



Welcome to Sumberkima Hill's Self-Guided Botanical Walk 🌱

We invite you on a two-hour journey that begins at the reception area, winds through our organic farms, and ends at Suma Restaurant. Along the way, you'll discover the plants that grow naturally around us and learn about their traditional uses.

As we continue to document the knowledge of this land, we're delighted to share this walk with you. The Balinese have worked in harmony with nature for centuries, and during this walk you'll gain insight into seasonal rhythms, local ecology, and the quiet magic woven into the landscape. We hope it deepens your connection to nature — and helps you notice the richness that surrounds us every day.

Along the route, look out for:

- 📋 **SIGNS** — showing the name of each tree or plant
- ➤ **DIRECTION ARROWS** — guiding you along the botanical walk

Enjoy your walk, take your time, and let nature lead the way 🌿

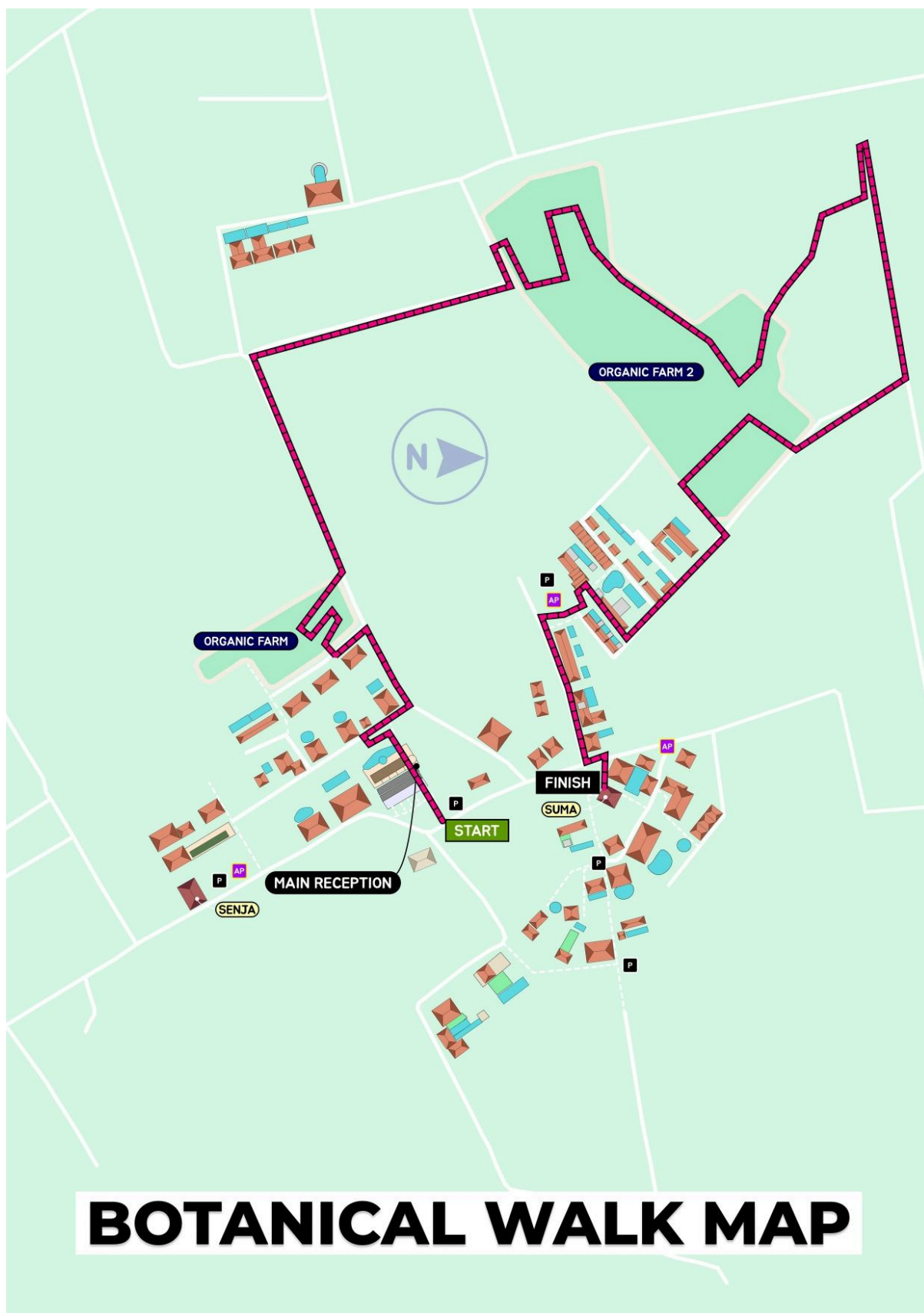
Best time: Either early in the morning or early evening, so that the overhead sun does not make the uphill climb too tiring.

