



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Citrus aurantiifolia

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Lime

INDONESIAN COMMON NAME

Jeruk Nipis, jeruk pecel

TREE FAMILY

RUTACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

6cm × **3.5cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION

EXOTIC IN INDONESIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0-1000m

TREE HEIGHT

SHRUB (1-10M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Asia

EXOTIC IN

SE Asia: Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam

Indonesia: Java, Sumatra

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

ROBUSTA **ARABICA**

COFFEE IMPACT

MAY COMPETE WITH COFFEE

REGENERATION

Unknown

CULTIVATION

PLANTED

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seed or air layering (i.e. rooting from branches/stems). Sturdy twigs (preferably suckers) selected for layering in the dust of coconut husk. Layers are potted and nursed for 2-4 weeks before planting. Trees are pruned to thin the branches and to remove suckers and limbs infected by canker. Attacked by Citrus Greening Citrus Vascular Phloem Disease (CVPD) especially at lower altitudes (<1000 masl) but less affected by CVPD at higher altitudes (>1000 masl). Able to withstand dry periods and poor soil. Harvest time can be planned by halting irrigation for 3 weeks in the dry season, which triggers flowering when resumed

PREVALENCE

COMMON IN COFFEE AGROFORESTRY

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Fuelwood, Medicinal, Ceremonial

Used in nearly every home in South-East Asia, the fruit is mainly used to flavor food, but also to prepare drinks. The rich flavor and acid taste make it a favorite for hot and spicy dishes, either fresh or in the form of pickles and sauces. Its refreshing qualities are also favored in lime juice, lime tea, and on other fruits such as papaya. Used for shade. The leaves and fruits have many medicinal uses, some of which are linked with the belief that limes drive evil spirits away. Fruits can be sold at local markets.

FARM SERVICES



Coffee Shade

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

Unknown

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Image: Isner manalu