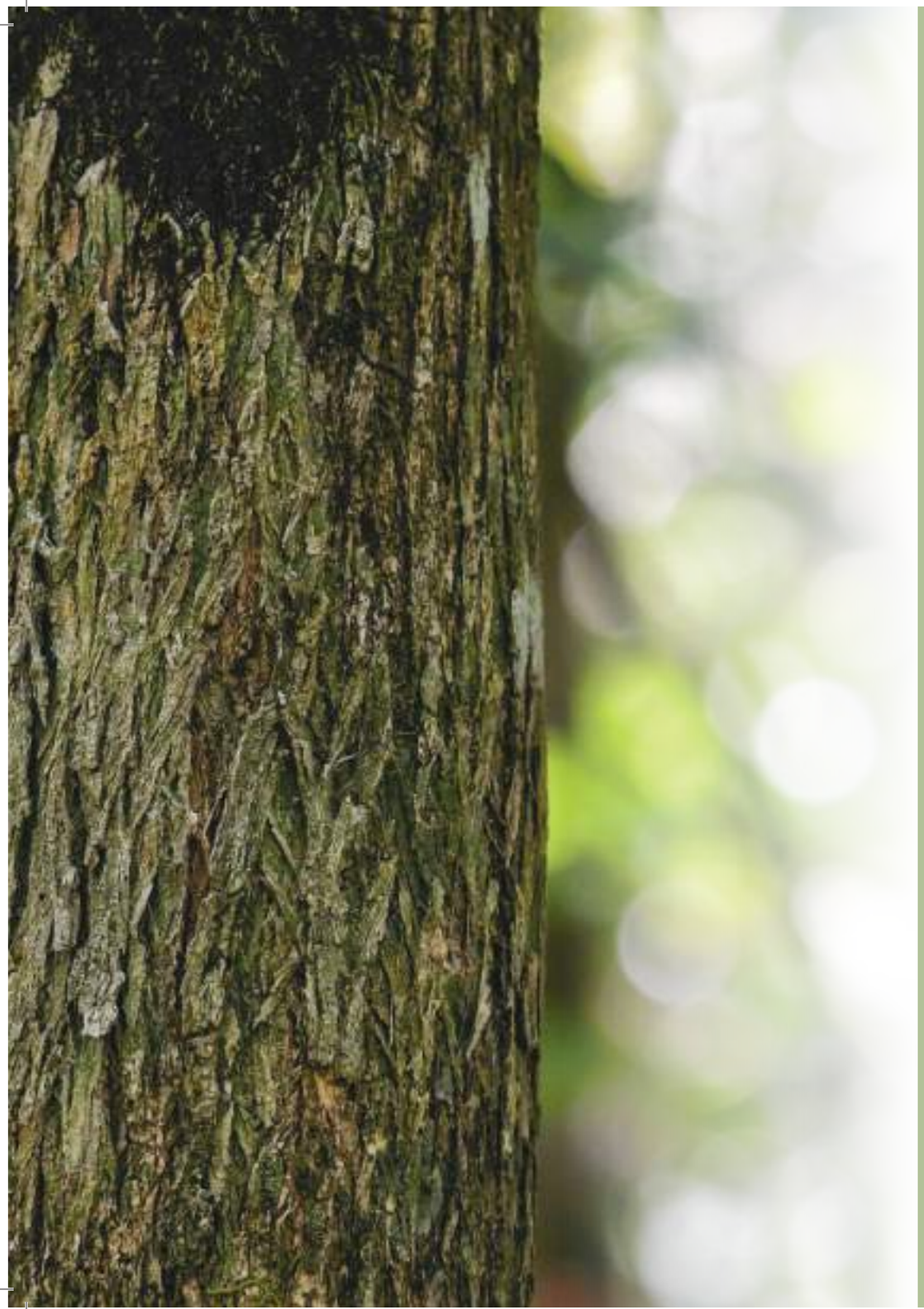
FLORAPEDIA

PT. SUMBAWA TIMUR MINING

SUMBAWA
TIMUR
MINING

GAIA



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PT. SUMBAWA TIMUR MINING

2022

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Prepared by Sustainability Department of PT. Sumbawa Timur Mining in cooperation with PT. Gaia Eko Daya Buana

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First edition, June 2022

SUMBAWA TIMUR MINING

GAIA

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FOREWORD

We are very grateful that we finally completed the book entitled "**Florapedia PT. Sumbawa Timur Mining**". This book can be accomplished through several stages, starting with data collection through field surveys and taking photographs of the trees, literature reviews, and finally, describing the morphology.

This book provides general information related to the taxonomy, morphology, ecology and the global status of the trees based on IUCN. We believe that all of the information is essential for PT. Sumbawa Timur Mining (PT.STM) and other stakeholders in carrying out proper landscape management. The presence of colourful tree photographs will be beneficial for readers to identify tree species in the field.

The author hopes that this book can assist PT.STM in selecting ecologically and socio-culturally valuable species that need to be conserved and maintained, especially those that are useful for rehabilitating managed areas. The socio-cultural aspect is vital in conservation due to the close relationship between the community and certain tree species, related to economic, ecological and socio-cultural benefits. In addition, several tree species have been widely used as an icon for the identity of a particular area, besides being their featured product.

Finally, the authors would like to thank all who have made this book's publication possible. The authors also extend our gratitude to PT. Sumbawa Timur Mining and PT. Gaia for supporting the publication of this book. Hopefully, this book can be helpful for those who need it.

Mataram, June 2022

Authors

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Natural life will always find a balance, but extinction will result in the destruction of the ecosystem.

Preservation of biodiversity remains critical because the disruption of the biological balance around us will result in a future loss for human life on this earth. Remember we only borrow our planet and its biodiversity from our children, and we must pass it down to them in good condi-tion.

The United Nations has designated 3 March as one of the most important days to be commemo-rated: World Wildlife Day. The 2022 celebration was held under the theme "*Recovering key species for ecosystem restoration*", as a way to draw attention to the conservation status of some of the most critically endangered species of wild fauna and flora, and to drive discussions towards imagining and implementing solutions to conserve them.

Over 8,400 species of wild fauna and flora are critically endangered, while close to 30,000 more are understood to be endangered or vulnerable. Based on these estimates, it is suggested that over a million species are threatened with extinction.

I am very grateful that Sustainability Department of PT. Sumbawa Timur Mining authored the book titled "**Florapedia PT. Sumbawa Timur Mining**". This book provides general information re-lated to the taxonomy, morphology, ecology and the IUCN status of the trees in our Contract of Work area. We believe that the information is essential for PT. Sumbawa Timur Mining (STM) and other stakeholders, to better understand and preserve both the flora and fauna in Hu'u area.

I hope this book supports STM and other concerned parties to preserve ecologically and socio-culturally valuable species that need to be conserved, especially those that are useful for rehabili-tating the Hu'u District area.

Finally, I want to thank all who have dedicated their effort to make the publication of this book possible.

Mataram, June 2022

Bede Beresford Evans
President Director of
PT. Sumbawa Timur Mining

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

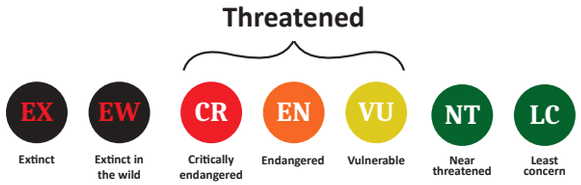
1. This column contains information on which family the tree belongs to. The family naming is based on World Flora Online Plant List.

2. This column contains information on the tree's scientific name, which follows the latest scientific nomenclature, The Angiosperm Phylogeny Group IV.

3. This column contains information on the local name of the tree with a focus on how the local community in Dompu name the tree. The name from another locality will be the second choice when no information from Dompu is available.

4. This column contains information on the tree name within the trading system, following national standards. The tree name will follow the local or common name if no information is available in the national standards.

5. The conservation status according to IUCN Redlist. The status is categorised into seven:

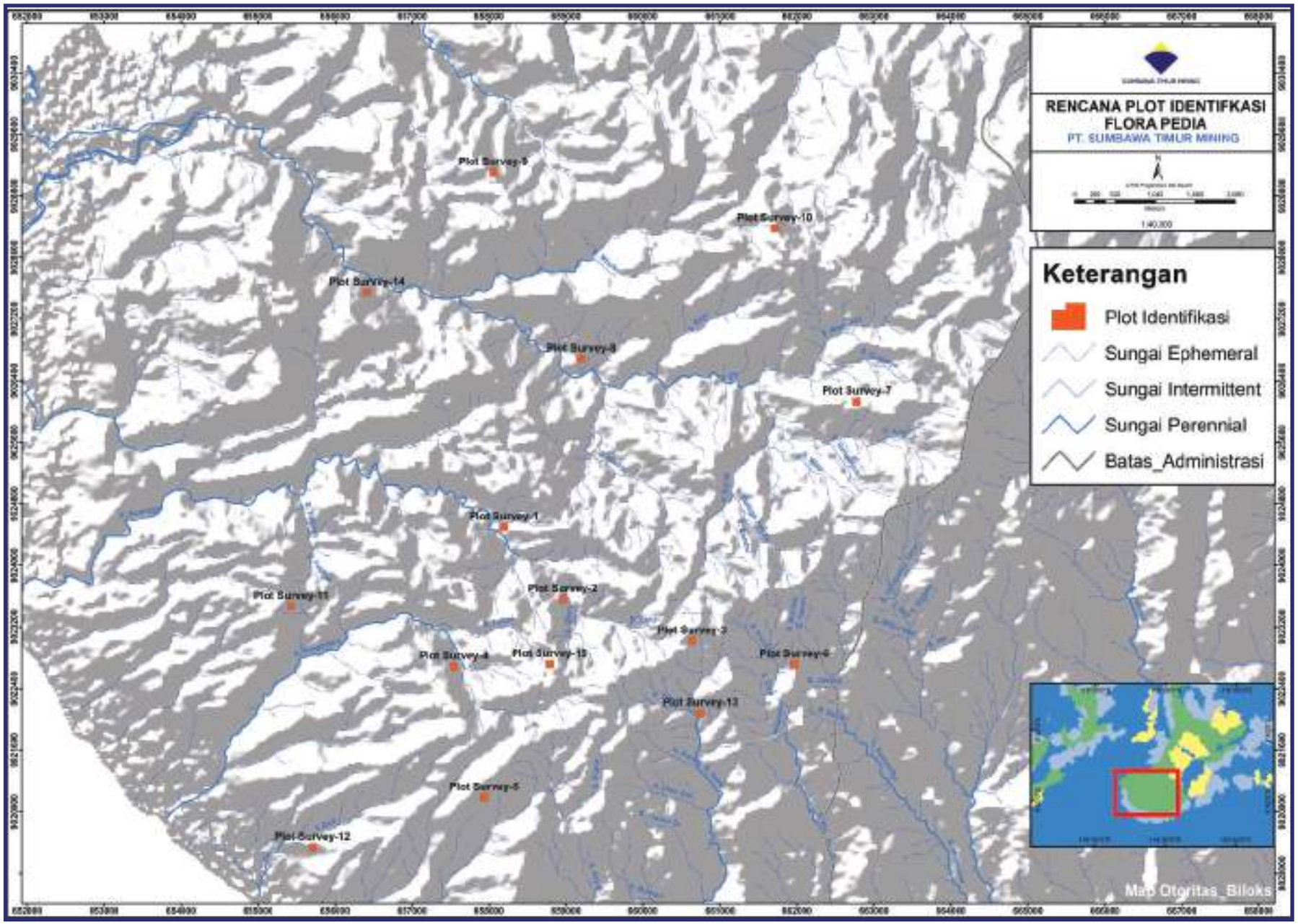


Extinct (EX)
Category for species that have been scientifically proven the last individual member has died.
Extinct In The Wild (EW)
Category for species that have been known to occur only in captivity or outside their original habitat.
Critically Endangered (CR)
Category for species with a high chance of becoming extinct in the near future.
Endangered (EN)
Category for wild species that are facing a high risk of extinction in the near future
Vulnerable (VU)
Category for wild species that are at risk of extinction in the future if no conservation efforts are made.
Near Threatened (NT)
The conservation status for species that are most likely to be in a state of endangered or near-threatened with extinction.
Least Concern (LC)
Category for species that have been evaluated but do not fall into any category.

6. This column contains the description of the tree species related to their bioecology, including habitus, leaves, flowers, fruit, habitat and distribution, compiled from the available sources. Therefore, some species can have complete information while others are limited.

7. This column contains photographs of the tree species. The number of information varies between species, depending on the available pictures taken in the field.

MAP OF PT. SUMBAWA TIMUR MINING



A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PT. SUMBAWA TIMUR MINING

PT. Sumbawa Timur Mining (PT. STM) is a joint venture company between PT. Antam Tbk and Eastern Star Resources Pty. Ltd, which is also the seventh-generation holder of the Contract of Work (COW) based on the Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number: B.53/Pres/1/1998 regarding the exploration of gold and other minerals with an area of 144,300 ha, located in Dompu and Bima Regency, Nusa Tenggara Barat. PT. STM still manages a total of 19,260 ha of COW area, consisting of 10,840 ha in Dompu and 8,420 ha in Bima.

PT. STM has obtained approval for the use of forest areas with a total area of 21,776.33 hectares for its first-stage exploration activities under feasibility studies for gold and other minerals as its basis for carrying out the activities in the forest areas as well as geothermal exploration activities in the protected forests, limited and permanent production forests area in Bima Regency and Dompu Regency, Nusa Tenggara Barat.