Duration: 2 to 2,5 hours.

You can stop anytime during the hike

What to bring: All you need is a cap, a bottle of water, sturdy shoes, some mosquito spray and a downloaded copy of this guide!

Seasonal guide: All year round!



BOTANICAL WALK MAP

Let the enchanted tale begin...

Our first tree awaits you at the entrance of the reception building. From the parking area, walk up the stairs toward the reception — you'll find it just before you enter the building.

1. 🌿 Pandan pudak

The exact origins of pandan remain a little mysterious, but it is believed to be native to Southeast Asia, where it has been cultivated for centuries. Today, pandan grows across South India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Southeast Asia, and West New Guinea, weaving itself into daily life and tradition.

With its strong, anchoring roots, pandan plays an important role in preventing soil erosion. It thrives in coastal and sandy environments and is often found along beaches, where it acts as a natural shield against wind. Beyond its ecological value, pandan leaves are widely used in traditional handicrafts, carefully woven into mats, baskets, and other everyday items.

2. 🌿 Melati - jasmine flower

This jasmine shrub can flower all year round, depending on the availability of water. The fragrance of the flowers can travel far with the wind. The national flower of Indonesia is the Melati Putih. The Balinese Hindus include the flower in their offerings to please the good spirits. The bar uses the jasmine flower to infuse in some of the gin cocktails for a very nice smelling floral drink.

3. 🌿 Thunbergia Vine

Flowering vine cascading from the roof

Thunbergia is a fast-growing tropical vine with striking blue flowers, capable of reaching lengths of up to 8 meters. Its vibrant blooms are rich in nectar, making the plant especially attractive to insects such as bees, butterflies, and other pollinators that play an essential role in the ecosystem.

At Sumberkima Hill, we grow Thunbergia both for its beauty and its practical benefits. The vine creates natural shade, helping to lower temperatures in the villas. Combined with the layer of soil on the roof, it forms an effective insulating barrier that protects the buildings from the sun's heat while supporting biodiversity.

4. **Bonsai Banyan**

Potted trees around the Front Office

As you enter the reception area, you will notice several Bonsai Banyan trees displayed in pots. While they are admired for their sculptural beauty and graceful aerial roots, the Banyan holds a much deeper significance in Balinese culture.

The Banyan tree is considered sacred and is traditionally seen as a meeting place between the physical and spiritual worlds. It symbolizes protection, wisdom, and longevity, and large Banyan trees are often found near temples or village centers. They are believed to be inhabited by protective spirits, offering shelter not only to people, but also to birds, insects, and small animals.

In bonsai form, the Banyan represents harmony between nature and human care — a reminder that even powerful, ancient trees can be gently guided without losing their spirit. Placed here at the front office, these trees quietly welcome guests, offering grounding energy and a sense of calm as you arrive.

Walk through the reception area and exit at the back.

5. **Russelia**

Red flowering bush

This vibrant red-flowering bush is Russelia, a lively plant that brings movement and color to the landscape. Its delicate, cascading flowers are especially loved by birds and bees, making it an important food source for local pollinators.

Beyond its beauty, Russelia plays a practical role in the ecosystem. Its strong root system helps bind the soil together, retaining moisture and preventing erosion during heavy tropical rains. This makes it especially valuable on slopes and areas exposed to intense rainfall.

Russelia is a wonderful example of how ornamental plants can also quietly support the balance of nature — offering nourishment, protection, and resilience to the land around us.

Go down to the right and take a left into the small street.

6. 🌿 Ketapang (Indian Almond Tree)

Opposite Villa Nandini

The Ketapang tree is a true blessing on hot, sunny days. As it matures, its branches grow outward rather than upward, forming a wide, umbrella-like crown that offers generous natural shade to anyone resting beneath it.

