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Rubroshorea platyclados

(Light Red Meranti, Copper Meranti)

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CONSERVATION STATUS

IUCN RedList

Near-Threatened (2020)

CITES

This species is not listed in the CITES Appendices

Government of Indonesia

Not Protected (Regulation of the Minister of Forestry Number 106 of 2018)

OVERALL DISTRIBUTION

Indonesia, Malaysia, Philliphines

OVERVIEW

Rubroshorea platyclados is a tree from the member of the Dipterocarpaceae family that thrives in the tropical forests of Asia, particularly Indonesia. Its wood is highly valued for its strength and resistance to rot. The species also contributes to ecological restoration and reforestation of degraded areas.

Citation

Tamam MN, Khofifah IN, Septianingrum D, Ulfa A, Anggraeni N, Fadhil MH, Hendrawan W, Putri ADC. 2025. Indonesia Species Profile of *Rubroshorea platyclados* (Malvales: Dipterocarpaceae). *SSRS INABIODIV Species Profile and Information*. Vol.1: No. 0003. <https://publishing.ssrs.or.id/ojs/index.php/ssrs-inabiodiv>

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IDENTITY

Scientific Name

Rubroshorea platyclados P.S.Ashton & J.Heck

Synonym

Shorea platyclados Slooten ex Endert

Common Name (Indonesia)

Meranti Bukit, Meranti Merah

Indonesia Local Name

Anio, Ketir, Meranti Cingham

CLASSIFICATION

Kingdom	:	Plantae
Division	:	Magnoliophyta
Class	:	Magnoliopsida
Order	:	Malvales
Family	:	Dipterocarpaceae
Genus	:	<i>Rubroshorea</i>
Species	:	<i>Rubroshorea platyclados</i>

DESCRIPTION

Terrestrial, large tree, height up to 20,8 m. Stem cylindrical with cambium, diameter 27.06–70.03 cm. Cross-section striate; branchlets dark green. Bark surface brown with ridged striations, frequently colonized by moss and fotobiont; inner bark bright brown with yellowish cambium. Leaves simple, alternate distichous, lamina dark green adaxially, light green abaxially, shape oblong, base subcordate apex cuspidate, acuminate, and caudate, margin entire, texture smooth; attachment petiolate, lamina length 8–13 cm, width 2.5–3.7 cm; venation penninerved with 15–19 secondary veins per lamina; stipules present, non persistent, length 0.4–1 cm, width 0.1–0.2, petiole short, 0.9–1.4 cm; adaxial midrib thickened, light green, abaxial midrib distinct, light green. Flowers not observed. Fruit not observed. Root system with prominent buttresses.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

The ecological and geological conditions for *Rubroshorea platyclados* are primarily in highland areas and mountainous terrain. This species naturally grows at altitudes ranging from 700 to 1,300 meters above sea level (m.a.s.l.), although it can sometimes be found at lower elevations starting from 200 m asl. Optimum growth, however, is observed at elevations between 750 and 1,000 m asl. In a study conducted by Ariansyah *et al.* (2020) in Gunung Dahu, Bogor, the strong growth of *S Rubroshorea platyclados* was attributed to the favorable conditions at an altitude of approximately 800 m above sea level, which is suitable for this hill species. The species thrives on slopes, particularly on steep slopes ranging from 10% to 45%. The soil type is typically described as yellow-red latosol or yellow-red podzolic soil with a pH range of 5.9–6.8. The ideal temperature range is 27–32 °C with a soil moisture content of 20–70% (Wardani and Susilo 2017; Ariansyah *et al.* 2020).

