



Five hundred plant species in Gunung Halimun Salak National Park, West Java

A checklist including Sundanese names, distribution and use

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Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)

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Author biographies

Hari Priyadi is a research officer at CIFOR and a doctoral candidate funded by the Fonaso Erasmus Mundus programme of the European Union at Southern Swedish Forest Research Centre, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences. His main interest is forest ecology and forest management in the tropics.

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Background

This book is a product of the 'Sustainable Utilisation of Diverse Forest Environmental Benefits' project. We conducted fieldwork at several sites in Gunung Halimun Salak National Park (GHSNP) from 2007-2009. Geographically, the park lies between 106° 12' 58" E – 106° 45' 50" E and 06° 32' 14" S - 06° 55' 12" S, (see Figure 1) and is located in three administrative districts: Bogor and Sukabumi in West Java and Lebak in the province of Banten.

According to GHSNP internal reports, more than 700 species of flowering plants, belonging to 390 genera and 119 families, have been found in the park's natural forest. Plantation forests in the park were originally production forests managed by a state-owned company, but are now managed by the park authority. We made three visits to different areas including Gunung Halimun, Gunung Salak and the park's buffer zone, and collected data from 990 trees. The aim of this guide is to provide succinct information on the park's forest species, and to highlight their Sundanese vernacular names as an entry point. Initially, we recorded 142 species from 54 families, but after further consideration decided to add more species important to the area, such as commercial timber species, fruits trees and medicinal plants. In total, 500 species were included.

Information given on each species comprises its Sundanese name, scientific name, family, vernacular name and geographical distribution. In most cases, the species' uses are also listed.

We would like to extend our thanks to all those in the GHSNP office, particularly Ruky Umaya, Wardi Septiana and Mumu for their dedication and collaboration in field surveys throughout the project. We are also very grateful to scientists from the Biological Research Centre in the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) for their comments and reviews, including thoughts from Prof. Eiji Suzuki of Kagoshima University.

We also wish to thank Dr Kuswata Kartawinata, Dr Robert Nasi and Dr Yves Laumonier for their advice on the early drafts. We would particularly like to thank Gideon Suharyanto, Edith Johnson, Catur Wahyu and Eko Prianto from CIFOR's Communications Unit for all their help during the publication process.

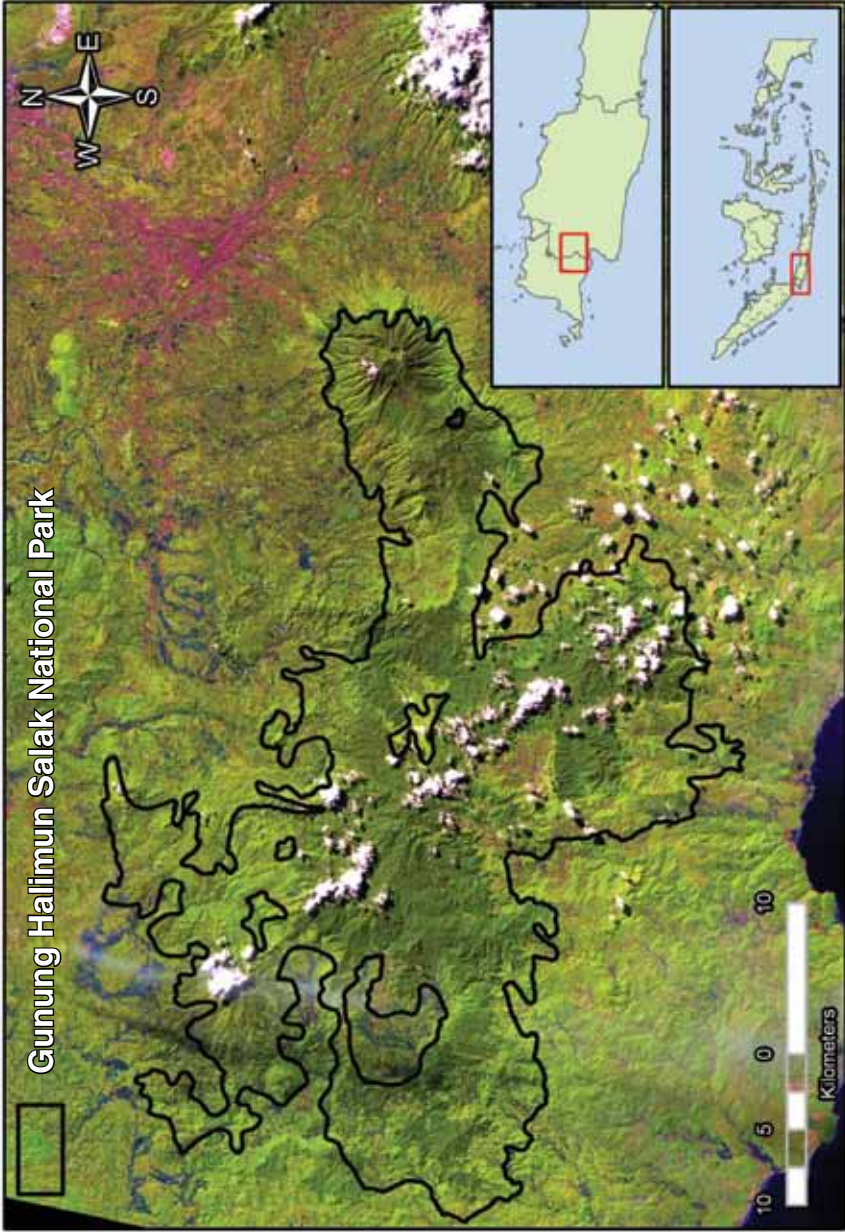


Figure 1. Map of GHSNP

How to use this guide

Entries in this checklist contain the following information. Please note some of the information is unavailable for certain species.

	Sundanese name	Author
List number	25. BABADOTAN	
Latin name	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> L.	(Blume) Harms
Family	Compositae	
	Vernacular names: goatweed (Eng.); Javanese: wedusan; Madurese: dus-bedusan; Malaysia: tahi anjing, rumput pereh jarang, rumput sekedok; the Philippines: bulak manok, singilan, bahug-bahug; Thailand: thiam mae hang, saapraeng saapkaa Geographical distribution: India, Myanmar, Indochina, southern China, Thailand and Malesia. Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots used for fevers and leaves for trachoma, cuts, stomach ache and coughs Life form and origin: herb, exotic plant, weed	
Numbers refer to the list of references	References: 4	

Species checklist

1. ALPUKET

Persea americana Miller

Lauraceae

Vernacular names: avocado (Eng.); Malaysia: avocado, apukado; the Philippines: avocado; Thailand: awokado

Geographical distribution: Central America and Southeast Asia (Indonesia, the Philippines)

Uses: used in traditional medicine; young leaves for hair treatment, edible fruit

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated, from Central America

References: 24, 31

2. AMIS MATA

Ficus montana Burm.f.

Moraceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: uyah-uyahan; Sumatra: periyeh; Malaysia: kesinan; Thailand: duea din, maduea hin

Geographical distribution: Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia (Java, Sumatra and Kalimantan)

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: shrub, indigenous plant

References: 8, 31

3. ANDAWALI

Tinospora crispa (L.) Hook.f. & Thomson

Menispermaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: brotowali, putrowali; Malaysia: akar putarwali, petawali, daun akar wali; the Philippines: makabuhay, meliburigan, paliaban, panyawan vine; Thailand: boraphet.

Geographical distribution: India, Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, southern China, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia (Java, Sumbawa) and the Philippines.

Uses: used in traditional medicine (for fevers)

Life form and origin: liana, indigenous plant

References: 3, 8

4. ANGSANA

Pterocarpus indicus Willd.

Fabaceae

Vernacular names: red sandalwood, amboynas (Eng.); Indonesian: sonokembang; Brunei: angšana; Malaysia: angšana, sena; the Philippines: apalit, vitali; Myanmar: sena, padouk, ansanah; Thailand: pradu, pradu-ban, sano

Geographical distribution: the Malesian region

Uses: construction, furniture, interior finishing, panelling, musical instruments, high grade cabinet work, high class interior joinery, billiard tables, agricultural implements, tool handles and for medicinal purposes: leaves boiled for treating chancres and abdominalgia and as a hair tonic; gum for treating diarrhoea, toothache, aphtha.

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 24, 26

5. ANTANAN GEDE

Centella asiatica (L.) Urb.

Apiaceae

Vernacular names: Asiatic pennywort, Indian pennywort, gotu-cola (Eng.); Indonesian: pegagan, daun kaki kuda; Brunei: pegaga; Malaysia: pegaga; the Philippines: takip-kohol, tappingan-daga, hahang-halo; Singapore: pegaga, Myanmar: min-kuabin; Thailand: bua bok, pa-na-e khaa-doh, phak waen

Geographical distribution: Southeast Asia

Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots for treating stomach aches

Life form and origin: herb, indigenous plant

References: 3, 8

6. AREN – KAWUNG

Arenga pinnata (Wurmb) Merr.

Areaceae

Vernacular names: aren, enau, suikerpalm (Dutch), sugar palm (Eng.)

Geographical distribution: from India to southern China, Taiwan and the Ryukyu Islands, and throughout the Malesian region to northern Australia

Uses: stem for food. Used in traditional medicine; roots as a, petioles as a haemostatic, cicatrizant and diuretic

Life form and origin: palm tree, indigenous plant

References: 11, 24

7. AREUY BEURIT

Hiptage benghalensis (L.) Kurz

Malpighiaceae

Vernacular names: hiptage (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: jaranan, kakas; Thailand: noraa, haen pik, kamlang chang phuek

Geographical distribution: India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Indochina, southern China, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, the Lesser Sunda Islands, Borneo, Sulawesi and the Philippines

Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots as a stimulant and leaves for treating dermatosis

Life form and origin: liana, indigenous plant

References: 8, 11

8. AREUY CARAYUN

Merremia peltata (L.) Merr.

Convolvulaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Ambon: hailale; Ternate: kuge; Malaysia: akar ulan, akar ulan gajah; the Philippines: bulakan, budakin, tampinita; Thailand: yaan len, en luen

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: liana, indigenous plant

References: 8, 30

9. AREUY CARULANG – CARULANG

Spatholobus ferrugineus (Zollinger & Moritzi) Benth.

Fabaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: South Sumatra: akar sarikan lanang; West Java: areuy ki sambangan; East Kalimantan (Kenyah Dayak): aka kelesi; Malaysia: akar sejangat, akar skuet, akar gueh; Thailand: chaang haek

Geographical distribution: from southern Thailand through Peninsular Malaysia to Sumatra, Java, Borneo and Sulawesi

Uses: used in traditional medicine; used to treat menstrual disorders, coughs, fevers, stomach aches, colic, postnatal treatment; stem used for rope

Life form and origin: liana, indigenous plant

References: 8, 11

10. AREUY GEUREUNG – AREUY KIDANG

Pericampylus glaucus Merr.

Menispermaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: lawatan kebo, the Moluccas: daun bisul; Malaysia: andur nasi, ulan tapak pelandok; the Philippines: kalamitmit, bangbangau, kamokamotihan; Thailand: chingcho khaao, thao dok baan tuum, en

Geographical distribution: from tropical East Africa, India, Sri Lanka eastwards to China, Indochina, Thailand and southwards through Malesia to northern Australia

Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots used as a purgative for haematuria and leaves for combustion, dermatosis

Life form and origin: liana, indigenous plant

References: 8, 30

11. AREUY HARENDONG – HARENDONG

Macrolenes muscosa (Blume) Bakh.f.

Melastomataceae

Vernacular names: Malaysia: akar senduduk

Geographical distribution: Indonesia (Java)

Uses: used in traditional medicine; gum for conjunctivitis, dysentery.

Edible fruit

Life form and origin: liana, indigenous plant

References: 8, 31

12. AREUY JOTANG BODAS

Ipomoea nil (L.) Roth

Convolvulaceae

Vernacular names: blue morning glory (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: teleng; the Philippines: bulakan, kamokamotihan; Thailand: waan tam khoei, waan phak bung.

Geographical distribution: Southeast Asia but not found on Borneo

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: liana, indigenous plant

References: 30

13. AREUY KAWOYANG

Merremia tuberosa (L.) Rendle

Convolvulaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: ginda purang utang; Madurese: dewulu; Malaysia: akar lulang bulu, ulan raya; the Philippines: lakmit, kalalakmit; Thailand: ching chaw

Geographical distribution: from India, the Andaman Islands and Sri Lanka to Indochina and throughout Malesia

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: liana, indigenous plant

References: 30

14. AREUY KI LAMPAHAN

Agalmyla parasitica (Lamk) O.K.

Gesneriaceae

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: epiphytic herb, indigenous plant

References: 8

15. AREUY KUPU-KUPU

Phanera fulva (Blume ex Korth.) Bth.

Fabaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: kupu-kupu

Geographical distribution: Java, Borneo and Sumatra

Uses: used in traditional medicine; root for treating fevers, diarrhoea and coughs

Life form and origin: liana, indigenous plant

References: 11

16. AREUY LOLO

Anadendrum microstachyum (Miq.) Backer & Alderw.

Araceae

Vernacular names: Malaysia: akar meroyan sembang, akar segunja, daun ketam;

Thailand: krak, khieo hua duan, thao thakhaap

Geographical distribution: Indochina, southern China, southern Myanmar,

Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Sulawesi and the Philippines

Uses: used in traditional medicine; stem for treating chancres

Life form and origin: creeping herb, indigenous plant

References: 8, 11

17. AREUY MAUNG – MACAN TANDANG

Dracaena angustifolia Roxburgh

Liliaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: suji, hanjuang merak; Javanese: semar; Ambon: pendusta utan; the Philippines: malasambal, taligbuhuk, pasiu; Thailand: khon maa khaao, phak kon maa, phraao phan lam

Geographical distribution: India, Myanmar, Indochina, southern China, Thailand, Java, the Philippines, Sulawesi, the Moluccas, New Guinea and northern Australia

Uses: used in traditional medicine; root for treating stomach aches, antidote and leaves for dysentery, leucorrhoea, gonorrhoea

Life form and origin: shrub, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 8, 11

18. AREUY PARI

Schefflera aromatica (Blume) Harms

Araliaceae

Vernacular names: jangkorang, ki kunci, panggang puyuh, ramo giling and cerem

Geographical distribution: the tropics and subtropics

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: liana, indigenous plant

References: 3, 8

19. AREUY SILAYARAN – KALAYARAN

Trichosanthes tricuspidata Lour.

Cucurbitaceae

Vernacular names: Thailand: kradueng chang phueak, kheekaa khom, matuum kaa

Geographical distribution: Indochina, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and the Philippines

Uses: used in traditional medicine; stem for treating earaches

Life form and origin: liana, indigenous plant

References: 3, 8

20. AREUY WAREJIT

Ficus punctata Thunberg

Moraceae

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: liana, indigenous plant

References: 8

21. ASAM JAWA

Tamarindus indica L.

Fabaceae

Vernacular names: tamarind, Indian tamarind (Eng.); Indonesian: asam, asam Jawa, tambaring; Malaysia: asam Jawa, the Philippines: sampalok, kalamagi, salomagi; Thailand: makham, bakham, somkham

Geographical distribution: all tropical countries

Uses: for seasoning soupy fish and meat dishes. Also used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, originally from equatorial Africa

References: 24, 31

22. ASAM KERANJI – KERANJI

Dialium indum L.

Fabaceae

Vernacular names: guayamochil, Manila tamarind, sweet inga (Eng.); Indonesian: asam Belanda; Javanese: asam Londo; Malaysia: asam kranji, asam Tjina; the Philippines: kamtsile, kamanchilis, damortis; Myanmar: kway-tanyeng; Thailand: makham-thet, makham-khong

Geographical distribution: from Central America, introduced to Indonesia by Portuguese traders

Uses: timber for construction, edible fruit, used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 31

23. AWITALI

Gigantochloa apus (J.A. & J.H. Schultes) Kurz

Poaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: bambu tali; Javanese: pring tali, pring apus

Geographical distribution: South Sumatra, Central Sulawesi, Central Kalimantan, Java

Uses: for making cooking utensils, fishing equipment, furniture, rope or string and in basketry. Also used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: bamboo, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 5, 8

24. AWI TEMEN

Gigantochloa verticillata (Willd.) Munro

Poaceae

Vernacular names: awi andong, awi gombong; Indonesian: bamboo ater; Javanese: pring legi; Madurese: pereng keles; eastern Indonesia: buluh Jawa; the Philippines: kayali

Geographical distribution: Java, the Philippines, Brunei, Peninsular Malaysia

Uses: for furniture, beds, cooking utensils, meat skewers, chopsticks, toothpicks and handicrafts. Used in traditional medicine. Shoots for food and stem for construction

Life form and origin: bamboo, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 5, 8

25. BABADOTAN

Ageratum conyzoides L.

Asteraceae

Vernacular names: goatweed (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: wedusan; Madurese: dus-bedusan; Malaysia: tahi anjing, rumput perih jarang, rumput sekedok; the Philippines: bulak manok, singilan, bahug-bahug; Thailand: thiam mae hang, saapraeng saapkaa

Geographical distribution: India, Myanmar, Indochina, southern China, Thailand and Malesia.

Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots used for fevers and leaves for trachoma, cuts, stomach ache and coughs

Life form and origin: herb, exotic plant, weed

References: 3

26. BABANJARAN

Eupatorium inulifolium H.B.K.