Currently, PT. STM is conducting exploration and investigation to analyze the feasibility of continuing to the exploitation stage from both technical and financial perspectives. One of the activities carried out by PT. STM's Sustainability Department is to support the technical feasibility investigation by the publication of our book entitled "**Florapedia PT. Sumbawa Timur Mining**". The main purpose of the publication of this book is that the book can be utilized as one of the primary references or considerations in making policies and technical steps, especially for the rehabilitation of the managed areas, both ecologically and socio-culturally.

DESCRIPTION OF TREE SPECIES OF PT. SUMBAWA TIMUR MINING

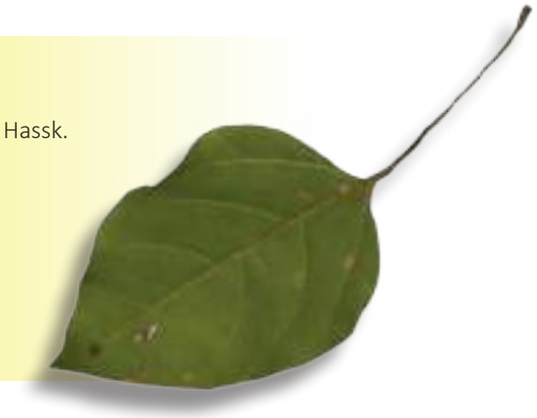
SAPINDACEAE

Acer laurinum Hassk.

RO'O RUFE (DOMPU)

ASER

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**



HABITUS

Evergreen tree, can reach 30 m in height, and has small, green, and bare branches or twigs.

LEAVES

Oval-elliptical shape with a 9-15 x 3-8 cm size.
Petiole length can reach 3-6 cm.
The leaf has a rounded base and flat edges, hairless, with pointed to a blunt tip.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

The flowers are compound panicles with a length of 2.5-10 cm, hairless or short fine hairs. The stalk reaches 5-35 mm with a pale yellowish colour. The flower has five petals, oval in shape, 2.5-3 mm long, hairless. The number of stamens is 8-12, hairless, with 5 mm long.
The fruit has wings, brownish yellow, veined. The fruit shape is slightly convex, ± 15 x 7mm. Flowering in April-August. Fruiting in July-November.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Generally inhabit evergreen forests, ranging from Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. This species is found in several locations within the area of PT. STM, such as in Wadubura.

ANACARDIACEAE

Buchanania arborescens Blume

PATO (DOMPU)

PAUHAN

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Tree height can reach 35 m, sometimes with buttresses up to 1 m high. This tree can be easily distinguished when flowering with its creamy white crown.

LEAVES

The leaves are spirally arranged and have a rough surface. The leaf shape is oval, with a size of 4–35cm x 1.8–9.5 cm, blunt tip, and tissue-like venation.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Flowers are between 5.5–22 cm long with creamy white colours. The fruit is purple or black with a diameter of about 8-10 mm. The flesh is dark brown with a thickness of less than 1 mm. The fruit is rugged and hard to cut. The seed is stick-shaped, fleshy, with less venation. Flowering and fruiting all year round.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Inhabits lowland secondary forest, along riverbanks, near the coast, in peat swamps, and in hills up to 500 m asl. This species is widespread in Australia at altitudes ranging from sea level to 450 m asl. This species is also found in Malesia and the Southwest Pacific.

ANACARDIACEAE

Dracontomelon dao (Blanco) Merr. & Rolfe

RA'U (DOMPU)

DAHU

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Tree height can reach 45-55 m. The trunk is generally upright, with a diameter of 100-150 cm, oiled outer surface of the bark, and yellowish-brown or grey-brown scales peel irregularly. The notch of the inner bark is soft, yellow-brown to slightly pink, secreting a pale pink sap.

LEAVES

The leaves are spirally arranged, clustered at the ends of the twigs, with odd fins. The leaflets are opposite each other or are slightly asymmetrical. The leaves are egg-shaped to oval, flat-edged with a size of 4.5-27 cm x 2-10.5 cm.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Flower length varies between 7-10 mm, with a peduncle up to 50 cm. The fruit has a seed, spherical, 5-celled, each cell with a different operculum, and the endocarp is woody and rugged. Flowering and fruiting in January-February.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

This species lives in primary or secondary tropical forests, evergreen or monsoon forests, at elevations of 0-500 and even up to 1,000 m asl. Distributed in well-drained to rocky soils, especially in alluvial plains and swampy areas. Widely spread over the peninsula of Malaysia, Borneo, Sumatra, Philippines, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Sulawesi, Maluku Islands, New Guinea, Solomon Islands, southern Andaman Islands, Nicobar Islands, eastern India, Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam. This species is also found in southern China and Fiji.

ANACARDIACEAE

Mangifera timoriensis Blume

FO'O WADU (DOMPU)

MEMBACANG

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

This tree can reach 30 m high, sometimes up to 40 m, with a diameter of 80 cm. Sometimes it has buttresses up to 2 m in height and 0.5 m wide. The bark is yellowish to dark brown and rough.

LEAVES

The leaves are elliptic-oval to lanceolate elliptical, with a size of 4.5-35 x 2-9 cm. The tips are pointed or blunt. It has 14-23 pairs of lateral veins, clearly visible on the underside of the leaf. Petiole 1-5 cm, convex below, concave above.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Compound panicles in the terminal, sometimes in the axils, pyramidal in shape with a length of up to 20 cm, hairless. Lateral branches up to 10.5 cm. Flowers are white with a stalk length of about 1/3 cm. The fruit is slightly rounded with a diameter of about 2 mm. The fruit is yellowish when ripe, slightly rounded with a diameter of 3.5-4.25 cm, rugged, and unedible. Flowering in March-December. Fruiting in January-March.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Grows in the forest, from 300-1,000 m asl, rarely found on the coast. This species can be found in the Lesser Sunda (Sumbawa, Flores, Sumba, Alor, Timor, Wetar, Leti), Central Sulawesi (Malili), and Maluku (Banda and Tenimbar islands).

ANACARDIACEAE

Rhus taitensis Guill.

KAMPAJA (DOMPU)

JARANAN

EX EW CR EN **VU** NT LC

HABITUS

The height of this tree can reach 30 m. The trunk is cylindrical, sometimes buttressed, up to 70 cm in diameter.

LEAVES

Compound leaves, alternating, and pinnate. The leaflets are opposite each other, elliptical in shape. The tips of the leaves are pointed or blunt, with flat edges. Leaflets and twigs produce a milky exudate.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

The flowers are compound with a fairly large and complex size, unisexual, five-petal leaves with a white or cream colour. The lobes of the petals are ovoid, 0.8-1 mm long. The flower has a white or creamy crown.
The fruit is black, dry-woody endocarp. This tree can produce a large number of fruits, oval in shape, slightly flattened sideways, approximately 6-8 x 4-8 mm in size. Seeds are covered by a tough endocarp. The seeds are flat with a diameter of about 2-3 mm. Flowering and fruiting in August-April.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Mainly in lowland rainforests, ranging from near sea level to 600 meters above sea level. Found in Australia, Malesia and Tahiti.

ANNONACEAE

Orophea hexandra Blume

LOKA ARA (DOMPU)

KALAK

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Habitus can be in the form of trees or shrubs, 2-14 m in height.

LEAVES

Thin leaves with clear spots, oval in shape, with a pointed leaf tip. The leaf surface is hairless or finely haired, leaf size 4-22.5 cm x 2-8 cm, petiole 2-3 mm long.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Yellow or reddish, bisexual, axillary, or supra-axillary. It contains three petals with no overlapping edges and sometimes with a hairy surface. The outer part is an inverted ovate-rhombus 4.5-5.5 x 3.25-3.75 mm, and the inner part is 8-10 mm long with ovate-shaped. Corolla is arranged in 2 circles, and each contains three corollas. The corolla is larger than the petals. The outer ring of the corolla is ovoid or ovate-oval. Stamens are six. Usually, only 3 produce pollen. The pistil is stemless, rounded or elliptical. The ovaries are three and hairy. Riped ovules are elongated-cylindrical with a length of 1.5-3.5 cm, fleshy. Seeds numbered 1-4. Flowering and fruiting in January-December.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

This tree species inhabits primary to secondary forests at an altitude of 50-1,500 m asl.

ANNONACEAE

Mitrephora polypyrena Miq.

HAJU USA (DOMPU)

KALAK

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

This tree can reach 20 meters in height.

LEAVES

The leaves are oval to a lance-shaped, rough surface, 8-22.5 cm x 3.5-9 cm. The leaves are smooth and shiny on the upper, while the underside is slightly hairy. The petiole size is 4.5-11 mm x 1.5-3.5 mm.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

The flowers consist of three groups. Each group is equipped with a fleshy stalk, slightly hairy, with a size of 1.1-1.6 mm x 20-40 mm. It has three petals, arranged in two rows, oval in shape, with a size of 5-7.5 mm x 5.5-7.5 mm. The outer petals are yellow with a hairy surface, while the inner surface is slightly hairy. The flower has many stamens of 1.5-1.7 mm x 0.5-0.6 mm.

Usually has 9-12 fruits, hanging on stalks with a size of 19-34 mm x 3-5 mm and covered by sparse hairs. The fruit is rounded to oval, with a size of 19-31 mm x 8-17 mm. Each fruit has 12-14 seeds measuring 15-17 mm x 8-9.5 mm. Flowering and fruiting in January-December.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Commonly found in arid areas, deciduous forests at an altitude of 5-600 m above sea level. This species is often used as an ornamental plant.

APOCYNACEAE

Alstonia spectabilis R.Br.

TULA (DOMPU)

PULAI KERAS

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Tree height can reach 40 meters, and the trunk's diameter reaches up to 90 cm, sometimes with small buttresses. The bark has a bitter taste when chewed.

LEAVES

Leaves are simple, spiral, ovate, pointed tip, straight base, and flat edge. Twigs and leaf stalks produce rubber-like milk. Leaves in a circle of 3 or 4. The lateral veins are curved and often form a loop inside the edge of the leaf.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Panicle at the terminal or axial. Flowers are unisexual or bisexual. The petals are regular, in multiples of five. The petals are white, cream, brown or green. The calyx lobes are hairless inside or slightly hairy near the tips. The crown is white or cream, and the crown lobes overlap—the stamens placed near the crown tube.
The fruit is brown or green, dry or woody. Seeds are pointed at one or both tips, narrowly elliptical, with a size of 12-15 x 4-5 mm. Flowering and fruiting in March-November.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Widespread in Australia, ranging from near sea level to 300 m asl. This species is also found in Malesia.

ARALIACEAE

Polyscias spectabilis (Harms) Lowry & G.M.Plunkett

RENGGA (DOMPU)

MALAPAPAYA

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

The tree height can reach 25-30 m, unbranched or with few straight branches. The trunk is filled with leaf marks which will gradually fade and disappear. The trunk's diameter can reach more than 50 cm at 6-7 years.

LEAVES

Leaves are clustered at the end of branches or twigs, single on a node and spiral at the end of branches or twigs. Leaves consist of two or more leaflets, and the petiole is wingless, attached to the base of the leaf blade.

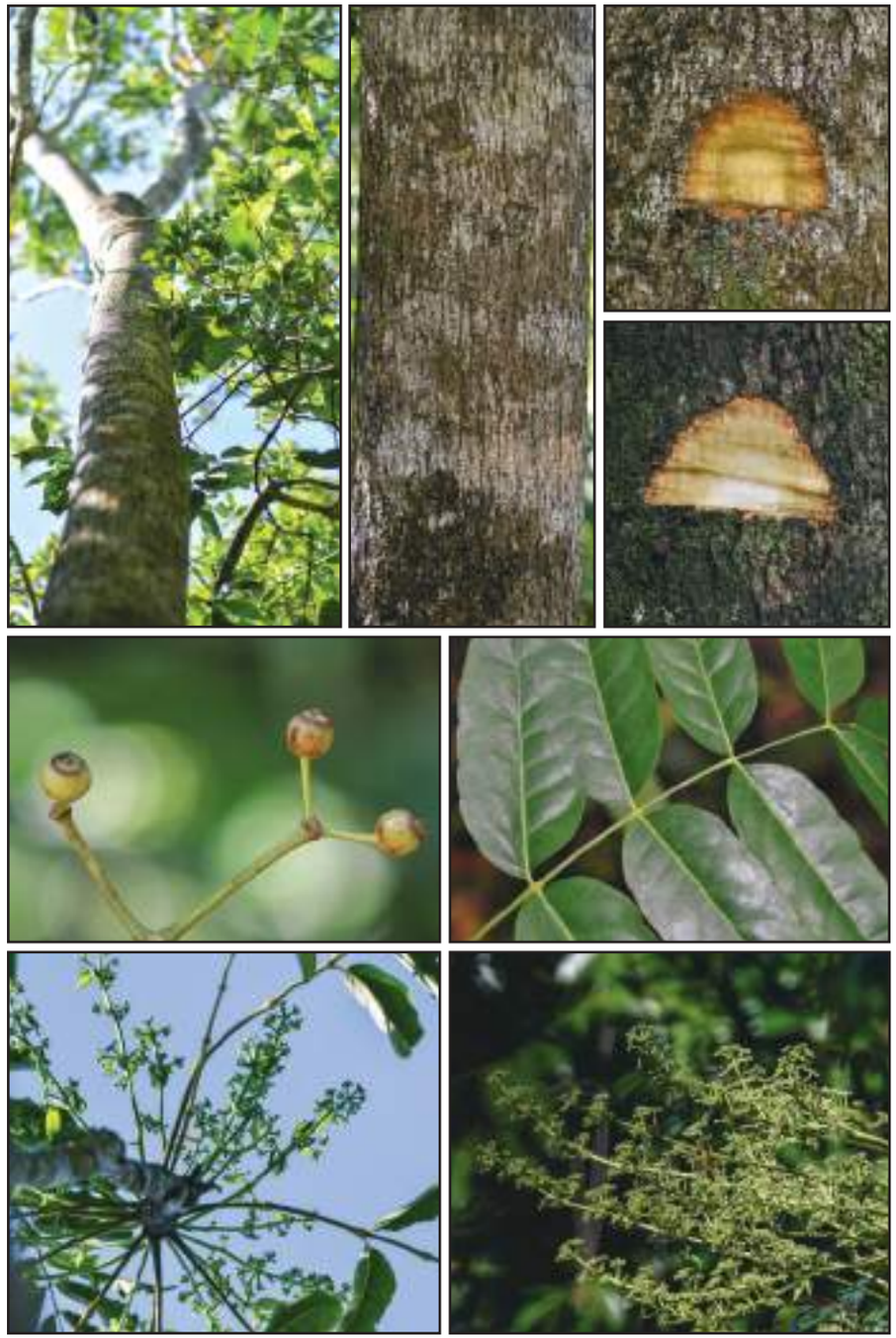
FLOWERS AND FRUIT

The flowers are compound, in the form of large panicles and sometimes have branches in the upper leaf axils. It has 5-12 petals, triangular, 2 mm long. Five stamens, and anthers are broadly ovated on short filaments. Turbinate ovary, 2.5 mm high, with five cells.