Also known as the Indian Almond Tree, its fruit has a flavor reminiscent of almonds. Humans have propagated Ketapang widely across the tropics, not only for shade but also for its many traditional uses. In Taiwan, its fallen leaves are used as an herbal remedy for liver ailments, while in Suriname, tea made from the leaves has been used to treat dysentery and diarrhea. In Polynesia, the strong wood was traditionally used for building canoes.

This tree beautifully demonstrates how nature provides comfort, medicine, and shelter all at once.

7. 🌿 Hibiscus

Decorative flowering plant against the villa wall

With its large, vivid blooms, the Hibiscus adds a joyful splash of color to the landscape. Often associated with tropical beauty, this flower is commonly used as a decorative plant and is also culturally significant throughout Indonesia. Its blossoms attract pollinators and brighten the path as you continue your walk.

8. 🌿 Sandalwood

On the left side near the reception area

Sandalwood is one of Bali's most revered trees. Known for its aromatic heartwood, it has been used for centuries in traditional medicine, spiritual ceremonies, and incense. The scent of sandalwood is believed to calm the mind and support meditation, making this tree deeply connected to Balinese spiritual life and healing traditions.

9. 🌿 Singapore Trees

Opposite Villa Gajah

Despite their name, these trees have little to do with Singapore. They earned the nickname through local usage over time. Birds absolutely love them — feeding enthusiastically on their small berries. As the birds move across the hill, they help

spread the seeds naturally, allowing these hardy trees to propagate wherever conditions allow.

If you spot reddish berries on the branches, feel free to taste one. They are mildly sweet with a subtle nutty aroma — a small treat from nature.

10. 📖 **Mango Tree**

A little further down the road

Originally from India, the mango tree has captured hearts all over the world. In Bali, there are countless mango varieties, each with its own character and flavor. From sweet mangga madu, fragrant harumanis, to the beloved mangga golek, mango season is a highlight of the year.

In Sumberkima, peak mango season runs from December to February, just before the wet season begins. During this time, be sure to try one of our mango-inspired dishes or treats.

Turn around and after villa Nandini go down the hill towards the organic farm

11. 📖 **Teak Wood**

On the left side between the bamboo

Kayu Jati in Bahasa, is a deciduous hardwood that is native to India, Myanmar and Thailand. It is one of the best woods for building and is in high demand for furniture. Its rot and water resistant qualities also make it ideal for outdoor furniture. As it weathers, it gains a silvery hue!

12. 📖 **Bamboo**

This is a sprawl of yellow bamboo that is mostly used for decorative purposes. It also has healing properties and can be used to cure respiratory problems like shortness of breath and cough. The mineral water content in the bamboo rids the body of bad cholesterol and fat. It is widely found across Asia and is cultivated for its medicinal value.

Turn left after the bamboo ends

13. 📖 **Kamrakan**

At the joglo / Sandat area

This vibrant shrub, with its red and yellow flowers, often grows wild and is sometimes dismissed as a weed. We see it differently. Its resilience and cheerful blooms make it a beautiful addition to the landscape, which is why we have intentionally planted it here.

Beyond its visual charm, this plant holds traditional value within elder communities in the area. Its leaves were traditionally crushed into a scrub, mixed with salt, and applied as a natural remedy to help relieve joint pain — a gentle reminder of the deep knowledge passed down through generations and the healing power found in everyday plants.

14. 📖 **Bougainvillea**

All around the farm as a living fence

The sight of a sprawling bougainvillea in perennial blossom is a common sight all over Bali. Did you know that the bright papery petals are actually leaves that protect the tiny, white flower within? Here's your chance - look closely and you will see for yourself! Other than ornamentation, the bougainvillea in Bali also have special importance in ceremonies, which happen all year round.

Look for the sign ORGANIC FARM and enter there.

Just wander around the farm making your way down. Crops get planted and harvested in different spots and grow in different seasons. You will find several signs with different trees and vegetables. Once you reach the bottom you will find another sign to go right to continue the trail. Feel free to taste and smell some of the herbs you find like mint, kemangi and basil.

