



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Bischofia javanica

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Java cedar

INDONESIAN COMMON NAME

Gadog, Gintungan (Javanese), Kerinjing (Sumatera), Sikkam

TREE FAMILY

PYLLANTHACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

5-14cm × **3-9cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO INDONESIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0-1800m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Asia

SE Asia: Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam

Indonesia: Borneo, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Maluku Islands, New Guinea, Sulawesi, Sumatra

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ROBUSTA

COFFEE IMPACT



BENEFICIAL TO COFFEE

REGENERATION



REGENERATES NATURALLY

CULTIVATION



PLANTED

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seed, natural seedlings, and stem cuttings. Seeds may be collected in large quantities (1 kg contains 61,500-90,000 dry seeds) and stored for up to 6 months. Germination starts 1-3 weeks after sowing. 70% of the seeds germinate in 5-6 weeks. Direct sowing in the field is not recommended due to heavy water requirements of young plants. For pure stands, space at 2 x 3 m or in alternating rows for mixed stands at 1 m x 3 m or 2.5 m x 5 m. Self prunes once the canopy closes after ~5 years. May develop forks as a result of attacks by top and twig-boring insects.

PREVALENCE



COMMON IN COFFEE AGROFORESTRY

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Livestock Forage, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Product

The young soft leaves are cooked and eaten as a vegetable. The leaves and latex help treat ulcers, parasites, and dysentery. The wood is medium-weight and moderately hard, the heartwood is purplish-brown to reddish-brown and the sapwood is pale brown to pale reddish-brown, with the bark used for dyes and the wood used for versatile, general construction.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Reforestation

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Preferred tree of epiphytes and host for orchids.

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