


I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

**I am not robot!**

## 10 endemic plants found in the philippines

puentenegrajemila puentenegrajemila Answer:Plant Biodiversity in the PhilippinesPlants are an important piece of a region's biodiversity. They're vital to ecosystems and are essential resources for both wildlife and humans. The Philippines is home to between 10,000 and 14,000 species of plants. Of these, more than half are endemic to the country, meaning they're found only in the Philippines and nowhere else. soyko The Philippines possesses around five percent of the earth's plant species and ranks fifth in the world for the overall number of plant species existing within the country.Endangered Plant SpeciesSpecies or subspecies whose survival in the wild is in danger due to existing threats are called endangered species. fusu In the Philippines, some of these endangered plants include the following:Mangifera odorata: Also known as the huani or kuini mango, this plant can also be found in other Southeast Asian countries.Kibatalia puberula: A small evergreen tree found only on Samar Island in the Philippines.Phalanopsis lindenii: A white-petaled orchid tinged with pale pink or lavender.Critically Endangered Plant SpeciesSpecies that face a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future are classified as critically endangered. Some of the Philippines' critically endangered plant species include the following:Dendrobium schuetzei: An orchid species with white flowers, found only on Mindanao Island.Alocasia atropurpurea: An endemic small plant with large leaves.Hopea philippinensis: A small rainforest tree.Cycas wadei: A small palm-like tree.Threats to Species SurvivalHuman activities are the main threat to plant species in the Philippines. Grassland and rainforest habitats are being destroyed in favor of building new residential areas, industrial hubs, and roads and highways. Education and sustainable development could be two of the keys to saving the Philippines' endangered plant species and preserving the country's bountiful biodiversity.



But now, I've purchased a fair number of my own — and I have no regrets! They've definitely brightened my space, eased my Zoom fatigue, and helped me cope with cabin fever. nehokedoxajore Now, I get it. Some plants are truly worth spending for. If you've become a plant enthusiast yourself, you've probably also been tempted by some of the trendy houseplants: the Monstera deliciosa, Rubber Fig tree, and Fiddle-Leaf Fig, to name a few. Unfortunately, these plants usually come with a hefty price tag, which then puts too much unnecessary pressure on us plant parents. Don't you agree? Also read: 11 Beginner Plant Care Tips + Life Lessons & Hugot That Come With Them Learning about native Philippine plants I turned towards houseplants for their therapeutic benefits, so I decided early on not to stress over this hobby. With that, I decided to explore native Philippine plants as houseplants. To me, it just made sense: Generally, these plants would be more affordable and accessible; they would be easier to care for, because they wouldn't have to adapt to a foreign environment. Also read: Plant Parenthood: 8 Signs You Should Get a Quarantine Houseplant Ruth Carino, a plant enthusiast from Crazy Plant Lady PH, shares that she has been enjoying taking care of native plants, too. "The practical side is, of course, (the plants are) low maintenance. But on the bigger scheme of things, having native plants better supports our ecosystem, too. For instance, wasps are very specific to the types of fig — even our birds don't thrive in certain exotic trees," Ruth tells us. So, there's that: Native Philippine plants are beautiful, relatively affordable, and they easily thrive in our local conditions. rumi To get you started, here are some of the local plants you might enjoy as your own. Note: There are numerous things to consider when adopting plants — native, endemic, or not. howmadejikutu Nowadays, the most pressing issue is the prevalence of plant poaching. If you intend to buy your own plants, make sure they aren't in this list of endangered plant species. 8 indoor native plants in the Philippines 1. Tibatib (Epipremnum pinnatum) A known cheaper alternative for the Monstera deliciosa (Swiss cheese plant), the Epipremnum pinnatum (also known as tibatib) has equally fascinating fenestrations minus the outrageous price. (Nowadays, a Monstera deliciosa plant sells for at least ₱1,000 on average!) Tibatib is sometimes called the "Monstera of the Philippines," but only because of how it looks. This endemic plant belongs to a different species altogether, although it grows just as fast as the former. Its leaves have the potential to grow huge too, especially when you let them climb. Great for indoors, the tibatib is known to tolerate drought and low-light conditions.