Inside the Organic Farm

Within our organic farm you'll find a rich variety of herbs, fruit trees, and medicinal plants. Some are familiar, others may surprise you — all play a role in local food culture, traditional medicine, and the ecology of the land.13. 📖 **Bay Leaf**

Location: Three trees around the entrance area

Bay leaf is one of the world's most widely used culinary leaves, valued for its subtle aroma in soups, stews, curries, and sauces. Beyond cooking, bay leaves have traditionally been used for digestion and general wellbeing.

15. 📖 **Noni**

Location: Several trees with round, dimpled fruits

Noni fruit is well known in traditional medicine, despite its very strong smell and bitter taste. It has long been used to support immunity, digestion, and overall vitality.

16. 📖 **Marigold**

Marigold is native to the Americas, with many varieties originating in Mexico. This bright flower has been used since ancient times — the Aztecs believed it could heal people struck by lightning.

Today, marigolds are strongly associated with the Day of the Dead in Mexico. The petals and leaves are edible and used fresh or dried in both sweet and savory dishes. Medicinally, marigold is known for treating skin conditions such as bruises, contusions, and varicose veins.

17. 📖 **Ylang Ylang**

Ylang ylang is a yellow, star-shaped flower growing on the Cananga tree and is native to tropical regions including Indonesia. Its essential oil is widely used in skincare to balance natural oils, as well as to relieve pain and reduce inflammation.

Be sure to pause and smell one of the fragrant yellow flowers.

18. 📖 **Pandan Harum**

Location: Small bush close to the storage building

Pandan is a staple in Southeast Asian cooking. Its long green leaves add a distinctive aroma to desserts, drinks, and savory dishes. Pandan leaves are also used to wrap foods like sticky rice or chicken.

Rich in vitamins and antioxidants, pandan is believed to support immunity and overall health.

19. 📖 **Guava**

Location: Two trees above the storage building

Guava is believed to have originated in Central America and was spread worldwide by Spanish and Portuguese traders. The fruit may have white or pink flesh and is rich in Vitamin C.

Traditionally, guava has been used to help regulate blood sugar, relieve menstrual pain, and support weight management.

20. 📖 **Mulberry**

Location: On the left before the road down toward the nursery

Mulberry trees grow in both temperate and subtropical regions. They are fast-growing, non-invasive, and live in harmony with local ecosystems.

These trees can grow up to 6–12 feet in ideal conditions and are known to live for hundreds of years.

21. 📋 **Water Apple (Jambu Air)**

Location: Just before the nursery on the right

This bell-shaped tropical fruit has thin, waxy skin and crisp, refreshing flesh with a mild sweetness and subtle floral scent. Popular across Southeast Asia, water apple is hydrating and rich in Vitamin C.

22. 📋 **Chilli**

Location: Next to the nursery

Originally from Brazil, chillies arrived in Asia through Portuguese traders. Today they are an essential ingredient in Indonesian cuisine.

Easy to grow and sun-loving, chilli plants produce fruit year-round — and pack serious heat for the unprepared palate.

➡ **At the bottom of the farm, near the nursery building, turn right and follow the road.**

23. 📋 **Rambutan**

Location: Around the compost zone

Closely related to lychee, rambutan gets its name from the Malay word *rambut*, meaning “hair,” due to its spiky exterior.

A single tree can produce up to 5,000 fruits per season — so don’t hesitate to enjoy a few when in season.

24. 📋 **Intaran / Neem Tree**

Location: On the right, close to the storage zone

Known as neem in Ayurvedic medicine, this tree is incredibly versatile. Twigs are used as toothbrushes, young leaves in salads, and boiled leaves for medicinal tonics.

Neem is also vital for reforestation: it grows quickly, prevents soil erosion, and acts as a natural pesticide. In Balinese Hindu tradition, neem leaves are used in cremation rituals.

25. 📋 **Jackfruit**

Location: On the right, toward the exit

Jackfruit trees are native to South and Southeast Asia and produce the largest tree-borne fruits in the world. Fruits grow directly from the trunk and main branches.

Used both ripe and unripe in sweet and savory dishes, jackfruit symbolizes abundance, nourishment, and resilience.

26. 📖 Aloe Vera

Location: On the right, toward the exit

Aloe vera thrives in the dry, tropical climate of Sumberkima Hill. Originally from the Arabian Peninsula, it is widely used for skin care, sunburn relief, and health drinks. Here, we use aloe vera in our spa treatments and fresh juices.

🚶 Continuing the Walk

We now leave the farm and walk downhill to the left.

