



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Psidium guajava

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Guava

INDONESIAN COMMON NAME

Jambu Biji, Jambu Kluthuk (javanese)

TREE FAMILY

MYRTACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

10cm × 5cm
Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–1500m

TREE HEIGHT

SHRUB (1–10M)



DISTRIBUTION



EXOTIC IN INDONESIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

EXOTIC IN

SE Asia: Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Singapore

Indonesia: Borneo, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Sulawesi, Sumatra

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

ROBUSTA ARABICA

COFFEE IMPACT

✓ BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

REGENERATION

REQUIRES PROPAGATION

CULTIVATION

PLANTED

PREVALENCE

COMMON IN COFFEE AGROFORESTRY

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seed or cutting or grafting and germinates within 10-15 days after sowing. Seedlings transferred to nursery rows or pots until they are ready for planting (after 6-12 months). Light pruning is necessary throughout the year. Irrigation necessary during dry season and fertilizer application around base at end of harvest recommended. Fuelwood cuttings cause excessive propagation as they encourage the formation of sprouts and suckers. Early morning harvest recommended as fruit deteriorates more rapidly in afternoon. Average yields are between 30-40 kg/plant in 5 year-old plants and reach maximum production of 50-70 kg at about 7 years if well managed

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Product

Vegetable, fruit, oil, spice, stimulant, and sugar used and consumed. The wood, bark, and young leaves are used to treat diarrhea and stomach pain. The tree is used for shade, the leaves are used for dyeing and tanning, and the wood is used to make handles and in carpentry and turnery.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

✓ YES

Fruits eaten by birds and civets.

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