



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

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Colombia, Panama

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

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

1400–3300m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)



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.

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