



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Vismia baccifera

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Punta de lanza

TREE FAMILY

HYPERICACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

15cm × 7cm  
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0-3000m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20-35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Belize, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela

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

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



Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Product, Ceremonial

Resin is used to obtain oils and dyes for dyeing, fabric or body paints. Used for the manufacture of fences, tool handles, and posts.

FARM SERVICES



Windbreak, Soil Improvement, Reforestation, Carbon Capture

Soil conservation and recovery of degraded areas As it is a resistant and fast-growing pioneer species, it can be useful in processes of soil recovery and conservation and in the stabilization of riverbeds.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts biological control agents, Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Flowers are visited by insects, bats and nectarivorous birds, mainly honeyeaters. Due to the attraction of insects to flowers, these trees are also visited by predatory insects and some insectivorous slender-billed birds, such as spiderhunters and greenfinches.Fruits are also a source of food for frugivorous, generalist and insectivorous birds (which occasionally eat fruits).

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/>