The fruit emerges from a single circular point, 7-9 mm long with a diameter of 10 mm, black, thornless, fleshless, and solid. The number of seeds is 20, 5-6 mm long, wingless, narrow, and 1-10 mm in diameter. Flowering and fruiting in January-December.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Often found in evergreen or secondary deciduous forest, up to 1,000 m asl. Its distribution includes Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Maluku, New Guinea, Queensland, Solomon Islands, and Sulawesi.



ASTERACEAE

Vernonia arborea Buck.-Ham.

NANGI (BALI)

MERAMBUNG

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Tree height can reach 15-30 m, diameter 40 cm, crown conical or rounded. Large trees tend to have short buttresses.

LEAVES

Alternating leaves, petioles have light green to yellowish-green leathery blades, egg-shaped to drop-shaped, 8–25 by 3–10 cm in size, and often asymmetrical.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Flowers are bisexual, white or purple, with a size of 2 mm. Composed of a series of 5–6 flowers, the flower stalks (pedicles) are about 0.6 cm in diameter. The flowers are fragrant and smell like chrysanthemums. Achenes fruit, dry, and solid with a hairy pappus at one end. Achenes are 2-3 mm long. White hair, 5-8 mm long. Flowering and fruiting in January-December.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

It grows in lowland secondary forests and mountains, up to 1,600 m asl. It is also found in open forests in valleys or on slopes of 800-1,200 m asl, such as in Guangxi, SE Yunnan, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam.

BIGNONIACEAE

Radermachera gigantea Miq.

WUNE (DOMPU)

PEDALI

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Shrub or tree with a height of 6-40 m, trunk diameter up to 80 cm, bark and young leaves are bitter.

LEAVES

Pinnate leaves (1-)2(-3) with compound leaf 12-35(-80) cm long. Leaflets are usually elliptical to oval, rarely oval or lanceolate. Leaf blade size is 4-12(-15) x 2-6 (-9) cm. The leaf contains many glands on the underside and several at the tip of the leaf.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Compound flowers with a length of 8-40 cm, slightly open, grow at the end of the stem. The flowers are hairless and sometimes have a distinctive aroma. The petals are mostly two-lobed. The corolla is 5-6 cm long (including the lobes), pink or white, usually with yellow stripes. The crown is slightly widened above the basal tube. The flower stalk is head-shaped, with hairy glands. The pistil stalk is 2.5-3 cm long.
The fruit is a capsule, 15-60 cm long, 5-8 mm diameter, and 4 mm septal diameter. The seeds size is 8-13 x 2-4 mm. Flowering and fruiting in January-December.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Grows in primary and secondary forests. In East Java, this species is found in teak forests. It grows at an altitude of up to about 1,600 m above sea level. Often as a pioneer in secondary forest, sometimes used to strengthen terraces on unstable slopes.

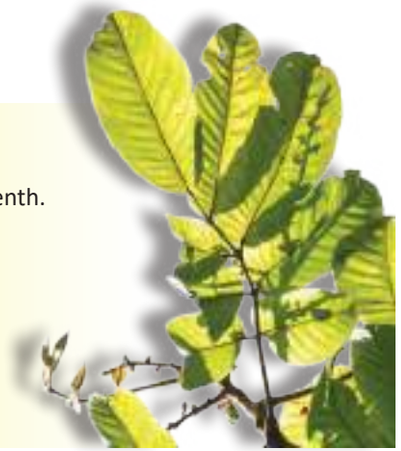
BURSERACEAE

Canarium asperum Benth.

HECI (DOMPU)

KENARI

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**



HABITUS

This tree has a height between 8-37 m with a diameter of 5-70 cm or can reach more than 100 cm. Rarely a shrub and buttressed.

LEAVES

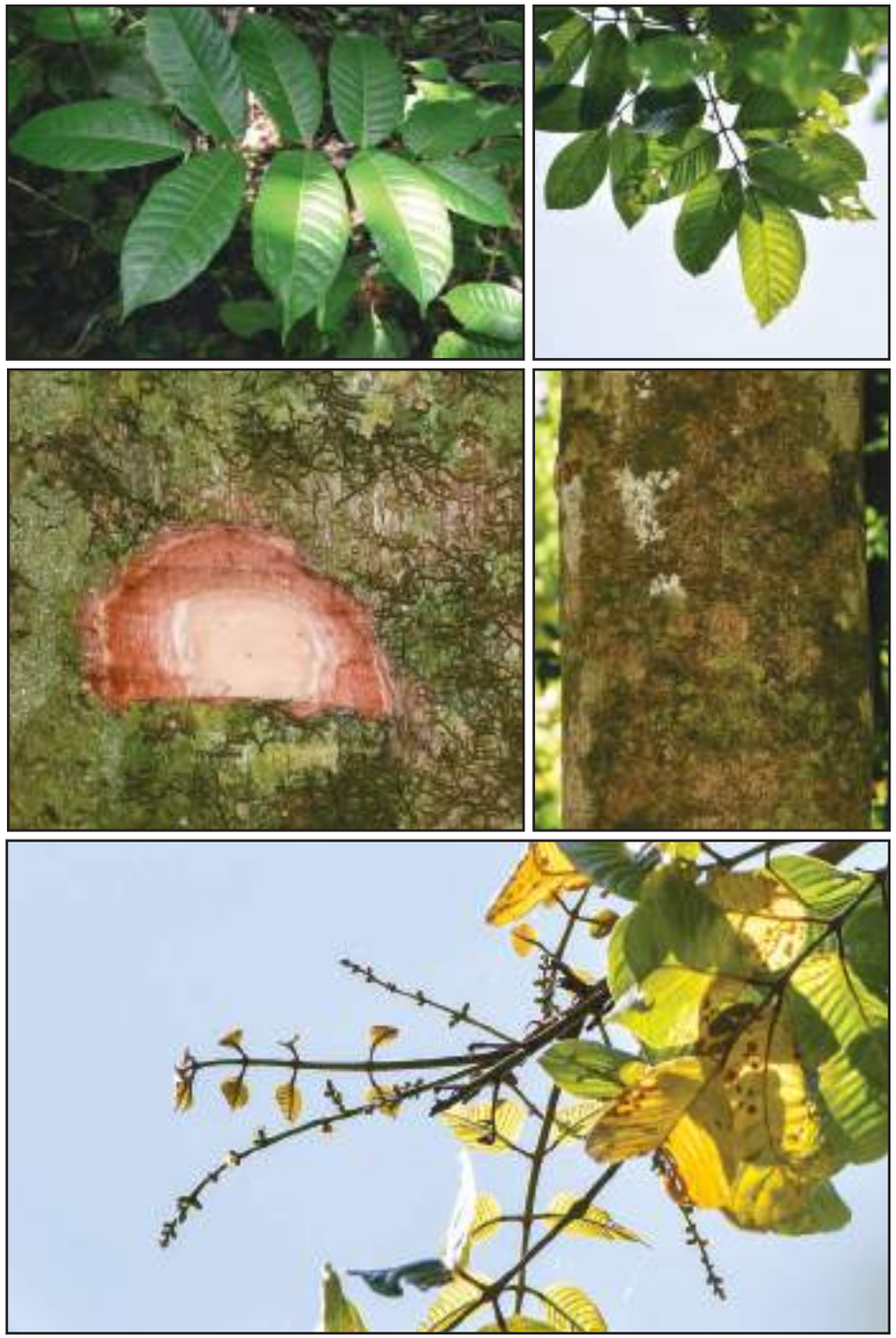
Compound leaves, oddly pinnate, consisting of 2-6 pairs of leaflets that are oval-shaped. Compound leaves are in the form of bunches.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Small flowers with yellow colour. The fruit is obovoid or nearly spherical. Flowering and fruiting in March-October.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

This species grows at an altitude of 500 m above sea level, sometimes above 1000 m asl, both in primary, secondary, savanna and swamp forests. This species is also often found near the coast on rocky to sandy soil. The distribution of this species includes Bawean, Kangean, Sarawak, Sabah, Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Maluku, Nusa Tenggara, Irian Jaya, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, New Guinea, and Solomon Islands.



CHRYSSOBALANACEAE

Maranthes corymbosa Blume

LERE WADU (DOMPU)

KAYU BATU

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Tree height can reach 40 m or more, branch-free is around 10-25 m, diameter up to 70 cm. No buttress, straight trunk. The bark is grey, shallow grooved, and peeled. The skin is quite tough to cut.

LEAVES

Simple leaves, alternate, lanceolate, oval or ovate, pointed tips, pointed or blunt base, flat edges.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Compound flowers, terminal or axillary, panicle, bisexual. Petals in multiples of five or more than six. The petals are green, and the crown is white or cream. The anther filaments unite near the base but are not continuous—hairy ovary attached to the sides of the calyx tube.

The fruit is blue or black, fleshy, not cracked, obovoid with a size of 3.4-4 x 2.5-3 cm. The seeds are about 20 x 10 mm, surrounded by brown hairs with a hard and thick endocarp. Fleshy pericarp. Flowering and fruiting in April-September.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Found occur in monsoon and rain forests which are well developed but very abundant in gallery forests where it may reach its best performance, ranging from sea level to about 200 m asl. Its distribution includes Australia, Malesia, Solomon Islands and the Caroline Islands.

CALOPHYLLACEAE

Calophyllum soulattri Burm.f.

KAMOA (DOMPU)

BINTANGUR

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Tree height is about 4.5-26 m. The stems are rarely buttressed, sometimes with bent roots when grown in swampy conditions. The bark is yellowish to pale brown, with shallow and boat-shaped crevices.

LEAVES

The leaves have stalks, opposite each other, ovate to elliptical, between 6.5-29 cm long and 2.4-10.2 cm wide. Secondary veins are parallel and slightly protruding. Young leaves are pink, turning orange to cream, then green as they mature.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

The flower cluster consists of 7-21 flowers, has about 1 cm wide petals, and has many stamens. The flowers are slightly fragrant, and the fruit is rounded, purplish black when ripe—flowering and fruiting in June-December.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Grows along river banks, in the lowlands to montane rain forests, sometimes in mangroves, up to an altitude of 1,700 m above sea level. Widespread throughout Malesia and Southeast Asia, Australia, the Solomon Islands, and the Caroline Islands.

CLUSIACEAE

Garcinia sumbawaensis (Kosterm.)

NAGGA ARA (DOMPU)

TEPIS

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

The tree can reach a height of 20 m with a diameter of up to 30 cm and has a sticky yellow sap.

LEAVES

Leaves opposite, mostly fleshy, no leaf support, glossy dark green, pointed tip to blunt, thin lateral veins; shape varies from oval to lanceolate.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Flowers are almost seated (short pedicle) and are located on the axis between the branches and leaves. Male flowers are very similar to flowers in some Garcinia species in Brindonia, which have four petals, four petals that are inverted or rounded ovate. The length is 5 mm, and a number of stamens are joined in a rectangular segment. Ripe fruit is purplish red-brown in color with green indentation lines. Yellow flesh, sour taste. The fruit breaks while still on the tree. Seeds fell from the tree. Flowering period is not known. Fruiting are found in December.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

It grows in moist mountain forest areas.






CRYPTERONIACEAE

Crypteronia paniculata Blume

MONGGO DORO (DOMPU)

BANEN

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

The tree has a height of 8-36 m with a diameter ranging from 10-50 cm. The bark is brown to grey-brown, and the branches are hairless.

