



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

*Musa sp.*

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Banana

INDONESIAN COMMON NAME

Pisang

TREE FAMILY

MUSACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

**30-32cm** \* **10-12cm**  
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



**NATIVE TO INDONESIA**

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

Unknown

TREE HEIGHT

**SHRUB (1-10M)**



NATIVE TO

**Region:** Asia, Oceania

Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam

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

## COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



**ROBUSTA**



**ARABICA**

COFFEE IMPACT



**BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE**

REGENERATION



**REGENERATES NATURALLY**

CULTIVATION



**PLANTED**

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated primarily by sucker regeneration, but some varieties can be grown commercially by seed. Divide suckers in late spring. Sow seeds in individual pots in the spring in a warm, lightly shaded greenhouse at about 20° C. Grow the seedlings in a rich soil, giving occasional liquid feeds. Keep in a greenhouse for at least 3 years before planting outside.

PREVALENCE



**COMMON IN COFFEE AGROFORESTRY**

## TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



**Food, Medicinal, Product, Ceremonial**

The fruits can be sold at market and used as a source of income when coffee sales are insufficient and are eaten as a dessert, steamed for snacks, or used as a supplementary staple, the flowers are eaten, and the leaves are used as wrapping material. The juice of the stem is used to treat leprosy and hysteria and the young leaves are applied as dressings to burns and blisters. In the Hindu religion, the plants are a sign of fertility and prosperity, with the many suckers produced around the parent plant representing the fertility of the married couple. It is used as shade.

FARM SERVICES



**Coffee Shade**

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

Unknown

Last Updated: April 28, 2021

Image: Adi Nugroho