After about **2 minutes**, reach the intersection, turn right, and continue toward the **ocean (north side)** for another **2 minutes**.

We will leave the farm and walk down the hill to the left. Walk down towards the intersection for about 2 minutes. Take a right there and continue towards the ocean side / north side for another 2 minutes.

27. 📖 Lamtoro

On the left side on the way to the second farm

This is a type of shrub native to tropical America that is used for regreening and the prevention of soil erosion in several parts of the world. This plant was introduced to Java hundreds of years ago and has been a part of the agroforestry landscape for a long time. Its growth has to be carefully monitored as it is a hardy, drought resistant tree that could turn into a serious pest if allowed to grow rampantly. When grown in monitored conditions, along with strong native varieties of tree, like we do on the reforestation site, it can bolster the restoration of the ecology greatly.

28. 📖 Cashew

On the left on the way to the second farm

Native to Brazil, the cashew tree has been taken all over the world by Portuguese traders. One of its many homes is Bali, where the drylands provide the right conditions for a high and tasty yield. The cashew has been assimilated into local cultures to the point where most locals do not even remember that the tree is not native to the island. The fruit is often used in the making of sambal. In the last decade, the cashew cultivation in Bali has flourished a great deal, primarily due to the success of the East Bali Cashew Factory. At Suma Restaurant, you can buy a bag of fried cashews to snack on in your villa!

29. 📖 **TAMARIND**

On the left on the way to the second farm

is a large, long-lived tropical tree known for its edible, pod-like fruits containing a distinctly sweet and sour pulp. It is a multipurpose species, widely used for food, traditional medicine, and its valuable wood. In the restaurant it is used in Jamu.

At the corner, follow the road to the left and enter the farm once the bend ends. Continue along the path, then turn right at the banyan tree and walk downhill toward the nursery.

30. 📖 **Dragon fruit**

Growing using moringa and other trees as support. They are the cactus like vines you can see on the top of the farm area.

31. 📖 **Banyan**

In the corner before walking down the stairs

One of the indicators of old growth, Banyan trees are mighty ancient beings that play a vital role in the flourishing of an ecosystem. Typically seen in jungles, they have intricate systems of collaboration with other species that ensure mutual growth. A type of fig tree, they provide food and shelter for fig wasps who in turn pollinate their flowers. Older trees have aerial roots that grow from branch to soil, forming a new, youngling of their own! Often, you can stumble upon jungles where all the banyans in the vicinity are all connected to a single source tree. Planting banyans on our hill is a sign of our long term commitment to the land - we believe that one day the hill will return to the wilderness, housing various species in its branches and boughs.

32. 📖 **Santan**

A holy tree, on the left side

Easy to grow in hot climates, the tree has many uses. The bark can be crushed into a scrub used to reignite body heat when ill and the leaves are used to feed the cows. Creating shade, these fast growing giants serve the community well.

You now reached the nursery zone.

Our on-site farm is the heart of our farm-to-table philosophy. Using traditional Balinese farming knowledge combined with sustainable techniques, we grow seasonal produce without pesticides or chemicals. Everything is hand-harvested and goes straight to our kitchens.

Our farming respects the land through composting, crop rotation, and water-wise practices, supporting healthy soil and biodiversity. We also work with local NGOs

to restore nature in North West Bali, planting thousands of trees to support wildlife, ecosystems, and a greener future.

Have a look inside the nursery, there are always many trees and plants being grown to be planted out when they are ready. Some of the trees are sponsored by the restoration club who sponsor for reforestation.

After this you can have a look at our happy chickens. If staff is around you can ask them to let you in the cage to play with the chickens and give some food. Please don't go in by yourself without staff.

33. 🌿 **Moringa**

Living fence around chicken coop

Native to parts of Asia and Africa, Moringa has been recognized as a superfood in the last few years. Growing wildly across several plains, it is known as the drumstick tree due to the shape of its fruit. The leaves are dried and crushed into powders which have high medicinal value. It is rumoured to be useful for just about everything from healthy skin and hair to antibacterial properties to stronger bones, convincing us that a spoonful of moringa a day keeps the doctor away!

Next to our chickens is our compost facility where we collect organic material from all over sumberkima hill including restaurant waste and turn it into black gold. All the compost is used around the farm. If you want to learn more about it and make your own compost you can book a farm tour with the farm leader Made (see the experience booklet - local initiatives).