Asteraceae

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: herb, weed

References: 8

27. BABAWANGAN

Fimbristylis miliacea (L.) Vahl

Cyperaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: adas-adasan; Sumbawa: porih pae; Malaysia: rumput tahi kerbau, rumput kurau, rumput keladi; the Philippines: agor, sirau-sirau, sirisibuyas; Thailand: yaa rat khiat, yaa nuat plaa duk

Geographical distribution: China and Japan throughout the Malesian region

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: herb, wild

References: 11

28. BACANG – LIMUS

Mangifera foetida Lour.

Anacardiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: membacang, bacang; Javanese: limus; Kalimantan: asem hambawang

Geographical distribution: Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Moluccas and the Lesser Sunda islands

Uses: for light indoor construction, temporary construction and plywood. Edible fruit

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 24, 31

29. BALINGBING – CALINGCING AMIS

Averrhoa carambola L.

Oxalidaceae

Vernacular names: star fruit (Eng.); Indonesia-Malaysia: belimbing manis; the Philippines: balimbing; Thailand: ma fueang

Geographical distribution: originally from Brazil

Uses: fruit can be eaten fresh or made into juice. Used in traditional medicine: roots used as an antidote, leaves for treating ringworm and headaches, and fruit as an antiemetic and for treating leucoderma and fevers

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 24, 31

30. BALINGBING WULUH – CALINGCING

Averrhoa bilimbi L.

Oxalidaceae

Vernacular names: bilimbi, cucumber tree (Eng.); Indonesia-Malaysia: belimbing asam, blimbing wuluh, belimbing buluk; the Philippines: kamias, iba; Thailand: taling pling

Geographical distribution: originally from Brazil

Uses: as a vegetable and used in traditional medicine; leaves for fevers and intestinal problems and fruit for coughs and aphthae

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 24, 31

31. BALSA

Ochroma lagopus Swartz

Bombaceae

Vernacular names: trade name: balsa

Geographical distribution: the Philippines, Malaysia, Java and Papua New Guinea

Uses: for buoys, lifejackets, lifebelts, surf boards, aircraft construction, toys, model making, packaging of fragile articles, and as insulation

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated, originally from tropical America

References: 27

32. BALUNTAS

Pluchea indica (L.) Less.

Asteraceae

Vernacular names: Indian (marsh) fleabane, Indian pluchea (Eng.); Indonesian: beluntas; Javanese: luntas; Malaysia: beluntas, beluntas paya; the Philippines: kalapini, banig-banig; Thailand: khlu, nuat ngua, naat wua

Geographical distribution: from India to southern China, throughout Indochina, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines

Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots for treating fevers, leaves for fevers, heuropathy, menstrual disorders and as a deodorant, seeds for haematuria

Life form and origin: shrub, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 30

33. BAREUBEUY

Helicia serrata (R. Br.) Blume

Proteaceae

Vernacular names: Malaysia: kayu sippur, kayu sippur gadung, kayu ki hondung

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and the Moluccas (Ambon)

Uses: for superior joinery, high-class furniture, cabinet work, interior finishing, flooring, house construction and as a mine timber. Used in traditional medicine; roots used to treat toothache

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

34. BAROS

Magnolia macklottii (Korth.) Dandy

Magnoliaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sundanese: cempaka gunung, kalastori, manglid baros; Sumatra: cempaka rimbo, Sundanese : gempol

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, West Java and Borneo

Uses: timber for construction, bridge building, interior finishing, partitioning, flooring, and door and window frames. Flowers used for perfume and leaves for treating fevers

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

35. BARUNDAY

Crateva religiosa Forst.f.

Capparaceae

Vernacular names: sacred barma (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: jaranan; Sumatra: sibalauk; Malaysia: kepayan, kemantu, dangla; the Philippines: salingbobog, balai-lamok, banugan; Thailand: kum-bok, kum nam

Geographical distribution: from India throughout South and Southeast Asia

Uses: used in traditional medicine; flowers used as a stomachic, leaves for dysentery, headaches and stomach aches

Life form and origin: shrub, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 30

36. BAYUR

Pterospermum javanicum Jungh.

Sterculiaceae

Vernacular names: Malaysia: bayor, litak; the Philippines: bayok

Geographical distribution: Myanmar, Indochina, southern China, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Lesser Sunda Islands and the Moluccas

Uses: for joinery, flooring, furniture, cladding, tool handles, plywood, and for ship and bridge building. Used in traditional medicine; bark used for treating abdominalgia, dysentery and toothaches, and as a hemostyptic

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

37. BEBERETEAN

Rubus rosaefolius J.E. Smith

Rosaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: ujen-ujen; Madurese: gharungung; the Philippines: sagmit, sapinit, init

Geographical distribution: India, Indochina, Taiwan, the Philippines, Borneo, Indonesia

Uses: used in traditional medicine with edible fruit

Life form and origin: liana, indigenous plant, wild

References: 30

38. BEBESARAN

Morus alba L.

Moraceae

Vernacular names: white mulberry (Eng.); Indonesian: murbei; Javanese: bebesaran Lampung; the Philippines: amingit, amoras; Myanmar: posa; Thailand: mon

Geographical distribution: India, Myanmar, Indochina, China, Japan and Java

Uses: for furniture, cabinet work, beams, posts, flooring, bridge building.

Used in traditional medicine; roots used to treat gonorrhoea, haematuria, toothaches and menstrual disorders, leaves for fevers, diabetes and gonorrhoea. Fruit for food

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated, native to Europe and North America

References: 24, 27

39. BEGONIA

Begonia robusta Blume

Begoniaceae

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: herb, indigenous plant

References: 20

40. BELEKETEBE

Sloanea sigun (Blume) K. Schum.

Elaeocarpaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sundanese: bulu nunggul, pohon beleketebe, tebe, ki somang; Javanese: landakan; Batak (Sumatra): si bala kayu; Thailand: ko rian, ngoh pa, sati ton

Geographical distribution: India, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java and Borneo

Uses: for general construction, interior trim, flooring, furniture, cabinet work, joinery, mouldings, packing boxes and toys

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

41. BEMBEM – KAWENI

Mangifera odorata Griff.

Anacardiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: kebembem, keweni; kuwini (Eng.); Sumatra, Kalimantan: kuweni or kweni; Malaysia: kuini, huani, wani; the Philippines: huani, uani, juani; Thailand: kinning, mamuang chingreet, mamuang paa

Geographical distribution: Borneo, Sumatra and Java, Peninsular Thailand, South Sulawesi, the Philippines.

Uses: fruit can be eaten fresh or made into juice. Used in traditional medicine; bark used to treat epilepsy

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 24, 31

42. BENCOY

Baccaurea racemosa (Reinw. ex Blume) Mull. Arg.

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: kapundung, menteng; Malaysia: jinteh merah, kapundung, menteng

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra, Java and Borneo

Uses: timber for poles in traditional house construction, boat building, furniture, and packing crates. Edible fruit

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 27

43. BENGANG

Neesia altissima (Blume) Blume

Bombacaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sundanese: ki bengang; Sumatra: si bengang; Malaysia: ben(g)gang, apa-apa, punggai, durian monyit; Thailand: chang baek

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo

Uses: for light construction, door and window frames, cheap furniture and fittings, flooring, planking, wooden shoes, floats, low grade coffins and plywood. Used in traditional medicine; leaves used for treating gonorrhoea and fruit for dysuria, gonorrhoea

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

44. BEUNYING

Ficus fistulosa Reinw. ex Blume

Moraceae

Vernacular names: common yellow stem-fig (Eng.); Indonesia: Kalimantan: kujanjing; Javanese: wilada; Malaysia: ara serapat, kelampong bukit; the Philippines: tibig; Thailand: ching, ching khao, maduea plong

Geographical distribution: from India (Assam), Myanmar, Indochina, southern China, Taiwan, Thailand and the Nicobar Islands to Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Philippines and the Lesser Sunda Islands

Uses: for temporary construction, mouldings, interior work, cladding, drawers, laundry tubs, fruit crates, floats and firewood. Also used in traditional medicine; roots for postnatal treatment, leaves as a narcotic, food

Life form and origin: shrub, indigenous plant

References: 8, 27

45. BINGBIN

Pinanga coronata (Blume ex Martelli) Blume

Arecaceae

Geographical distribution: Sumatra, Java and Sulawesi

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: palm tree, indigenous plant

References: 8, 26

46. BINONG

Tetrameles nudiflora R. Br.

Datiaceae

Vernacular names: binung (trade name), tetrameles (Eng.); Indonesia: Sumatra: kayu tabu; Javanese: winong; Malaysia: mengkudor; Myanmar: baing, sawbya; Thailand: bueng, ka phong, som phong

Geographical distribution: Myanmar, Indochina, southern China, Thailand, Sumatra, Sulawesi, the Lesser Sunda Islands

Uses: for temporary construction, panelling, partitioning, cheap planking, weatherboard, mouldings, packing crates, tea chests, matchboxes. Used in traditional medicine; bark used as a laxative, diuretic, and to treat rheumatism and oedema

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

47. BINTANGUR – SULATRI

Calophyllum soulattri Burm.f.

Clusiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sumatra: bintangur, bintol, mentangur, penaga; Javanese: bunut, nyamplung, sulatri, punaga; Kalimantan: bataoh, bentangur, butoo, jampelung, jinjit, mahadingan, maharunuk; Sulawesi: betau, bintula, dinggale, pude, wetai; the Moluccas: balitoko, bintao, bitaur; Malaysia: bintangor labu, bintangor lanchar, mintak; the Philippines: bitanghol-sibat, pamintaogon, gigabit; Thailand: tanghon baiyai

Geographical distribution: Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, the Moluccas

Uses: timber is used for masts, spars and house construction. Also used in traditional medicine; roots and leaves used to treat rheumatism, seeds for rheumatism, scabies and as a hair tonic

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 9, 11, 24, 26

48. BINTAOS LAUT

Wrightia javanica A. DC.

Apocynaceae

Vernacular names: ludai (trade name); milky mangrove (Eng.); Indonesia: Bali: menengan; Javanese: penggung; Malaysia: ludai, bebuta, buta-buta; the Philippines: buta-buta; Thailand: tatum; Vietnam: gia

Geographical distribution: from India and Sri Lanka to Indochina, southern China, Taiwan, Thailand, throughout the Malesian region, northern Australia and the Pacific Islands

Uses: for utility furniture, interior finishing, mouldings, canoes, packing cases, toys and matchsticks

Life form and origin: shrub, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

49. BISBUL

Diospyros discolor Willd.

Ebenaceae

Vernacular names: mabolo, velvet apple (Eng.); Indonesian: buah mentega, bisbul, mabolo; Malaysia: buah lemak, buah mentega; the Philippines: mabolo, kamagong, tabang; Thailand: marit

Geographical distribution: tropical countries

Uses: main product is fruit, but wood is also used for handicrafts

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 31

50. BOBONDELAN

Cassia fistula L.

Papilionaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sumatra: boking-boking; Javanese: trengguli; Malaysia: bebusok, busok-busok; the Philippines: antsoan; Thailand: chaiyaphruk, kalapaphruk, kalaphruk

Geographical distribution: India, Myanmar, Indochina, Thailand and the Malesian region

Uses: for construction, furniture and cabinet making.

Used in traditional medicine; roots used as a laxative and for treating fevers, leaves used to treat ringworm and flowers for fevers

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 24, 27

51. BOBONTENGAN

Melothria maderaspatana (L.) Cogn.

Cucurbitaceae

Vernacular names: the Philippines: melon-gubat; Thailand: taneng nuu

Geographical distribution: throughout tropical Africa, the Indian Ocean Islands, tropical and subtropical Asia and tropical Australia

Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots used as an antidote for stomach aches

Life form and origin: creeping herb, indigenous plant

References: 8, 11

52. BUBUAY

Plectocomia elongata Martelli ex Blume

Arecaceae

Uses: used in traditional medicine; liquid from stems for fevers, cuts, combustion. Fruit is edible

Life form and origin: climbing palm, indigenous plant

References: 8

53. BULANG – BUNGBULANG

Premna tomentosa Willd.

Verbenaceae

Vernacular names: bastard teak (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: bulang, gembulang; Sumatra: leban capo, bebulang handak; Malaysia: bebuas, sarang burong, tembaroh; Myanmar: kyunbo, kyunnalin, nathabyu; Thailand: po fan, sak ke kai, kapiat, saam pang, sak khe khwai

Geographical distribution: Nepal, India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Indochina, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java and the Lesser Sunda Islands

Uses: for construction, house building, household implements, agricultural implements. Also used in traditional medicine; roots and leaves for postnatal treatment and stomach aches, bark for diarrhoea

Life form and origin: shrub, indigenous plant

References: 3, 27

54. BUNGUR

Lagerstroemia ovalifolia Teijsm. & Binnend.

Synonyms *Macrolenes muscosa* (Blume) Bakh.f.

Lythraceae

Vernacular names: pahang bungor (Eng.); Malaysia: bungor balong, bungor melukut; Thailand: tabaek dong

Geographical distribution: Indochina, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java

Uses: for medium heavy construction (door and window frames), bridge and wharf building, boat building, railway sleepers, panelling, flooring, joinery, agriculture implements, boxes, tool handles and sporting goods. Used in traditional medicine; bark for diarrhoea, leaves for malaria, dermatosis

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 8, 27

55. BURAHOL

Stelechocarpus burahol (Blume) Hook.f. & Thomson

Annonaceae

Vernacular names: kepel (Eng.); Indonesian: kepel; Javanese: kecindul

Geographical distribution: from Southeast Asia throughout Malesia, the Philippines, Java

Uses: ripe fruit is eaten fresh and wood is used for household articles, house building

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 31

56. BURUNDUL – COROGEL MONYET

Xerospermum noronhianum (Blume) Blume

Sapindaceae

Vernacular names: Malaysia: geresek hitam, gigi buntal, rambutan pachet; Thailand: kho laen, kho hia, laen ban

Geographical distribution: Indochina, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java and Borneo

Uses: for construction, carts, mills, rice pounders, firewood

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

57. CACABEAN

Ludwigia octovalvis (Jacq.) P. H. Raven

Onagraceae

Vernacular names: willow herb, primrose willow (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: salah nyowo; Malaysia: buyang samalam, lakom ayer, pujang malam; the Philippines: tayilakton, talangkau, pachar pachar; Thailand: thian nam, yaa raknaa

Geographical distribution: pantropical – 32 ° N to 30 ° S

Uses: used in traditional medicine; diarrhoea

Life form and origin: herb, indigenous plant

References: 30

58. CALIK ANGIN

Mallotus paniculatus (Lmk) Muell. Arg.

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sundanese: balik angin, bungulang peucang; Javanese: katimuru

Geographical distribution: Sumatra, Java, Sulawesi and the Lesser Sunda Islands

Uses: for temporary construction (poles), matchsticks, wooden shoes, packing cases, disposable chopsticks. Used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 11, 27

59. CALILING

Ficus magnoliaefolia Blume

Moraceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: kopeng; Kalimantan: mara gatal; the Philippines: kanapai

Geographical distribution: the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Philippines and Sulawesi

Uses: for temporary construction, mouldings, interior work, fruits crates and firewood

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

60. CALINGCING – CACALINGCINGAN

Oxalis corniculata L.

Oxalidaceae

Vernacular names: Indian sorrel, creeping wood-sorrel, procumbent yellow sorrel (Eng.); Indonesia: Sumatra: daun asem kecil; Javanese: semangnen; Malaysia: sikap dada; the Philippines: taingan-daga, marasiksik, daraisig; Singapore: sikap dada; Thailand: phak waen, som sangka, som din

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo, Sulawesi

Uses: used in traditional medicine; leaves use for treating stomach aches, coughs, anorexia and tonsillitis

Life form and origin: herb, indigenous plant

References: 3, 24

61. CAMPAKA LEUWEUNG

Michelia montana Blume

Magnoliaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sumatra: cempaka hutan; Javanese: cempaka jahé; Sabah: cempaka hutan

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and Bali

Uses: for light construction, bridge building, flooring, door panels, packing cases

Life form and origin: small tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

62. CAMPEDAK

Artocarpus integer (Thunb.) Merr.