DISTRIBUTION

Distribution Region

Regional Distribution in Indonesia
Sumatra Island, Kalimantan Island

Distribution Type

Global

Distribution Map

Rubroshorea platyclados occurrence in Indonesia

Sumber data: GBIF

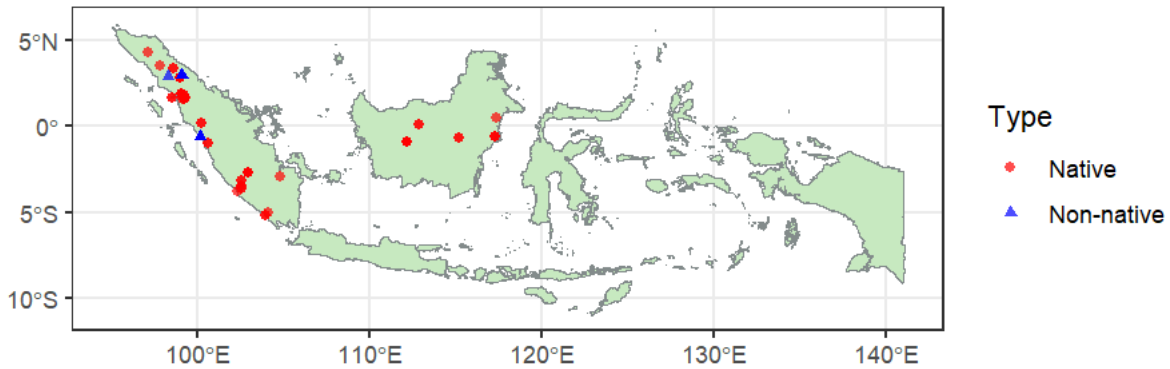


Figure 1. Distribution map *Rubroshorea platyclados* in Indonesia

Distribution Map Based on Indonesia Bioregion – Sumatra

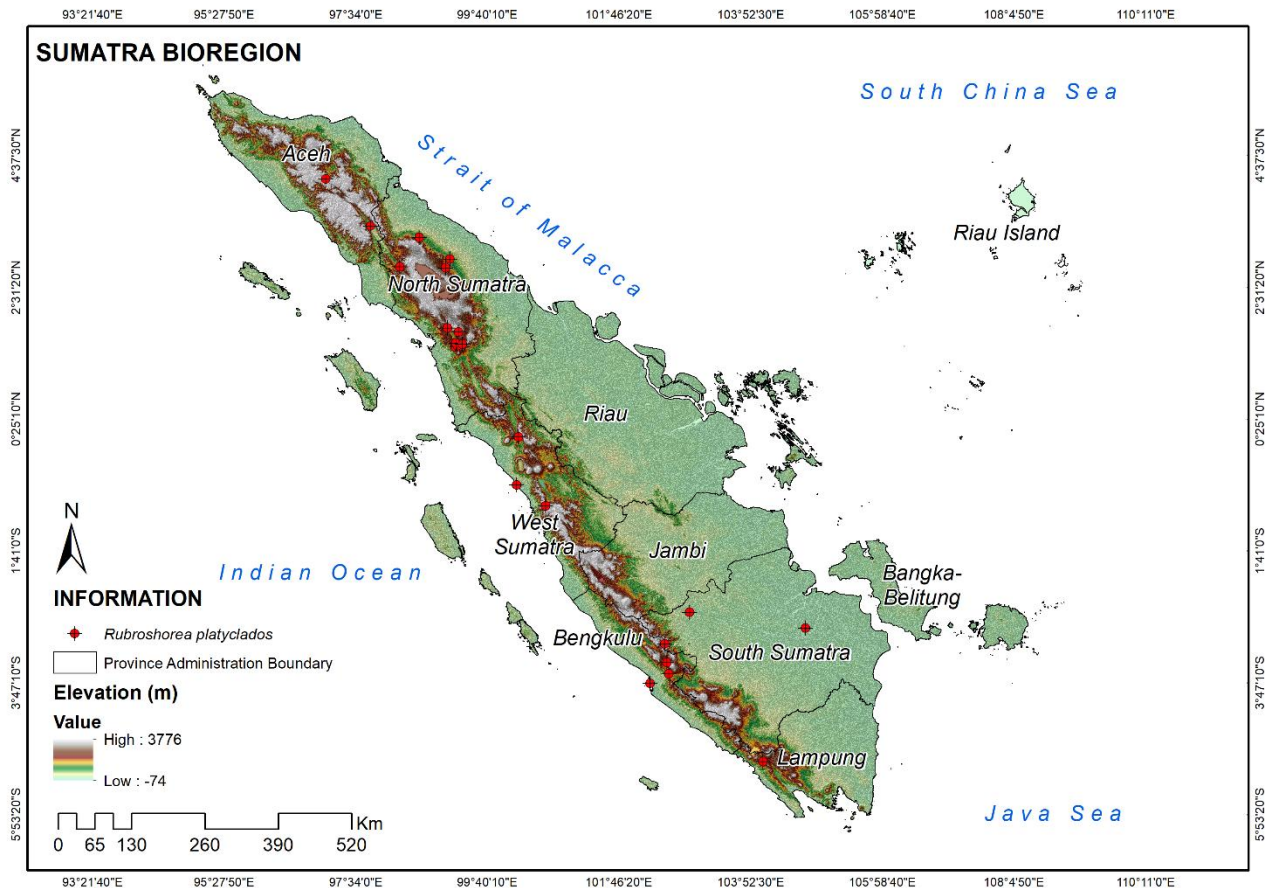


Figure 2. Distribution map *Rubroshorea platyclados* in Sumatra bioregion
Distribution Map Based on Indonesia Bioregion – Borneo

