



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

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

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

100–770m

TREE HEIGHT

SMALL (10–20M)



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.

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/); 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