



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

# *Elaeis guineensis*

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

African oil palm

INDONESIAN COMMON NAME

Kelapa sawit

TREE FAMILY

**ARECACEAE**

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

**300-700cm** × **75-175cm**  
Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

**0-900m**

TREE HEIGHT

**SMALL (10-20M)**



DISTRIBUTION



**EXOTIC IN INDONESIA**

NATIVE TO

**Region:** Africa

EXOTIC IN

**SE Asia:** Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Singapore

**Indonesia:** Sumatra

## COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

 **ROBUSTA**  **ARABICA**

COFFEE IMPACT

 **BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE**

REGENERATION

 **REGENERATES NATURALLY**

CULTIVATION

 **PLANTED**

TREE MANAGEMENT

Plant in initial spacing of 9 m in a triangular arrangement, for 140 trees/ha. Fibrous root system benefits from deep soils that are fertile, free from iron concretions, and well drained. Tolerates a range of soil pH (4-7) although neutral soils are best. Mulch in dry season to conserve moisture. Low leaves should be removed. Pollinated by the weevil (*Elaeidobius kamerunicus*)

PREVALENCE

 **COMMON IN COFFEE AGROFORESTRY**

## TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



### Food, Fuelwood

Palm oil is cheaper than many other vegetable oils, used for cooking, increases nutritional value of foods, and also provides heart-of-palm. It is possible to produce fuel from palm oil and the pressed fruits can also be dried and made into cakes for cooking fuel.

FARM SERVICES



### Coffee Shade, Soil Improvement

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

 **YES**

Honeybees are attracted to the pollen, which they collect along with nectar

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