The Philippines possesses around five percent of the earth's plant species and ranks fifth in the world for the overall number of plant species existing within the country.Endangered Plant SpeciesSpecies or subspecies whose survival in the wild is in danger due to existing threats are called endangered species. howukive In the Philippines, some of these endangered plants include the following:Mangifera odorata: Also known as the huani or kuini mango, this plant can also be found in other Southeast Asian countries.Kibatalia puberula: A small evergreen tree found only on Samar Island in the Philippines.Phalanopsis lindenii: A white-petaled orchid tinged with pale pink or lavender.Critically Endangered Plant SpeciesSpecies that face a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future are classified as critically endangered. calojizisu Some of the Philippines' critically endangered plant species include the following:Dendrobium schuetzei: An orchid species with white flowers, found only on Mindanao Island.Alocasia atropurpurea: An endemic small plant with large leaves.Hopea philippinensis: A small rainforest tree.Cycas wadei: A small palm-like tree.Threats to Species SurvivalHuman activities are the main threat to plant species in the Philippines. Grassland and rainforest habitats are being destroyed in favor of building new residential areas, industrial hubs, and roads and highways. Education and sustainable development could be two of the keys to saving the Philippines' endangered plant species and preserving the country's bountiful biodiversity. Advertisement Advertisement Never in my pre-pandemic life did I imagine myself spending on plants. But now, I've purchased a fair number of my own — and I have no regrets! They've definitely brightened my space, eased my Zoom fatigue, and helped me cope with cabin fever. hepiladu Now, I get it. Some plants are truly worth spending for. If you've become a plant enthusiast yourself, you've probably also been tempted by some of the trendy houseplants: the Monstera deliciosa, Rubber Fig tree, and Fiddle-Leaf Fig, to name a few. Unfortunately, these plants usually come with a hefty price tag, which then puts too much unnecessary pressure on us plant parents. Don't you agree? Also read: 11 Beginner Plant Care Tips + Life Lessons & Hugot That Come With Them Learning about native Philippine plants I turned towards houseplants for their therapeutic benefits, so I decided early on not to stress over this hobby. With that, I decided to explore native Philippine plants as houseplants. To me, it just made sense: Generally, these plants would be more affordable and accessible; they would be easier to care for, because they wouldn't have to adapt to a foreign environment. Also read: Plant Parenthood: 8 Signs You Should Get a Quarantine Houseplant Ruth Carino, a plant enthusiast from Crazy Plant Lady PH, shares that she has been enjoying taking care of native plants, too. "The practical side is, of course, (the plants are) low maintenance. But on the bigger scheme of things, having native plants better supports our ecosystem, too. For instance, wasps are very specific to the types of fig — even our birds don't thrive in certain exotic trees," Ruth tells us. So, there's that: Native Philippine plants are beautiful, relatively affordable, and they easily thrive in our local conditions. nemizeru



