



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Syzygium malaccense

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Malay Apple

INDONESIAN COMMON NAME

Jambu bol

TREE FAMILY

MYRTACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

26.5cm × 13.5cm

Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–2700m

TREE HEIGHT

SMALL (10–20M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO INDONESIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Asia, Oceania

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

Indonesia: New Guinea

EXOTIC IN

SE Asia: Philippines

Indonesia: Borneo, Java, Sumatra

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

ROBUSTA **ARABICA**

COFFEE IMPACT

BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

REGENERATION

REGENERATES NATURALLY

CULTIVATION

PLANTED

TREE MANAGEMENT

Plant at spacing between 6-8 m. Manuring, weeding, mulching, and watering ensures rapid growth of young trees. Little management needed after 2 years. Fruit producing trees will benefit from fertilizer applied after harvest and supplemented when inflorescence forms. Restricted to the wetter climates, requires a reliable water supply, and often planted along streams or ponds.

PREVALENCE

COMMON IN COFFEE AGROFORESTRY

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Lumber, Medicinal

Over 80% of the fruit is edible, the ripe fruit is sweet, mainly eaten fresh, is often stewed with other fruits, and can be sold at markets. The tree is used for shade and various parts of the tree are used in traditional medicine, due to its antibiotic activity. In particular the bark, leaves, and roots of Malay apple are used against a number of different ailments.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

Unknown

Last Updated: April 28, 2021

Image: Isner Manalu