LEAVES

Leaves have stalks with a length of between 2-10 mm, oval to oblong, with dimensions of 6-21 × 3-12 cm, hairless or finely-haired, rounded base, and sharply pointed tip.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

The number of flowers can reach 150. The flower stalks are 1-3 mm long. The petals are 5, triangular in shape, with a size of 1 mm. The number of stamens is 5, mostly bent on female flowers, with a length of 2-5 mm, hairless—simple or short lobed pistil stalk. The fruit is in capsule shape with a size of 2-3 mm—flowering in May-August, fruiting in September-November.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

This species can grow in humid rain forests, between 300-1,300 m above sea level. Can be found in Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.






DIPTEROCARPACEAE

Dipterocarpus retusus Blume

HAJU LANGGUI (DOMPU)

KERUING

EX EW CR EN VU NT LC

HABITUS

This tree can reach a height of 50 meters with a diameter of 150 cm. The stem is straight, with a grey-brown outer bark, and usually peels off in large pieces. The bark is thick, light yellow to slightly yellowish white.

LEAVES

Single leaves, large and broad, ovate to oval or oblong, with a size of ± 14–40 × 8–18 cm. The upper surface is hairless or hairless in the underlying venation. It has many lateral nerves, parallel and protruding below.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Compound panicles, appearing in axillary or terminal, irregular. The flowers are classified as bisexual, fragrant, pink or white, have petals with five lobes, and are tubular with short valve lobes. The fruit is rounded, with two long and three short wings, elongated and oblong, with dimensions of 10–25 × 2.2–4.5 cm. The fruit is large, covered with a calyx tube with two lobes shaped like a wing. Seeds grow at the base, large cotyledons, and are unequal. The flowering period occurs in February, June, September, and November and the fruiting period is in March-April.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Grows in primary forest, on clay, sandy or rocky soil. In wet climates, this species grows at 800-1,300 m above sea level, while in dry climates, this species grows at 100 m above sea level. This species is found in India, Myanmar, Thailand, the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Sumba, Sumbawa and Timor.

ELAEOCARPACEAE

Elaeocarpus floribundus Blume

JALITI (DOMPU)

JENITRI

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Trees can reach 15-25 m high and usually have buttresses. The crown is oval—bark grey-brown with a distinctive vertical crack.

LEAVES

Simple leaves, alternate, spiral. The petiole is ± 3-5 cm long and thickened at both ends. The leaf blade has a size of ± 5-17 x 2-8 cm, oblong or oval to elliptical, rounded at the base and pointed at the tip, coarsely serrated, hairless.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Compound flowers, white, appear in the axils. The size of the flower clustersis about 10-15 cm long, buds are oval. The flower stalk is about 8-10 mm long, and hairless. The petals are ± 5-7 mm long, lanceolate, thickened and tomentose along the edges. Stamens are 25-30, about 1 mm long, slender, slightly hairy, and anthers have a length of ± 2 mm, oval, smooth hair. The fruit is drupes with a length of ± 2.5-4 cm, light green, oval shape, rounded at both ends, and fleshy—flowering and fruiting in January-December.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Grows in open or primary forests, from 300-600 m asl. Widespread in India, Indo-China, Thailand, Peninsular, Malaysia, and Indonesia, including Nusa Tenggara Barat.

ELAEOCARPACEAE

Elaeocarpus obovatus G.Don

JALITI (DOMPU)

JENITRI

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Can be a small tree 3–10 m tall or a tall tree growing to a height of 45 m with buttresses at the base of the trunk up to 150 cm in diameter. The bark is smooth, grey and thin.

LEAVES

Alternate leaves, egg-shaped to lanceolate, narrower towards the base, 40–85 mm long and 14–22 mm wide. Leaf edges are zigzagged, petiole has 2–6 mm long.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

The flowers are arranged in a racemic form, 10-20 flowers with a length between 40-80 mm. Each flower is attached to a stalk 4-5 mm long with 4 or 5 petals 2-3 mm long and 1-1.5 mm wide. The petals are white, egg-shaped to oval, the tip is divided into 8-10 lobes, and there are about 20 very short stamens. The fruit is oval to elliptical, drupe, blue in colour, about 10 mm long and 8 mm wide, and contains one seed. Flowering occurs from late August to October. Fruiting from January to April.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Grows in both subtropical and dry rainforests along watercourses, especially in shrubs. Widespread in northern Australia from Gosford in New South Wales to Queensland. This species is also found in Indonesia, such as in Nusa Tenggara Barat.

ELAEOCARPACEAE

Elaeocarpus sphaericus (Gaertn.) K.Schum.

JALITI (DOMPU)

JENITRI

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Tree height can reach 15-30 m. The support decays when young.

LEAVES

Leaves are ovate breech to oblong lanceolate, without systolith (calcareous within the leaf).

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Compound flowers, panicles in axils. The petals are oval, lanceolate to narrow triangular, pale green or mixed with red. The petals are valved, extending towards the tip, yellow-white or greenish-white, and the base is red. The pistil stalk is 10-14 cm long. The fruit is rounded, ± 2.5 cm in diameter, and dark blue—flowering and fruiting in January-December.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Grows both in primary and secondary forests from an altitude of 2 - 1,500 m above sea level.

PUTRANJIVACEAE

Drypetes ovalis (J.J.Sm. ex Koord. & Valeton) Pax & K.Hoffm.

LERE BURA (DOMPU)

KANUNU

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Tree height can reach 12 m.

LEAVES

Single leaf, leathery texture, sitting alternately along the twig, stipulated, leaf base almost pseudo asymmetrical, flat edge, ovate or ovate-oval, base blunt on one side, pointed on the other side, lower surface glabrous, 4.5 -11.2 cm x 2-5.5 cm, petiole 2-5 mm, branches covered with fine hair.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Fine-haired petiole, 1-3 mm long in male flowers, 2-2.5 mm in female flowers. The lobes are slightly rounded, and hairy is short, especially on the outer side. Male flowers have a small bump at the base, shallow cup-shaped, serrated, and hairy, stamens about 12. Female flowers have a shallow cup-shaped bump at the base, lobes with serrated, slightly glabrous. The stigma is rounded and serrated. The fruit is slightly rounded, and dense fine hair. Fruit oval, 1.5 cm x 1 cm. Endocarp is a hard, wrinkled surface, 1.25 x 0.75 cm. Flowering and fruiting in March-July.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Grows in monsoon forests at an altitude of 50–220 m above sea level. Spread in Java to the Lesser Sunda, and the Philippines.

PHYLLANTHACEAE

Glochidion zeylanicum (Gaertn.) A.Juss.

SILO (DOMPU)

POHON DEMPUL

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Trees can reach a height of 10-25 m—twigs with short fine hair, yellowish red or yellowish brown in colour.

LEAVES

The leaves are egg-shaped, scaly, and often reddish to brown when dry.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Compound flowers in the axils of the tip of the leaves. Male flowers have 6 petals, each lobe is curved inward, anthers 6. Female flowers have petals close together, ovules are oval to rounded. The fruit is in capsule shape, usually has 4 chambers, shallowly grooved. Flowering and fruiting in January-December.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Usually grows in mixed forests. In Java, it is only found in the western part, for example, in Gede Pangrango National Park, at 1,300-2,000 m above sea level. In other places around West Java at an altitude above 10 m asl.

JUGLANDACEAE

Engelhardtia spicata Lechen ex Blume

KARANGA ROCO (DOMPU)

MERANTI MERAH

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

This tree can reach a height of 40 m, sometimes with small buttresses.

LEAVES

Compound leaves, even pinnate, 4-6 pairs of leaflets. Leaflets have flattened and/or scaly leaves, grey on the lower surface, especially on the ribs.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Compound panicles, generally androgynous, with 8-13 stamens. Strands of fruit 12-40 or up to 60 cm long. Flowering and fruiting in June and October.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Usually as a pioneer in pine forests, grasslands and savanna. In Gede Pangrango National Park, this species is found at an altitude of 1,000-2,200 m above sea level. This tree is also spread throughout Java to Lesser Sunda.

LAURACEAE

Actinodaphne glomerata Nees

SARISE DORO (DOMPU)

MEDANG

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Sub-canopy tree with a height of 24 m with a diameter of up to 43 cm.

LEAVES

The leaves are circular, simple, veined, hairy and white on the underside. No stipules.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

The flower has a 5 mm diameter, and white-yellow. The fruit has about 20 mm in diameter, fleshy, and orange-red. Flowering and fruiting in September and October.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Found in mixed dipterocarp forests, swamps, and undisturbed sub-mountains, up to 1000 m above sea level. Common in swampy or periodically inundated locations and along rivers, but is also found on hillsides, from clay to lime soil. In the secondary forests, it usually grows into tall trees. Distributed in Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan (Sarawak, Brunei, Sabah, West and East Kalimantan), Sulawesi, and Lesser Sunda.

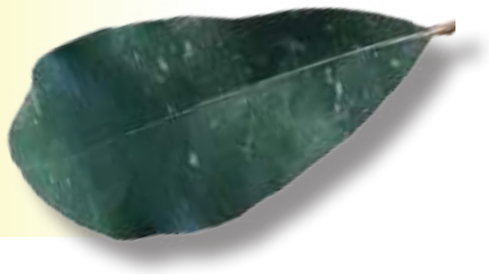
LAURACEAE

Litsea diversifolia Blume

MPOSU (DOMPU)

MEDANG

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**



HABITUS

Usually small in size, with a height of 3-12 m.

LEAVES

The leaves are oblong, oval in shape, with a size of 5-15 x 3-7 cm, blunt or rounded tip, slightly hairy underside from dense to almost bare, and 6-9 secondary veins.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Flowers are in the axils of the leaves, yellow, hairy, cup-shaped fruit supports. The fruit is red, which eventually turns black—flowering and fruiting in March-July.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Generally found in mossy forest mountains. Spread throughout Java, Sumatra, Bali and Sumbawa at an altitude of 700-2,500 m above sea level.

LECYTHIDACEAE

Planchonia vallida Blume

KATIPU (DOMPU)

PUTAT GAJAH

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Trees with a height of up to 56 m and a diameter of up to 126 cm.

LEAVES

Alternate leaves, simple, veined, hairless, jagged edges.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

The flowers have a diameter of about 40 mm, reddish-pink white, and stamens protruding. Flowers are placed in small clusters. Fruit measuring ± 57 mm, green, fleshy berries/capsules with several seeds. Flowering and fruiting in March-December.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Can be found in undisturbed mixed dipterocarp forests up to 300 m above sea level. Mostly on hillsides and ridges, but also found along rivers. In the secondary forest, it usually becomes pre-disturbed remnant trees. Distributed in the Nicobar Islands, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Maluku, New Guinea.

LYTHRACEAE

Duabanga moluccana Blume

KALANGGO (BIMA)

DUABANGA

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

The tree height generally reaches 45 m, with a diameter of 150 cm. Stright trunk, without buttresses, with a branch height of 25 m. Bark greyish/brown, shallow grooved, slightly peeled. The bark is brown to light yellow—rounded crown, slightly horizontal branch. Young twigs and leaves covered with short thick brown hairs.

LEAVES

The leaves are opposite, single, thick, stiff, rounded to lanceolate, and forms a heart shape at first with pointed tips. It has dense veins with the secondary veins curved at the edges, forming edge veins. The smaller veins are arranged like a net.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Compound flower panicles that grow at the end of the twig. The fruit is box-shaped and will break when dry. The flowering and fruiting season occurs from July-August. The fruit is small and filled with winged seeds.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Generally grows in primary forest, along rivers and scrub areas that have been logged. Also found growing on mountain slopes on clay and sandy soils. It also grows in neglected areas and swamps. Grows between an altitude of 60-1,200 m above sea level. Spread in the Malesia region, including in eastern Java, Nusa Tenggara, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Talaud, Maluku, Papua and the Philippines. Commonly found on Mount Tambora, Sumbawa.

LYTHRACEAE

Lagerstroemia speciosa Pers.

RONDU (DOMPU)

BUNGUR

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

A type of tree that sheds leaves in the dry season (deciduous). Its height can reach 10-20 m. The trunk is straight, thin branch with a dense crown. The bark is grey or light brown, has longitudinal cracks, and is fragile.

LEAVES

Simple leaves, opposite, oval or elliptical, 10-20 cm long, 5-9 cm wide, dark green when fresh and red when dry. The leaves are thick, hard, rounded in base, pointed tip and short. The length of the petiole is 0.5-1 cm.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Compound flowers panicle at the end of the twig, with a length of 15-25 cm. The flowers are large, distinctive, and reddish-purple. The petals are 5-6 and unite to form a tube—six Petals, soft and wrinkled. Fruit are obovoid in shape, and the remaining petals protect the fruit, cup-shaped. Fruit dimensions are 1.5-2 cm long, 1-1.5 cm wide, and smooth hair. Flat seeds, winged, and brown.Flowering and fruiting in July-October.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

It grows in primary and secondary forests, on riverbanks and in seasonal marshes, on sandy, rocky, to loamy soils, from 0-500 m asl. One specimen from Sumbawa was found at an altitude of 900 m asl.

MELIACEAE

Aglaia elaeagnoidea Benth.

HAJU USA (DOMPU)

AGLAIA

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Small tree with a diameter rarely exceeding 30 cm.