Turn back around to leave the compost and chicken area and go straight to continue the tour. Just follow the sign.

34. 🌿 **Sonokeling**

On the right side of the road

Sonokeling is a type of East Indian rosewood tree, popular in the handicraft industry due to its brown colour with dark veining. It has a dense core and a soft, porous covering, rendering it suitable for woodwork. Native to India, this tree is rare in Indonesia and is protected by the government, which explains the higher price on goods made from sonokeling wood. This wood is used to make everything from guitars to chess sets to flooring!

35. 🌿 **Bauhinia**

On the left side of the road

This tree is commonly called the Butterfly Tree due to the shape of its leaves, or Anchak in Balinese. When this tree is in full bloom, you can be assured that the dry

season has begun. The flowers are a bright pink hue, tempting butterflies from all over the hill. The locals use the dried leaves to make handicrafts such as bags, wallets, bowls.

36. 🍷 **Turmeric**

On the left side below the bananas

The banana and turmeric are planted together because they benefit from each other by sharing nutrition, improving the soil health and retaining water. The banana also provides shade and Turmeric keeps out some pests and weeds. It's also more water and land efficient to share an area and it reduces risks of monoculture.

Turmeric (*Curcuma longa*)

Bright yellow-orange rhizome, related to ginger.

Used as a spice, in teas, and in traditional medicine.

Contains **curcumin**, known for anti-inflammatory and antioxidant benefits.

Key ingredient in **jamu**, helping digestion, circulation, and immunity.

Grows in warm, humid climates; harvested 8–10 months after planting.

Also used as natural dye and in rituals for vitality and health.

37. 🍌 **Banana**

On the left side

This everyday fruit is full of botanical surprises! The classification of the banana crop as a tree is a widespread error as they are botanically deemed to be herbs and the fruit is technically a berry. Native to the Indomalaya region, they are first thought to have been domesticated in Papua New Guinea. Bananas are one of the most diverse plants with scores of varieties of fruit. The cooking kind is typically known as a plantain, and the one that is more popular in the West is the soft, sweet desert banana variety.

38. 🍠 **Sweet potato**

On the left, you'll see our field of sweet potato vines.

We grow three types for our restaurants. All are grown naturally and harvested fresh for the kitchen.

Orange-fleshed sweet potato – sweet and creamy, perfect for desserts.

Purple sweet potato – vibrant color, rich in antioxidants

White-fleshed sweet potato – mild and starchy, great for savory preparations.

39. 🍍 Pineapples

Spiky plants on the left

The naturalized variety of pineapple we grow in Sumberkima is known to be the sweetest of its kind! Native to South America, pineapples were picked up by besotted Europeans and spread across the tropics. Now commercially grown in every tropical country, they are a pleasure to eat and cultivate! We use our home grown pineapples in fruit salads, juices and jams. Once you eat a pineapple you can just put the spiky top part back into the soil to grow a new pineapple from it! It's a super easy trick, anyone can do it :)

40. 🍃 Lemongrass

Close to pineapples on the left

This tropical favourite might be the most loved grass in the world! Used for everything from mosquito repellants to aromatherapy to tea to beautification, lemongrass is also of culinary significance in Bali. Used in homemade bumbus. It is a common ingredient when cooking fish. Both Senja Restaurant and Suma Restaurant use it a great deal, so when you order a dish with lemongrass in it, you are in for a homegrown treat!

Continue to the firepit on the left side and from there follow the sign to the forest area. If it's not too sunny this is a nice spot to have a short break and drink some water.

41. 🍌 Papaya

Around the farm in different spots

Very easy to grow and loved by many.

Produces sweet, juicy fruits year-round.

Rich in vitamins and enzymes that aid digestion.

Often enjoyed fresh, in smoothies, or in traditional dishes.

Continue to the forest and follow the path to the other side through the forest.

Pass the local Subak temple and go to the left side. There you'll see the heart of Bali's traditional water management system. The Subak is a centuries-old irrigation network that distributes water fairly from mountain springs to rice fields and farms below. Water is shared in balance, guided by cooperation, ritual, and respect for nature. Locals are often seen doing laundry or bathing together.

