



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Tectona grandis

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Teak

INDONESIAN COMMON NAME

Jati

TREE FAMILY

LAMIACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

13-75cm × **10-40cm**
Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0-1200m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



DISTRIBUTION

EXOTIC IN INDONESIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Asia

Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam

EXOTIC IN

SE Asia: Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore

Indonesia: Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Sulawesi, Sumatra

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

ROBUSTA **ARABICA**

COFFEE IMPACT

BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

REGENERATION

Unknown

CULTIVATION

PLANTED

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seed, cuttings, suckers, and grafting. Weeding and protection from grazing animals is recommended. Intolerant of crown friction and full sunlight optimum for growth. Initial growth is rapid with height of 13 m and 10 cm dbh at 5 years, 16.5 m and 15 cm at 10 years, and 21.5 m and 23.5 cm at 20 years. Growth slows at 15-20 years. In stands of 80 year old trees max height is 45 m with a max diameter of 75 cm. Thinning recommended at 5, 10, 18, and 28 year intervals after planting and rotation period is approximately 80 years

PREVALENCE

COMMON IN COFFEE AGROFORESTRY

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Product

The seed is used as a diuretic and to promote growth of hair, the flower is used as a diuretic and to treat digestive issues, bronchitis, and urinary disorder, the leaf is used to treat tuberculosis, and the bark is used to treat bronchitis. Its wood has high economic value in the domestic and international markets and the tree is used for shade, produces tannin, is used to make crafts, and the leaves are used for wrapping and packing fresh meat and fish, thatching huts, and for making medium-strong boards through processing.

FARM SERVICES



Erosion Control

Erosion control: when planted at high density due to extensive root system

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

Unknown

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Image: Adi Nugroho