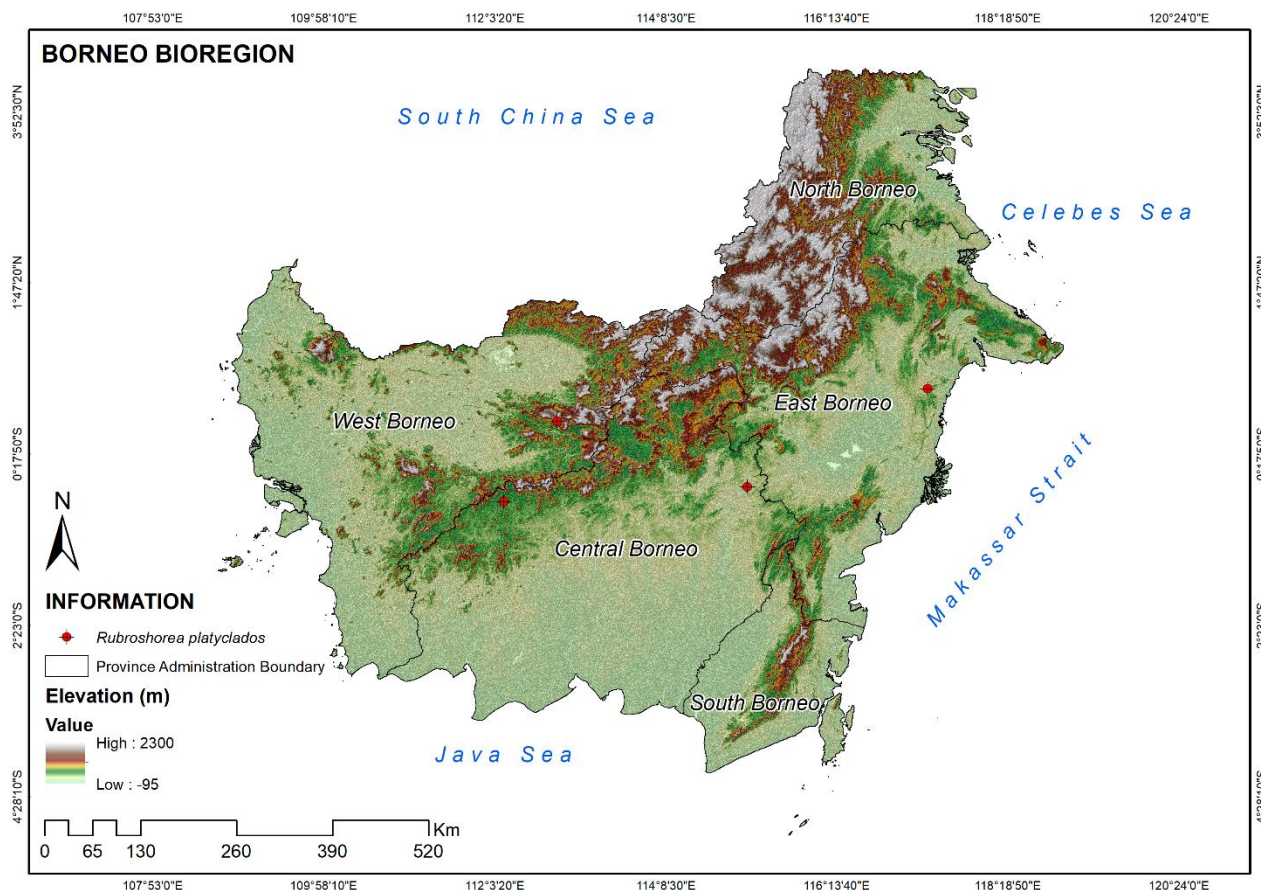


Figure 3. Distribution map *Rubroshorea platyclados* in Borneo bioregion

SPECIES VALUE

Ecological Value

Rubroshorea platyclados has shown a degree of tolerance to different growing conditions. The species has demonstrated good vegetative and reproductive capabilities even when planted in environments that may be considered less than ideal compared to its native habitat. For instance, a study conducted by Rangkuti *et al.* (2022) in the Martelu Purba Nature Reserve, located at 1,320 m asl., found that *Rubroshorea platyclados* was abundant, even dominating the tree stratum. This suggests a notable adaptability that makes it a promising candidate for various uses outside its natural range. Its ability to tolerate different environments could be valuable for rehabilitation programs and reforestation efforts in degraded lands (Ariansyah *et al.* 2020). The presence of reproductive capabilities, as evidenced by its fruiting abilities, is a key indicator of its potential for successful establishment and long-term conservation.

Economic Value

Rubroshorea platyclados has significant economic value due to its various uses and high product quality. Its wood, which is reddish-brown in color, is classified as strength class III-(IV) and durability class II-(IV) with a specific gravity of 0.67 (Wardani and Susilo 2017). This makes the wood highly in demand in the Southeast Asian market. The wood is used for a variety of purposes, such as construction, beams, door and window frames, household furniture, and even railroad ties. In addition to the wood, the bark of this tree contains chemical compounds that have been found to have potential as antifungal, antibacterial, and anticancer agents. The seeds of one of its related species, *Rubroshorea pinanga*, are also a source of illipe nuts, which are a valuable product



