecológicos y silviculturales para el manejo de especies forestales: Revisión de información disponible para Colombia. Fundación Natura. Bogotá, D.C., Colombia; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Tabernaemontana littoralis

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Milkyway, Milkwood

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Azuceno, Huevo de venado, Lechoso, Buquesito, Cachito

TREE FAMILY

APOCYNACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

24cm × 9cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

900-1500m

TREE HEIGHT

SHRUB (1-10M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama

Colombia: Antioquia, Quindío, Valle del Cauca

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Cuba, Hawaii

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds. It is fast-growing and tolerates shade.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Medicinal, Ornamental

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Latex is used in folk medicine; applied as a poultice to remove warts, tumors and to heal malignant sores.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Reforestation

Shade. Establishment of living fences

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Fruits are consumed by birds, and its flowers are visited by bees and other insects.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from [https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia \(SIB\) \(2024\). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/](https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia (SIB) (2024). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/) Catálogo virtual de flora del valle de Aburrá. Retrieved from: <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/species/117>; Espinosa, R., & López, A. M. (2019). Árboles nativos importantes para la conservación de la biodiversidad. Cenicafé. <https://doi.org/10.38141/cenbook-0004s>;



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Tecoma stans

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Yellow trumpetbush

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Chicalá, Tronador, Saúco amarillo, Retama, Lluvia de oro, Corneta amarilla, Palo de arco

TREE FAMILY

BIGNONIACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

9cm x 3cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION

NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0-2600m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas
Latin America: Argentina, Arizona, Bahamas, Bolivia, Cayman Islands, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Florida, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, New Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico, Southwest Caribbean, Texas, Trinidad-Tobago, Turks-Caicos Islands, Venezuela, Venezuelan Antilles, Windward Islands
Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Quindío, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Africa, Asia, Europe

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and cuttings.

CULTIVATION

PLANTED
NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Livestock Forage, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental
Leaves and flowers used as a diuretic, pain reliever, and to treat anemia, uric acid, asthma, inflammation, dengue, parasites, toothache, fever, syphilis, diabetes, heart disease, skin diseases (sores, rash, scabies), gastrointestinal diseases (heartburn, colic, diarrhea, indigestion, acute enteritis, stomach ulcers, foul-smelling bowel movements, flatulence, gastritis, dysentery), liver diseases (bile), respiratory diseases (common cold, cough), urinary diseases (diuretic, dropsy, kidney diseases), gynecological diseases, anorexia, parasitic worms. Root infusion: tonic used as a diuretic and to treat gastrointestinal weakness, parasitic worms, and syphilis. Flower: remedy for type 2 diabetes. Leaf and bark (powder): used to heal sores. The juice of the root is used to heal internal wounds in children. Leaves (infusion): tonic used to calm the nerves, relieve gastritis, and stimulate appetite. Used for furniture and canoe construction.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Windbreak, Soil Improvement, Carbon Capture, Water Protection
Used for water protection and decontamination

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

YES
Attracts biological control agents, Attracts pollinators. These trees attract many insects including predatory insect species. Flowers are visited by pollinators such as native bees, flies and mosquitoes. Insects that feed on plant material are also frequent visitors, attracting insectivorous birds, such as some species of flycatchers, warblers, and greenfinches.



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Toxicodendron striatum

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Chiraco, Pedro Hernandez, Juanmpintao, manzanillo, chunche

TREE FAMILY

ANACARDIACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

9cm × **3cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

50–3000m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Mexico Gulf, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Risaralda, Santander, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and cuttings.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Lumber, Product

Dye is obtained from the bark. Used for the construction of posts and fences.

FARM SERVICES



Windbreak, Carbon Capture

Capture and storage of atmospheric carbon.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ **YES**

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. A tree that attracts mainly generalist birds, which can feed on its fruits or that look for invetebrates to consume. Some hummingbird species visit this tree, looking for spiders and insects found on fruits and leaves.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora de Alta Montaña. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloraaltamontana.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Trichanthera gigantea

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Nacedero

TREE FAMILY

ACANTHACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

13cm × 7cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

100–2150m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Panama, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

✓ BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and cuttings.