Moraceae

Vernacular names: chempedak (Eng.); Indonesian: cempedak; Malaysia: chempedak, bangkong, baroh; Myanmar: sonekadat; Thailand: champada

Geographical distribution: Myanmar, Peninsular Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Borneo, Sulawesi, the Moluccas, Papua and western Java

Uses: main product is fruit, eaten fresh or cooked

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 24, 31

63. CANAR***Smilax macrocarpa* Blume**

Smilacaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sundanese: canar bokor, canar gede, canar gengge, canar minyak**Geographical distribution:** Indonesia, Java**Uses:** edible fruit**Life form and origin:** liana, indigenous plant**References:** 3**64. CANAR BOKOR*****Smilax leucophylla* Blume**

Smilacaceae

Vernacular names: canar gede, canar minyak; the Philippines: sarsaparillang-puti, banag, kaguno; Papua New Guinea: wanabekira**Geographical distribution:** Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and the Philippines to New Guinea and northern Australia**Uses:** used in traditional medicine; roots and leaves used for treating chancres**Life form and origin:** liana, indigenous plant**References:** 3**65. CANGCARATAN*****Neonauclea lanceolata* (Blume) Merr.**

Rubiaceae

Vernacular names: trade name: bangkal; Malaysia: lenggaung, mengkal; the Philippines: kalamansanai, hambabalud**Geographical distribution:** India, Myanmar, Indochina, southern China, Thailand, throughout the Malesian region, Solomon Islands, Melanesia, Micronesia and northern Australia**Uses:** for construction, bridge building, window sills, flooring, boat building, joinery, furniture, cabinet work, poles, posts, piles, cross arms, turnery, implements and packaging**Life form and origin:** tree, indigenous plant**References:** 27

66. CANGKOREH

Dinochloa scandens (Blume ex Nees) O. Kuntze

Poaceae

Geographical distribution: from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, southern Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra to the Lesser Sunda Islands

Uses: locally for making rough baskets to carry stones from rivers. Stems used for making handicrafts. Used in traditional medicine; liquid from stems used to treat conjunctivitis and as an anti-inflammatory

Life form and origin: climbing bamboo, indigenous plant

References: 5, 8

67. CANGKRING – DADAP CANGKRING

Erythrina fusca Loureiro

Papilionaceae

Vernacular names: purple coral-tree, coral bean, swamp immortelle (Eng.);

Indonesia: Javanese: cangkring; Sulawesi: rase, kane; Malaysia: dedap, dadap; the Philippines: anii, korung-korung; Thailand: thonglang nam, thonglong

Geographical distribution: Asia and the Pacific Islands

Uses: for fodder, and also used in traditional medicine; bark and roots use to treat beriberi, wood for gonorrhoea

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 6, 27, 30

68. CANGKUANG

Pandanus furcatus Roxburgh

Pandanaceae

Geographical distribution: Africa, Madagascar, Nepal, India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Indochina, southern China, Taiwan, Japan, Thailand, throughout the Malesian region, Australia

Uses: used in traditional medicine; shoots used as an antidote for dysentery and diarrhoea, leaves used to make handicrafts

Life form and origin: pandan tree, indigenous plant

References: 8, 11

69. CANGKUDU

Morinda citrifolia L.

Rubiaceae

Vernacular names: Indian mulberry (Eng.); Indonesian: mengkudu; Javanese: pace; Malaysia: mengkudu besar, mengkudu jantan; the Philippines: bankoro, tumbong-aso, apatot; Myanmar: al; Thailand: yo baan, mataa-suea, yae-yai

Geographical distribution: tropical Asia and tropical Australia

Uses: wood for poles and fuel. Used in traditional medicine; bark and fruit used to treat dysentery, coughs, cardiodynia, and leaves for colic, tonsillitis and diabetes, fruit for malaria, cholecystitis, hypertension and as an anthelmintic

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant

References: 11, 24

70. CARIANG

Schismatoglottis rupestris Zollinger & Moritzi

Araceae

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: herb, indigenous plant

References: 8

71. CARINGIN

Ficus benjamina L.

Moraceae

Vernacular names: golden fig (Eng.); Indonesia: beringin (common); Javanese: waringin; Malaysia: beringin, waringin; the Philippines: salising-haong, salisi; Thailand: sai yoi bai laem

Geographical distribution: from India to Myanmar, Indochina, Thailand, throughout the Malesian region

Uses: for temporary construction, mouldings, interior work, cladding, drawers, small domestic articles, fruit crates, firewood

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

72. CAU KOLE

Musa acuminata Colla

Musaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: pisang hutan; Javanese: gedang karet, gedang kele

Geographical distribution: Indonesia (Java, Sumatra and Borneo)

Uses: leaves used as packing, can be eaten as a vegetable

Life form and origin: wild banana, indigenous plant

References: 31

73. CEMARA

Casuarina junghubniana Miq.

Casuarinaceae

Vernacular names: agoho (trade name); casuarina (Eng.); Indonesian: cemara (common); Malaysia: aru, ru; the Philippines: agoho; Thailand: son

Geographical distribution: Indochina, Thailand and throughout the Malesian region

Uses: for house building, tool handles, cartwheels

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant

References: 27

74. CENGKEH

Syzygium aromaticum (L.) Merr. & L.M. Perry

Myrtaceae

Vernacular names: cengkih, clove tree (Eng.)

Geographical distribution: the African and Asian tropics

Uses: used in traditional medicine; leaves for treating beriberi, abdominalgia and impotence, flowers for colds, coughs and conjunctivitis

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 12, 24

75. CENTE

Lantana camara L.

Asteraceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: bunga pagar, kayu Singapore, tahi ayam; sage, wild sage (Eng.); Javanese: kembang telek, tembelean; Malaysia: bunga tahi ayam, jebat harimau; the Philippines: koronitas, kantutay, baho-baho; Thailand: kaam kung, khee kae, yeesun

Geographical distribution: throughout the tropics and subtropics

Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots for treating gonorrhoea, syphilis and as a depurative, leaves boiled to produce an antiemetic and to treat swellings, rheumatism, coughs and colic, and for postnatal treatment

Life form and origin: shrub, exotic plant, weed

References: 3, 8

76. CEREM

Macropanax dispermus (Blume) O.K.

Aralliaceae

Vernacular names: panggang puju, panggang serem; Sundanese: panggang siju, ramo gencil; Javanese: pangpung, sahang tanganan; Madurese: konjinal

Geographical distribution: Malesia: widespread on Java in montane forests down to an altitude of 400m ASL

Uses: for house construction

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

77. CEREMAI

Eugenia uniflora L.

Myrtaceae

Vernacular names: Brazil cherry, Suriname cherry, pitanga (Eng.); Indonesian: ceremai Belanda, dewandaru; Malaysia: ceremai Belanda; Thailand: mayom-farang

Geographical distribution: Java, Peninsular Malaysia and the Philippines

Uses: fruit used for making jam, jelly, relish or pickles

Life form and origin: shrub, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 31

78. CERLANG

Pterospermum diversifolium Blume

Sterculiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: balang; Sumatra: balangkoras; Malaysia: bayur jantan; the Philippines: bayok; Thailand: champa thet, sa la pang, yu

Geographical distribution: India, Vietnam, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java and the Philippines

Uses: for joinery, flooring, furniture, cladding, plywood, ship and bridge building

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

79. CEURI

Garcinia parvifolia (Miquel) Miquel

Clusiaceae

Vernacular names: kandis, wild yellow kandis (Eng.); Malaysia: kandis burung, kedui, sempat tebu

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra and Borneo

Uses: temporary timber for construction, fruit for food. Also used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 8, 27

80. CICENDETAN – CECENETAN

Physalis angulata L.

Solanaceae

Vernacular names: gooseberry, hogweed, balloon cherry (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: ceplukan; the Moluccas: daun kopo-kopi; Malaysia: leletup, chipluan, ubat pekong; the Philippines: putok-putokan, tino tino, toltolaya; Thailand: baa tom tok, thong theng, pung ping

Geographical distribution: tropical Africa, Asia and Australia

Uses: edible fruit, used in traditional medicine; roots used as an anthelmintic and treating fevers, leaves for fractures, edema, boils, chancres, as a cardiotonic and for treating gonorrhoea

Life form and origin: herb, wild plant, weed

References: 30

81. CIKU – SAWO MANILA

Manilkara achras (Mill.) Fosberg

Sapotaceae

Vernacular names: sapodilla, naseberry (Eng.); Indonesian: sawo Manila; Javanese: sawo Londo; Malaysia: ciku; the Philippines: cicho; Cambodia: lomut; Laos: lamud; Thailand: lamut, lamut-farang

Geographical distribution: native to Central America, Mexico and the West Indies

Uses: main product is fruit, but wood is an excellent material for cabinet and furniture making.

Used in traditional medicine; bark used for diarrhoea and fevers, and seeds as a diuretic

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 31

82. COKELAT

Theobroma cacao L.

Sterculiaceae

Vernacular names: cacao, cocoa (Eng.); Indonesian: cokelat, kakao; Malaysia: koko; Papua New Guinea: diwai, kokol; Thailand: koko

Uses: edible fruit, seeds used for stimulant drinks

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 24, 28

83. DADAP BLENDUNG

Erythrina variegata L.

Fabaceae

Vernacular names: Indian coral tree, variegated coral tree (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: dadap ayam; the Moluccas: galala itam; Malaysia: chengkering; the Philippines: andorogat, bagbag; Thailand: thong lang lai, thong phueak

Geographical distribution: native to eastern Africa, Madagascar, the Indian Ocean islands, Sri Lanka, India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Indochina, southern China, Thailand, throughout Malesia

Uses: for fishing-nets, surf boards, dugout canoes, wooden shoes, kitchen utensils and packing cases. Also used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 27, 30

84. DADAP LESANG – DADAP RANGRANG – DADAP CANGKRING

Erythrina subumbrans (Hassk.) Merrill

Fabaceae

Vernacular names: December tree (Eng.); Indonesian: dadap duri; Javanese: dadap ri, dadap lenga; Malaysia: dedap batik, cengkering; the Philippines: dap-dap, raring, anii; Thailand: thonglang-pa, thong-lang

Geographical distribution: native to India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Indochina, Thailand and throughout Malesia

Uses: for fishing nets, surf boards, dugout canoes, wooden shoes, kitchen utensils and packing cases. Also used in traditional medicine; bark for asthma and as an anthelmintic, and leaves for puerperal fevers, abortions, menstrual disorders and headaches

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 6, 27, 30

85. DAHU

Dracontomelon dao (Blanco) Merrill & Rolfe

Anacardiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: dahu; Kalimantan: sengkjuang; Papua: basuang; Malaysia: sengkjuang, unkawang; Myanmar: nga-bauk

Geographical distribution: India, Myanmar, Indochina, China, Thailand, Malesian

Uses: for furniture and interior finishing, joinery, flooring, mouldings, boat building. Used in traditional medicine; bark used for postnatal treatment

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

86. DANAS

Ananas comosus (L.) Merr.

Bromeliaceae

Vernacular names: pineapple, ananas (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: nanas; Sumatra: naneh; Malaysia: nanas, nanas pager; the Philippines: apangdan, pina; Laos: ananas, nat; Thailand: yaannat, sapparat, bonat

Geographical distribution: originally from South America, found throughout the Philippines, Peninsular Malaysia, Indonesia

Uses: fruit

Life form and origin: herb, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 31

87. DARANGDANG – HAMPELAS TANGKAL

Ficus melinocarpa Blume

Moraceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: rempelas; the Philippines: upli

Geographical distribution: Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Philippines, Sulawesi, the Moluccas, the Aru Islands

Uses: for temporary construction, mouldings, interior work, drawers, laundry tubs, fruit crates, firewood

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

88. DARINGO – JARINGAO

Acorus calamus L.

Araceae

Vernacular names: sweet flag, sweet root, calamus (Eng.); Indonesia:

Javanese: dringo; Sumatra: jerango; Malaysia: jerangau, deringu, jerangoh; the Philippines: lubigan, acoro, daraw; Thailand: kha chiang chee, wan nam, hang khaao phaa

Geographical distribution: Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Indochina and Thailand

Uses: used in traditional medicine; rhizomes used as a stimulant, stomachic, tonic, antiseptic, emetic and all parts of the plant for treating fevers, coughs and chancres

Life form and origin: herb, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 3

89. DAROWAK

Grewia paniculata Roxburgh ex DC.

Synonyms *Microcos tomentosa* J.E. Smith

Tiliaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: talok; Malaysia: chenderai, bunsu, damak-damak; the Philippines: danglin; Myanmar: tayaw; Thailand: po-lai, po-muen, yap

Geographical distribution: the Himalaya, China and Taiwan, throughout the Malesian region

Uses: for small articles like tool handles, billiard cues and golf clubs.

Used in traditional medicine; roots used for treating fevers, coughs and stomach aches, leaves for fevers, diarrhoea, aphtha, and flowers for colds

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

90. DAUN SAGA

Abrus precatorius L.

Fabaceae

Vernacular names: Indian liquorice, jequirity bean (Eng.); Indonesian: saga, saga manis; Javanese: saga telik; Malaysia: akar saga; the Philippines: saga, kansasaga, bangati; Myanmar: ywe-nge; Laos: khua sa em, makam; Thailand: ma klam taanuu, klam khruua, ma khaam thao

Geographical distribution: Africa, tropical and subtropical America, tropical Asia, Australia and the Pacific Islands, throughout Southeast Asia

Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots used as an emetic and for treating gonorrhoea, leaves used for tonsillitis and aphtha

Life form and origin: liana, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 3, 20

91. DAWOLANG

Excoecaria virgata Zoll. & Moritzi ex Miq.

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: derwolo, getahan

Geographical distribution: Java and the Moluccas (Halmahera)

Uses: for utility furniture, interior finishing, mouldings, canoes, packing cases, toys and matchsticks

Life form and origin: tree

References: 27

92. DELIMA

Punica granatum L.

Punicaceae

Vernacular names: pomegranate (Eng.); Indonesian: delima; Malaysia: delima; the Philippines: granada; Myanmar: salebin, tabilin; Thailand: thapthim, phila, bakoh; Vietnam: lu' u, thap lu' u

Geographical distribution: the tropics and subtropics

Uses: fruit is eaten fresh

Life form and origin: shrub, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 31

93. DENDEREMAN

Leonurus sibiricus L.

Labiatae

Vernacular names: lion's tail (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: ginjean; Sumatra: si saratan; Malaysia: seranting, tebungaga, kacangma; the Philippines: kamariang-sungsong; Thailand: khanchaa thet, saa saa, saa nam

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Bali, Sulawesi, Timor, the Moluccas and the Philippines

Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots for fevers, leaves for smoking and fevers, seeds as an emmenagogue and for treating leucorrhoea, all parts for headaches and postnatal treatment

Life form and origin: herb

References: 30

94. DOLOG

Trichospermum javanicum Blume

Tiliaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sumatra: endilau nasi, nilai nasi; Malaysia: entinong; Thailand: po talap

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java and Borneo

Uses: for poles in temporary construction, fencing and wooden clogs

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

95. DUREN – KADU

Durio zibethinus Murray

Bombacaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: ambetan; the Philippines: dulian; Myanmar; du-yin

Geographical distribution: the Philippines, Sumatra, Borneo and the Lesser Sunda Islands, the Moluccas and New Guinea (Papua)

Uses: for indoor construction and cheaper types of furniture. Edible fruit. Used in traditional medicine; roots used for treating fevers

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 24, 31

96. EPUNG-PUNG – PEUEUNG

Dichrostachys cinerea (L.) W. & A.

Leguminosae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: epung; Madurese: pereng; Thailand: hang suea, nom suea, krathin wiman

Geographical distribution: India, Myanmar, Java, the Lesser Sunda Islands

Uses: for small objects: pegs, tool handles and walking sticks. Used in traditional medicine; roots and fruit used as an anthelmintic, leaves for treating contusions and conjunctivitis

Life form and origin: shrub, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 27

97. ERANG

Oncosperma tigilaria (Jack) Ridl.

Palmae

Vernacular names: Nibong (Eng.); Indonesian: nibung; Javanese: gendiwong; Malaysia: nibong, anau, nibong pa saloi; the Philippines: anibong, anibung; Myanmar: kazaung; Thailand: cha on, lao cha on

Geographical distribution: Indochina, Thailand and throughout the Malesian region, the Lesser Sunda Islands

Uses: The trunk is in demand for saltwater pilings in the construction of offshore fish traps. The entire trunk is used for house supports, posts and footbridges, and split trunks are used for flooring, decorative panelling, fencing and furniture. Stems used for food and leaves for handicrafts

Life form and origin: palm tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

98. EURIH

Imperata cylindrica (L.) Beauv.

Poaceae

Vernacular names: cogon grass, satintail (Eng.); Indonesian: alang-alang, ilalang, lalang; Malaysia: lalang, alang-alang; Papua New Guinea: kunai, kurukuru; the Philippines: kogon, gogon, bulum; Myanmar: kyet-mei; Thailand: ya-kha, laa laeng, koe hee

Geographical distribution: The tropics and subtropics of Africa, Southeast Asia and Australia

Uses: used in traditional medicine; rhizomes used for treating venereal diseases, haematuria, gonorrhoea, syphilis, cuts, fevers, hypertension and neuropathy

Life form and origin: herb, indigenous plant

References: 3, 20

99. GADUNG

Dioscorea hispida Dennst.

Dioscoreaceae

Vernacular names: Asiatic bitter yam, intoxicating yam (Eng.); Indonesian: gadung; Balinese: sikapa; Sulawesi: sikapa; Ambon: ondo; Malaysia: ubi arak, gadongan, gadong mabok; the Philippines: name, gayos, karot; Myanmar: kywe; Thailand: kloi, kloi-nok, kloi-huanieo

Geographical distribution: from India and southern China, through Southeast Asia to New Guinea

Uses: used in traditional medicine; tubers used for treating boils, dermatosis, syphilis, rheumatism and diabetes

Life form and origin: liana, indigenous plant

References: 7, 8

100. GAHARU – GARU

Gonystylus macrophyllus (Miq.) Airy Shaw

Thymelaeaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: ramin gunung

Uses: for house building, tool handles, furniture and as a traditional medicine

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 8

101. GANDARIA

Bouea macrophylla Griffith

Anacardiaceae

Vernacular names: gandaria, plum mango (Eng.); Indonesian: gandaria; Sundanese: jatake; Madurese: pao gandari; Malaysia: kundang, kundang daun besar, setar; Thailand: ma prang, som prang

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, West and Central Java, Borneo, Ambon

Uses: for house building, tool handles. Edible fruit

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 27

102. GANDASOLI – GANDASULI

Hedychium coronarium J. Koenig

Zingiberaceae

Vernacular names: common ginger lily, garland flower, butterfly lily (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: gondasuli; Balinese: mandasuli; Malaysia: gandasuli, suli; the Philippines: kamia, banay, katkatan; Thailand: mahaahong, tha haan, hun kaeo

Uses: used in traditional medicine; rhizomes for medicine, flowers for swelling, tonsillitis, menstrual disorders, puerperal fever. Fruits can be edible

Life form and origin: herb, indigenous plant

References: 30

103. GANGGO – CULAN

Aglaia silvestris (M.Roem.) Merr.

Meliaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sumatra: pacar kidang; Sulawesi: kayu wole; Malaysia: bekak, segera, lantupak; the Philippines: salamingai, panuhan; Thailand: chan-chamot

Geographical distribution: the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Malesia, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo, Java and the Philippines

Uses: wood used for spear shafts in the Philippines, axe handles in the Solomon Islands and house construction on Halmahera

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 11

104. GANITRI HUTAN

Elaeocarpus angustifolius Blume

Elaeocarpaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: genitri; Makassar: sima; Malaysia: changkan, geniteri, rijaksa; Thailand: mamun dong, mun dong, mun khom

Geographical distribution: from India, Nepal through Indochina to Malesia, Australia and east to Fiji

Uses: boat building, furniture, mouldings

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

105. GARUT*Harrisonia perforata* (Blanco) Merr.

Simaroubaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: ri kengkeng; Lampung: sesepang; Malaysia: kait-kait; the Philippines: asimau, mamikil, muntani; Thailand: khonthaa

Geographical distribution: from Myanmar eastward through Thailand to Indochina and the Philippines, southward to Peninsular Malaysia, South Sumatra, Borneo, Sulawesi, Java and the Lesser Sunda Islands

Uses: used in traditional medicine; velamer for treating diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera, and leaves for diarrhoea

Life form and origin: woody liana, indigenous plant

References: 30

106. GEDANG*Carica papaya* L.

Caricaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: papaya; Javanese: kates; papaya (Eng.); Malaysia; papaya, betek; the Philippines; papaya, kapaya, lapaya

Geographical distribution: from tropical America to Southeast Asia

Uses: the fruit is the main product.

Used in traditional medicine; roots used to treat renal calculus and headaches, and as an anthelmintic, leaves used for food and treating fevers, asthma and beriberi, flowers used for anorexia and as a depurative

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 31

107. GEMPOL*Nauclea orientalis* (L.) L.

Rubiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: klepu pasir; Minahasa-Sulawesi: kayu mas; the Philippines: bulala, mambog; Thailand: kan lueang, tum kham

Geographical distribution: Myanmar, Thailand, throughout the Malesia region

Uses: for light framing, interior joinery, weatherboarding, flooring, furniture, cabinet work, mouldings, veneer and plywood, toys and packing cases

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

108. GENJER

Limnocharis flava (L.) Buchenau

Butomaceae

Vernacular names: sawah lettuce, velvet leaf (Eng.); Indonesian: genjer, bangeng, eceng; Malaysia: emparik, jinjir, paku rawan; Thailand: bonchin, talapatrusi, nangkwak

Geographical distribution: Indonesia (Java, Sumatra), Malaysia, Thailand, Myanmar, Sri Lanka

Uses: used in traditional medicine; leaves eaten as a vegetable, all parts used for making organic fertiliser

Life form and origin: herb, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 8, 25

109. GENTENG CANGKENG – KI CONGCORANG

Tadebagi triquetrum (L.) H. Ohashi

Leguminosae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: daun duduk; Javanese: cocor bebek; Thailand: khaao mao nok, kho kiu, yaa khotung

Geographical distribution: from India, Myanmar, Thailand, Indochina, southern China, through Malaysia, Indonesia to Papua New Guinea

Uses: used in traditional medicine; leaves used as an analgetic and for treating haemorrhoids and lumbago, fruit used to treat urinary calculus and renal calculus

Life form and origin: herb, wild

References: 30

110. GINGGIYANG

Leea aequata L.

Leeaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: girang; Makassar: mali-mali

Geographical distribution: from India and Myanmar throughout Southeast Asia and Malesia

Uses: used in traditional medicine; leaves used to treat cuts and fevers, wood used for conjunctivitis and palsy

Life form and origin: shrub, indigenous plant

References: 30

111. GINGGIYANG BEUREUM

Leea rubra Blume

Leeaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: girang; Malaysia: mali-mali puchok merah; Thailand: katangbai, khueang

Geographical distribution: from India, Myanmar throughout Southeast Asia to northern Australia

Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots used to treat framboesia, leaves for dysentery

Life form and origin: shrub, indigenous plant

References: 30

112. GOMPONG

Arthrophyllum diversifolium Blume

Araliaceae

Vernacular names: Sundanese: jangkorang

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24

113. GONGSENG

Glycosmis pentaphylla (Retz.) A. DC.

Rutaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: jeruk, totoan; Malaysia: merapi, nerapi, terapi; the Philippines: gingging, linauin

Geographical distribution: from India and Sri Lanka to Myanmar, Thailand, southern China and Indochina, possibly the Philippines, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, and Java

Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots used as an anti-inflammatory, flowers used to treat skin irritation

Life form and origin: shrub, indigenous plant

References: 30

114. HADES

Limnophila rugosa (Roth) Merr.

Scrophulariaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: the Moluccas: selaseh anyer; Javanese: selaseh banyu; the Philippines: tala, kalaoo, tara-tara; Thailand: phak kachom, om kop
Geographical distribution: India, Nepal, Indochina, Thailand, southern China and the Ryukyu Islands throughout Southeast Asia

Uses: used in traditional medicine; all parts used to treat gonorrhoea, impotence and conjunctivitis

Life form and origin: herb, indigenous plant

References: 30

115. HAHAPAAN

Moghania strobilifera (L.) St. Hil. ex O.K.

Fabaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: apa-apa kebo, gatak; Brunei: ringan, pacar angin; Papua New Guinea: arana, rara, aafec; the Philippines: payang-payang, piragan, gangan; Thailand: khee dang, ngon kai, nhut phra

Geographical distribution: from India to southern China and throughout Southeast Asia

Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots used for epilepsy and leaves as an anthelmintic and for postnatal treatment and rheumatism

Life form and origin: shrub, wild

References: 30

116. HAHAUWAN

Elaeocarpus floribundus Blume

Elaeocarpaceae

Vernacular names: rugged oil-fruit (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: kemesu; Malaysia: medang biawak, medang teja, medang telur; the Philippines: malangau; Thailand: muat doi, man som, kalon

Geographical distribution: from India and Myanmar to Indochina, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Java, Borneo and the Philippines (Palawan)

Uses: boat building, furniture making, aircraft building. Also used in traditional medicine; bark for toothache

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27, 30

117. HAMBERANG LEUTIK*Ficus grossularioides* Burm.f.

Moraceae

Vernacular names: white-leaved fig (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: kebek; Batak-Sumatra: modang susu; Malaysia: ara perak, kelumpang burung, sepedeh jantan**Geographical distribution:** Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra, Java and Borneo**Uses:** for temporary construction, mouldings, interior work, fruit crates, firewood**Life form and origin:** shrub, indigenous plant**References:** 27**118. HAMERANG***Ficus padana* Burm.f.

Moraceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: hamberang; Javanese: dedek, kebeg**Geographical distribution:** Indonesia (West Java, Sumatra)**Uses:** bark for rope. Edible fruit**Life form and origin:** tree, indigenous plant**References:** 27**119. HAMIRUNG – HAMBIRUNG***Vernonia arborea* Buch. - Ham.

Compositae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: merambung; Sundanese: gambirung; tree vernonia (Eng.); Balinese: nangi; Javanese: sembang kuwuk; Malaysia: gambong, menggambong, tapong-tapong; the Philippines: malasambong gubat; Thailand: chuang, kaphuam maphrao, nuan paeng**Geographical distribution:** from India and Sri Lanka, through Indochina, and southern China to Thailand and the Malesian region**Uses:** for wood-based panels, temporary construction, household appliances and matchsticks.

Used in traditional medicine; roots used for fevers, and bark for aphtha

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant**References:** 24, 27

120. HAMPERU BADAK

Ervatamia sphaerocarpa (Blume) Burkill

Apocynaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: gembirit, cempirit

Geographical distribution: Java, Sulawesi, the Lesser Sunda Islands and Timor

Uses: used in traditional medicine; leaves used to treat sprains and scabies, and gum for itching and cuts

Life form and origin: shrub, indigenous plant

References: 30

121. HANTAP

Sterculia rubiginosa Vent.

Sterculiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Bangka: jilupang; Simeulue: menong balah;

Kalimantan: kayu gedang; Malaysia: magapaga, belinsagut; the Philippines: malabunot, sinaligan, bisong; Thailand: cha, samkaeo, po fan

Geographical distribution: Myanmar, southern Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and the Philippines

Uses: for packing cases and ceilings. Also used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 8, 12

122. HARENDONG

Astronia macrophylla Blume

Melastomataceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sumatra: kayu lapan; Sundanese: ki harendong, ki harendong badak

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Sulawesi, the Moluccas

Uses: poles and planks in local house building. Also used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 8, 27

123. HARENDONG BULU*Clidemia birta* (L.) D. Don

Melastomataceae

Uses: Edible fruit, used in traditional medicine**Life form and origin:** herb, wild, weed**References:** 20**124. HARENDONG SABRANG***Rhodomyrtus tomentosa* (W. Aiton) Hassk.

Myrtaceae

Vernacular names: downy myrtle, rose myrtle (Eng.); Malaysia: kemunting, karamunting; Thailand: thoh, phruat, phruat-kinluk; Vietnam: sim**Geographical distribution:** Southeast Asia, India, Sri Lanka and southern China**Uses:** food and used in traditional medicine; fruits used to treat dysentery and diarrhoea**Life form and origin:** shrub**References:** 30**125. HAREUEUS***Rubus moluccanus* L.

Rosaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: berete; Minahasa: karembang ne langkow; Malaysia: akar kupur; the Philippines: sapinit, bunut, dagamit**Geographical distribution:** throughout Southeast Asia to northern Australia and New Caledonia**Uses:** edible fruit. Used in traditional medicine; roots used for dysentery and colic, leaves for aphtha, abortion and boils**Life form and origin:** liana, indigenous plant**References:** 24, 30**126. HAREUGA***Bidens biternata* (Lour.) Merr. & Sherff

Asteraceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: ketul; the Moluccas: daun jarong; Thailand: koncham

Geographical distribution: tropical and subtropical regions of Africa, Asia in Malesian region and Australia

Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots used for toothache and coughs, leaves for combustion

Life form and origin: herb, wild plant, weed

References: 3, 24

127. HARIKUKUN

Schoutenia ovata Korth.

Tiliaceae

Vernacular names: East Indian meat-wood (Eng.); Indonesia: Sundanese: kukun; Madurese: kokon; Thailand: daeng nieo, daeng saeng, daeng samae

Geographical distribution: Indochina, Thailand, Java and the Lesser Sunda Islands

Uses: for house building, tool handles, agricultural implements, sporting goods and pegs for boat construction

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

128. HARINGHIN

Senna timoriensis (DC.) H.S. Irwin & R.C. Barneby

Leguminosae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: turen; Timor: kayu pelen; Malaysia: bebatai, bereksa, sinteng hutan; the Philippines: malamalunggai; Thailand: khi lek daeng, khi lek luat, khi lek pa

Geographical distribution: Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Indochina, Thailand and throughout the Malesian region

Uses: for joinery, handles, sticks and decorative items

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 27

129. HEUCIP

Baccaurea javanica (Blume) Mull. Arg.

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: jirek emprit, kapundung lanang; Malaysia: setambun

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Sulawesi

Uses: for poles in traditional house construction, boat building, furniture and boxes

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

130. HONJE

Etlingera elatoides (Jack) R.M. Smith

Zingiberaceae

Vernacular names: torch ginger (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: kecombrang; the Moluccas: petikala; Malaysia: kantan, kechala, ubud udat

Geographical distribution: Malaysia, Java, Sumatra

Uses: used in traditional medicine; rhizome used as a dye, flowers for spices, deodorant and as a depurative

Life form and origin: herb, indigenous plant

References: 8, 30

131. HUNYUR BUUT – WERA AREUY – KI LEMBUR

Kadsura scandens (Blume) Blume

Schisandraceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: South Sumatra: mendulai; Malaysia: belabor, akar dama-dama, kerukul akar

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra, Java, Bali

Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots used to treat coughs and rheumatism, stem for coughs and fever, fruits for abdominalgia. Edible fruit

Life form and origin: liana, indigenous plant

References: 8, 30

132. HURU

Actinodaphne procera Nees

Lauraceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: medang; Javanese: wuru; Malaysia: medang kuning, medang kunyit

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, the Philippines, Sumatra, Borneo, Bangka and western Java

Uses: for light construction, interior finishing, furniture, boat building. Used in traditional medicine; bark used to treat tetanus

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

133. HURU API

Lophopetalum javanicum (Zoll.) Turcz.

Celastraceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: perupuk; Batak-Sumatra: madang gambici; Javanese: mandalaksa; Papua: tatokwa; Malaysia: perupok, kacang rimba, perupok dual; the Philippines: abuab, sampol, buyun; Thailand: phuamphrao

Geographical distribution: Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Philippines, Sulawesi, the Moluccas and New Guinea

Uses: timber tree for light construction, interior finishing, furniture

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 26

134. HURU BATU

Litsea fulva (Blume) F. Vill.

Lauraceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sundanese: huru kacang, huru koneng, huru tanduk; the Philippines: batikuling, limbahan

Geographical distribution: Sumatra, Java and the Philippines

Uses: for interior finishing, partitioning, furniture, cabinet work, boards, packing cases, poles, beams, posts, planks and tool handles

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 12, 24

135. HURU DAPUNG – HURU MEUHMAL – HURU GEMBLUNG

Actinodaphne glomerata (Blume) Nees

Lauraceae

Vernacular names: Malaysia: medang serai; Indonesia: Sundanese: huru payung, huru tangkalak

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra, Borneo, West and Central Java

Uses: for light construction, interior finishing, furniture, boat building

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

136. HURU HIRIS – HURU LENCIR*Actinodaphne sphaerocarpa* (Blume) Nees

Lauraceae

Vernacular names: Malaysia: chempa hutan**Geographical distribution:** Peninsular Malaysia and Java**Uses:** for light construction, interior finishing, furniture, boat building**Life form and origin:** tree, indigenous plant**References:** 24, 27**137. HURU HONJE***Pittosporum ferrugineum* W. Aiton

Pittosporaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: kecombrangan; the Moluccas: giramong; Brunei: ara bukit; Malaysia: akar belalang puak, medan pasir, saipang; the Philippines: mamalis-pula; Thailand: khela, sum ton**Geographical distribution:** from the Nicobar Islands and Peninsular Thailand to the entire Malesian region, the Solomon Islands, northern and eastern Australia and the Caroline Islands**Uses:** for poles, flooring, tennis rackets, fashion accessories, pulp**Life form and origin:** tree, indigenous plant**References:** 27**138. HURU KACANG***Debaasia caesia* Blume

Lauraceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Kalimantan: madang intalo; Sumatra: medan batu**Geographical distribution:** Sumatra, Java and Borneo (Sabah, Kalimantan)**Uses:** for light construction, house posts, house piling, interior finishing, panelling, partitioning, furniture, cabinet work, picture framing, musical instruments, boat building, knife sheaths**Life form and origin:** tree, indigenous plant**References:** 24, 27

139. HURU KAPAS

Acer laurinum Hassk.

Aceraceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Minangkabau-Sumatra: medang alu; Javanese: waliksana, wuru kembang

Geographical distribution: Myanmar, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Philippines, Sulawesi, the Lesser Sunda Islands and East Timor

Uses: for building traditional and temporary houses, suitable for boxes and crates

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

140. HURU LEUEUR

Persea rimosa (Blume) Kosterm.

Lauraceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sundanese: Huru Manok; Sumatra: kayu helah; Malaysia: medang inai, medang tanah, medang telur

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra, Java and Borneo

Uses: for house building, light construction, furniture, cabinet making

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

141. HURU MADANG

Beilschmiedia madang (Blume) Blume

Lauraceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sumatra: mause tahang; Peninsular Malaysia: medang mekolopon

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Simeuleu, Bangka and western Java

Uses: wood used for house building and construction

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 12

142. HURU PAYUNG – HURU MENTEK*Actinodaphne angustifolia* (Blume) Nees

Lauraceae

Geographical distribution: West and Central java**Uses:** for house building, utility furniture, flooring, mouldings**Life form and origin:** tree, indigenous plant**References:** 24, 27**143. HURU TALEUS***Phoebe grandis* (Ness) Merr.

Lauraceae

Vernacular names: sun laurel (Eng.); Indonesia: Kalimantan: marsihung; Sumatra: medang pungut; Malaysia: medang keserai, medang ketanah, medang silau; Thailand: mun khao, thang bon**Geographical distribution:** Indochina, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra, Java and Borneo**Uses:** for house building, furniture, cabinet work, carriages, agricultural implements, musical instruments, carvings**Life form and origin:** tree, indigenous plant**References:** 24, 27**144. HURU TANGKALAK – KI MOKLA***Knema laurina* (Blume) Warb.

Myristicaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: kanjeng rah; South Sumatra: pianggu pipit; Malaysia: chendarahan hitam, penarahan hitam, penarahan samak; Thailand: han chang**Geographical distribution:** Peninsular Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java and Borneo**Uses:** for light or temporary construction, house building, flooring, boat building, interior trim, wall panelling, packing cases**Life form and origin:** tree, indigenous plant**References:** 24, 27

145. HURU TUMBILA – JERUKAN

Siphonodon celastrineus Griff.

Celastraceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: danoklot kepu; Muna-Sulawesi: indohe hapute; Malaysia: kalantaid; Papua New Guinea: ivru wood; the Philippines: malagsak; Myanmar: myauk-okshit; Thailand: ma duk, yai pluak

Geographical distribution: India, Myanmar, Vietnam, Thailand, throughout the Malesian region and Australia

Uses: for construction, turnery, interior finishing, utensils, carving, pencils

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

146. HUWI

Dioscorea alata L.

Dioscoreaceae

Vernacular names: yam (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: uwi; Malaysia: ubi; Papua New Guinea: yam; the Philippines: yam, ubi

Geographical distribution: Southeast Asia

Uses: used in traditional medicine; tubers used to treat tuberculosis, nepralgia, splenalgia, hametemensis and boils. Edible tuber

Life form and origin: liana, indigenous plant

References: 30

147. IPI

Intsia bijuga (Colebr.) O. Kuntze

Fabaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Kalimantan: merbau asam; Malaysia: merbau ipil, kayu besi; the Philippines: ipil, ipil laut; Thailand: lumpho-thale, pradu-thale

Geographical distribution: Southern India and Myanmar to Malesia

Uses: for construction work in house building, high class exterior joinery, windows, solid panel doors, framing and weatherboarding

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 26

148. IPIS KULIT – KI BEUSI*Pternandra azurea* (Blume) Burkill

Melastomataceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sundanese: ki buruy, ki jambe; Malaysia: polok, siri-siri, siren-siren**Geographical distribution:** the Lingga Archipelago, Sumatra, Java and Borneo**Uses:** for house building**Life form and origin:** tree, indigenous plant**References:** 24, 27**149. JAMBLANG***Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels

Myrtaceae

Vernacular names: jambolan (Eng.); Indonesian: jamblang; Javanese: duwet; Malaysia: jambulana, jambulan; the Philippines: duhat, lomboi; Myanmar: thabyay-hpyoo; Thailand: wa, hakhiphae**Geographical distribution:** the tropics and subtropics**Uses:** ripe fruit is eaten fresh and wood is reasonable firewood. Also used in traditional medicine**Life form and origin:** tree, exotic plant, cultivated**References:** 31**150. JAMBU BIJI – JAMBU BATU***Psidium guajava* L.

Myrtaceae

Vernacular names: guava (Eng.); Brunei: jambu biji; Indonesia: Javanese: jambu klutuk; Malaysia: jambu biji, jambu Kampuchia, jambu berase; the Philippines: guava, bayabas, guyabas; Myanmar: malakapen; Thailand: farang, ma-kuai, ma-man**Geographical distribution:** the tropics and subtropics**Uses:** main product is fruit, but wood is used for handles, carpentry and turnery**Life form and origin:** tree, indigenous plant**References:** 24, 31

151. JAMBU MAWAR

Syzygium jambos (L.) Alston

Myrtaceae

Vernacular names: rose apple, Malabar plum (Eng.); Indonesian: jambu air mawar, jambu kraton; Malaysia: jambu kelampok, jambu mawar; the Philippines: tampoy, bunlaun, yambo; Thailand: chomphu-namdokmai, manomhom, yamu-panawa

Geographical distribution: tropical countries

Uses: for construction timber. Fruit can be eaten fresh

Life form and origin: shrub, indigenous plant

References: 31

152. JAMBU MEDE

Anacardium occidentale L.

Anacardiaceae

Vernacular names: cashew (Eng.); Indonesian: jambu monyet; Javanese: jambu mede; Malaysia: gajus, jambu monyet; the Philippines: kasoy, balubad, balogo; Myanmar: thiho thayet si; Thailand: mamuang himmaphan, yaruang

Geographical distribution: tropical countries

Uses: for nuts, but wood is used as fuel or as a low-quality timber. Also used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 31

153. JAMPANG

Oplismenus compositus (L.) Beauv.

Poaceae

Uses: used in traditional medicine, fodder

Life form and origin: herb, indigenous plant

References: 8

154. JAMUJU

Dacrycarpus imbricatus (Blume) de Laubenf.

Podocarpaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sumatra-Sulawesi: kayu embun; Sulawesi: cemba-cemba; Malaysia: rempayan, landin; the Philippines: igem; Myanmar: thitmin

Geographical distribution: southern China, Indochina, Myanmar, Thailand, the Malesian archipelago

Uses: for furniture, panelling, cabinet work, carving, tea chests, masts

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

155. JANETRANG

Elaeocarpus petiolatus (Jack) Wall.

Elaeocarpaceae

Geographical distribution: from Madagascar and Mauritius to Sri Lanka, India, Indochina, Japan, Thailand throughout the Malesian region

Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots used for fevers, leaves for sunstroke and as a beverage

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24

156. JARA ANAK

Castanopsis javanica (Blume) DC.

Fagaceae

Vernacular names: spiny oak (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: ki ruing, kalimorot;

Kalimantan: palele; Malaysia: berangan duri, berangan haji

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Borneo and western Java

Uses: for house building, furniture, poles, door and window frames. Edible fruit and seed

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 12, 20

157. JARING

Melochia corchorifolia L.

Sterculiaceae

Vernacular names: chocolate-weed, redweed (Eng.); Indonesian: urang-aring;

Javanese: gendiran; Malaysia: lemak ketam, lemak keping, bayam rusa; the

Philippines: bankalanan, kalingan; Thailand: khaang paak put, sa aeng bai mon, seng lek

Geographical distribution: throughout the tropics and subtropics

Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots used for smallpox, dysentery, dysuria, leaves for food, as a carmitative and for treating abdominalgia, gum used to treat cuts

Life form and origin: herb, indigenous plant

References: 3

158. JARONG – JARONG LALAKI

Achyranthes aspera L.

Amaranthaceae

Vernacular names: prickly chaff flower (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: jarong; the Moluccas: sangko hidung; Malaysia: ara songgang, nyarang sunsang; Papua New Guinea: towano; the Philippines: hangod, higad-higad, saramat; Thailand: khuai nguu, phan nguu, yaa-ken nguu khaao

Geographical distribution: Malesia and Australia

Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots for coughs and diarrhoea, leaves for conjunctivitis, all parts as an anticonvulsant

Life form and origin: herb, indigenous plant

References: 8, 30

159. JAWER KOTOK

Plectranthus scutellaroides (L.) R. Br.

Lamiaceae

Vernacular names: painted nettle (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: kentangan; South Sumatra: adang-adang; Malaysia: daun ati-ati, ati-ati merah, ati-ati besar; the Philippines: badiara, malaina, mayana; Thailand: ruese phasom laeo, waan lueat haeng

Geographical distribution: India, Myanmar, Indochina, southern China, Taiwan, Thailand, throughout Malesia, the Solomon Islands

Uses: Used in traditional medicine; all parts used for lumbago

Life form and origin: herb, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 3

160. JEJERUKAN

Acronychia pedunculata (L.) Miq.

Rutaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: kayu semidra, sarirah; Malaysia: ketiak, memali, tengkorak biawak; the Philippines: uto; Thailand: ka uam, yaa krong

Geographical distribution: Myanmar, Indochina, southern China, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Philippines

Uses: for indoor construction, furniture, plywood, packing cases. Used in traditional medicine; bark used for skin irritations and leaves for rheumatism

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

161. JENGKOL

Archidendron pauciflorum (Benth.) I. Nielsen

Fabaceae

Vernacular names: Malaysia: karedas.

Geographical distribution: from Sri Lanka and India to Indochina, southern China, Taiwan, Myanmar, Thailand, throughout the Malesian region, the Solomon Islands, north-eastern and eastern Australia

Uses: for light construction, furniture, cabinet work, canoes. Used in traditional medicine; barks used to treat toothache and pectoralgia and leaves for cuts and scabies. Food, fruit for hair washing

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 24, 27

162. JENGKOT

Prunus javanica (Teijsm. & Binnend.) Miq.

Rosaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: salam anjing; the Philippines: Palawan cherry

Geographical distribution: Myanmar, the Andaman Islands, Vietnam, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Philippines (Palawan), Sulawesi, the Lesser Sunda Islands, the Moluccas and New Guinea

Uses: for construction, house building and furniture

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

163. JERET

Mastixia trichotoma Blume

Cornaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sundanese: ki bako, huru hiris, ki lumlum, ki tenjo; Javanese: huru hiris; Kalimantan: medan kanigara; Sumatra: medan keladi; Brunei: medan aima, medan kanigara; Malaysia: kayu bengkal bukit, medan aima, medan kanigara; the Philippines: Mindanao apanit

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Philippines, North Sulawesi, the Lesser Sunda Islands, the Moluccas

Uses: for temporary construction, packing cases, pallets, shuttering, chopsticks, ice cream spoons, toothpicks

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

164. JERUK

Citrus nobilis Lour.

Rutaceae

Vernacular names: common: citrus; Malaysia: limau; Myanmar: shouk

Geographical distribution: from India and southern China to northern Australia

Uses: fruit eaten as food

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 31

165. JERUK BALI

Citrus maxima (Burm.) Merr.

Rutaceae

Vernacular names: pummelo, shaddock, pomelo (Eng.); Indonesia: jeruk Bali, jeruk besar; Malaysia: jambua, limau Betawi, limau Bali; Papua New Guinea: muli; the Philippines: lukban, suha; Myanmar: shouk-ton-oh; Thailand: som-o, ma-o

Geographical distribution: Malesia to Indochina, southern China

Uses: main product is fruit for food. Used in traditional medicine; leaves used for swellings and chancres, flowers for perfume and treating cardiodynia

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 31

166. JERUK KEPROK

Citrus reticulata Blanco

Rutaceae

Vernacular names: mandarin (Eng.); Indonesian: jeruk Jepun, jeruk maseh; Malaysia: limau langkat, limau kupas, limau wangkang; the Philippines: sintones; Thailand: som khieo waan, som saengthong, ma bang

Geographical distribution: all tropical and subtropical regions of the world

Uses: main product is fruit

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 31

167. JERUK MANIS

Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck

Rutaceae

Vernacular names: sweet orange (Eng.); Malaysia: limau manis, chula, choreng; the Philippines: kahel; Myanmar: tungchin-thi; Thailand: somkhang, somtra, makhun

Geographical distribution: the subtropics and tropics

Uses: main product is fruit

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 31

168. JERUK NIPIS

Citrus aurantifolia (Christm. & Panzer) Swingle

Rutaceae

Vernacular names: lime, sour lime, common lime (Eng.); Malaysia: limau asam, limau nipis; Papua New Guinea: muli; the Philippines: dayap; Thailand: somma nao, manao; Vietnam: chanh, chanh ta

Geographical distribution: origins in northern India or northern Malesia

Uses: for preparing drinks, as a spice and for a variety of medicinal applications. Used in traditional medicine; roots used for dysentery, leaves for headaches and stomach aches, fruit for coughs, stomach aches, neuralgia, gonorrhoea and frambesia

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 31

169. JERUK PURUT

Citrus hystrix DC.

Rutaceae

Vernacular names: Mauritius papeda, leech lime (Eng.); Indonesian: jeruk purut, limau purut; the Philippines: kabuyau, kulubut, kolobot; Myanmar: shouk-pote; Thailand: ma kruut

Uses: main product is fruit. Used in traditional medicine; peel used as an anthelmintic, for treating headaches, for washing hair and as a spice

Life form and origin: shrub, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 31

170. JEUNGJING

Albizia chinensis (Osbeck) Merr.

Fabaceae

Vernacular names: silk tree (Eng.); Indonesia: Madurese: senggung; Javanese: sengan; the Philippines: hinagit, kantingen, unik; Thailand: kaang luang, saan kham, khaang hung

Geographical distribution: from Sri Lanka and India to Myanmar, Indochina, Thailand, Java and the Lesser Sunda Islands

Uses: for house construction, bridge construction, boat building, furniture, cabinet work, mouldings, interior finishing, strip flooring, panelling, agricultural implements, musical instruments, picture frames. Bark used for fish poison, leaves for poison and gum for glue

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 24, 27

171. JEUNTIR

Globba pendula Roxburgh

Zingiberaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: South Sumatra: pedas kancil; Bangka: jae nera; Malaysia: meroyan tinggal, halia hutan, puar birah

Geographical distribution: Bangladesh, southern Myanmar, Vietnam, Peninsular Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Bangka, western Java and Borneo

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: herb, indigenous plant

References: 8, 11

172. JINGJING KULIT

Ziziphus horsfieldii Blume

Rhamnaceae

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: woody liana, indigenous plant

References: 8

173. JIRAK*Symplocos fasciculata* Zoll.

Symplocaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: jirek, saah; the Philippines: agosip, himamaliu; Thailand: mueat; Vietnam: dung**Geographical distribution:** western Polynesia, eastern Australia, South America, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, the Philippines and Thailand**Uses:** for light and temporary construction, furniture. Also used in traditional medicine; bark for dye and treating aphtha**Life form and origin:** tree, indigenous plant**References:** 11, 24, 27**174. JONGE***Emilia sonchifolia* (L.) DC.

Asteraceae

Vernacular names: sow thistle (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: patah kemudi, kemendilan; Malaysia: ketumbit jantan, setumbak merah; the Philippines: tagulinau, lamlampaka, pisowa-pisowa; Thailand: hangplachon, phakdaeng, phakbang**Geographical distribution:** Southeast Asia**Uses:** used in traditional medicine**Life form and origin:** herb, wild, weed**References:** 8, 25**175. JOTANG***Spilanthes iabadicensis* A.H. Moore

Asteraceae

Uses: used in traditional medicine**Life form and origin:** herb, wild, weed**References:** 8**176. JUKUT BAU***Hyptis suaveolens* (L.) Poit.

Lamiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: lampesan; Madurese: mang-kamang; Malaysia: malbar hutan, selaseh hutan, pokok kemangi; the Philippines: suob-kabayo, loko-loko, amotan; Thailand: kaaraa, maeng lak khaa**Geographical distribution:** throughout Indochina, Thailand and Malesia

Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots used for emmenagogue and as a stimulant, stems for headaches and dermatosis, leaves as an anticonvulsant and for rheumatism, headaches, dermatosis, all parts for dysentery and stomach aches

Life form and origin: herb, wild, weed

References: 11

177. JUKUT RIYUD

Mimosa pudica L.

Fabaceae

Vernacular names: sensitive plants (Eng.); Indonesian: putri malu; Javanese: pis kucing; Malaysia: memalu, malu-malu; Brunei: putri malu, rumput malu, sopan malu; the Philippines: makahiya, torog-torog, babain; Thailand: ka-ngap, maiyaraap, yaa pan yot

Geographical distribution: South America and throughout Southeast Asia

Uses: used in traditional medicine; leaves for insomnia and swelling, all parts for haematuria

Life form and origin: creeping herb, wild, weed

References: 3

178. KABU-KABU – DANGDEUR LEUWENG

Bombax vuletonii Hochr.

Bombaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: randu alas; Malaysia: kekabu hutan; Thailand: krai, ngui pa, nun pa

Geographical distribution: Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra and Java

Uses: for packing cases, matchboxes, matchsticks, temporary construction, musical instruments

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 24, 27

179. KAHITUTAN

Paederia foetida L.

Rubiaceae

Vernacular names: Chinese moon creeper, Chinese fevervine, king tonic (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: sembukan; Madurese: bintaos; Malaysia: akar sekontut, daun kentut, kesimbukan; the Philippines: kantutai, bangogan, mabolok; Thailand: kon, choh-ka-thue mue, yaan phaahom

Geographical distribution: from Northeast India to China and Japan, southwards to Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines

Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots used for fevers and as a tonic and stomachic, leaves as a carminative and for colds, conjunctivitis, rheumatism, palsy, abdominalgia, proctitis, dysentery and herpes

Life form and origin: liana, wild

References: 30

180. KAKAPASAN

Daphne composita (L.f.) Gilg.

Thymelaeaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: ki salam; Sumatra: kulai manis rimbo; Thailand: khem-khao

Geographical distribution: India, Myanmar, southern China, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Sumatra, West Java and Borneo

Uses: bark used as a binding material

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

181. KALAK

Milusa longipes King

Annonaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: janglot, kalak kembang

Geographical distribution: Java

Uses: for light construction, furniture, cabinet work, tool handles, packing cases and crates

Life form and origin: shrub, indigenous plant

References: 27

182. KALAPA TIYUNG – KI TUMILA

Horsfieldia glabra (Blume) Warb.

Myristicaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: kalak pacung; Sundanese: kalapa tiyung, kelapa ciung; Sumatra: peredah burung; Malaysia: chendarah, lempoyang paya, pianggu; Thailand: han

Geographical distribution: Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Indochina, the Lesser Sunda Islands

Uses: for temporary construction, flooring, boat building

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

183. KALIANDRA

Calliandra calothyrsus Meisner

Leguminosae

Vernacular names: calliandra, red calliandra (Eng.); Malaysia: kaliandra; the Philippines: calliandra

Geographical distribution: Suriname, Mexico, Java, Africa, Australia

Uses: for charcoal, pulp and paper, fibreboard production

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 26

184. KALINGSIR

Gynura procumbens (Lour.) Merr.

Asteraceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: daun dewa, sambung nyawa; Malaysia: akar sebiak, kelemai merah, kacham akar; Thailand: pra-kham dee khwaai, ma kham dee khawaai, mu maeng sang

Geographical distribution: southern China throughout continental Southeast Asia and Malesia eastward to Papua New Guinea

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: herb, wild

References: 11

185. KALIYAGE

Canthium horridum Blume

Rubiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: bestru; Jakarta: selungkit; Malaysia: bulangan, bulang, kait-kait; the Philippines: kuliak-daga, mimisan, dayap-dayap; Thailand: khlet nuu, naam leprok

Geographical distribution: Indochina, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Java, Borneo and the Philippines

Uses: used in traditional medicine; bark used for dysentery, leaves for conjunctivitis. Edible fruit and leaves

Life form and origin: shrub, indigenous plant

References: 11

186. KANDAR LUTUNG*Hydnocarpus heterophylla* Blume

Flacourtiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: South Sumatra: becampoih; Javanese: luteng; the Philippines: balik, butong-manok, magluni**Geographical distribution:** southern Sumatra, West Java, southeast Borneo, the Philippines**Uses:** for local house building, panelling, door and window frames, fences**Life form and origin:** tree, indigenous plant**References:** 27**187. KANDIS***Garcinia parvifolia* (Miq.) Miq.

Clusiaceae

Vernacular names: kandis (trade name); garnicia (Eng.); the Philippines: bunog; Thailand: cha muang**Geographical distribution:** the old world tropics, tropical America and Southeast Asia**Uses:** for temporary construction, poles, interior trim, furniture. Edible fruit**Life form and origin:** tree, indigenous plant**References:** 24, 27**188. KANYERE***Bridelia monoica* (Lour.) Merr.

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: kanderi; Javanese: kandri; Malaysia: kenidai, kernam, kerdam**Geographical distribution:** from Sri Lanka, India and the Himalaya to Myanmar, Indochina, southern China, Taiwan, Thailand and throughout the Malesia region to the Solomon Islands**Uses:** for temporary construction, agricultural implements, interior trim, light farming, joinery, drawer slides and sides, carts, carving, tool handles. Used in traditional medicine; leaves used for colic**Life form and origin:** shrub, indigenous plant**References:** 24, 27

189. KANYERE BADAK – KI HOWE

Bridelia glauca Blume

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: gandri kebo; the Philippines: balitahan, balitahantilos

Geographical distribution: Myanmar, Thailand, the Malesian region, the Lesser Sunda Islands

Uses: for temporary construction, agricultural implements, interior trim, joinery, drawer slides, carvings

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

190. KANYERE LAUT

Dendrolobium umbellatum (L.) Benth.

Fabaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: blanakan; Ternate: gowou; Malaysia: petai laut, petai belalang, dendulang; Thailand: khamin naang, chamaep, thua rae thale

Geographical distribution: Myanmar, Thailand, Indochina, China, Taiwan, throughout Malesia

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: shrub, wild

References: 24, 30

191. KAPI DENGKUNG

Nyssa javanica (Blume) Wang.

Cornaceae

Vernacular names: trade name: kirung; Indonesia: Sundanese: hirung; Javanese: wuru gading; Malaysia: terang bulu; Laos: theun; Thailand: khai pla, mueat khon khao, khang khok, khueng khak; Vietnam: t[uwx] Java

Geographical distribution: from north-eastern India and the Himalaya to Indochina, southern China, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java and Borneo

Uses: for house construction, furniture, packing cases. Edible fruit

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

192. KAPI NANGO

Dysoxylum arborescens (Blume) Miq.

Meliaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: cemaga; Sumatra: bangkiring payo; Malaysia: jarum-jarum, pasak lingga, lantupak; Thailand: ta suea; Vietnam: huynh d[uw] [owf]ng

Geographical distribution: from India and Sri Lanka to Myanmar, Indochina, southern China, Thailand and throughout the Malesian region, east to the Pacific and South to Australia and New Zealand

Uses: for construction, boat building, heavy decking, flooring, doors, window frames, mouldings, interior finishing, carvings, turnery, cabinet work, high grade furniture

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

193. KAPULASAN – PULASAN

Nephelium ramboutan-ake (Labill.) Leenh.

Sapindaceae

Vernacular names: Malaysia: buah mua, meritam, pulasan; the Philippines: bulala, karayo, malapution; Singapore: pulasan; Myanmar: kyet-mauk

Geographical distribution: India, Myanmar, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and the Philippines

Uses: for construction and furniture. Edible fruit

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 24, 27

194. KAPUNDUNG

Baccaurea dulcis (Jack) Mull. Arg.

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: ketupa (Eng.); Indonesian: cupa, tupa

Geographical distribution: southern Sumatra, western Java

Uses: for poles in traditional house construction, boat building, furniture and boxes. Edible fruit

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 24, 27

195. KARAG

Antiaris toxicaria Lesch.

Moraceae

Vernacular names: ki jeruk – jejerukan

Geographical distribution: from West Africa to Madagascar, Sri Lanka, India, Indochina, southern China, Thailand, throughout the Malesian region

Uses: for house building, furniture, poles, window and door frames

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 20, 27

196. KARAS TULANG

Turpinia montana (Blume) Kurz

Staphyleaceae

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 8

197. KAREUMBI

Omalanthus populneus (Geiseler) Pax

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular name: kareumbi badak

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24

198. KARUNDANG

Solanum lasiocarpum Dun.

Solanaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: ricontom, contoman

Geographical distribution: Indonesia (Java), Peninsular Malaysia

Uses: the hairy berries can be eaten raw

Life form and origin: shrub, wild

References: 31

199. KASINGSAT

Baliospermum montanum (Willd.) Mull. Agr.

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: srintil, adal-adal; Malaysia: akar kara nasi, terap kompong, maharaja lela; Myanmar: natcho; Thailand: tong taek, thon di, nong pom

Geographical distribution: Pakistan, India, Myanmar, Indochina, southern China, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra and Java

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 11

200. KASO

Saccharum spontaneum L.

Poaceae

Uses: used in traditional medicine; shoots for treating conjunctivitis and as food

Life form and origin: tall grass, wild

References: 8

201. KATEPENG LEUTIK

Senna tora (L.) Roxb.

Leguminosae

Vernacular names: foetid cassia, paniced milkwort (Eng.); Indonesian: gelenggang kecil; Malay: ketepeng kecil; Malaysia: gelenggang kechil, gelenggang padang; the Philippines: katanda, balatong-aso; Thailand: chum het tai, chum het lek, lapmuen noi

Geographical distribution: the old world tropics

Uses: used in traditional medicine; lees as a purgative and for treating coughs and ringworm, fruit for dysentery, seeds as an anthelmintic

Life form and origin: shrub, wild

References: 3

202. KATUK

Sauropus androgynus (L.) Merr.

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: star gooseberry (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: babing; Minangkabau: simani; Malaysia: chekup manis, cekur manis; the Philippines: binahian; Myanmar: yo-ma-hin-yo; Thailand: phak waan baan, kaan tong, ma yom paa

Geographical distribution: Nepal, India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Indochina, southern China, Thailand and throughout the Malesian region

Uses: used in traditional medicine; leaves for boils, chancres, fevers and as a galactagogue and depurative, roots for frambesia and dysuria. Leaves eaten as a vegetable

Life form and origin: shrub, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 11

203. KATULAMPA

Elaeocarpus submonoceras Miq.

Elaeocarpaceae

Vernacular names: the Philippines: nabol-tilos, pagapos, tabung-hangin

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Bali, Borneo and the Philippines

Uses: for light interior construction, boat building, aircraft building, furniture joinery, mouldings, boxes, carvings

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

204. KATUMPANG

Callicarpa longifolia Lamk

Verbenaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: meniran; Sumatra: setampo; Malaysia: tampang besi; Thailand: hu khwai

Geographical distribution: China, Indochina, Japan, Taiwan, Thailand, throughout the Malesian region

Uses: for house building, light construction and string instruments

Life form and origin: shrub, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

205. KAWISTA

Limonia acidissima L.

Rutaceae

Vernacular names: wood apple, elephant apple (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: kawista; Balinese: kusta; Malaysia: belinggai, gelinggai; Myanmar: thibin;

Thailand: makhwit, mafit

Geographical distribution: India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Indochina, Malaysia, Java, Bali

Uses: timber for house construction, posts, agricultural tools. Edible fruit
Used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 31

206. KAWOYANG

Prunus arborea (Blume) Kalkman

Rosaceae

Vernacular names: tenangau; Malaysia: pepijat, kelanus, medang kelanus; the Philippines: lago, amugan

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Borneo, Sulawesi, the Lesser Sunda Islands, the Moluccas, the Philippines

Uses: for construction, house building, furniture, cabinet work, mouldings

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

207. KAYU AFRIKA-MANII

Maesopsis eminii Engl.

Rhamnaceae

Vernacular names: kayu Afrika

Geographical distribution: occurs naturally in tropical Africa along the Gulf of Guinea, Liberia to Angola and the Congo

Uses: for building temporary houses

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

208. KECAPI - KACAPI

Sandoricum koetjape (Burm.f.) Merrill

Meliaceae

Vernacular names: trade name: sentul; Brunei: kalampu; Malaysia: kecap, sentol, langsung kera

Geographical distribution: from India, Myanmar and Indochina to Thailand

Uses: for house construction, furniture, cabinet work, joinery, interior construction, shop fitting, panelling, planking and decking of boats, carvings, household implements, agricultural implements and sandals. Also used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

209. KECEMANG

Ilex triflora Blume

Aquifoliaceae

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: straggling bush, indigenous plant

References: 8

210. KEDONDONG LEUWEUNG

Spondias pinnata (L.f.) Kurz

Anacardiaceae

Vernacular names: common hog plum (Eng.); Indonesia: kedondong (common), Bali: kacemcem, Malaysia: embrah, kedondong, memberah; the Philippines: libas; Myanmar: gwe, pwe-baung; Cambodia: mokak; Laos: kok, kouk; Thailand: ma-kok

Geographical distribution: India, Myanmar, Indochina, southern China, Thailand and throughout the Malesian region

Uses: for mouldings, interior finishing, drawers, pulp, matchboxes, boxes, crates, carvings

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 24, 27

211. KEDONDONG MANIS

Spondias cytherea Sonnerat

Anacardiaceae

Vernacular names: ambarella, Otaheite apple, great hog plum (Eng.); Malaysia: kedondong; the Philippines: hevi; Myanmar: gway; Thailand: makok-farang

Geographical distribution: throughout South and Southeast Asia

Uses: fruit is eaten fresh and used for making jam, jelly and juice. Wood used for canoes. Also used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 31

212. KEDONDONG SABRANG***Spondias mombin* L.**

Anacardiaceae

Vernacular names: yellow mombin (Eng.); Indonesia: Sundanese: kedondong Cina, kedondong cucuk

Geographical distribution: Myanmar, Indochina, southern China, Thailand, throughout the Malesian region

Uses: for mouldings, interior finishing, drawers, pulp, matchboxes, boxes, crates, carvings

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

213. KEDOYA – KI TAI***Dysoxylum gaudichaudianum* (A. Juss.) Miq.**

Meliaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: kedoya; Sulawesi: mamalapa; the Philippines: igio, manangtang, taliktan

Geographical distribution: the Philippines, Sulawesi, Java, the Lesser Sunda Islands, the Moluccas

Uses: for boat building, heavy decking, flooring, doors, window frames, mouldings, interior finishing, decorative wall panelling, high grade furniture, cabinet work

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

214. KEHKEHAN***Limnophila aromatica* (Lamk) Merr.**

Scrophulariaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Ambonese: daun kardemom, selaseh ayer kecil; Malaysia: beremi, kerak-kerak; the Philippines: angangi; Thailand: phak khayaeng, phak phaa

Geographical distribution: India, Sri Lanka to Indochina, southern China, Japan, Taiwan, throughout Southeast Asia and northern Australia

Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots for fevers, leaves for cuts, fevers and all parts for menstrual disorders and as an astringent

Life form and origin: herb, wild

References: 24, 30

215. KEHKEHAN LEMBUT

Limnophila erecta Benth.

Scrophulariaceae

Geographical distribution: Myanmar, southern China, Vietnam, Peninsular Malaysia, Java and Kalimantan

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: herb, wild

References: 30

216. KEJI BELING

Sericocalyx crispus (L.) Blume

Acanthaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Jakarta: daun picah beling; Javanese: enyoh kelo, keci beling

Geographical distribution: Java

Uses: used in traditional medicine; leaves used for treating diabetes, dysuria, renal calculus, vesical calculus

Life form and origin: shrub, exotic plant

References: 11, 20

217. KEKECREKAN

Crotalaria pallida Aiton

Fabaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: orok-orok; Madurese: telpok; Malaysia: giring-giring, rang-rang; the Philippines: gorung-gorong, kolong-kolong, tambarisa; Thailand: hinghai, honghai

Geographical distribution: India, Sri Lanka and throughout Southeast Asia

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: exotic plant, weed

References: 3

218. KEMALAKIAN

Croton tiglium L.

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: purging cotton (Eng.); Indonesia: Minangkabau: simalakian; Javanese: ceraken; Malaysia: changkian, chemengkian, buah patu; the Philippines: tuba, saligau, tubang-makaisa; Thailand: ma khaang, salot

Geographical distribution: from India and Sri Lanka eastward to China and Indochina, Thailand and throughout Malesia

Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots used for edema, abortions and seeds as a purgative and fish poison

Life form and origin: shrub, indigenous plant

References: 30

219. KEMBANG TELENG

Clitoria ternatea L.

Fabaceae

Vernacular names: butterfly pea, Asian pigeon wings (Eng.); Indonesian: bunga biru; Javanese: kembang telang; Malaysia: bunga biru, kacang telang; the Philippines: kolokanting, giting princesa, balog-balog; Thailand: anchan

Geographical distribution: tropics of Asia, Africa, the Pacific Islands and the Americas

Uses: potential fodder plant. Used in traditional medicine; roots used as a purgative and for headaches, leaves for boils and coughs, flowers for conjunctivitis and bronchitis

Life form and origin: liana, wild, weed

References: 9

220. KEMUNING

Murraya paniculata (L.) Jack

Rutaceae

Vernacular names: Andaman satinwood, Burmese boxwood, Chinese myrtle (Eng.); Indonesian: kemuning (common); Malaysia: kemuning; the Philippines: kamuning

Geographical distribution: from Sri Lanka and India to Indochina, southern China, Taiwan to Thailand, throughout the Malesian region

Uses: for decorative objects (kris handles and sheaths). Used in traditional medicine; roots, bark and flowers used for cosmetics, leaves for gonorrhoea, obesity, menstrual disorders, toothache, and as an anthelmintic

Life form and origin: shrub, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 24, 27

221. KENARI AMBON

Canarium indicum L.

Burseraceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sulawesi: kenari Ternate; the Moluccas: kenari bagea; Ambon: jal; Papua New Guinea: galip, lawele, hinuei

Geographical distribution: Sulawesi, the Moluccas, New Guinea

Uses: for light construction, mouldings, interior finishing and firewood.

Edible seed

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated,

References: 12, 15, 27

222. KENDUNG

Helicia javanica Blume

Proteaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sumatra: kayu maributan; Javanese: kendung; Dayak: watutu; Malaysia: sawa luka, medang keladi

Geographical distribution: southern India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Peninsular Malaysia, Peninsular Thailand, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and the Philippines

Uses: for superior joinery, high class furniture, cabinet work, interior finishing, flooring, house building, tools. Edible leaves

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

223. KERSEN – TALOK

Muntingia calabura L.

Elaeocarpaceae

Vernacular names: capulin, Jamaica cherry (Eng.); Indonesian: cerri, kersen; Javanese: talok; Malaysia: kerukup Siam; the Philippines: datiles; Thailand: takhop farang

Geographical distribution: Southeast Asia

Uses: used in traditional medicine; flowers for headaches and influenza, wood valued mostly as fuel. Roadside shade tree with edible fruit

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant

References: 31

224. KERTAU*Morus macroura* Miq.

Moraceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sumatra: andalas, hole tanduk; Myanmar: taw-
posa; Thailand: mon luang**Geographical distribution:** India, southern China, Myanmar, Thailand,
Sumatra and West Java**Uses:** for furniture, cabinet work, beams, posts, flooring and bridge building**Life form and origin:** tree, exotic plant, cultivated**References:** 24, 27**225. KESEMEK***Diospyros kaki* L.f.

Ebenaceae

Vernacular names: oriental persimmon, Chinese persimmon, Japanese
persimmon (Eng.); Indonesian: kesemek, buah kaki; Malaysia: buah kaki, buah
samak; Thailand: phlap chin**Geographical distribution:** Java, Sumatra, Malaysia, northern Thailand**Uses:** fruit can be eaten fresh**Life form and origin:** tree, exotic plant, cultivated**References:** 31**226. KETEPENG***Senna alata* L.

Fabaceae

Vernacular names: ringworm bush, seven golden candlesticks (Eng.); Indonesia:
Javanese: ketepeng kebo; Brunei: raun suluk, paa-ul, tarump; Manado: daun
kupang, ketepeng; Malaysia: daun kurap, gelenggang, ludanggan; Papua
New Guinea: kabaiura, levoanna, orere; the Philippines: andadasi, katanda,
palochina; Thailand: kheekhaak, chumhet thet, chumhet yai**Geographical distribution:** Southeast Asia**Uses:** used in traditional medicine**Life form and origin:** shrub, wild plant, weed**References:** 3, 8

227. KI ACRET

Spathodea campanulata Beauv.

Bignoniaceae

Vernacular names: panchut-panchut

Uses: used in traditional medicine; flowers for chancres, timber for paper

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant

References: 8

228. KI AJAG

Ardisia crispa (Thunberg ex Murray) DC.