Turn back around and head straight, you will pass the big Subak temple on the right side and a vineyard where they grow grapes on the left side. Once you pass the forest go to the right to go back to the farm.

On the right side, growing next to the forest you will see different crops growing. Usually you can find cacao, ginger, cassava and a flamboyant tree but crops rotate and are not always growing in the same location and season.

42. 📖 **Cacao**

Small trees that have recently been planted.

They will eventually produce cacao pods, the source of chocolate.

Cacao trees thrive in shady, humid conditions and take a few years to mature.

Flowers grow directly on the trunk, a unique feature called cauliflory.

43. 📖 **Ginger**

Small, low-growing bushes with rhizomes underground.

The underground stems are harvested as fresh ginger, used in cooking, teas, and traditional medicine.

Ginger prefers warm, moist soil and partial shade.

Known for its spicy flavor and digestive benefits.

44. 📖 **Cassava**

Tall sticks with the cassava root being underground

Although the cassava tree was native to South America, it is presently more abundant in the tropics. You are unlikely to traverse the length and breadth of Bali without encountering your fair share of cassavas. With the appearance of little papaya trees, cassava is primarily grown for its root, through which tapioca is derived. The leaves are also cooked and eaten.

45. 📖 **Flamboyant**

Native to Madagascar, this tree has travelled half the world to find its way to the slopes of Sumberkima. Trade, colonial history and booming travel have something to do with its arrival several years ago. Today, it is a marker of the success of the wet season, when the flowers burst into bloom, painting the boulevards red and purple with their splendour. Grown on the hill for the extraordinary ability to survive droughts, they are a blessing in arid climates.

Continue walking up the hill for about 20 meters and turn right

46. 📖 **Sunflowers**

Rotating location and seasonal, usually growing all around

Used for sprouts in salads, feeding chickens and decoration. Attracting bees who serve as pollinators

47. 📖 **Rosella**

Rotating location and seasonal, usually growing all around

Native to the continent of Africa, Rosella has come a long way to take root in the island of Bali. The little red flower is used for jams, jellies, drinks both hot and cool, Rosella is used in Bali for tea. It is said to have numerous health benefits, from lowering blood pressure to overcoming high cholesterol.

After about 30 meters, halfway between the firepit and the road, you will see a road going up the hill, follow it all the way to the top. Once you reach the top go to the left side underneath some villas until the main road. At the main road turn right and walk all the way up until you reach the top and turn right in between 2 rows of villas towards the parking area in the back

48. 📖 Colocasia (Elephant's Ear)

In the parking area close to villa Kurma

Commonly known as Elephant's Ear, the Colocasia plant is native to Southeast Asia and now grown widely across the tropics. Its large, heart-shaped leaves provide shade and shelter for small creatures living in the undergrowth. Colocasia is also cultivated for its edible root, known as taro, an important staple in many cultures. The impressive leaves can grow up to 1.5 metres long, while the plant itself may reach heights of up to 2.5 metres.

Go up the stairs and to the left

49. 📖 Frangipani

Long line following the road

Native to Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean, this tree now grows uniformly in most tropical climates worldwide. Grown for its fragrant flowers and beautiful blooms, this tree has a long and unique history. The Mayans saw these flowers as symbols of fertility and life, connected to female sexuality. The name comes from 16th century Italian nobility who allegedly bottled the scent into a lasting fragrance. In modern Polynesian culture, the flower can be worn by women to indicate their relationship status—over the right ear if seeking a relationship, and over the left if taken. While the rest of Indonesia associates frangipani with graveyard flowers, the Balinese Hindus add it to their offerings in temples.

50. 📖 Kesambi

Outside the entrance to Suma Restaurant

The Kesambi trees are common all over Bali, with their dark green leaves and myriad uses. The fruit is edible, the young leaves make a tasty side dish when cooked, the branches make for excellent firewood and the oil extracted from it is used to treat a number of skin maladies from itching to acne. In Java and Madura, the oil is also used

in the batik industry. This tree is also common in India, where it is widely used in local medicines. In the Sumberkima area, the elders have historically used the root as a body scrub due to its endless healing properties for the skin.

We hope you enjoyed this botanical walk. It ends here at the restaurant, where you're warmly invited to relax with a well-deserved drink.

We hope it gives you a deeper appreciation of the plants, farming traditions, and natural rhythms that quietly shape life at Sumberkima Hill.