LEAVES

Compound leaves, alternate, pinnate. The leaflets are opposite, elliptical. The tips and bases of the leaves are tapered, and the edges are flat. There are white to brown scales on the leaf blade's underside and on the petiole.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Compound flowers appear in the axils, racemes or panicles. Flowers are unisexual or bisexual, small, with different petals, multiples of five, and regular. The petals' outer surface and crown are covered with peltate and leprosy (lepidote) scales. The petals and crown are yellow. The fruit is red, fleshy, unbroken, and covered with peltate and leprosy scales—flowering and fruiting in January-December.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Found at altitudes ranging from 0-250 m asl. It grows in monsoon forests, drier rainforests and coastal forests. Spread from Australia, India, Malesia, New Caledonia, and Lesser Sunda.

MELIACEAE

Chisocheton pentandrus Merr.

GRAHA (DOMPU)

CEMPAGA

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Height reaches 3-18 or up to 40 m and diameter up to 56 cm. Bark greenish grey, inner bark yellowish brown or pink. Leafy twigs with a diameter ranging from 2.5-6 mm, brownish yellow smooth hair.

LEAVES

The leaves are up to 45 cm long and have nine pairs of leaflets. Petiole 2-10 cm long, slightly hairy. Leaf blade 16.5-26.5 x 6-9 cm, oval in shape, dark green on the adaxial, paler on the underside, hairless or slightly hairy on the veins, the base more or less asymmetrical, pointed tip with fangs, has 8-16 midribs on each side, petiole up to 8 mm long.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Compound flowers, spikiform to thyroid in shape, up to 63 cm in size, sometimes in undeveloped leaf axils. Flowers stemmed and fragrant. 4 or 5 petals, 8-12 or up to 16 x 2 mm in size, cream-coloured, and pointed at the tip. The fruit is up to 30 cm long. Capsular, 21 mm in diameter, rounded, dull red, small rusty tomentose. Pericarp with white latex. Two seeds with a diameter up to 15 mm, flat, sarcotestal.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Found in undisturbed mixed dipterocarp forest, up to 400 m asl. Usually on hillsides, ridges, sandy soils, and limestone. Spread in Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sunda, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Maluku.

MELIACEAE

Dysoxylum parasiticum (Osbeck) Kosterm.

KAPU (DOMPU)

CEMPAGA

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

The tree trunks have many yellow or pale brown stripes. Flowers and fruit emerge and hang on the stem, sometimes almost touching the ground.

LEAVES

Compound leaves, alternate, pinnate. Leaflets are alternate, oval in shape. The tip of the leaf and the base are pointed, thin, blunt or oblique, and the leaf edge is flat. The petiole is short, with a length of 2-8 mm.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Branched compound flowers, fasciculus. Bisexual flowers and large. Petals in triple or quadruple, white or cream, cup-shaped to almost tubular, lobes vary. The crown is white or cream, and the outer surface of the crown is covered with pale hairs. There are eight stamens.

The fruit is brown, fleshy, dry, woody, and cracked. The fruit is round, about 20-30 mm long, and often transversely lobed. The outer surface is dark brown and wrinkled. Cream seeds. Flowering and fruiting in January-December.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

It grows in well-developed rainforests, with elevations from near sea level to 1,000 m asl. Spread from Australia, Taiwan, Malesia, and the Solomon Islands, to the Lesser Sunda.

FABACEAE

Albizia tomentella Miq.

KAKAPI DORO (DOMPU)

LANGIR

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Tree height can reach 24 m with trunk diameters ranging from 10.5-40 cm.

LEAVES

The leaflets are rounded at the tip, and the lower surface is wrinkled and has fine hairs.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Flowers have petals of 1.2-2.5 mm, and the crown is 4-6 mm. The stamen is usually shorter than the crown. Fruit in the form of pods. Flowering in January- June, and fruiting in February, June, and October.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Grows in secondary forest, seasonally dry forest, at an altitude of 0-800 m above sea level. This species is spread in the Lesser Sunda (Sumbawa, Alor, Wetar, Timor).

MORACEAE

Artocarpus elasticus Reinw.

TERE (DOMPU)

TERAP

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Can grow to a height of 45 m, with a diameter of up to 90 cm. Buttresses can reach as high as 3 m. Bark greyish brown, smooth to slightly scaly. Trees produce white sap when injured.

LEAVES

Simple leaves, spirally arranged, with rough hair on the upper and lower surfaces. The leaves are dimorphic. Young trees have lobed leaves, while mature trees have elliptical to oblong leaves, about 15-60 cm long and 10-35 cm wide. The petiole is 4-10 cm long. The supporting leaves are 6-20 cm long, tightly covered by yellowish-brown or reddish-brown hairs and cover almost the entire stem (amplexicaul).

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Compound flowers with a length of 4-7.5 cm. Male and female flowers are on different individuals. Male flowers have stamens with a length of 0.9 mm and oval anthers, while female flowers have a simple and protruding pistil stalk. The fruit is cylindrical up to 12 cm long and 6 cm wide, with soft curved spines. The fruit is creamy yellow and brownish when ripe with a rancid odour. The seeds are covered in white flesh.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Grows in lowland evergreen forests, sometimes reaching an altitude of about 1,500 m above sea level. Distributed in Myanmar, Thailand, in the Malesia region: found in Sumatra, the Malay Peninsula, Kalimantan, Java, the Philippines (Palawan), the Lesser Sunda Islands (Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa).

MORACEAE

Ficus fistulosa Reinw. ex Blume

KARANI (DOMPU)

PANGSOR

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Can grow to a height of between 5-10 m to 20 meters. The stems are up to 21 cm in diameter.

LEAVES

Leaves are oblong to lanceolate or ovate, blunt base, rounded, pointed tip, flattened or shallowly jagged, mesh-veined, light green or yellowish green, and hairless.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Fruits are 10 mm in diameter, yellow-brown, round, and fleshy. Fruits are placed in bundles with twigs and tree trunks. Flowering and fruiting in January-December.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Can grow in disturbed, mixed dipterocarp, and sub-mountain forest up to 1,700 m altitude, on hillsides and mountains with sandy loam soil. In a secondary forest, it usually remains as pre-disturbed vegetation. In addition, it also grow in open woodlands, forest edges, and wet teak forests. It is distributed in East Asia-southern China, India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines to New Guinea.

MORACEAE

Ficus nervosa Roth

DUWE WADU (DOMPU)

ARA

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Usually large and can grow to a height of 35 to 40 m. Straight white tree trunk with a large buttress at the base, and always green all year round. Like other figs, there is no aerial root.

LEAVES

The leaves vary widely in size, dark green with a glossy surface. The underside of the middle rib is pale. The upper side veins are the same colour as the leaves but are slightly lighter.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

The fruit has a stalk up to 1 cm long and hangs from the end of the branch. The peduncle has a raised ring of bracts. Fruit colour from yellow to bright red when ripe. Flowering and fruiting in January-December.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

It grows in deciduous forests to semi-evergreen forests at an altitude of up to 1,200 m above sea level. This species is found in India, Sri Lanka, southern China, Indo-China, Indonesia, and Australia.

MORACEAE

Ficus wassa Roxb.

DUE (DOMPU)

ARA

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Generally grows to a height of 4 meters in New Guinea, can grow as high as 5-8 meters elsewhere, but up to 20 meters in Indonesia.

LEAVES

The leaves are slightly opposite each other. Leaf shape oval to elliptical to lanceolate, leaf size (3-)6-20(-26) x (1.5-)3-8(-10) cm, symmetrical or slightly asymmetrical. The leaf tip is pointed, and the leaf edge is flat to coarse.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Fruit appears in leaf axils, single fruit. The stalk is slightly rounded with a length of 0.5-2 (-3.5) cm. The flower leaves are whitish to reddish. The pistil stalk is hairless. Yellow or red or purple when ripe. The hole at the end of the fruit is 1-1.5 mm in diameter—flowering and fruiting in January-December.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

This species prefers open places, at elevations from 0-2,000 m asl, sometimes up to 2,600 m asl. Spread in Southeast Asia, including Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.

MYRISTICACEAE

Knema cinerea Warb.

KAPALA RANGGA (DOMPU)

MENDARAHAN

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

This tree can grow up to 4-15 m high.

LEAVES

Leaves oval to oblong-lanceolate, measuring 8-25 x 2.5-9 cm. The tips of the leaves are tapered, and the base is rounded to thin.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Fruit 1 or 2 per fruit, subglobose to obovoid, blunt tip slightly pointed, 1.2-1.8 x 1-1.6 cm, with persistent hairs 0.1-0.2 or up to 0.3 mm long. Fruiting from January to December.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

It grows in forests and shrubs at an altitude of 0-1,000 m above sea level. Spread in the Malesia region, covering the Lesser Sundas (Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores, Tanimbar), Sulawesi, Ambon (Sula islands, Banda), and the Philippines.

MYRISTICACEAE

Myristica sumbawana Warb.

HAJU KEPALA (DOMPU)

MENDARAHAN

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Trees can grow to a height of 10-15 m.

LEAVES

The leaves are elliptic-oval or oblong-lanceolate, with a size of 19-38 cm x 5-12 cm, the base is rounded or thinned, and the tip is tapered.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Compound flowers between leaves, stemmed, single or in pairs, woody.
Fruits are sometimes solitary or 2, broadly ovate or oval, 2.5-3.5 cm x 2.5 cm, narrow or broadly rounded tip, thick hair, yellow-brown or rusty, hairy with a length of 1-1.5 mm—flowering in December and fruiting in October-April.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Inhabits semi-mountain and highland monsoon forests from an altitude of 250 to 800 m above sea level.

PRIMULACEAE

Ardisia javanica A.DC.

SOKA (DOMPU)

LAMPENI

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Its height can reach 2-5 m. Young twigs are full of brown scales.

LEAVES

The leaves are oblong or oval, the tips and petioles are pointed, and the edges appear jagged. The underside is dense brown scales when young and reddish when old.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Compound flowers, panicle at the tip, and the base without swirls leaf. The petals are broad, and hairy, with a pink or pale crown. Fruit is rounded flat and red. Flowering and fruiting in January-December.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

It grows in rain forests, mossy forests, and hill ridges, from 900 to 2,300 m above sea level. Spread in Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan, Nusa Tenggara, and Flores.

PRIMULACEAE

Myrsine avenis (Blume) A.DC.

MPALE (DOMPU)

MYRSINE

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Mountain trees with a height of 4-8 m, sometimes up to 15 m.

LEAVES

Leaves scattered, stemmed, flat edges, with clear lines or coloured dots—the lower surface of the leaves with faint mesh veins. The leaves are oval, elliptical or inverted, tapering and slightly curved at the base. The tips are narrow-blunt and hairless. Leaves size is about 5-10 cm x 1.75-5 cm. The petiole is 3-6 mm long, with fine brown hair on the top when young, then becomes glabrous.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Flowers with 1-5 petals with glabrous stalks, 1.5-5 mm thick. The petals are unequally divided, with triangular lobes with a rounded top. Crown with narrow elliptical-oval segments, obtuse-rounded top, greenish-yellow with red dots and stripes, about 3 mm long. Fruit 3-4 mm in diameter. Flowering and fruiting from February to September.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Usually grows in highland forests at an altitude of 1,300 – 3,000 m above sea level.

MYRTACEAE

Decaspermum fruticosum J.R.Forst. & G.Forst.

TAI NASI (DOMPU)

TAI NASI

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Shrubs or trees with a height between 5-15 m.

LEAVES

The leaves are opposite, densely mottled, translucent, protruding to lanceolate, with dimensions of 5-10 x 2-3.5 cm. The base and tips are tapers.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Compound flowers combined into panicles at the tips. Tuberous flowers with bellows petals, smooth hair, small, white. The corolla is upright and white, with a length of between 4-5.5 mm. Female flowers have 5-8 ovules, 2 in each space. Ovules and pistil stalks on male flowers are not visible. The fruit is red, flattened, with a diameter of 5-9 mm, and has fine hairs. Flowering and fruiting in January-December.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

This species grows in thickets or secondary forests. Previously known to be spread in West Java and Central Java only, below an altitude of 1,300 m above sea level. On the slopes of Mount Pangrango, it can be found at an altitude of 1,400-1,500 m above sea level. This species is also found in West Nusa Tenggara.

MYRTACEAE

Syzygium antisepticum (Blume) Merr. & L.M.Perry

LIBI (DOMPU)

JAMBU-JAMBU

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Trees with a height of up to ± 40 m. The bark of the trunk and branches is peeling, copper-red.

LEAVES

Leaves rounded eggs to lance. The lateral veins are slightly conspicuous on the under surface. Stems 3-4 mm long.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Compound flowers are at the ends or in the axils, slightly loose, 1.5-3.5 cm long, with a rectangular axis. Buni fruit - flowering and fruiting in February-June.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Grows in forests with an altitude of 1,500 m above sea level. This tree is also spread throughout Java to Lesser Sunda at 10-1,700 above sea level.

MYRTACEAE

Syzygium inopinatum Amshoff

LIBI (DOMPU)

JAMBU-JAMBU

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Can be a shrub or small tree with a height of 3-7 m.

LEAVES

Opposite leaves, oblong or lanceolate, base pointed, obtuse or rounded, 6-20 cm x 2-7 cm. Petiole 0.25-0.75 cm

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Flowers in the form of a triad and stemmed. Flowers at the tips or in the axils of leaves, 3-9 flowers; petals about 1.5 cm high, green lobes, 4-7 cm. Corolla wide, 6-8 mm. Pure white stamens, 1-2 cm. The pistil stalk is 2.5-3 cm. Bunia fruit, slightly rounded, crowned by lobes of petals.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Grows in the forest at an altitude of 100-250 m above sea level.

