



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Salacca zalacca

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Salak Palm

INDONESIAN COMMON NAME

Salak

TREE FAMILY

ARECACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

600cm × 4cm

Length Width

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0–500m

TREE HEIGHT

SHRUB (1–10M)



DISTRIBUTION



NATIVE TO INDONESIA

NATIVE TO

Region: Asia

Indonesia: Java, Sumatra

EXOTIC IN

SE Asia: Malaysia

Indonesia: Borneo, Lesser Sunda Islands, Maluku Islands, Sulawesi

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

ROBUSTA **ARABICA**

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

REGENERATION

Unknown

CULTIVATION

PLANTED

TREE MANAGEMENT

Propagated by seeds. Pre-soak for 24 hours in warm water and sow in containers or directly in the field or nursery bed with 2-5 seeds together in 5 cm deep holes. Takes 2-3 months to germinate. Seedlings planted during the rainy season when they are a few months old. Young palms require heavy shade which may be reduced after one year

PREVALENCE

COMMON IN COFFEE AGROFORESTRY

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food

The fruits are eaten raw and also candied (manisan salak), pickled (asinan salak), and fresh unripe ones may be used in rujak, a spicy salad of unripe fruit. A closely-planted row of palms forms a secure hedge and the very spiny leaves or also cut to construct fences.

FARM SERVICES

Unknown

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

Unknown

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