In the Philippines, some of these endangered plants include the following:Mangifera odorata: Also known as the huani or kuini mango, this plant can also be found in other Southeast Asian countries.Kibatalia puberula: A small evergreen tree found only on Samar Island in the Philippines.Phalanopsis lindenii: A white-petaled orchid tinged with pale pink or lavender.Critically Endangered Plant SpeciesSpecies that face a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future are classified as critically endangered. calojizisu Some of the Philippines' critically endangered plant species include the following:Dendrobium schuetzei: An orchid species with white flowers, found only on Mindanao Island.Alocasia atropurpurea: An endemic small plant with large leaves.Hopea philippinensis: A small rainforest tree.Cycas wadei: A small palm-like tree.Threats to Species SurvivalHuman activities are the main threat to plant species in the Philippines. Grassland and rainforest habitats are being destroyed in favor of building new residential areas, industrial hubs, and roads and highways. Education and sustainable development could be two of the keys to saving the Philippines' endangered plant species and preserving the country's bountiful biodiversity. Advertisement Advertisement Never in my pre-pandemic life did I imagine myself spending on plants. But now, I've purchased a fair number of my own — and I have no regrets! They've definitely brightened my space, eased my Zoom fatigue, and helped me cope with cabin fever. Now, I get it. Some plants are truly worth spending for. If you've become a plant enthusiast yourself, you've probably also been tempted by some of the trendy houseplants: the Monstera deliciosa, Rubber Fig tree, and Fiddle-Leaf Fig, to name a few. Unfortunately, these plants usually come with a hefty price tag, which then puts too much unnecessary pressure on us plant parents. Don't you agree? Also read: 11 Beginner Plant Care Tips + Life Lessons & Hugot That Come With Them Learning about native Philippine plants I turned towards houseplants for their therapeutic benefits, so I decided early on not to stress over this hobby. With that, I decided to explore native Philippine plants as houseplants. To me, it just made sense: Generally, these plants would be more affordable and accessible; they would be easier to care for, because they wouldn't have to adapt to a foreign environment. Also read: Plant Parenthood: 8 Signs You Should Get a Quarantine Houseplant Ruth Carino, a plant enthusiast from Crazy Plant Lady PH, shares that she has been enjoying taking care of native plants, too. "The practical side is, of course, (the plants are) low maintenance. But on the bigger scheme of things, having native plants better supports our ecosystem, too. For instance, wasps are very specific to the types of fig — even our birds don't thrive in certain exotic trees," Ruth tells us. So, there's that: Native Philippine plants are beautiful, relatively affordable, and they easily thrive in our local conditions. To get you started, here are some of the local plants you might enjoy as your own. Note: There are numerous things to consider when adopting plants — native, endemic, or not. Nowadays, the most pressing issue is the prevalence of plant poaching. If you intend to buy your own plants, make sure they aren't in this list of endangered plant species. 8 indoor native plants in the Philippines 1. Tibatib (Epipremnum pinnatum) A known cheaper alternative for the Monstera deliciosa (Swiss cheese plant), the Epipremnum pinnatum (also known as tibatib) has equally fascinating fenestrations minus the outrageous price. (Nowadays, a Monstera deliciosa plant sells for at least ₱1,000 on average!) Tibatib is sometimes called the "Monstera of the Philippines," but only because of how it looks. This endemic plant belongs to a different species altogether, although it grows just as fast as the former. Its leaves have the potential to grow huge too, especially when you let them climb. Great for indoors, the tibatib is known to tolerate drought and low-light conditions. gaxosivehovovu That said, the plant will effortlessly thrive when you place it in a spot with bright, indirect sunlight. humeneraxarosa 2. Bitao (Calophyllum inophyllum) Aside from the Monstera deliciosa, the Ficus elastica (rubber fig tree) has also gained traction last year. A good alternative to this is the bitao, with its leathery foliage that gives off that statement shine we all love.



Education and sustainable development could be two of the keys to saving the Philippines' endangered plant species and preserving the country's bountiful biodiversity. Advertisement Advertisement Never in my pre-pandemic life did I imagine myself spending on plants. But now, I've purchased a fair number of my own — and I have no regrets! They've definitely brightened my space, eased my Zoom fatigue, and helped me cope with cabin fever. [lerimojocodu](#) Now, I get it: Some plants are truly worth spending for. If you've become a plant enthusiast yourself, you've probably also been tempted by some of the trendy houseplants: the *Monstera deliciosa*, Rubber Fig tree, and Fiddle-Leaf Fig, to name a few. Unfortunately, these plants usually come with a hefty price tag, which then puts too much unnecessary pressure on us plant parents. Don't you agree? Also read: [11 Beginner Plant Care Tips + Life Lessons & Hugot That Come With Them](#) Learning about native Philippine plants I turned towards houseplants for their therapeutic benefits, so I decided early on not to stress over this hobby. With that, I decided to explore native Philippine plants as houseplants. To me, it just made sense: Generally, these plants would be more affordable and accessible; they would be easier to care for, because they wouldn't have to adapt to a foreign environment.



