



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

# *Retrophyllum rospigliosii*

PERU COMMON NAME

Ulcumano

TREE FAMILY

**PODOCARPACEAE**

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

**1.67cm** × **0.44cm**  
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



**NATIVE TO PERU**

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

**1500–2200m**

TREE HEIGHT

**MEDIUM (20–35M)**



NATIVE TO

**Region:** Americas

**Latin America:** Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela

## COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



**ARABICA**

COFFEE IMPACT



**BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE**

TREE MANAGEMENT

Planted by seeds in nursery. Plant the seeds in a germinator with a substrate ratio 2:1, soil by washed sand. Cover with a thin layer of 1 cm. Protect with 85% shade and hydrate daily, until the germination process begins. Transplant seedlings once they reach 8 to 10 cm in 12x20 cm bags, in substrate at a ratio of 3:1 earth to rice husk. Water daily until they reach 30 cm. It has a low incidence of pests. It provides medium to dense shade, and can be assisted in pruning to generate a cone-shaped shade.

CULTIVATION



**PLANTED**



**NATURAL**

PREVALENCE



**COMMON IN COFFEE AGROFORESTRY**

## TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



**Lumber, Ornamental, Product**

Used in furniture and cabinetmaking, structural construction, interior works, carpentry work, drawers, fence posts, toys and as raw material for the manufacture of pulp for paper.

FARM SERVICES



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

Coffee Shade: provides good shade and no negative effects are observed on the planting and production of coffee trees

Soil Improvement: shapes soils and contributes to the protection of watersheds

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

**✓ YES**

It provides fruits for smaller mammals such as monkeys and rodents, and frugivorous birds such as tanagers, chachalacas and saltators consume the fruits occasionally.

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