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

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

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

1700–3900M

TREE HEIGHT

SHRUB (1–10M)

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seedsand 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

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