The Philippines possesses around five percent of the earth's plant species and ranks fifth in the world for the overall number of plant species existing within the country. Endangered Plant Species Species or subspecies whose survival in the wild is in danger due to existing threats are called endangered species. In the Philippines, some of these endangered plants include the following: *Mangifera odorata*: Also known as the huani or kuini mango, this plant can also be found in other Southeast Asian countries. *Kibatalla puberula*: A small evergreen tree found only on Samar Island in the Philippines. *Phalaenopsis lindenii*: A white-petaled orchid tinged with pale pink or lavender. Critically Endangered Plant Species Species that face a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future are classified as critically endangered. Some of the Philippines' critically endangered plant species include the following: *Dendrobium schuetzei*: An orchid species with white flowers, found only on Mindanao Island. *Alocasia atropurpurea*: An endemic small plant with large leaves. *Hopea philippinensis*: A small rainforest tree. *Cycas wadei*: A small palm-like tree. Threats to Species Survival Human activities are the main threat to plant species in the Philippines. [gaguxuyexa](#) Grassland and rainforest habitats are being destroyed in favor of building new residential areas, industrial hubs, and roads and highways. Education and sustainable development could be two of the keys to saving the Philippines' endangered plant species and preserving the country's bountiful biodiversity. Advertisement Advertisement Never in my pre-pandemic life did I imagine myself spending on plants. But now, I've purchased a fair number of my own — and I have no regrets! They've definitely brightened my space, eased my Zoom fatigue, and helped me cope with cabin fever. Now, I get it: Some plants are truly worth spending for. If you've become a plant enthusiast yourself, you've probably also been tempted by some of the trendy houseplants: the *Monstera deliciosa*, Rubber Fig tree, and Fiddle-Leaf Fig, to name a few. Unfortunately, these plants usually come with a hefty price tag, which then puts too much unnecessary pressure on us plant parents. Don't you agree? Also read: [11 Beginner Plant Care Tips + Life Lessons & Hugot That Come With Them](#) Learning about native Philippine plants I turned towards houseplants for their therapeutic benefits, so I decided early on not to stress over this hobby. With that, I decided to explore native Philippine plants as houseplants. To me, it just made sense: Generally, these plants would be more affordable and accessible; they would be easier to care for, because they wouldn't have to adapt to a foreign environment.

Also read: [Plant Parenthood: 8 Signs You Should Get a Quarantine Houseplant](#) Ruth Carino, a plant enthusiast from Crazy Plant Lady PH, shares that she has been enjoying taking care of native plants, too. "The practical side is, of course, (the plants are) low maintenance. But on the bigger scheme of things, having native plants better supports our ecosystem, too. For instance, wasps are very specific to the types of fig — even our birds don't thrive in certain exotic trees," Ruth tells us. So, there's that: Native Philippine plants are beautiful, relatively affordable, and they easily thrive in our local conditions. To get you started, here are some of the local plants you might enjoy as your own. Note: There are numerous things to consider when adopting plants — native, endemic, or not. Nowadays, the most pressing issue is the prevalence of plant poaching. If you intend to buy your own plants, make sure they aren't in this list of endangered plant species. 8 indoor native plants in the Philippines 1. Tibatib (*Epipremnum pinnatum*) A known cheaper alternative for the *Monstera deliciosa* (Swiss cheese plant), the *Epipremnum pinnatum* (also known as tibatib) has equally fascinating fenestrations minus the outrageous price. (Nowadays, a *Monstera deliciosa* plant sells for at least ₱1,000 on average!) Tibatib is sometimes called the "Monstera of the Philippines," but only because of how it looks. This endemic plant belongs to a different species altogether, although it grows just as fast as the former. Its leaves have the potential to grow huge too, especially when you let them climb. Great for indoors, the tibatib is known to tolerate drought and low-light conditions. That said, the plant will effortlessly thrive when you place it in a spot with bright, indirect sunlight.

2. Bitao (*Calophyllum inophyllum*) Aside from the *Monstera deliciosa*, the *Ficus elastica* (rubber fig tree) has also gained traction last year. A good alternative to this is the bitao, with its leathery foliage that gives off that statement shine we all love. Like the rubber fig tree, the bitao also grows metres high. But as a juvenile, the plant makes a great indoor ornament for tighter spaces! Make sure to give it adequate sun time and well-draining soil mixture, and you will find it thriving in no time. 3.

Kapal-kapal (*Calotropis gigantea*) The fiddle-leaf fig (*Ficus lyrata*) has been a trendy houseplant for years now, and it seems to be enjoying the spotlight (no pun intended). In fact, now, you will find various stores selling this species for hundreds to thousands of pesos! And because the fiddle-leaf fig is notorious for being quite finicky, it isn't really an advisable purchase for newbie plant parents. Thankfully, there are a lot of endemic plants in the Philippines that mimic the look of the fiddle-leaf fig. Crazy Plant Lady PH suggests the *Calotropis gigantea*, also known as kapal-kapal. You might have seen this around your neighbourhood (I know I have!) — like most Philippine native plants, this one just naturally thrives in our tropical conditions. 4. *Hoya cumingiana* View this post on Instagram A post shared by Tylor (@urlocalplantboy) If you haven't hopped on the *Hoya* trend yet, what are you waiting for?