CULTIVATION

PLANTED

NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Livestock Forage, Fuelwood, Medicinal, Ornamental, Product

Leaves are used as a liver protector and antimalarial. Green stems are used to treat nephritis and roots as a blood tonic, against fever, liver and kidney conditions, and to reduce blood pressure. In veterinary medicine leaves are used as a digestive and to expel the placenta during cows and mares birth. Used as firewood.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Windbreak, Soil Improvement, Carbon Capture, Water Protection

Used for water protection and decontamination

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. These trees attract beneficial insects such as wasps, ants and predatory insects, and pollinating flies and mosquitoes. However, they are also home to many insects that feed on plant material such as booklice, thrips, moth larvae, and phytophagous bugs. The abundance of so many small invertebrates gets the attention of some insectivorous slender-billed birds such as flycatchers, greenfinches and warblers.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Urera caracasana

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Flameberry

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Ortiga, Pringamoza

TREE FAMILY

URTICACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

18cm × 15cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–2300m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Suriname, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela, Windward Islands

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Quindío, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

EXOTIC IN

Latin America: Galapagos, Oceania

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and cuttings.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Medicinal, Product

Bark's fiber is used to make nets, clothing and paper.

FARM SERVICES



Carbon Capture

Capture and storage of atmospheric carbon.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Some generalist birds visit this plant in search of food, particularly insects that hide in its leaves or visit its flowers.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; United States Department of Agriculture. Natural Resources Conservation Service. (2024). Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://plants.usda.gov/home/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Verbesina arborea

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Camargo, Colla, Colla blanca, Llorón, Mujuyo, Queo

TREE FAMILY

ASTERACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

Unknown

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

600–3500M

TREE HEIGHT

SHRUB (1–10M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Colombia, Ecuador, Peru

Colombia: Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Quindío

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and cuttings.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Livestock Forage

Used as livestock forage.

FARM SERVICES



Reforestation, Water Protection

Shade. Forest enrichment, mini-corridors, living fences; it is a pioneer species; pionera. Used for water protection and decontamination; springs and streams protection.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts pollinators. Flowers are visited by bees and other insects.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>; Espinosa, R., & López, A. M. (2019). Árboles nativos importantes para la conservación de la biodiversidad. Cenicafe. <https://doi.org/10.38141/cenbook-0004s>; Burbano, C., Burgos, R.E., Muñoz, D.A. (2009). Caracterización del conocimiento local del componente arbóreo en fincas ganaderas en el municipio de Pasto, departamento de Nariño. Universidad de Nariño



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Viburnum lehmannii

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Sauco de monte

TREE FAMILY

VIBURNACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

10cm × 5cm

Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

1100–3650m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and cuttings.

CULTIVATION



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES

**Livestock Forage, Lumber, Ornamental, Product**

Bark dye is used for tanneries and fruit dye for handicrafts. Used for construction, carpentry and cabinetmaking.

FARM SERVICES

**Windbreak, Carbon Capture, Water Protection**

Used for water protection and decontamination

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Visited by generalist and open-area birds looking for insects to feed on. Sparrows, thrushes and seedeaters are observed. Its flowers attract insects and bats. In addition, it is an endemic species to Colombia, which means that it is not found anywhere else in the world!

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Viburnum toronis

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Sauco de monte, cabo de hacha, pita

TREE FAMILY

VIBURNACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

10cm × **5cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

1100–3650m

TREE HEIGHT

SMALL (10–20M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Colombia, Ecuador

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and cuttings.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Lumber, Ornamental, Product

Used to adorn and decorate spaces. Used for the construction and manufacture of tool handles.

