



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Macaranga tanarius

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Hairy Mahang

INDONESIAN COMMON NAME

Calik angin, Tutup Ancur (Javanese), Mapu (Batak), Mara (Sundanese), Mahang, Tutup (C. Javanese)

TREE FAMILY

EUPHORBIACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

20cm × **16.5cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO INDONESIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0-1500M

TREE HEIGHT

SMALL (10-20M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Asia, Oceania

SE Asia: Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, 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

TREE MANAGEMENT

Wind pollinated. Fast growing pioneer species. Common in secondary forest.

REGENERATION



REGENERATES NATURALLY

CULTIVATION



NATURALLY OCCURRING TREE

PREVALENCE



COMMON IN COFFEE AGROFORESTRY

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Fuelwood, Lumber, Medicinal, Product

The wood is used to make ladders for picking pepper, wooden shoes, in the construction of temporary houses, and in Indonesia, the leaves have been reported to dye matting black and the Kino tapped from the bark is used as a glue, particularly for fastening together parts of musical instruments. In Sumatra, fruits are added to palm juice when it is boiled down which improves the quality of the sugar produced. A decoction of the bark is applied to fight dysentery, a decoction of the root is used to fight fever and hemoptysis (coughing up blood), and powdered leaves are used in poultices for healing wounds.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade, Reforestation

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS



YES

Nectar is a food source for ants and insects. Fruits eaten by Javan Gibbon.

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