MYRTACEAE

Syzygium cerasiforme (Blume) Merr. & L.M.Perry

LIBI (DOMPU)

JAMBU-JAMBU

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Shrubs or trees with a height of 1-21 m, sometimes butressed, dry twigs blackish brown, old branches greyish white.

LEAVES

The petiole is 1-1.2 cm long. Leaf blade elliptical to ovate-elliptical, measuring 6-8 × 2.5-3.5 cm. The base of the leaf is broad and blunt. The tip is tapered with 1-1.5 cm.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Compound flowers, attached to the terminal, paniculate cymes, 8-10 cm, contains many flowers, stamens size is 5-7 mm, pistil stalk 6-7mm. Ellipsoid fruit, approximately 1 cm. Flowering and fruiting in June-January.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

It grows in primary and secondary forests at 50-1,600 m above sea level. Found in China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam.

MYRTACEAE

Syzygium racemosum DC.

LIBI WADU (DOMPU)

JAMBU-JAMBU

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Small tree up to 30-37 m high, 40 cm in diameter. The buttress is about 2 m thick and has hanging roots. The bark is initially light grey and mottled whitish, turning brown with long thick flakes. Usually hairless.

LEAVES

Blade size is about 13-15 x 4-7 cm, but may vary, narrow ellipse-lanceolate to ovoid, slightly leathery, dull purple-brown above with faint fissures, brown below and mottled. Rounded or broad wedge-shaped base.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Panicle up to 5 cm long, ramiflora, slender, spreading branches with numerous flowers clustered at the tips. Flower size up to 9 x 3 mm. Crown splitting, turning into a hood when flowering, white stamens, and many filaments with a size of 10 mm. Fruit 2 cm in diameter, rounded with an inconspicuous petal edge. Flowering and fruiting in January-December.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Found in mixed dipterocarp forests, disturbed or not, up to 200 m asl. Sometimes on hillsides and alluvial sandy to clay soils, and sometimes on limestone. Distributed in Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sunda and Kalimantan.

MYRTACEAE

Syzygium sp.

LIBI (DOMPU)

JAMBU-JAMBU

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

The bark is almost copper-coloured.

LEAVES

The base of lateral veins are prominent.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Flowers are tubular with petals tapering towards the base, and conical inverted.
Buni fruit, rounded, stemless at the base, up to 2 cm in diameter.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

It grows in both moist and dry mountain forests.

OPILIACEAE

Champereia manillana Merr.

SILO (DOMPU)

CHEMPERAI

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Can be a tree or shrub, which grows to about 4-8 m, sometimes up to 20 m.

LEAVES

The leaves are alternate and stemmed. It has leathery fleshy leaf blades that are egg-shaped, oval or lance-shaped, with a size of about 4.5–25 x 1.5–11 cm. Leaf blades are hairless on both surfaces.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Flowers grow on stems, solitary or in clusters 2–4, up to 20 cm long. Buds produce unisexual and bisexual flowers. The unisexual flowers are green and yellowish green in bisexual flowers. The fruit has orange-red seeds, 8–15 x 7–9 mm in size—flowering and fruiting in January-December.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

It grows in primary and secondary evergreen forests, or dry monsoon forests, up to an altitude of 1,600 m asl. Spread in China, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines to New Guinea.

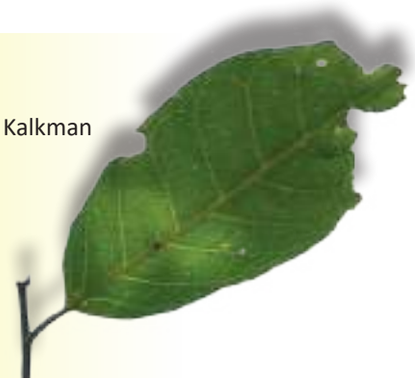
ROSACEAE

Prunus arborea (Blume) Kalkman

KAMPA (DOMPU)

BIRD CHERRY

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**



HABITUS

Pohon tingginya mencapai 35 m, kadang-kadang berupa perdu, ranting-rantingnya berbulu rapat atau jarang.

LEAVES

Leaves oval or round lanceolate, with a size of 3-25 x 1.5-13 cm. The cusps are 1.5-12.5 x 1-10 mm in diameter, hairy on the outside, sometimes with one or more flat or crater-shaped glands, and sparsely hairless on the inside.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Compound interest, in the form of clusters in 2-6 groups, sometimes mixed with the solitary flowers. Ball-shaped fruit—flowering and fruiting in January-December.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Grows in primary forest at an altitude of 0-1800 m asl. In Gede Pangrango National Park, it is found at 1,400-2,500 m above sea level.

RUBIACEAE

Gardenia tubifera Wall.

CEMPAKA HUTAN

GARDENIA

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Sub-canopy tree up to 29 m high and 36 cm in diameter. Stipules are about 5 mm long, and triangular in shape.

LEAVES

Leaves are opposite each other, simple, veined, and hairless.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

The flower is about 52 mm in diameter, white-yellow-orange colour, with a crown tube length of up to 150 mm—solitary flowers at the branch tips. The fruit is 42 mm in diameter, pale green in colour, berry/capsule-shaped and cracked, and contains many seeds—flowering and fruiting in January-December.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Grows in mixed dipterocarp and swamp forests, either disturbed or undisturbed, up to 500 m above sea level, usually in alluvial soils along rivers or on sandy soils. Spread in Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Kalimantan, also the Lesser Sunda.

RUBIACEAE

Neonauclea calycina Merr.

KAMONCA (DOMPU)

ANGGERIT

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Small to medium-sized tree, up to 15 m high. The stems are straight, 30-45 cm in diameter—no buttresses or, if present, up to 2 m tall.

LEAVES

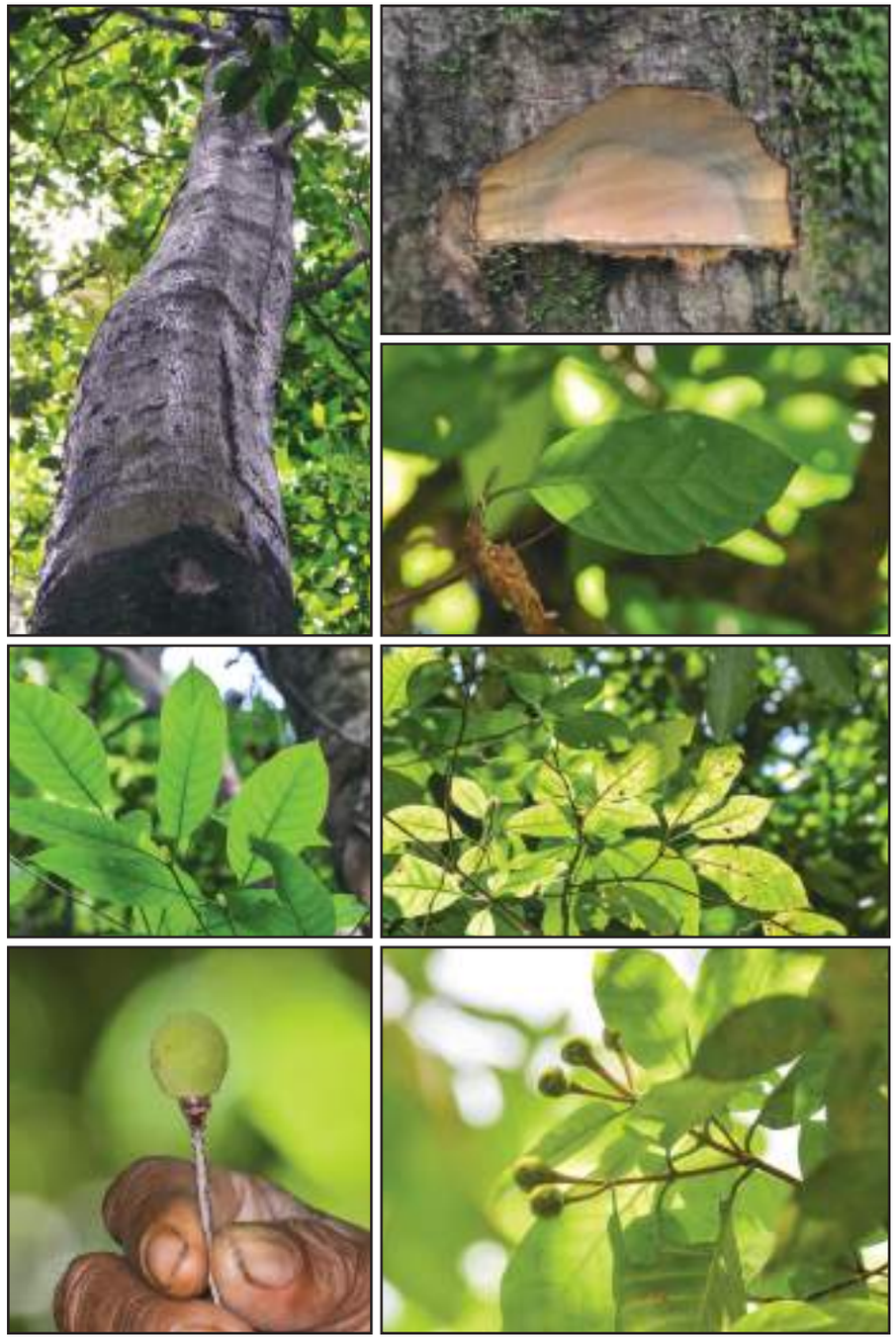
Leaves are opposite each other, sometimes with many foveolate domatia. Stipules are caducous or rare, interpetiolar, and generally ligulate.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Flowers about 3 mm in diameter, white, have a corolla tube placed on a round flower head. The fruit is about 22 mm in diameter, yellow-brown in colour, and fused with a rounded ovary—flowering and fruiting in April-September.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

It grows in undisturbed or slightly disturbed forests, especially in mixed dipterocarp and sub-mountain forests, up to 1,600 m asl. Often found in alluvial soils along rivers, on hillsides, and on sandy soils. Usually as remaining vegetation in pre-disturbed habitats. Distributed in Myanmar, Indo-China, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sunda, Borneo (Sabah, East Kalimantan), Philippines, Sulawesi.



RUBIACEAE

Tarennoidea wallichii (Hook.f.) Tirveng. & Sastre

KARANGGA ROCO (DOMPU)

BERASAN

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Tree height is about 3-20 m. Branches are rugged, flat, hairless, wrinkled and cracked thin epidermis, copper brown to reddish brown.

LEAVES

Petiole 1-3 cm long, glabrous. Rough leaf blade and often paler below, elliptic-oval, breech-oval, or ellipse-lanceolate, 7-30 × 2.9-9 cm, glossy and glabrous adaxial, pointed base, blunt tip, 5-13 pairs of secondary veins, axillary abaxial with pilosulous domatia. 4-10 mm stipules, glabrous, tapering to sharp.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

The flower size is about 4-12 × 8-13 cm with a pedicle of 1-5 mm. Obconic petals, ± 1 mm. Stalk 1-2,5 mm. Yellow or white crown. Flowering and fruiting in January-December.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Grows in forests or shrubs, on the riverbanks, valleys, hills or mountains, at an altitude of 400-2,200 meters above sea level. Spread over Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Yunnan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.

RUBIACEAE

Wendlandia densiflora DC.

USA (DOMPU)

KAMONCA DORO

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Shrubs or small trees up to 17 m high.

LEAVES

The leaves are up to 18 cm long and 13 cm wide. Leaf support is tapered or triangular or with an apical appendage.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

The petals, stalks and peduncles of the flower are short and dense. The fruit is in capsule shape, small, concave and valved. Flowering and fruiting in January-December.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

It grows in primary and secondary forests, especially in shrubs, meadows and evergreen forests, at an altitude of 600-1,200 m above sea level. This tree is a pioneer in areas affected by lava flows and volcanic ash. Spread in Java, Borneo, Sulawesi, and Nusa Tenggara.

RUTACEAE

Acronychia trifoliata Zoll. & Moritzi

KAWA (DOMPU)

CERMEAN

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

The tree can reach a height of about 26 m and up to 30 cm in diameter.

LEAVES

The leaves consist of 3 pinnate leaves, 7-15 cm long, 4-8 cm wide, and oval in shape. The base is tapered and narrow. Petiole 2-9 cm long.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Compound flowers. The length of the stalk is 1.5-4 cm, single, short dense hair, with a length of 3-6 mm. The petals are short-haired, about 1 mm high. The corolla is lanceolate in shape, white, and hairless. The length of the corolla is 5-9 mm. The anthers are 3.5-5 mm long, and the pistils are 2-3 mm. Stone fruit, pale, oblong, 6-7 mm long. Flowering and fruiting in September-November.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Grows in mixed and monsoon forests, generally at 600–1,800 m above sea level. In Bawean, it is found at 250 m above sea level. Also found in Bali, Nusa Tenggara, Sulawesi, Morotai and New Guinea.

SANTALACEAE

Exocarpos latifolius R.Br.

PAPI (DOMPU)

KAYU PAPI

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Semi-parasitic plants that are always green all year round. They are able to perform photosynthesis but also obtain food from their hosts. Can be a shrub or small upright tree, usually grow up to 10 m high, sometimes up to 20 m, with a diameter of 15-25 cm.

