



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

***Neea sp.***

PERU COMMON NAME

Pega pega, Palo amarillo

TREE FAMILY

**NYCTAGINACEAE**

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

**9.13cm × 5.06cm**

Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



**NATIVE TO PERU**

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

**100–1850m**

TREE HEIGHT

**SMALL (10–20M)**



NATIVE TO

**Region:** Americas

**Latin America:** Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela

## COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



**ARABICA**

COFFEE IMPACT



**BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE**

TREE MANAGEMENT

A long-lived species with a low incidence of pests.

CULTIVATION



**NATURAL**

PREVALENCE

Not Common in Coffee Agroforestry

## TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



**Firewood, Lumber, Ceremonial**

It is very hard and is used as posts, construction boards, firewood, and as posts for fencing land. The Amerindian people of Guyana use the fruit as a dye to paint their faces.

FARM SERVICES



**Coffee Shade, Soil Improvement, Erosion Control**

Coffee Shade: provides sparse shade

Soil Improvement: contributes to the conservation and protection of soils and aquifers

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

**✓ YES**

The fruits are consumed by fruit birds such as tanagers and euphonias, and houses insects that serve as food for insectivorous birds. It serves as passage or resting trees for many birds and raptors. They have many indentations in the bark that serve for the growth of epiphytic and parasitic species such as strangler figs that offer a large number of fruits and are of great nutritional value for birds.

Last Updated: August 15, 2023

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