



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 frquently visited by hummingbirds and many other birds that seek nectar and pollen.

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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/>; 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/>