



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Artocarpus integer

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Chempedak

INDONESIAN COMMON NAME

Cempedak

TREE FAMILY

MORACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

15cm × **7.25cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO INDONESIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Asia

Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Thailand

Indonesia: Borneo, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Maluku Islands, New Guinea, Sulawesi, Sumatra

EXOTIC IN

SE Asia: Laos, Vietnam

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–500m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20–35M)

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ROBUSTA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

REGENERATION



REGENERATES NATURALLY

CULTIVATION



PLANTED

TREE MANAGEMENT

Tree produces fruit and seeds profusely. Seeds are dispersed by animals. Grows rapidly in full light but tolerates shade in early life and can be raised under shade at a slower rate. Die-back may occur if not thinned. Fencing plantations with wire netting recommended to protect against grazing animals

PREVALENCE



COMMON IN COFFEE AGROFORESTRY

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES

**Food, Livestock Forage, Lumber, Medicinal, Product**

Fruit, vegetable, and immature fruit are used to make soup, the unripe fruit is used as a vegetable or made into pickles, the ripe fruit is eaten fresh or preserved in syrup, and the seeds are rich in starch and eaten. There are two common fruit varieties, barka, that has a sweet, fleshy, crisp pericarp, and kapa, that is inferior and has a thin mucilage and sour pericarp. Its wood is used to build houses and tools and the tree also produces latex and dye. Leaves are used to treat wounds and skin sores.

FARM SERVICES

Unknown

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ **YES**Roosting tree of Red Junglefowl (*Gallus gallus spadiceus*).

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