



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

# Mangifera indica

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Mango

INDONESIAN COMMON NAME

Mangga, Pelem (Javanese), Buah (Sundanese)

TREE FAMILY

**ANACARDIACEAE**

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

**24cm** × **6cm**  
Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

**0-1200m**

TREE HEIGHT

**LARGE (> 35M)**



DISTRIBUTION

**EXOTIC IN INDONESIA**

NATIVE TO

**Region:** Asia  
Myanmar, Thailand

EXOTIC IN

**SE Asia:** Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Vietnam  
**Indonesia:** Borneo, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Sulawesi, Sumatra

## COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

**ROBUSTA** **ARABICA**

COFFEE IMPACT

**BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE**

REGENERATION

**REQUIRES PROPAGATION**

CULTIVATION

**PLANTED**

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seed, budding and grafting. Cuttings can produce roots as well. Withstands dry periods and poor soils. During the first years after planting, irrigation promotes flushing and suppresses flowering, so tree size increases quickly and also widens the scope for intercropping with other crops. Stopping irrigation leads to flowering. Long lived tree.

PREVALENCE

**COMMON IN COFFEE AGROFORESTRY**

## TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



**Food, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal**

The tree produces tannin and its fruit is consumed, made into a beverage, and can be sold at local markets. Dried flowers or bark and the extracts of the kernels are used as astringents, and extracts of unripe fruit, bark, stems, and leaves are used as antibiotics. The wood is fairly strong, but must be treated with preservatives when used in construction and outdoor applications. It also makes an excellent charcoal, is used for burning due to its high calorific value and less toxic smoke, and is used to culture mushrooms.

FARM SERVICES



**Coffee Shade**

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

Unknown

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