LEAVES

Leaves are oval in shape, 3–7 cm long and 20–40 mm wide, blunt tip, dull yellowish green. The petiole is 5-20 mm long.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Slender prickly flowers, clustered or branched, 0.5-2 cm long. Five sepals, triangular in shape, 0.5-1 mm long, green. The fruit shape is pedicel obovoid, 4-8 mm long, red, succulent, edible and delicious when ripe. Flowering and fruiting in July-April.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

It grows in various habitats such as shrubs and forests, especially on sandy hills around the coast, and rocky or sandy river banks. Spread in the Philippines, Indonesia, New Guinea and Australia.

SAPINDACEAE

Guioa diplopetala Radlk.

MPALE (DOMPU)

KAPEHU

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

A tree with a height of up to 13 m, branch-free 29 m.

LEAVES

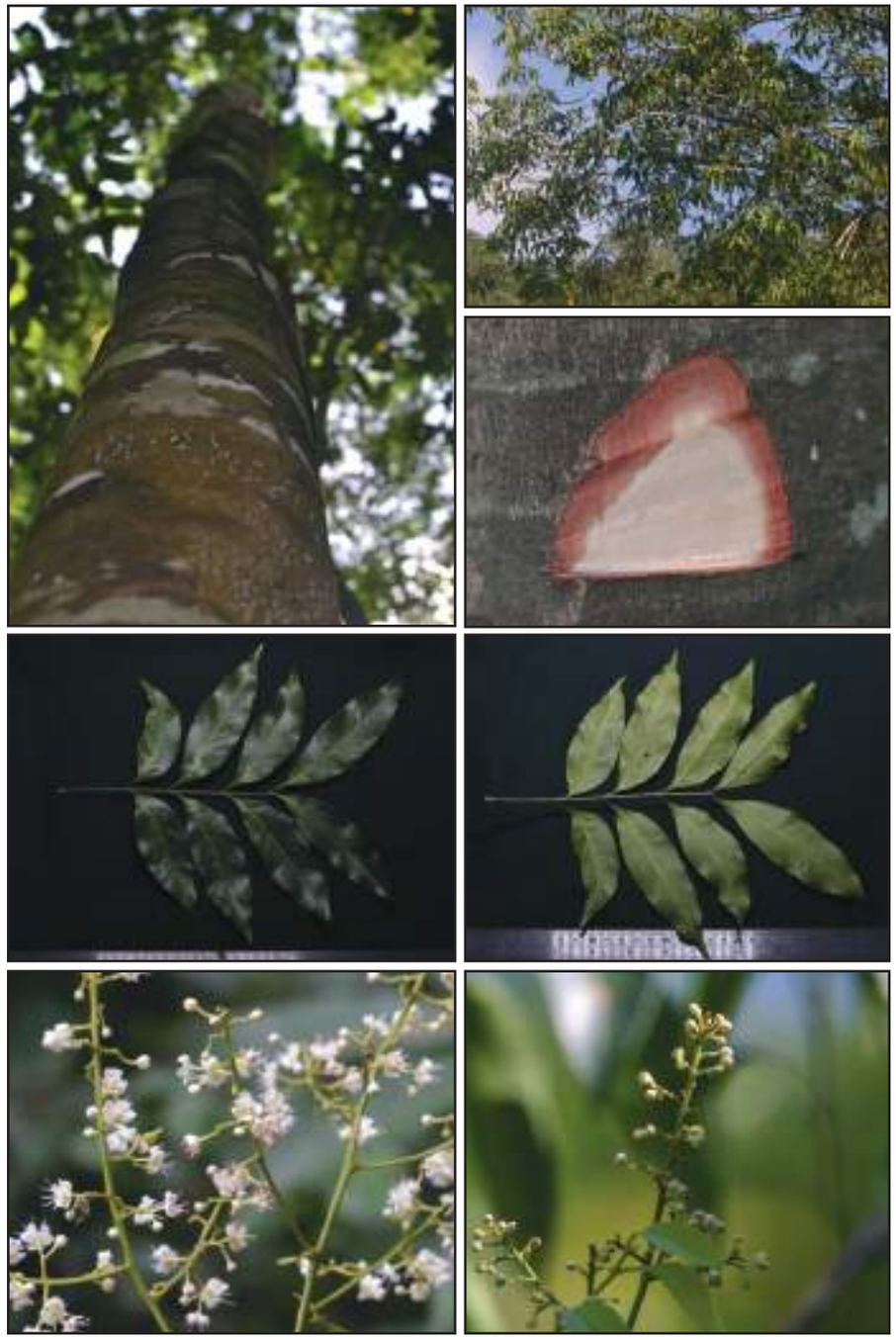
Alternate leaves, compound, veined, hairless.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Flowers are about 4 mm in diameter, white, in panicles to racemes. Fruit diameter about 14 mm, red, has three lobes, capsule-shaped. The seeds are dark. Flowering from September to April, fruiting from December to April. This plant is declared poisonous.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Often encountered, but uncommon. Grows in primary and secondary forests on forest edges, along rivers, roads, beaches, agricultural fields, and meadows. Prefers granite, basalt, loam, sandy loam, rocky, and marshy sands. It is recorded to grow from sea level to 1,700 m above sea level.



SAPINDACEAE

Mischocarpus sundaicus Blume

KAWA (DOMPU)

DANDANG GULA

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Shrubs or small trees with a height of 2-10 m. The branches are hairy at the beginning, then hairless.

LEAVES

Compound leaves, even pinnate, leaflets up to 2-6. The leaflets are rounded or oval to lanceolate, with a size of 4.5-25 x 1.5-9 cm—pointed leaf base, and the tip is tapered or blunt, or torned—hairless surface, very glossy.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Compound flowers, branched cluster with a length of 3-25 cm, with tiny yellowish brown hairs. The petals are divided into 5-6 parts. The lobes are rounded to a triangle, the length is around 1.5 mm, smooth-haired on the outside—no crown leaf. The fruit has short-haired, and the anthers are hairless. Fruit is slightly rounded, with a diameter of 6-8 mm, red, with three faint segments, and hairless. Flowering in January-August, and fruiting in May-December.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Grows in thickets, teak or immature forests. Found in Java, also in Lesser Sunda, at an altitude of 1-1,000 m above sea level.

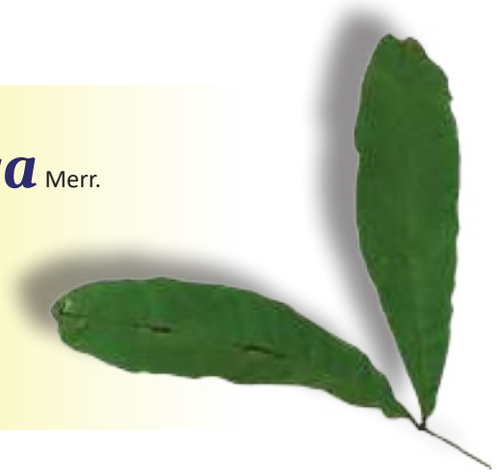
SAPINDACEAE

Schleichera oleosa Merr.

SAMBI (DOMPU)

KESAMBI

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**



HABITUS

Tree height can reach 40 m, diameter up to 2 m, slightly buttressed, trunk usually bent. Striated branches, 2-8 mm in diameter, black when young and yellowish brown to grey when mature.

LEAVES

Leaves are arranged in 2-4 pairs. Young leaves are dark purple. Petiole flat or slightly notched, 2-8 cm long. Leaflets are elliptical to obovate, 4.5-18.5(-25) x 2.5-9 cm, dark brown or greyish green above, medium brown to greenish below. The base of the leaf is pointed—flat edges, blunt tip or emarginate.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Compound flowers, 6-15 cm long, sparsely hairy. The flowers are pale yellow or pale green. Stamens have filaments with a length of ± 2 mm, sparsely hairy. The anthers are elliptical, around 0.75 mm long. If the fruit contains one seed, the size is about 15 x 13 mm, oval in shape, slightly flattened and lobed. If the fruit contains two seeds, the size is about 17-20 x ± 18 x 14 mm, narrow at the base, pointed at the tip, grained, and yellow. Flowering at the beginning of the dry season. Fruiting in the middle of the following year.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Usually grows in the lowlands but can be found at 900-1,200 m above sea level. Also found in mixed deciduous forests and savannas with scattered or clustered trees.

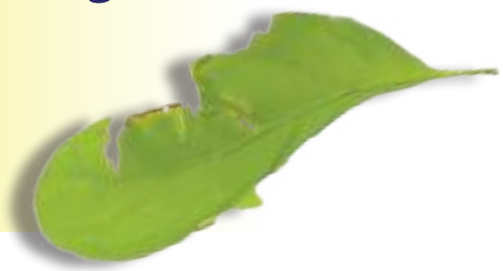
SAPINDACEAE

Xerospermum laevigatum Radlk.

KAWABA DORO (DOMPU)

RAMBUTAN PACAT

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**



HABITUS

The height of this tree can reach 35 m. The bark is greyish brown with many lenticels.

LEAVES

Compound leaves, with 1-3 pairs, even pinnate. Leaflets are oval or elliptical with a length of 4.5-18 cm and a width of 1.8-10 cm. Taper tip tapers, the base is tapered to rounded on both sides.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Compound flowers in axillary or subterminal, 12-13 cm long, white. Five petals, oval in shape, 1.5-2.8 mm long and 0.6-2.5 mm wide. 7-8 stamens, filaments 2-5 mm long. Flowering in February-Mar. The fruit is capsule-shaped, with lobes rounded to protruding, 2.5-3.8 cm long, and 1.5-2.5 cm in diameter. The fruit is edible and tastes sweet. Flowering in February, March, September, and December. Fruiting in July, August, and December.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Grows in evergreen forests, on dry soil, or sandy loam, up to 700 m above sea level. Found in Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and Vietnam.

SAPOTACEAE

Palaquium obovatum Engl.

SA'DA (DOMPU)

NYATOH

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Evergreen tree. Can grow 30-45 m tall. Upright trunk, cylindrical, can be up to 80 - 110 cm in diameter. The bark is brownish red.

LEAVES

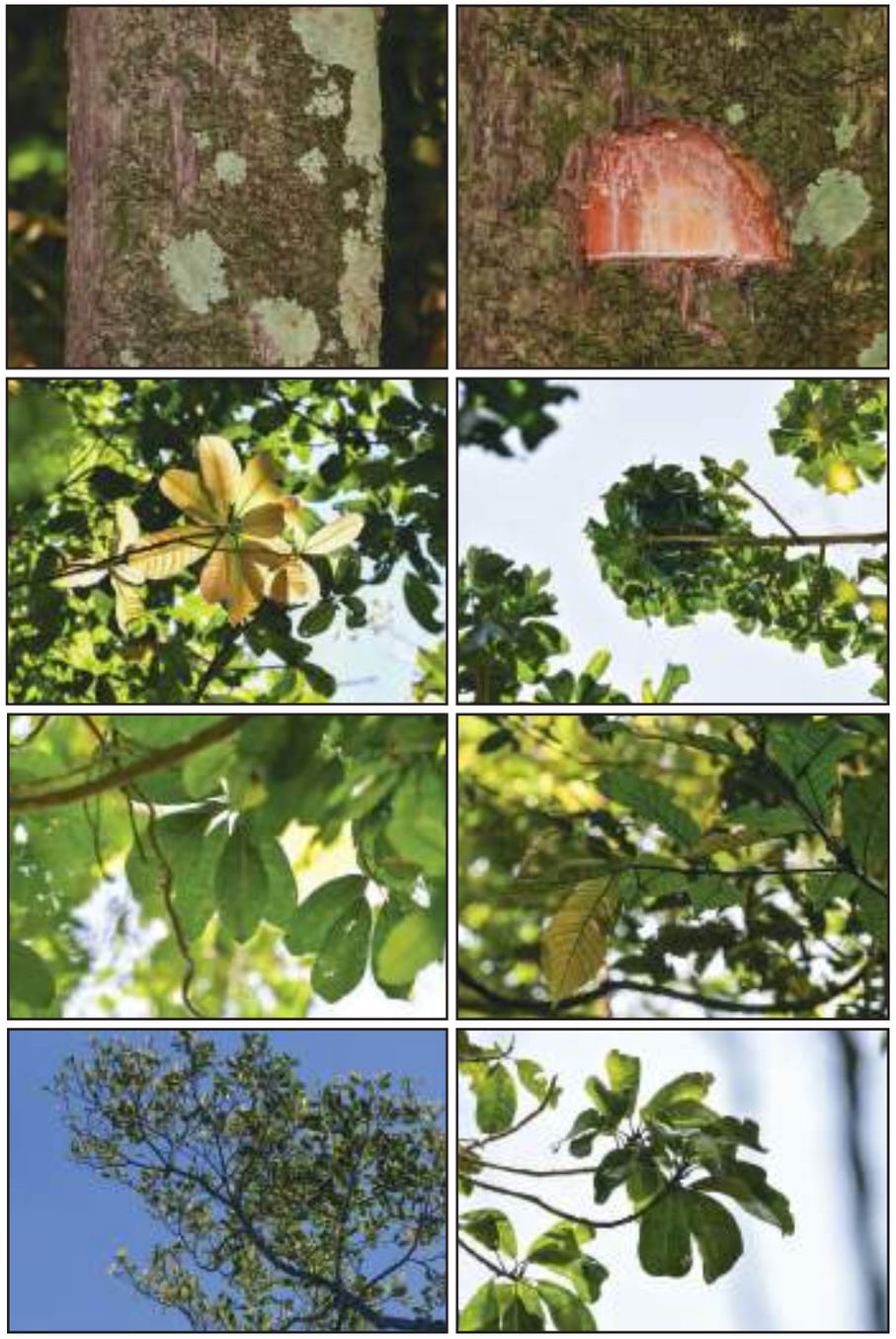
Inverted ovate in shape, with a size of 6-45 x 2.5-17 cm, tips rounded, blunt or tapered rounded, hairless on the upper surface but short white hairs along the centre of the leaf. Leaf veins are 7-19 pairs.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Compound flowers with up to 10 flowers clustered in leaf axils. Flower stalks 4-20 mm, brown. The petals are triangular or oval with a length of 1.5-3 x 1.5-2.5 mm, pointed tip. The corolla is 10-15 mm long, and the lobes lanceolate-oval is 6.5-10.5 x 2.5-3.5 mm long. The fruit is normally rounded with a size of 2.8 – 2.2 cm, with 1 or 2 seeds. The seeds are elliptical with a size of approximately 2.5 x 1.2 x 1 cm.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

A relatively common in lowland forest, up to 1,300 m above sea level.