Home to over a hundred species of *Hoya*, the Philippines is considered as the centre of diversity for this genus. That said, a *Hoya* would be a good choice for beginner plant parents. One of the endemic *Hoya* plants in the Philippines is the *Hoya cumingiana*, which Ruth particularly finds stunning. These are relatively easy to grow and propagate; aside from their remarkable scallop leaves, they produce beautiful flowers as well! 5. Mali-mali (*Leea guineensis*) An online store that sells native Philippine trees, Philippine Native Trees has a notable selection of plants that mostly thrive abundantly outdoors. "Our native trees stand out and grow to their full potential on the ground." That said, Philippine Native Trees does sell potted seedlings that can also work beautifully indoors for a few years. One of the plants that are popular for their ornamental feature is the *Leea guineensis*, which is sometimes called mali-mali.

Although a perennial plant, the mali-mali can stay up to eight years potted indoors. Aside from its vibrant flowers (which, unfortunately, rarely blooms indoors), the mali-mali is also known for its leaves that are used to treat rheumatism, vertigo, colic, and arthritis. 6. Philippine ebony (*Diospyros ferrea*) Another native tree available in Philippine Native Trees is the Philippine ebony, which is sometimes called bantolinao. An indigenous plant, the Philippine ebony can thrive indoors as it is slow-growing and tolerates shade. Because of its eye-catching foliage, the bantolinao makes a popular bonsai plant in the Philippines. But when it is allowed to grow, it towers up to 30 metres high, boasting an elegant black ebony trunk. 7. Katmon (*Dillenia philippinensis*) Another native plant, the katmon produces saccharine fruit and graceful white blooms. Because of its notable leaves and flowers, this evergreen has long been used as an accent tree by Filipino garden enthusiasts. When fully grown, the katmon can tower up to 15 metres high. As a seedling, it can properly thrive indoors as it is shade-tolerant. 8. Botong (*Barringtonia asiatica*) From glossy foliage to striking flowers, the botong has serious ornamental potential! If you have a South-facing window (i.e. your place gets a lot of direct sunlight), consider amping up your space with a botong seedling. As a native plant, the botong is very resilient — even in harsh tropical conditions. Ruth shares this particular plant, along with her potted bitao, "survived Ulysses with flying colours" when the recent typhoon hit her home in Aurora! Also read: [Thinking of Taking up Gardening? Let These 20-Somethings Show You How!](#) While more Filipinos are embracing the plant parenthood lives, many native Philippine plants surprisingly remain underrated. There are several other native plants out there; we'd love to hear about your favourites! Tag us on Instagram when you post photos of your plant babies! This category has only the following subcategory. Endemic orchids of the Philippines (45 P) The following 200 pages are in this category, out of approximately 204 total. This list may not reflect recent changes.

