



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Arenga pinnata

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Sugar Palm

INDONESIAN COMMON NAME

Aren, Enau, Kawung

TREE FAMILY

ARECACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

900cm × **9.5cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO INDONESIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0-1400M

TREE HEIGHT

SMALL (10-20M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Asia

Cambodia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand

Indonesia: Borneo, Sulawesi, Sumatra

EXOTIC IN

SE Asia: Papua New Guinea

Indonesia: Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Maluku Islands, New Guinea

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

ARABICA **COFFEE**

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

REGENERATION

REGENERATES NATURALLY

CULTIVATION

PLANTED

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seed planted directly but sometimes wild seedlings are collected and transplanted. Young trees require shade and wind-breaks may be needed in exposed sites to prevent breakage of leaves. Plant at 6-7 m or about 250 trees/ha. Tree reaches full size in 6-15 years. Fibers can be collected after 5-6 years then every 2 years. Can tap when flowering begins but usually only done from male inflorescence stalks. One inflorescence produces ~5 liters sap/day and can be tapped for 1-2 months with 2-4 inflorescences tapped at a time. Sap production maximized with tall inflorescence. Sago requires cutting the trunk and therefore is the last product obtained. Generally only trees ≥30 years are cut. Best planted on steeper slopes, easily eroding lands, or in single or double rows near farm boundaries due to its heavy shade and extensive root system. Good soil stabilizer.

PREVALENCE

COMMON IN COFFEE AGROFORESTRY

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Lumber, Medicinal, Product

The fruit is consumed, used as a stimulant, and can be sold at local market, and the sugar palm, packaged palm, and male flower stalks used to make brown sugar, the young shoots used in cooking, the sap used for palm wine, and palm sugar stem core used for sago. Fibers and leaves are used for roofing, tools, crafts, and as cigarette wrappers, and most products can be obtained without felling the tree. The young roots are used to treat kidney stones, the old roots are used to treat toothache, alcohol obtained from fermented juice and distilled and mixed with herbs and roots of other plants is considered a general-purpose medicine, the sugar is used as a laxative, and the fine pulp occurring between the leaf sheaths is used to speed up recovery from burn wounds.

FARM SERVICES



Erosion Control, Unknown

Maintains water quantity.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

YES

Important resource for the macaque group living in the heavily altered habitat, comprising more than 50 percent of its diet.

Last Updated: April 26, 2021

Image: Helen Hewitt Digital Image © Board of Trustees, RBG Kew <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/>