



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

ELAEIS GUINEENSIS

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

African oil palm

INDONESIAN COMMON NAME

Kelapa sawit

TREE FAMILY

ARECACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

400cm × —
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION

 **EXOTIC IN INDONESIA**

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0-900m

TREE HEIGHT

SMALL (10-20M)



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**

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*)

REGENERATION

 **REGENERATES NATURALLY**

CULTIVATION

 **PLANTED**

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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