(Ariansyah *et al.* 2020).**Socio-Cultural Value**




Not identified

THREATS

Agriculture, Forest Plantation, and Forest Logging

DOCUMENTATION

Picture	Title	Caption
	Tree Bark	<p><i>Rubroshorea platyclados</i>, Meranti Research Forest, Mount Dahu, Leuwiliang District, Bogor Regency, West Java. 29th May, 2025.</p>
	Photobiont and Moss	<p><i>Rubroshorea platyclados</i>, Meranti Research Forest, Mount Dahu, Leuwiliang District, Bogor Regency, West Java. 29th May, 2025.</p>

	<p>Leaves Branching Arrangement</p>	<p><i>Rubroshorea platyclados</i>, Meranti Research Forest, Mount Dahu, Leuwiliang District, Bogor Regency, West Java. 29th May, 2025.</p>
	<p>Lamina leaf (adaxial and abaxial)</p>	<p><i>Rubroshorea platyclados</i>, Meranti Research Forest, Mount Dahu, Leuwiliang District, Bogor Regency, West Java. 29th May, 2025.</p>
	<p>Stipule</p>	<p><i>Rubroshorea platyclados</i>, Meranti Research Forest, Mount Dahu, Leuwiliang District, Bogor Regency, West Java. 29th May, 2025.</p>

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- Ariansyah EN, Pamoengkas P, Fambayun RA, Rachmat HH. 2020. Growth evaluation of red meranti species in restoration area of Gunung Dahu Research Forest, Bogor. *Jurnal Penelitian Hutan dan Konservasi Alam*. 17(2):191–205. doi:10.20886/jphka.2020.17.2.191-205.
- Rangkuti AB, Hartini KS, Susilowati A, Rambey R, Arinah H, Irmayanti L. 2022. Morphological characteristics and abundance of red meranti (*Shorea platyclados*) in Martelu Purba natural reserves. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*. 959. IOP Publishing Ltd.
- Wardani M, Susilo A. 2017. Evaluasi keberadaan *Shorea platyclados* Slooten ex Endert di Hutan Lindung Bukit Daun. *Widyariset*. 3(2):151. doi:10.14203/widyariset.3.2.2017.151-160.

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