



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

# *Nephelium lappaceum*

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Rambutan

INDONESIAN COMMON NAME

Rambutan

TREE FAMILY

**SAPINDACEAE**

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

**6-18cm** × **4-7.5cm**

Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

**0-600m**

TREE HEIGHT

**SMALL (10-20M)**

DISTRIBUTION

**NATIVE TO INDONESIA**

NATIVE TO

**Region:** Asia**SE Asia:** Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand**Indonesia:** Borneo, Sumatra

EXOTIC IN

**SE Asia:** Laos, Myanmar, Philippines, Vietnam**Indonesia:** Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Sulawesi

## COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

**ROBUSTA** **ARABICA**

COFFEE IMPACT

**BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE**

REGENERATION

**REGENERATES NATURALLY**

CULTIVATION

**PLANTED**

PREVALENCE

**COMMON IN COFFEE AGROFORESTRY**

TREE MANAGEMENT

Seedlings available from fruit/commodity nurseries. Seed propagation not recommended. Produces long, upright growth so early pruning/training is recommended to form an open center. After harvest, fruited twigs should be pruned back to stimulate new growth (up to 4 new side shoots), which allows 22% of the shoots to produce fruit in the following season. Remove dead branches and water suckers regularly. Mulch during establishment and dry periods. Do not mulch prior to flowering. Fertilizer recommended for young trees (200 g nitrogen, 25 g of phosphate, and 100 g potassium per tree per year). For the first 4 years, apply fertilizer every 3 months. For fruiting trees, apply fertilizer (200 g N, 25 g P, and 130 g K) per tree per year of age. A quarter of the yearly fertilizer should be applied 4 weeks after fruit set, half applied immediately after harvest, and the remaining quarter 9 weeks post-harvest. Additionally, 0.4 kg of dolomite per tree per year of age should be applied during slow growing months. Glyphosate herbicide should never be used near the drip line at any stage as it could cause a severe yellowing and abscission of the lower leaves. Fertilizer and dolomite use should constant after 10 years.

## TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES

**Food, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Ornamental, Product**

Fruit, oil, stimulant are used and consumed. Wood used in civil construction. Roots used to treat fever, the bark as an astringent for disease of the tongue, and the leaves as compresses for headache. Young shoots are used as a green dye for silk which has already been dyed yellow with turmeric (*Curcuma longa*). Used ornamentally for its fruits. Fruits can be sold at local markets and 40-80% of yearly production is generally marketed.

FARM SERVICES

**Coffee Shade**

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

Unknown

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