(previous page) (next page) *Adonidia merrillii* *Aglaia costata* *Aglaia pyrifolia* *Alocasia clypeolata* *Alocasia heterophylla* *Alocasia micholitziana* *Alocasia nycteria* *Alocasia portei* *Alocasia sanderiana* *Alocasia scalprum* *Alocasia sinuata* *Alocasia zebrina* *Alsophila ferruginea* *Alsophila halconensis* *Alsophila hermannii* *Alsophila heterochlamydea* *Amyema nickrentii* *Antherostele Ardisia squamulosa* *Areca ipot* *Areca parens* *Areca whitfordii* *Artocarpus blancoi* *Begonia adamsensis* *Begonia balangcodiae* *Begonia elindoensis* *Begonia gironellae* *Begonia quinquealata* *Begonia tabonensis* *Begonia tenuibracteata* *Bulbophyllum amorosoanum* *Canarium luzonicum* *Cinnamomum cebuense* *Cinnamomum mercedoi* *Corypha microclada* *Cycas aenigma* *Cycas riuniniana* *Cycas saxatilis* *Cycas wadei* *Cycas zambalensis* *Cyrtandra cleopatrae* *Cyrtandra cumingii* *Cyrtocloa Diplodiscus paniculatus* *Dischidia oiantha* *Dischidia platyphylla* *Dischidia ruscifolia* *Dischidia vidalii* *Discospermum philippinensis* *Discospermum reyesii* *Elaeocarpus dinagatensis* *Fenixia Ficus ulmifolia* *Garcinia binucao* *Gloeocarpus Gloeocarpus patentivalvis* *Gongospermum Guioa acuminata* *Guioa bicolor* *Guioa discolor* *Guioa myriadenia* *Guioa palawanica* *Guioa parvifoliola* *Guioa reticulata* *Guioa truncata* *Heptapleurum acuminatissimum* *Heptapleurum agamae* *Heptapleurum albidobracteatum* *Heptapleurum curranii* *Heptapleurum palawanense* *Hopea acuminata* *Hopea basilanica* *Hopea brachyptera* *Hopea cagayanensis* *Hopea foxworthyi* *Hopea malibato* *Hopea mindanensis* *Hopea philippinensis* *Hopea quisumbingiana* *Hopea samarensis* *Horsfieldia obscurinervia* *Hoya auriguesana* *Hoya benstonesana* *Hoya bicoleensis* *Hoya cutis-porcelana* *Hoya meliflua* *Hoya persicina* *Hoya publicalyx* *Hoya valmayoriana* *Hoya wayetii* *Ilex palawanica* *Intsia acuminata* *Kanapia Kibatalla puberula* *Leptosolenia Leptosolenia haenkei* *Macaranga caudatifolia* *Macaranga congestiflora* *Macaranga grandifolia* *Macropsychanthus purpureus* *Madhuca obovatifolia* *Medinilla magnifica* *Medinilla multiflora* *Medinilla theresae* *Merrillibryum fabronioides* *Mitrephora caudata* *Neolitsea vidalii* *Nepenthes abalata* *Nepenthes aenigma* *Nepenthes alata* *Nepenthes alfreddi* *Nepenthes alzapana* *Nepenthes argenti* *Nepenthes armin* *Nepenthes attenboroughii* *Nepenthes bellii* *Nepenthes burkei* *Nepenthes cabanae* *Nepenthes candalaga* *Nepenthes ceciliae* *Nepenthes cid* *Nepenthes copelandii* *Nepenthes cornuta* *Nepenthes deaniana* *Nepenthes erucoides* *Nepenthes extincta* *Nepenthes gantungensis* *Nepenthes graciliflora* *Nepenthes hamiguitanensis* *Nepenthes justinae* *Nepenthes kitanglad* *Nepenthes leonardoi* *Nepenthes leytensis* *Nepenthes leytensis* *Nepenthes malimumuensis* *Nepenthes manobo* *Nepenthes mantalingajenensis* *Nepenthes maximoides* *Nepenthes merrilliana* *Nepenthes micramphora* *Nepenthes mindanaensis* *Nepenthes mira* *Nepenthes nebularum* *Nepenthes palawanensis* *Nepenthes pantaronensis* *Nepenthes peltata* *Nepenthes petiolata* *Nepenthes philippinensis* *Nepenthes ramos* *Nepenthes sibuyanensis* *Nepenthes sp.* *Anipahan* *Nepenthes sumagaya* *Nepenthes talaandig* *Nepenthes tболи* *Nepenthes truncata* *Nepenthes ventricosa* *Nepenthes viridis* *Nepenthes zygon* *Palaquium mindanaense* *Petersianthus quadrialatus* *Phalaenopsis lindenii* *Platycerium grande* *Pseuderia samarana* *Pterolobium membranaceum* *Quisumbingia Rafflesia aurantia* *Rafflesia baletei* *Rafflesia consueloae* *Rafflesia leonardi* *Rafflesia lobata* *Rafflesia manillana* *Rafflesia mira* *Rafflesia philippensis* *Rafflesia schadenbergiana* *Rafflesia speciosa* *Rafflesia zygocosa* *Saurauia clementis* *Saurauia papillifera* *Saurauia polysperma* *Saurauia sparsiflora* *Schismatoglottis prietoi* *Schizostachyum lima* *Semecarpus paucinervius* *Shorea astylosa* *Shorea contorta* *Shorea malibato* *Shorea negrosensis* *Shorea palosapis* *Shorea polysperma* *Sindora supra* *Strongylodon juangonzalezii* *Strongylodon macrobotrys* *Tectona pellucida* *Tristaniaopis decoritica* *Tristaniaopis littoralis* *Utricularia heterosepala* *Vatica elliptica*(previous page) (next page) Retrieved from "