SAPOTACEAE

Palaquium obtusifolium Burck

KANTUSU (DOMPU)

NYATOH

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Tree height can reach 30-45 m, branches free 15-30 m, diameter 50-100 cm. Upright cylindrical trunk, sometimes with buttresses 2-3 m. The outer skin is brown, grey-brown, red-brown or dark red to slightly black.

LEAVES

The leaves are clustered at the ends of the twigs, single, obovate to elliptical, 6-25 x 2.5-7.5 cm. The dry leaves are paper-like but are very rigid, hairless above, golden brown below. The main leaf veins at the top are curved inwards, and the secondary leaf bones are 16-30 pairs.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Up to six flowers, gathered in the leaf axils. The fruit is oval, approximately 2.5 cm in diameter, with smooth hair with 1-2 seeds. Fruiting every year from December to March.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Grows in lowland primary forest. Distribution includes Sumatra, Bali, Sumbawa, the Philippines, Selayar, Buton, Sulawesi, Sula Island, Talaud, Ternate, Buru, Seram, Morotai, Tanimbar Island, New Zealand. On the island of Java, this species is cultivated.

SAPOTACEAE

Pouteria luzoniensis (Merr.) Baehni

MPOSU (DOMPU)

POUTERIA

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Evergreen tree, conical crown, height can vary widely, from 10 m to 30 m.

LEAVES

The leaves are arranged spirally along the branch, single, inverted oval, wide in the middle or below the centre of the leaf. The leaves are symmetrical with flat edges. The underside of the leaves is grey.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Flowers are in the axillary, bisexual, without or very short pedicle. The flower ornament has five sepals and petals, five stamens, and with superus ovary. Buni fruit, not crack, with one to two seeds.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Grows in coastal forests.

MALVACEAE

Pterocymbium tinctorium (Blanco) Merr.

TAROTU (DOMPU)

KELUMBUK

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Deciduous tree, can grow to a height of 40-50 m. Trunk upright, cylindrical, up to 90 cm in diameter, branch length is not more than 30 m.

LEAVES

Simple leaves, alternate, 6 mm long. Petiole 3-10 cm long, slender. Lamina 10-15 x 7-12 cm, pointed ends, and flat edges.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Flowers are polygamous, terminal panicles. Petals with a size of 1.5 x 4 cm, cone-shaped, hairless, five lobes, lanceolate. 8-10 stamens. Follicular fruit, 5-9 x 1.8-2.5 cm, boat-shaped with a bulging pouch at the base, glabrous, two lobed, one seed, 1 cm long. Flowering and fruiting in June-December.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

More common in alluvial plains, also found in evergreen or deciduous forest to open forest, up to 1,000 m asl. Spread in Southeast Asia - Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines.

MALVACEAE

Pterospermum javanicum Jungh.

WALIKUKUN (DOMPU)

BAYUR

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

The tree can reach a height of 59 m and a diameter of 54 cm.

LEAVES

The stipules are 5 mm long. Alternate leaves, simple, triplicated segment. Lower surface whitish brown, hairy. Asymmetrical leaf base.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Flowers are about 100 mm in diameter, yellowish, with very long and narrow petals. Flowers unite to form clusters. The fruit is about 104 mm long, green-brown, hairy, capsule-shaped, and contains many winged seeds. Flowering and fruiting in January-December.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Grows in mixed dipterocarp forests, disturbed or undisturbed, up to 600 m above sea level, usually, on a ridge. Also found in limestone areas. Distribution includes India, New Guinea, Sarawak, Sabah, Central and East Kalimantan, to the Lesser Sunda.

MALVACEAE

Pterospermum diversifolium Blume

SALA (DOMPU)

BAYUR

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

The tree height ranges from 18-20 m. The bark is 4-5 mm thick, and the surface is brown with green and white spots, fibrous, flaming dark red, radially striped, with horizontal branches.

LEAVES

Simple leaves, alternate, lateral stipules, 7 x 4 mm. Petiole 10-17 mm long, sturdy, hairy. Lamina 15-30 x 12.5-25 cm, square-oval.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Bisexual flowers, white, on the axillary, solitary. The petals are tubular, grey in colour. Lobes 10-13 x 0.5-1 cm, linear-lanceolate, hairy. Petals 5, oval, white. Fruit capsules, 10-12.5 x 2-2.5 cm, brown, 17 x 8 cm, greasy. Seeds are 8-11 in each cell, 3.8-5 cm long, and winged at one end. Flowering in June, ripens in August-March of the following year.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Grows on the edge of the forest, such as shrubs around the village, at 1-1,000 m above sea level.

MALVACEAE

Microcos tomentosa Sm.

KAMPASI (DOMPU)

JELUAK

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

It can be a shrub or tree with a dense canopy, rounded or cylindrical. Can grow up to 20 meters high, and the stems can be up to 40 cm in diameter.

LEAVES

The leaves are oval-lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate with a length of 8.5-13.5 cm and a width of 4-5.5 cm. Petiole 0.8-1.2 cm long, hairy. The tip of the leaf tapers.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Flowers are yellowish-white, about 8-10 mm long. Small stalk, hairy. Bracts 3-4 mm long, hairy. Sepals are linear-oval, 6-7 mm long, and 2.5-3 mm wide. The petals are oblong, about half the length of the sepals. The gland is hairy at the base, grooved or irregularly serrated at the tip. The stamens have filaments that are 3-4 mm long, hairy towards the base. Black fruit, rounded to elliptical with hairy rough skin, 10-15 mm long and 5-10 mm wide. Flowering and fruiting in January-December.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Grows in moist deciduous and evergreen forests. Common but scattered in secondary forests of Java and Malaysia, from sea level to 600 m above sea level. Distribution includes Bangladesh, Borneo, Cambodia, Java, Laos, Malaya, Myanmar, Philippines, Sumatra, West Nusa Tenggara, Thailand, and Vietnam.

MALVACEAE

Schoutenia ovata Korth.

LUHU (DOMPU)

WALIKUKUN

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Can be shrubs or small trees, branches emerge from parts of the trunk close to the ground, reaching a height of up to 25 m and a diameter of up to 40–45 cm.

LEAVES

Alternate leaves, ovate or oblong, 1–17 × 1–8 cm. The tip sometimes notched, with smooth hairs, green above, reddish brown below.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

The flowers are yellowish-white, arranged in clusters. The fruit is small, about 6 mm long, and single-seeded. Flowering and fruiting in January-December.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Commonly found in dry lowlands, deciduous forests, teak forests, savannas and grasslands, up to 900 m above sea level. Its distribution includes Indo-China, Java, New Guinea and the Northern Territory.

URTICACEAE

Dendrocnide microstigma (Gaudich. ex Wedd.) Chew

MALADI (BIMA)

JELATANG

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

HABITUS

Tree height reaches 10-15 m, trunk diameter of 30-85 cm, branching from the base.

LEAVES

Leaves arranged spirally, simple, stipules fused like axillae, petiole 2.5-5.5 cm long, leaf blade oblong-lanceolate, 16-28 cm × 5-8 cm, base subcordate, blunt or pointed. Pointed tip, with 12-22 pairs of lateral veins.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Compound flowers, axillary panicles, unisexual, 10-15 cm long. Male flowers with 4-5 perianths, oblong, about 1.5 mm long. Female flowers with 4-branched or lobed perianth. Fruit oblong or ovoid, laterally compressed achene, 1.7-2 mm long. Flowering and fruiting in January-February.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Commonly found in lowland forests. Distribution includes Java, Lesser Sunda, Maluku, Sulawesi.

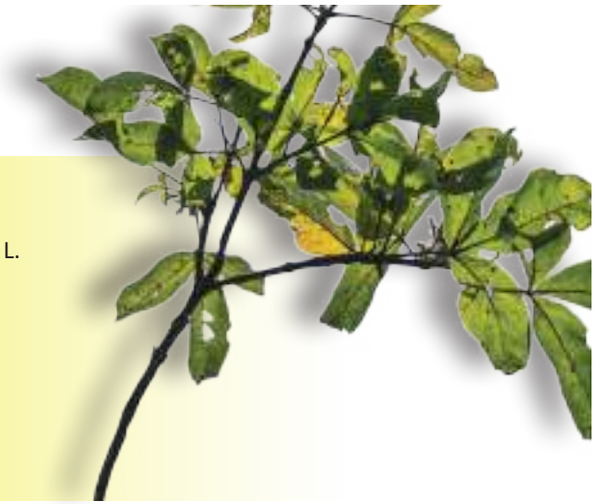
LAMIACEAE

Vitex pinnata L.

PAMPA (DOMPU)

LABAN

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**



HABITUS

A tree with a height of up to 15 m and a diameter of 10-45 cm, rarely 120 cm. Bark cracked, scaly, pale yellowish grey to brown. The inner skin is a pale yellow to green when exposed. Yellow to brown sapwood.

LEAVES

Opposite leaves, palmate compound, 3-5 leaves, segmented, 3-25 cm x 1.5-10 cm. Leaves almost stemless, pointed tip, flat edges, 10-20 pairs of secondary veins, hairless to hairy, aromatised.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

Compound flowers, panicles on terminals, 8-20 cm long, consisting of many small flowers. Each flower is about 8 mm in diameter, white-yellow-purple, with a corolla tube placed in a panicle. The fruit is purplish black, about 5-8 cm in diameter, round, shiny and fleshy, seeds covered, hard stone endocarp. Flowering in June-July.

ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Grows in primary, secondary, and peat swamp forests. Usually found along water bodies, in alluvial plains close to river banks, at elevations up to 400 m above sea level. Distribution includes Indonesia, India, Sri Lanka, Cambodia, the Philippines and New Guinea.

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INDEX OF COMMERCIAL NAME

INDEX OF SCIENTIFIC NAME

INDEX OF LOCAL NAME

Important terms

Abaxial	The lower surface of the leaves
Adaxial	Upper surface of the leaf
Actinomorphic	Regular or divisible by many symmetrical lines
Stem/trunk	The main axis of the plant
Domatia	A bulge in the axil between the middle leaf vein (primary leaf vein) and the lateral leaf vein (secondary leaf vein)
Cilia	Equipped with a row of tiny hairs
Bracts	Modified leaves, usually reduced to scales but often shaped like normal leaves.
Buni Fruit	Fruit with a well-developed mesocarp (the middle layer of the fruit), the seeds are embedded in it. There is no empty cavity, and the septum can also be invisible. Another name for buni fruit is baka fruit.
Flowers	A complex reproductive structures of plants.
Costae	The primary leaf bones
Lobs	Lobes or segments
Leaf	A flattened organ, located dorso-ventrally, which always has one or more axillary buds in the axilla.
Dimorphic	Has two leaf shapes, young and old leaves are different in shape
Drupe	Stoned of tough fruit
Exudate	Droplets that pass from the body or organs through holes or pores
Endocarp	The hard innermost part of the fruit skin
Fasiculus	The structure in plants in the form of a collection of several parts of the same plant, such as leaves or flower, which are bound into a group or unit.
Canopy	Crown
Petals	Calix (all petals)
Cotyledons	Embryonic seeds or leaves, i.e., structures similar to the first leaf, can be thin to thick fleshy or even woody or bone-like; flat to folded; pushing against each other with their flat sides
Lamina	Leaf blade
Operculum	A mass of soft tissue found in a half-grown tooth.
Pedicel obovoid	Inverted ovoid flower stalk
Papagan	Bark
Inflorescence	Compound interest. The part of the plant that carries flowers (and fruit) and then die so that no further vegetative growth from either the terminal bud or axillary bud.
Petioles	Leaf stalk
Racemat/racemosa	Clusters which are unlimited compound flowers, rachis grow well, flowers have pedicles, which are attached along the rachis. The pedicles originate from a single point in the umbrella (umbrella inflorescence).
Sepals	Leaf petals
Cystolite	The botanical term for an epidermal cell wall growth, usually calcium carbonate, formed in the cellulose matrix in particular cells called lithocysts, commonly in plant leaves.
Stipe	Looks like a mass of mycelium growing upright
Stipule	Leaf support, leaflike projections at the base of the leaf, usually one on each side of the petiole lateral to the axillary bud
Succulents	Thick, fleshy, juicy
Tomentose	Short hair, intertwined to form a solid cover