



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.

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