



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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