

TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Pangium edule

INDONESIAN COMMON NAME

Keluwak , Kepayang, Picung (Sundanese), Pucung (Javanese)

TREE FAMILY

ACHARIACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

35cm × **24cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO INDONESIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0-300m

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Asia, Oceania

Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore

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

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM



ROBUSTA

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seed with scarification then immersion in water for 24 hours prior to sowing. A seed bed consisting of sand facilitates transplanting. Germination takes about 1 month with seedlings transplanted in individual pots when 2-3 leaves have developed. Pot with equal amounts of compost and sand. Transplant seedlings at 4 months.

REGENERATION



REGENERATES NATURALLY

CULTIVATION



PLANTED

PREVALENCE

Unknown

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Lumber, Product

Fruits are consumed, fresh leaves can be used to preserve meat or game for several days, the oil extracted from fresh or cooked kernels is used for cooking, as a preservative used in traditional weaving, and for illumination or soap making (but in general the oil is considered of poor quality for these applications). Fresh leaves, leaf sap, pounded leaves, or ground fresh seeds are externally applied as an antiseptic and disinfectant to cleanse ulcerations, infested wounds, to treat scurf, and can be used as an insecticide against head lice and ticks, and as an insect repellent in general. The sapwood and heartwood is yellow, hard but not very durable, and is used occasionally for local construction and suitable for making match sticks.

FARM SERVICES

Unknown

Maintains water regulation and quantity.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

Unknown

Last Updated: April 26, 2021