



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Vismia ferruginea

COLOMBIAN COMMON NAME

Punta de lanza, Carate

TREE FAMILY

HYPERICACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

15cm × 6cm  
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO COLOMBIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

800-2800m

TREE HEIGHT

SMALL (10-20M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

Latin America: Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela

Colombia: Antioquia, Caldas, Cundinamarca, Huila, Quindío, Santander, Valle del Cauca

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds; it is fast-growing.

CULTIVATION



PLANTED



NATURAL

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Product, Ceremonial

Oils, tannins, and dyes can be extracted from its latex. Some indigenous groups have used it to paint their bodies, get fibers and fabrics. Decoctions of the root, stem, and leaves, as well as latex, have medicinal properties. Used as firewood. Used for fences and tool handles.

FARM SERVICES



Soil Improvement, Reforestation, Water Protection

As a hardy and fast-growing pioneer species, it can be useful in soil recovery and conservation processes as well as stabilization of riverbanks. Useful as living fences in mini-corridors, streams reforestation, water sources, springs protection, and establishment or expansion of forested areas.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Attracts seed dispersers, Attracts pollinators. Fruits are consumed by birds and mammals (bats), and its flowers are visited by bees, wasps, and butterflies.

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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/>; 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/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia \(SIB\) \(2024\). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/](https://www.gbif.org/es/Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia (SIB) (2024). Catálogo de la Biodiversidad. Published on the Internet. Retrieved from: https://catalogo.biodiversidad.co/) Catálogo virtual de flora del valle de Aburrá. Retrieved from: <https://catalogofloravalleaburra.eia.edu.co/species/117>; Espinosa, R., & López, A. M. (2019). Árboles nativos importantes para la conservación de la biodiversidad. Cenicafé. <https://doi.org/10.38141/cenbook-0004s>;