FARM SERVICES



Carbon Capture

Capture and storage of atmospheric carbon.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ **YES**

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Visited by generalist and open-area birds looking for insects to feed on. Sparrows, thrushes and seedeaters are observed. Its flowers attract insects and bats.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Vismia baccifera

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Punta de lanza

TREE FAMILY

HYPERICACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

15cm × **7cm**

Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–3000m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Belize, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and cuttings.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Product, Ceremonial

Resin is used to obtain oils and dyes for dyeing, fabric or body paints. Used for the manufacture of fences, tool handles, and posts.

FARM SERVICES



Windbreak, Soil Improvement, Reforestation, Carbon Capture

Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas As it is a resistant and fast-growing pioneer species, it can be useful in processes of soil recovery and conservation and in the stabilization of riverbeds.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Flowers are visited by insects, bats and nectarivorous birds, mainly honeyeaters. Due to the attraction of insects to flowers, these trees are also visited by predatory insects and some insectivorous slender-billed birds, such as spiderhunters and greenfinches. Fruits are also a source of food for frugivorous, generalist and insectivorous birds (which occasionally eat fruits).

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Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.gbif.org/es/>



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Vismia ferruginea

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Punta de lanza, Carate

TREE FAMILY

HYPERICACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

15cm × 6cm
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION

 NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

800–2800m

TREE HEIGHT

SMALL (10–20M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Caldas, Cundinamarca, Huila, Quindío, Santander, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

 ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds; it is fast-growing.

CULTIVATION

 PLANTED
 NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Product, Ceremonial

Oils, tannins, and dyes can be extracted from its latex. Some indigenous groups have used it to paint their bodies, get fibers and fabrics. Decoctions of the root, stem, and leaves, as well as latex, have medicinal properties. Used as firewood. Used for fences and tool handles.

FARM SERVICES



Soil Improvement, Reforestation, Water Protection

As a hardy and fast-growing pioneer species, it can be useful in soil recovery and conservation processes as well as stabilization of riverbanks. Useful as living fences in mini-corridors, streams reforestation, water sources, springs protection, and establishment or expansion of forested areas.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Fruits are consumed by birds and mammals (bats), and its flowers are visited by bees, wasps, and butterflies.

Last Updated: February 20, 2025

Plants of the World Online (POWO). (2024). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). IUCN Red List. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>; Fern, Ken (2024). Tropical Plants Database. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://tropical.theferns.info/>; Universidad EIA. (2024). Catálogo virtual de Flora del Valle de Aburrá. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/>; World Flora Online. (2024). World Flora Online. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.worldfloraonline.org/>; Universidad Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/es/>; Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). (2024). GBIF. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from [https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia \(SIB\) \(2024\). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/](https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia (SIB) (2024). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/) Catálogo virtual de flora del valle de Aburrá. Retrieved from: <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/species/117>; Espinosa, R., & López, A. M. (2019). Árboles nativos importantes para la conservación de la biodiversidad. Cenicafé. <https://doi.org/10.38141/cenbook-0004s>;



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Zanthoxylum rhoifolium

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Tachuelo, doncel

TREE FAMILY

RUTACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

25cm × **15cm**
Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–2000m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Honduras, Leeward Islands, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad-Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela, Windward Islands**Colombia:** Antioquia, Cundinamarca, Risaralda, Santander

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds and cuttings.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES

**Livestock Forage, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental, Product**

Used for toothache and earache, as an anti-inflammatory, to treat malaria. It also has antibacterial and fungicidal properties. Used in the manufacture of furniture, doors and windows.

FARM SERVICES

**Coffee Shade, Windbreak, Soil Improvement, Carbon Capture, Water Protection**

Used for water protection and decontamination

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Birds visit these trees not only to eat fruits, but to catch insects. Some insectivores are prevalent in these trees, including flycatchers and warblers.

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KATALOG POHON NAUNGAN



The Shade Catalog is a collaborative effort of [Conservation International](#), [Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center](#) and [World Coffee Research](#).