



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

Aleurites moluccanus

ENGLISH COMMON NAME

Candlenut

INDONESIAN COMMON NAME

Kemiri, Miri (Javanese), Kemintan, Muncang (W. Javanese/Sudanese)

TREE FAMILY

EUPHORBIACEAE

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

17.5cm × **9cm**
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION

NATIVE TO INDONESIA

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

0-1200M

TREE HEIGHT

LARGE (> 35M)



NATIVE TO

Region: Asia, Oceania

Cambodia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam

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

COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

ROBUSTA **ARABICA**

COFFEE IMPACT

MAY COMPETE WITH COFFEE

TREE MANAGEMENT

Naturally propagated seedlings can be collected and transplanted, or it can be propagated by seed and air layering. Few input requirements once established. Fast growing and a good pioneer species to reclaim land after shifting cultivation practice. Leaves are renewed regularly and old leaves left on the soil rot and enrich the soil with organic matter and nutrients. Long lived tree.

REGENERATION

REGENERATES NATURALLY

CULTIVATION

PLANTED

PREVALENCE

COMMON IN COFFEE AGROFORESTRY

TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



Food, Lumber, Medicinal, Product

Fruits eaten and used to produce oil, spices, and seasoning. Oil from the fruit is an alternative source of bio-diesel, and Indonesian Bio-diesel Institute is exploring commercial uses. The seed is used as a laxative, pulped kernels are used in poultices to treat headache, fevers, ulcers, swollen joints and constipation. The bark is used to treat dysentery and the bark sap is mixed with coconut milk to treat stomach problems. Leaves are used to treat tuberculosis of the neck, headaches and gonorrhoea. Oil is also used in the batik industry and cosmetics, and the oily kernels can be burnt or made into candles. The "nut" (seed) is used in a gambling game in which the objective is to break the opponent's nut by hitting it with one's own with a special cultivar in Indonesia supplying oval, thick-walled nuts for this game ('kemiri pidak', 'muncang kelenteng'). The tree is also used to make dye and its wood used to make furniture, small utensils, and matches where it is abundant.

FARM SERVICES



Reforestation, Weed Control

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

YES

Birds nest in this tree

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Image: <http://specimens.kew.org/herbarium/K000716388> The Herbarium Catalogue, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet <http://www.kew.org/herbcat> [accessed on 10 12 2020].