Myrsinaceae

Vernacular names: village ardisia, coralberry, spiceberry (Eng.); Indonesia:

Bangka: mata ayam; Lampung: popinoh; Malaysia: mata ayam, mata pelandok; the Philippines: atarolon, tagpo; Thailand: chamkhrua, tinchamkhok, tappla

Geographical distribution: India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Indochina, southern China, southern Korea, southern Japan, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java and the Philippines

Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots for fevers, diarrhoea and coughs, all parts for fractures and sprains

Life form and origin: shrub, indigenous plant

References: 3, 8

229. KI AMBIT

Elaeocarpus grandiflorus J.E. Smith

Elaeocarpaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: anyang-anyang, maitan; Myanmar: ye-saga; Thailand: mun nam, phi nai

Geographical distribution: Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Bali, Borneo and the Philippines

Uses: for light interior construction, boat building, aircraft building, furniture joinery, mouldings, boxes, carvings. Also used in traditional medicine; bark used to treat syphilis and chancres, leaves for syphilis, fruit for dysuria, syphilis, chancres and urinary calculus

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 27, 30

230. KI ANGIR***Ganophyllum falcatum* Blume**

Sapindaceae

Vernacular names: mangir (trade name), kayu mangir; Malaysia: panapok ayer; the Philippines: arangen, lulibas, salngen

Geographical distribution: from the Nicobar and Andaman Islands, throughout the Malesian region to the Solomon Islands and northern Australia

Uses: for house and bridge construction, panelling, flooring, door and window frames, furniture, cabinet work, moulding, boat building, railway sleepers, sporting goods. Bark used for shampoo and soap

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

231. KI ANGRIT***Adina polycephala* Benth.**

Rubiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: kayu kunyit; Javanese: ki anggrit; Sumatra: nangi kuning; Malaysia: berombong, meraga, mengkeniab; the Philippines: zschokke adina; Thailand: khamin, khem chang, lang khao

Geographical distribution: India, Myanmar, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Philippines

Uses: for house building, flooring, fences, posts, joinery, tool handles, agricultural implements. Bark used for a tonic in local medicine

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

232. KI APU***Polyosma ilicifolia* Blume**

Saxifragaceae

Vernacular names: Sundanese: ki cabe

Geographical distribution: India, Myanmar, Indochina, southern China, Thailand, throughout the Malesian region to tropical Australia

Uses: for local house building

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

233. KI ARA

Ficus calophylla Blume

Moraceae

Vernacular names: calodas

Life form and origin: scrambling fig, indigenous plant

References: 24

234. KIARA WUNUK – KIARA GAMBIR

Ficus drupacea Thunb.

Moraceae

Vernacular names: brown woolly fig (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: bulu timun; Malaysia: akar piangu antan; the Philippines: payapa, belete, nonok; Thailand: lungkhon, krang-baikhon, haimi

Geographical distribution: from India, Sri Lanka throughout Indochina and Malesia to the Solomon Islands and Australia

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 30

235. KI BAKO

Ehretia javanica Blume

Boraginaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: Kendal kebo, cabukan

Geographical distribution: Java and the Lesser Sunda Islands (Bali, Sumbawa, Flores)

Uses: for construction, furniture, household utensils, tool handles, for framing and decking of small boats

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

236. KI BANCET

Turpinia sphaerocarpa Hassk.

Staphyleaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: bangkong; Siemeuleu: langkiang etem; Malaysia: geretak, maba, tapong-tapong; the Philippines: laloi

Geographical distribution: throughout Malesia except for New Guinea

Uses: house building, furniture

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

237. KI BANEN

Crypteronia paniculata Blume

Crypteroniaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: kayu celeng; Sumatra: kayu kapas; Malaysia: bekoi, buah babi, ubah semut; the Philippines: tiaui, barakbok, malabayanas; Thailand: ka som, pi-kui, khap

Geographical distribution: India, Myanmar, Indochina, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Philippines and the Lesser Sunda Islands

Uses: for construction and house building, furniture, flooring and interior finishing

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

238. KI BARERA

Tetrastigma dichotomum (Blume) Planch.

Vitaceae

Geographical distribution: tropical and subtropical Asia and northern Australia

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: liana, indigenous plant

References: 8, 27

239. KI BAWANG – PINGKU

Dysoxylum alliaceum (Blume) Blume

Meliaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: the Moluccas: kayu bawang; Javanese: pela; Malaysia: beak-beka bukit, kasai tembaga, pasak lingga merah; the Philippines: malaaduas, miao, paria; Thailand: ta suea khao

Geographical distribution: the Andaman Islands, Peninsular Thailand, throughout the Malesian region to northern Australia and the Solomon Islands

Uses: Indonesian construction, boat construction, flooring, furniture

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

240. KI BAYAWAK

Guioa diplopetala (Hassk.) Radlk.

Sapindaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Tunjung Dayak - East Kalimantan: mentuga; Javanese: penjalinan; Malaysia: belimbing talon, gulambir ayam; Cambodia: chran, ko dang bai, tap yor

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Myanmar, Cambodia, southern Vietnam, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and Sulawesi

Uses: house construction

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

241. KI BAYONGBONG

Chrysophyllum roxburghii G. Don

Sapotaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sulawesi: dondon gisalakino; Dayak-Kalimantan: pelai eilin; Malaysia: pulut-pulut; the Philippines: kalalang, buka-buka; Myanmar: than-kya-pin; Thailand: hua tao, nam phueng, khe phueng

Geographical distribution: Indochina, southern China, Thailand, the Lesser Sunda islands

Uses: for construction: planking, flooring, light framing, interior trim, panelling, partitioning, joinery, furniture, cabinet work

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

242. KI BENTELI

Kibatalia arborea (Blume) G. Don

Apocynaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: kayu santen; Malaysia: jelutong pipit; the Philippines: lanete

Geographical distribution: Indochina, Peninsular Myanmar, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Philippines

Uses: for medium heavy construction: musical instruments, picture frames, pencils slats, knife sheaths, tennis rackets and wooden shoes

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

243. KI BEUNTEUR*Leucosyke capitellata* (Poir.) Wedd.

Urticaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: jurang gunung; Kalimantan: kayu tepa'ei; Malaysia: the kampong, kuliat-mato, the Philippines: alagasi, lagasi**Geographical distribution:** Java, Borneo, the Philippines, Sulawesi, the Moluccas and New Guinea**Uses:** used in traditional medicine**Life form and origin:** shrub, indigenous plant**References:** 11, 24**244. KI BEUREUM***Erythroxylum cuneatum* (Miq.) Kurz

Erythroxylaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Bangka: kayu mutoh; Sumatra: kayu urang; Malaysia: inai-inai, tebakan; the Philippines: baran siagau, manambo, saleng; Thailand: kaen daeng, krai thong, tan huan pet**Geographical distribution:** from Myanmar and the Andaman Islands through Indochina to Thailand and throughout the Malesian area, but not yet recorded on mainland New Guinea**Uses:** local house building, flooring, boat building

All parts used for fish poison

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant**References:** 27**245. KI BEUSI***Rhodamnia cinerea* Jack

Myrtaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: andong; Bangka: merampuyan;

Malaysia: mempoyan bukit, menkoyan pinang;

Myanmar: taung-kamyaing; Thailand: khee tai, phae, ya waeng

Geographical distribution: southern Myanmar, southern Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Belitung, Bangka, Java and Borneo; possibly in the Moluccas**Uses:** construction of local houses**Life form and origin:** tree, indigenous plant**References:** 24, 27

246. KI BODAS – HURU MERANG

Neolitsea cassiaefolia (Blume) Merr.

Lauraceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: wuru lemah

Geographical distribution: Java

Uses: temporary construction, house building

Used in traditional medicine; leaves used to treat scabies

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

247. KI BONTENG

Canarium hirsutum Willd.

Burseraceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: northern Sulawesi: kanari jaki; the Moluccas: mede-mede; Malaysia: kedondong, dammar degun, kambayau burong; the Philippines: dilit, bakayan, hagushus

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Philippines, Sulawesi, the Moluccas, New Guinea, the Caroline Islands (Palau) and the Solomon Islands

Uses: house building, doors, prahus, canoes, temporary construction

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

248. KI BULU

Gironniera subaequalis Planch.

Ulmaceae

Vernacular names: kasap (trade name); Indonesia: Bangka-Sumatra: siluk; Malaysia: medan kasap, hampas tebu

Geographical distribution: Sri Lanka, the Andaman Islands, Myanmar, Indochina, southern China, Thailand, Java, the Lesser Sunda Islands

Uses: for interior planking, beams, flooring

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

249. KI BURUNG RANA – SARENI

Breynia racemosa (Blume) Muell. Arg.

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: Papua New Guinea: musmus; the Philippines: matang ulang, karmai; Thailand: kangpla

Geographical distribution: Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Sumbawa, Borneo, the Philippines

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: shrub, indigenous plant

References: 8, 30

250. KI CAANG

Archidendron ellipticum (Blume) I.C. Nielsen

Leguminosae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: bangkong; Sumatra: jengkol utan; Malaysia: jiring tupai, kabau, saga gajah; the Philippines: bugas

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and the Philippines

Uses: for light construction, interior joinery, furniture, cabinet work, canoes, fencing, knife handles, boxes

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

251. KI CALUNGCUNG

Astronia spectabilis Blume

Melastomataceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: ampet, gembirung

Geographical distribution: Java, Sulawesi and the Lesser Sunda Islands

Uses: for poles and planks in local house building, tool handles

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

252. KI CANGKUDU

Tarrenoidea Triveng. & Sastre

Rubiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sundanese: ki keuyeup; Javanese: wuru kudon; Myanmar: katmya; Thailand: lekke

Geographical distribution: India, Myanmar, Thailand, Indochina, southern China, the Philippines, Java

Uses: for posts in house building

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

253. KI CANTUNG

Goniothalamus macrophyllus (Blume) Hook.f. & Thoms.

Annonaceae

Vernacular names: Brunei: limpanas putih, linpanas puteh, talipanas puteh; Malaysia: akar beranak gajah, penawar hitam, lada hutan; Thailand: kaa-yoh braa-noh, king dok dieo, khruu dam

Geographical distribution: Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java and Borneo

Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots used for treating fevers

Life form and origin: small tree, indigenous plant

References: 30

254. KI CAREUH – KI CASEULI

Alangium chinense (Lour.) Harms

Alangiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: timangan; the Philippines: bagaloan; Thailand: khao yen, matap lawai, phe-suea

Geographical distribution: India, China, Thailand, the Philippines, Java and the Lesser Sunda Islands

Uses: for house construction, furniture, cabinet work, carvings, bobbins, walking sticks, handicrafts

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

255. KI CARULUK

Canthium confertum Korth.

Rubiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sundanese: ki kopi; Javanese: balung; Malaysia: mengkoi, salang rusa, sebusok betina; Thailand: hu suea, khangten, khao kwang

Geographical distribution: Myanmar, Indochina, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore and Java

Uses: locally in house and boat building

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

256. KI CENGKEH*Urophyllum arboreum* (Reinw. ex Blume) Korth.

Rubiaceae

Vernacular names: the Philippines: dabdaban**Geographical distribution:** southern and eastern Asia to New Guinea**Uses:** used in traditional medicine; leaves used for treating fevers**Life form and origin:** small tree, indigenous plant**References:** 24, 27**257. KI DAGE***Bruinsmia styracoides* Boerl. et Kds.

Styracaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sundanese: ki hurang**Life form and origin:** tree, indigenous plant**References:** 24**258. KI DAMAR***Agathis damara* (Lamb.) L.C. Rich.

Araucariaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sumatra: damar sigi, kayu sigi; Javanese: dammar, ki dammar; Kalimantan: bindang; Malaysia: dammar minyak**Geographical distribution:** Sumatra, Java, Borneo and the Moluccas**Uses:** bridge building, house building, furniture**Life form and origin:** tree, exotic plant, cultivated**References:** 9**259. KI ENCOK***Plumbago zeylanica* L.

Plumbaginaceae

Vernacular names: Ceylon leadwort, white flowered leadwort (Eng.);

Indonesian: daun encok; Javanese-Balinese: bama; Malaysia: jarak, cheraka; the Philippines: bangbang, sangdikit, talankan; Thailand: chettamun phloeng khaao, pit piu khaao

Geographical distribution: tropical Africa, tropical Asia, the Pacific region**Uses:** used in traditional medicine; leaves used for rheumatism, vertigo, ringworm, dysuria and for abortions**Life form and origin:** herb, exotic plant**References:** 3

260. KI ENDOG

Xanthophyllum excelsum (Blume) Miq.

Polygalaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: endog-endogan, jeruk; the Philippines: banig, bok-bok, dugi; Thailand: hu yan

Geographical distribution: Myanmar, Indochina, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Borneo and the Philippines

Uses: for temporary or medium heavy construction, flooring, cabinet making, weather-boards, boxes, tool handles, pencils

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

261. KI GEMBER

Ficus sp.

Moraceae

Geographical distribution: tropical and subtropical regions

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: indigenous plant

References: 20, 27

262. KI GEUNTEL

Helicia attenuata (Jack) Blume

Proteaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sumatra: kayu pinang, serantie; Malaysia: golang paya, kani batu putih buaya, ringin

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and Bali

Uses: high class furniture, cabinet work, flooring, house building

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

263. KI GOONG

Premna pubescens Blume

Verbenaceae

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: shrub, indigenous plant

References: 8

264. KI GULA – KI GEGULA*Dysoxylum excelsum* Blume

Meliaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: kayu gula; Javanese: kedoya sapi; the Moluccas: komalo; Malaysia: chikeh, kulim burong; the Philippines: salakin, kunatan; Thailand: lao hang

Geographical distribution: from Sri Lanka, India to Myanmar, Indochina, southern China, the Andaman Islands, Thailand throughout the Malesian region

Uses: house construction, interior fitting, furniture, boat ribs, canoes, turnery, veneer and plywood

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

265. KI HAJI*Dysoxylum macrocarpum* Blume

Meliaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: kraminan, mentaos

Geographical distribution: Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Philippines and Sulawesi

Uses: Indonesian construction, boat construction, high grade furniture, doors, window frames

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

266. KI HANJUANG*Cordyline fruticosa* (L.) A. Chev.

Agavaceae

Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots used for dysentery and diarrhoea, leaves for dysentery, as an antidote to fish poison, and for headaches and cuts

Life form and origin: shrub, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 8

267. KI HAPIT*Hypobathrum racemosum* (Roxb.) Kurz

Rubiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: apit, babalan; Malaysia: kayu ekur gajah, tulang betina; Thailand: khan laen

Geographical distribution: southern Myanmar, southern Indochina, southern Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Java and Borneo

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 11

268. KI HARENDONG

Astronia macrophylla Blume

Melastomataceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sumatra: kayu lapan

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia (rare), Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Sulawesi, the Talaud Islands and the Moluccas

Uses: for poles and planks in local house building

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

269. KI HIA

Acacia auriculiformis A. Cunn. ex Benth.

Leguminosae

Vernacular names: ear-pod wattle, tan wattle (Eng.); Indonesian: akasia (common); Malaysia: akasia kuning; the Philippines: Japanese acacia, auri; Thailand: krathin-narong

Geographical distribution: Australia, south-western Papua New Guinea, Indonesia

Uses: for house building, furniture, veneer and firewood

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 6

270. KI HIUR

Castanopsis javanica (Blume) A. DC.

Fagaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sundanese: kalimorot, kiriung; Kalimantan: palele; Malaysia: berangan duri, berangan haji

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Borneo and western Java

Uses: house construction

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

271. KI HIYANG*Albizia procera* (Roxb.) Benth.

Fabaceae

Vernacular names: tall albizia (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: wangkal, weru; Thailand: suan; the Philippines: akleng parang**Geographical distribution:** Myanmar, Indochina, southern China, Taiwan, Thailand, Java, Borneo, the Philippines, Sulawesi, the Lesser Sunda Islands, the Moluccas**Uses:** for house construction, bridge construction, mine timber, boat building, furniture, cabinet work, framework, mouldings, interior finishing, strip flooring, panelling, agricultural implements, carving, musical instruments, picture frames, ornamental boxes, matchsticks and matchboxes**Life form and origin:** tree, indigenous plant**References:** 27**272. KI HUJAN***Engelhardia spicata* Lesch. ex Blume

Juglandaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: kayu hujan; Malaysia: dungun paya, sansanglang, tansanglang; Papua New Guinea: engel; the Philippines: lupisan; Thailand: kha hot**Geographical distribution:** India, Myanmar, Indochina, Taiwan, Thailand, the Malesian region, Borneo**Uses:** light construction, planking, mouldings, canoe building**Life form and origin:** tree, indigenous plant**References:** 24, 27**273. KI HUNI***Antidesma tetrandrum* Blume

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: nuni; Javanese: wuni; the Philippines: bignai; Myanmar: kinbalin; Thailand: mao, mamo, sommao**Geographical distribution:** tropical Africa, Madagascar, Asia**Uses:** for temporary construction, poles, posts**Life form and origin:** tree, indigenous plant**References:** 27

274. KI HURANG

Perrottetia alpestris (Blume) Loes.

Celastraceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sumatra: kayu musang; Javanese: kemalon; Malaysia: kayu tungas, maesa; the Philippines: balakbakan, bubayug, tigaundako

Geographical distribution: China, Taiwan, the Malesian region, the Lesser Sunda Islands

Uses: for turnery, carvings

Life form and origin: small tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

275. KI HUUT

Glochidion molle Blume

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: dempul lelet; Makassar: impoh; the Philippines: bugna, ubal, piaas

Geographical distribution: Java, Borneo, the Philippines, Sulawesi, the Moluccas

Uses: used in traditional medicine; leaves and latex used for dysentery, fevers, dysuria and haematuria, and as an antidote to snake bites and dog poisoning

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 11, 24

276. KI JARAN

Dolichandrone spathacea (L.f.) K. Schum.

