



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

COCOS NUCIFERA

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Coconut

INDONESIAN COMMON NAME

Kelapa

TREE FAMILY

ARECACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

550cm × **125cm**
Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

520-900m

TREE HEIGHT

MEDIUM (20-35M)



DISTRIBUTION



EXOTIC IN INDONESIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Asia, Oceania

SE Asia: Papua New Guinea, Philippines

Indonesia: Maluku Islands, New Guinea

EXOTIC IN

SE Asia: Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam

Indonesia: Borneo, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Sulawesi, Sumatra

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

 **ROBUSTA**  **ARABICA**

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

REGENERATION

Unknown

CULTIVATION

 **PLANTED**

TREE MANAGEMENT

Plant at 7 x 7 m-10 x 10 m or 48 to 70 trees/acre. Requires full sun. Water newly planted trees immediately and frequently until well established. After establishment water (at least 2.5 cm) with rain or irrigation. If integrating cattle, mulch around the tree to help retain soil moisture and restrict weed growth. About 12% of the old trees (over 60 years old) should be felled each year to completely renovate old stands within 8 years. Fronds, logs and stumps may need to be removed to control the rhinoceros beetle (*Oryctes rhinoceras*, *Q. moceros*). Able to withstand dry periods and poor soil but rocky, laterite or stagnant soils are unsuitable. Long lived tree. Requires a hot, moist climate and deep alluvial or loamy soil, thriving especially near the coast.

PREVALENCE

 **COMMON IN COFFEE AGROFORESTRY**

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Product

Non-wood products used for crafts. The tree's oil, fruit, coconut sugar, and beverages are used and consumed. It can be sold at market and can produce year round.

FARM SERVICES

Unknown

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

Unknown

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