

TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Cocos nucifera

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Coconut

INDONESIAN COMMON NAME

Kelapa

TREE FAMILY

ARECACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

550cm × 125cm

Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

520-900_M

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20-35M)







DISTRIBUTION



EXOTIC IN INDONESIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Asia, Oceania Papua New Guinea, Philippines Indonesia: Maluku Islands, New Guinea

EXOTIC IN

TREE MANAGEMENT

SE Asia: Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam Indonesia: Borneo, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Sulawesi, Sumatra

Plant at 7 x 7 m-10 x 10 m or 48 to 70 trees/acre. Requires full sun. Water

newly planted trees immediately and frequently until well established. After establishment water (at least 2.5 cm) with rain or irrigation. If integrating cattle, mulch around the tree to help retain soil moisture and restrict weed

growth. About 12% of the old trees (over 60 years old) should be felled each year to completely renovate old stands within 8 years. Fronds, logs and stumps

and deep alluvial or loamy soil, thriving especially near the coast.

may need to be removed to control the rhinoceros beetle (Orycetes rhinoceras, O. moceros). Able to withstand dry periods and poor soil but rocky, laterite or stagnant soils are unsuitable. Long lived tree. Requires a hot, moist climate

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM





COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

REGENERATION

Unknown

CULTIVATION



PLANTED

PREVALENCE



COMMON IN COFFEE AGROFORESTRY

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES











Food, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Product

Non-wood products used for crafts. The tree's oil, fruit, coconut sugar, and beverages are used and consumed. It can be sold at market and can produce year round.

FARM SERVICES

Unknown

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

Unknown

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