



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Gliricidia sepium

INDONESIAN COMMON NAME

Johar Kandang, Gliricidia, Gamal, Ki Hujan

TREE FAMILY

FABACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

15-35cm × **4-10cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION

EXOTIC IN INDONESIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0-1600m

TREE HEIGHT

SMALL (10-20M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Americas

EXOTIC IN

SE Asia: Malaysia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore
Indonesia: Borneo, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, New Guinea, Sulawesi, Sumatra

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

ROBUSTA **ARABICA**

COFFEE IMPACT

BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seed and seed maintains viability for 12 months in open storage. Plant at 330 trees/ha. Prune at 0.3-1.5 m to stimulate leaf production and prune crown at 2 m or above for optimal wood biomass production. Coppice if primary objective is fuelwood production. Fertilize with organic materials.

REGENERATION

Unknown

CULTIVATION

PLANTED

PREVALENCE

COMMON IN COFFEE AGROFORESTRY

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Livestock Forage, Fuelwood, Lumber, Ornamental

The tree is used for shade, for fencing, as a support tree for pepper, for soil improvement and restoring soil nutrients as a fertilizer, and its pruning residue is used for fuelwood. It is also used as fodder for goats. It is an important source of income at times of low coffee prices.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Soil Improvement, Coffee Productivity, Nitrogen Fixation

Soil improvement: high leaf decomposition rate, moisture retention, reduces soil erosion, mitigates drought stress

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

YES

Used for foraging and perching by many bird species

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