



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

# *Mangifera caesia*

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Jack, White Mango

INDONESIAN COMMON NAME

Binjai, Binglu (Sundanese), Wani (Balinese)

TREE FAMILY

**ANACARDIACEAE**

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

**18.5cm** × **6.5cm**  
Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

**0–400m**

TREE HEIGHT

**MEDIUM (20–35M)**



DISTRIBUTION



**NATIVE TO INDONESIA**

NATIVE TO

**Region:** Asia

**SE Asia:** Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand

**Indonesia:** Sumatra

EXOTIC IN

**SE Asia:** Philippines

**Indonesia:** Borneo, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Maluku Islands

## COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



**COFFEE**

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

REGENERATION



**REGENERATES NATURALLY**

CULTIVATION



**PLANTED**

TREE MANAGEMENT

Seeds dispersed by animals. Spacing 12-16 m. Requires a rainfall which is evenly distributed through the year. Withstands flooding well and commonly cultivated on periodically flooded riverbanks in East Kalimantan. Rare in forests and found more frequently in periodically flooded areas and marshes.

PREVALENCE

Unknown

## TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



**Food, Product**

Young leaves are consumed either raw, boiled, and commonly in lalab (a dish of fresh leafy vegetables), and the fruit is used to prepare a sambal (chili sauce/paste) which is eaten with fish, eaten fresh when ripe, or used to make homemade juice. The flesh of ripe fruit can also be pickled and preserved with salt in jars to make sambal when there is no fresh fruit available, and unripe fruit can be used to make rujak (a dish of sliced green fruit covered with a spicy sauce) and occasionally a dish made from fresh, grated seeds, with fermented soy beans and spices. The tree also produces latex.

FARM SERVICES

Unknown

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

Unknown

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