



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

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

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–3700m

TREE HEIGHT

SMALL (10–20M)



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.

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