

TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Citrus maxima

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Pomelo

INDONESIAN COMMON NAME

Jeruk bali

TREE FAMILY

RUTACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

12.5cm × **7cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO INDONESIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0-400m

TREE HEIGHT

SMALL (10-20M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Asia

Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam

Indonesia: Borneo, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Sulawesi, Sumatra

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

ROBUSTA **ARABICA**

COFFEE IMPACT

MAY COMPETE WITH COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Plant at 3-4.5 m spacing. Can interplant with the colurrinar tree (*Erythrina fusca*) to shade the mature pummelos to help retain the soil with its extensive, fibrous root system and enrich the soil with its falling leaves. Tolerates dry periods and a wide range of soils from coarse sand to heavy clay but prefers deep, medium-textured fertile soils free from salt. Attacked by Citrus Greening Citrus Vascular Phloem Disease (CPVD) at lower altitudes (<1000 masl) but is less affected by CVPD at higher altitudes (>1000 masl)

REGENERATION

Unknown

CULTIVATION

PLANTED

PREVALENCE

COMMON IN COFFEE AGROFORESTRY

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Medicinal

The fruits are a rich source of vitamin C, B1, B2 and B12, protein and calcium. Fruit eaten raw, in salad, or juice. The rind contains pectin used in making jelly and candy. Medicinally, decoctions of the leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds have properties that can treat coughs, fevers, and gastric disorders, and epilepsy. The fruit is used as a purgative and antibacterial and cleansing agent. The rind is used in ointments/paste for burns. Fruits can be sold at local markets.

FARM SERVICES



Soil Improvement, Erosion Control

Erosion control: extensive, fibrous root system

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

Unknown

Last Updated: February 4, 2021