Bignoniaceae

Vernacular names: mangrove trumpet tree (Eng.); Indonesian: kayu kuda; Sumatra: tui; Malaysia: tui, daun tuwai, taring buaya; the Philippines: pata, tanghas, tiui; Myanmar: thakut; Thailand: khae nam, khae pa, khae thale

Geographical distribution: Indochina, Thailand, the Malesian region

Uses: for wooden shoes, household utensils, pattern making, scabbards and masks

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

277. KI JEBUG – LUNGLUM

Polyosma integrifolia Blume

Saxifragaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: beleber

Geographical distribution: Indochina, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and New Guinea

Uses: for temporary construction, house building, furniture, interior trim, mouldings, decorative wall panelling, wooden shoes, tool handles, sporting goods, toys, packing cases and boxes

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

278. KI JEUNGKIL

Celtis tetrandra Roxb.

Ulmaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sumbawa: pusu; Javanese: teritih; Myanmar: thipok; Thailand: hat, khenon khai, ma haat

Geographical distribution: Myanmar, Indochina, Thailand, northern Sumatra, Java and the Lesser Sunda Islands

Uses: for construction, bridge construction, decking, industrial flooring, exterior joinery, window sills, marine piles, railway sleepers

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

279. KI JOMBANG

Polyosma longipes Koord. & Valetton

Saxifragaceae

Geographical distribution: Java

Uses: for local house building

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

280. KI KADANCA

Platea latifolia Blume

Icacinaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Batak-Sumatra: kaci pako; Javanese: wuru; Malaysia: kadongdong, kadongdong herong; Thailand: man mu

Geographical distribution: Myanmar, Indochina, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Philippines

Uses: locally for interior construction

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

281. KI KADU

Fagraea elliptica Roxburgh

Loganiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sumatra: tembesu ketam; Ambon: tonki-tonki; Malaysia: tembesu, prapat padang

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, western Java, Borneo, Sulawesi, the Moluccas and New Guinea

Uses: important source of tembesu timber, house and bridge building

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 12

282. KI KAJERU – KI JANGKAR

Memecylon intermedium Blume

Melastomataceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sumatra: ketam

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java and Borneo

Uses: for local house building, temporary construction, ship and boat building, furniture, tool handles and walking sticks

Life form and origin: small tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

283. KI KAWAT

Memecylon garcinioides Blume

Melastomataceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sumatra: temberas talang, timbras kemuning;

Malaysia: bangas merah, jenitan, sial menahun

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java and Borneo

Uses: for local house building, ship and boat building, furniture

Life form and origin: small tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

284. KI KEMANDEN

Scolopia spinosa (Roxb.) Warb.

Flacourtiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: rukem karang; Sumatra: rukem putih;

Malaysia: piring, rotiom andu, rukam hutan bini

Geographical distribution: The Nicobar Islands, Myanmar, Indochina, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and the Philippines

Uses: locally for house building and fencing

Life form and origin: small tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

285. KI KEPER

Engelhardtia spicata Lesch. ex Blume

Juglandaceae

Vernacular names: great Malay beam (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: marasawa, mesawa; the Philippines: ped-ped; Thailand: duuk naao, ket lin

Geographical distribution: from India to Indochina, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Philippines and the Lesser Sunda Islands

Uses: for light construction, planking, posts, agricultural implements, mouldings, packing cases, canoe building

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

286. KI KEUYEUP

Euonymus javanicus Blume

Celastraceae

Vernacular names: spindle tree (Eng.); Indonesia: Sumatra: awa kudang-kudang; Javanese: jerukan; Malaysia: belimbing hutan, belungkas, kemuning ayer; the Philippines: malasangka, talangutigon; Thailand: khao kwang, kraduuk kai

Geographical distribution: The Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Myanmar, southern Vietnam, Peninsular Thailand and throughout the Malesian region

Uses: for house building, temporary construction, bridge building and light furniture

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

287. KI KONENG

Fibraurea tinctoria Lour.

Menispermaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sundanese: areuy gember; Javanese: peron;

Bangka: akar mangkedun; Malaysia: sekunyit, akar kunyit, war birar; Thailand: kam-phaeng chetchan, kamin krua, kumin kua

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Brunei, Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan, north-eastern Sulawesi, and the Philippines

Uses: used in traditional medicine; stems for conjunctivitis, dysentery, diabetes and chancres, bark used as dye, leaves for treating headaches

Life form and origin: liana, indigenous plant

References: 8, 13

288. KI KOPO

Syzygium pycnanthum Merrill & Perry

Myrtaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: kelampok; Sundanese: kopo, kopo lalay, kukupaan

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24

289. KI KOREJAT – DAUN TOLO

Laurentia longiflora (L.) Peterm.

Campanulaceae

Uses: used in traditional medicine; leaves used for treating toothache

Life form and origin: herb, wild, weed

References: 8

290. KI KORES

Psychotria jackii Hook.f.

Rubiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Belitung: tenam betul; Malaysia: jarum-jarum, julong-julong bukit, sepanggung

Geographical distribution: India, Nepal, Myanmar, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java and Borneo

Uses: used in traditional medicine; all parts for dermatosis

Life form and origin: liana, indigenous plant

References: 8, 30

291. KI KUWAT – KATUMPANG LEMAH

Polygala paniculata L.

Polygalaceae

Vernacular names: jukut rindik, sasapuan

Geographical distribution: Southeast Asia, native to tropical America

Uses: used in traditional medicine; leaves used for cuts and all parts for lumbago and gonorrhoea

Life form and origin: herb, indigenous plant

References: 20, 30

292. KI KUYA – CARATAN

Aporosa arborea (Blume) Mull. Arg.

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: wuru dedek

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java and Borneo

Uses: for local house construction, furniture

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

293. KI LABAN

Vitex pinnata L.

Verbenaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: leban; Sundanese: heras, laban, laban kunyit, laban tanduk; Indonesian: laban; Kalimantan: kalapapa; Sulawesi: gulimpapa; Malaysia: leban tandok, leban buas, kulim papa; the Philippines: hairy-leafed molave; Myanmar: kyetyoh; Thailand: tinnok, samo-tinpet

Geographical distribution: India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Indochina, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Sulawesi, the Lesser Sunda Islands, the Philippines

Uses: for local construction, boats and implements. Also for local medicine; the leaves and bark used to treat stomach aches

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 12, 24

294. KI LAHUNG

Nothaphoebe macrocarpa (Blume) Kosterm.

Lauraceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Madurese: bang gunung; Javanese: pajar gunung

Geographical distribution: Java

Uses: for house building, interior finishing and furniture

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

295. KI LAJA – KI SIGEUNG

Platymitra macrocarpa Boerl.

Annonaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: kalak kembang; Malaysia: mangitan; Thailand: ham chang, hua chang

Geographical distribution: Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra and West Java

Uses: for interior construction, ship and boat building, furniture, agricultural implements, tool handles, packing cases, matchboxes

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

296. KI LAKA

Myristica iners Blume

Myristicaceae

Vernacular names: kayu luo, laka; Malaysia: penarahan arang; Thailand: chandaeng, chan-pa

Geographical distribution: southern Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java and Borneo

Uses: cheap furniture, flooring, mouldings

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

297. KI LALAYU

Arytera littoralis Blume

Sapindaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Balinese: kayu sampi; Javanese: penjalinan; Malaysia: bedara emping, kelayu hitam, tampong kecil; the Philippines: alas an; Thailand: seefan

Geographical distribution: Indochina, Thailand, the Malesian region, the Solomon Islands

Uses: for local house construction and fencing

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

298. KI LAYU – KI LALAYU LALAKI

Lepisanthes tetraphylla (Vahl) Radlk.

Sapindaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: katilayu watu; Malaysia: arit-arit, bansisi, jung; the Philippines: bayag-daga, sarakag-tilos, pospos; Thailand: ma fueang chang, ma fueang pa, ma kham de khwai

Geographical distribution: Myanmar, Indochina, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, western Java, Borneo, the Philippines

Uses: for house posts, tool handles and firewood

Life form and origin: small tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

299. KI LAYU GUNUNG

Lepisanthes senegalensis (Poir.) Leenh.

Sapindaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: kelayu gunung (common); Javanese: wregil ireng; Malaysia: kelinga gaba, melingkat; the Philippines: balinono-kitid, onaba; Thailand: ma wo

Geographical distribution: Sri Lanka, India, Myanmar, Indochina, Thailand, the Lesser Sunda Islands

Uses: for house posts, tool handles and firewood

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

300. KI LEHO – KI LEHO BENTANG

Saurauia bracteosa DC.

Actinidiaceae

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: shrub/small tree, indigenous plant

References: 8

301. KI MANJEUL – HURU MANJEL

Gordonia exselsa Blume

Theaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sumatra: matang kataping

Geographical distribution: Java, the Lesser Sunda Islands (Bali), Sulawesi, Borneo (Kalimantan, Brunei, Sabah)

Uses: for construction, doors, window frames, flooring, planking, cheap furniture

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

302. KI MERAK

Weinmannia blumei Planch.

Cunnoniaceae

Vernacular names: Malayan mountain ash (Eng.); Indonesia: Batak-Sumatra: antahasi; Javanese: gringging

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Sulawesi, the Lesser Sunda Islands, the Moluccas, New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands

Uses: Indonesian construction, production of pulp and paper

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

303. KI MEYONG

Mallotus philippensis (Lamk) Mull. Arg.

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: kamala tree, monkey face tree (Eng.); Indonesia: Ternate: galuga furu; Javanese: kapasan; Malaysia: rambai kuching, kasirau, minyak madja; the Philippines: banato, pangaplasin, tagusala; Thailand: kai khat hin, kham saet

Geographical distribution: Myanmar, Indochina, Thailand, throughout the Malesian region

Uses: for temporary construction (poles), matchsticks, wooden shoes, packing cases.

Also used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 11, 27

304. KI MOKLA*Knema intermedia* (Blume) Warb.

Myristicaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: kajeng rah; South Sumatra: kayu simpai; Malaysia: pala paya,endarah paya,endarahan kikek**Geographical distribution:** Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra, West Java and Borneo**Uses:** house building, flooring, boat building and for plywood production**Life form and origin:** tree, indigenous plant**References:** 24, 27**305. KI NANGSI***Villebrunea rubescens* Blume

Urticaceae

Vernacular names: jurang; Javanese: urang-urangan; Madurese: palangunan**Geographical distribution:** India, Java, Sumatra**Uses:** used in traditional medicine**Life form and origin:** tree, indigenous plant**References:** 8**306. KI ORAY***Andrographis paniculata* (Burm.f.) Wallich ex Nees

Acanthaceae

Vernacular names: creat, green chireta (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: sambilata; Padang: ampadu; the Philippines: aluy, lekha, sinta; Thailand: fa thalaa, khee-pang-hee, yaa kannguu**Geographical distribution:** Indochina, China, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Australia**Uses:** used in traditional medicine**Life form and origin:** herb, indigenous plant**References:** 3**307. KI PADALI***Radermachera gigantea* (Blume) Miq.

Bignoniaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sundanese: padali; Javanese: kedali; Sumatra: raja matan; the Philippines: agtap, sayo

Geographical distribution: India, Myanmar, Sumatra, Java, Borneo (Kalimantan), the Philippines, the Lesser Sunda Islands

Uses: house building, furniture

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

308. KI PAHIT

Radermachera glandulosa (Blume) Miq.

Bignoniaceae

Vernacular names: hill fox-glove tree (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: ambal; Minangkabau-Sumatra: tuwi gadang; Malaysia: lempoyang; Thailand: hu wua, pheka pu

Geographical distribution: Indochina, southern China, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra and Java

Uses: for house building, furniture, cabinets, carvings, matchboxes and matchsticks

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

309. KI PANCAR

Podocarpus neriiifolius D. Don

Podocarpaceae

Vernacular names: sentada, taji, seban; Sundanese: handalaksa, ki bima, ki malela; Javanese: taji, wuluan

Geographical distribution: Nepal, India, Indochina and Thailand

Uses: cabinet and furniture making, as a traditional medicine for treating rheumatism and arthritis

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

310. KI PARE – MAREME

Glochidion rubrum Blume

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: glochidion, pin-flower tree (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: dempul; Malaysia: obar nasi, ubah, ubar; the Philippines: bagna, salanisin; Singapore: ubah merah; Thailand: khrai mot

Geographical distribution: Myanmar, Indochina, southern China, Thailand, throughout the Malesian region

Uses: for house building (poles, tool handles)

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

311. KI PARE LALAKI

Glochidion obscurum (Roxb. ex Willd.) Blume

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: yellow-leaved pin-flower tree (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese:

uris-urisan, cabuk; Malaysia: cheremai antan, dulang-dulang, ubah paya;

Thailand: khram, ma rua, ruat

Geographical distribution: Myanmar, Indochina, southern China, Thailand,

Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and the Lesser Sunda Islands

Uses: for building traditional and temporary houses.

Also used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 11, 24, 27

312. KI PELA

Chisocheton microcarpus K. et V.

Meliaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: kayu gula; Malaysia: jerai, sentol kera; the

Philippines: katong-matsin, katong maching

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Thailand and throughout Malesia except New Guinea

Uses: for light construction, ship and boat building, interior finishing, furniture, cabinet work, mouldings, boxes, toys, crates

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

313. KI PELAH

Canarium kipella Miq.

Burseraceae

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra and Borneo

Uses: for house building, door and window frames, flooring, mouldings, interior finishing, boxes, furniture, joinery, prahus and canoes

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 12, 24

314. KI PEUEUT

Dissochaeta leprosa (Blume) Blume

Melastomataceae

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: liana, indigenous plant

References: 8

315. KI PUTRI

Calophyllum dasypodum Miq.

Clusiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sumatra: mersaweu; Javanese: ki putri

Geographical distribution: southern Sumatra, western Java and southern Kalimantan

Uses: for house construction

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 26

316. KI RACUN

Luvunga sarmentosa (Blume) Kurz

Rutaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: tembesi, akar keping

Geographical distribution: from Myanmar to Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java and Borneo

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: woody liana, indigenous plant

References: 11

317. KI RAWA

Chionanthus macrocarpus Blume

Oleaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sundanese: ki boled; Sumatra: medan tui; Malaysia: kerdam

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java and Borneo

Uses: locally for construction (planks, posts) and boat building

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

318. KI RINYU*Chromolaena odorata* (L.) R.M. King & H. Robinson

Asteraceae

Vernacular names: Siam weed, Christmas bush, goat weed (Eng.); Malaysia: Siam weed, pokok kapal terbang; the Philippines: devil weed, gono; Myanmar: bi-zat, tawbizat; Thailand: sapsua, ya-suamop

Geographical distribution: from the Western Ghats in India throughout Indochina and Malesia to south-eastern Australia and the Mariana Islands in the east

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: herb, indigenous plant

References: 6, 26

319. KI RONYOK – RIUNG ANAK*Castanopsis acuminatissima* (Blume) A. DC.

Fagaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sundanese: kiriung, riung anak; Javanese: meranak; Papua New Guinea: New Guinea oak, white oak; Thailand: ko-duai, ko-soi, ko-mat

Geographical distribution: north-eastern India, Indochina, China, Taiwan, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, northern Sumatra (rare), western Java, Borneo (Sabah), Sulawesi, New Guinea (quite common) and New Britain

Uses: furniture, bridges, flooring, plywood, boat building and firewood

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

320. KI RUJUG*Acronychia pedunculata* (L.) Miq.

Rutaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: kayu semidra, sarirah; Malaysia: ketiak, memali, tengkorak biawak; the Philippines: uto; Cambodia: kramol, panol; Laos: cavi, mak thao sang; Thailand: ka uam, kra bueang thuai, yaa krong

Geographical distribution: from Sri Lanka and India to Nepal, Myanmar, Indochina, southern China, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Philippines, Sulawesi

Uses: for building temporary houses

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 20, 27

321. KI SAAT

Neonauclea excelsa (Blume) Merr.

Rubiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: klepu ketek

Geographical distribution: the Andaman Islands, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Sulawesi and the Lesser Sunda Islands

Uses: for construction, bridge building, window sills, flooring, boat building, joinery, furniture, cabinet work, posts, poles, implements and packaging

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

322. KI SAMPANG

Melicope latifolia (DC.) T. Hartley

Rutaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: sampang; Malaysia: pauh-pauh, pepauh, serang; Myanmar: thipyu; Thailand: phia krating

Geographical distribution: from Madagascar to Sri Lanka, India, Myanmar, Indochina, southern China, Thailand, throughout Malesia

Uses: for mouldings, interior trim, plain furniture, cabinet work, dowels, clog soles, wall panelling, fruit cases

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

323. KI SAOH

Ilex cymosa Blume

Aquifoliaceae

Vernacular names: marsh holly (Eng.); Indonesian: mensira gunung; Sundanese: ki sekel; Malaysia: bengkulat, timah-timah; Brunei: bengkulat; the Philippines: pait; Thailand: sai khe tai, se-ko

Geographical distribution: Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and the Philippines

Uses: for house building

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 20, 27

324. KI SAPI*Adinandra sarosantha* Miq.

Theaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Lampung (Sumatra): kelutum basarang; Palembang (Sumatra): kapa anjing; Malaysia: kelat pamah, petuta bukit, pongpong raya

Geographical distribution: Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java and Borneo

Uses: for construction, flooring, door and window frames, furniture

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

325. KI SAPILAN*Calophyllum venulosum* Zoll.

Guttiferae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: ki sapilan

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, West Java, Borneo and the Philippines

Uses: for light construction, flooring, mouldings, decking, panelling, joinery, furniture, veneer, plywood, wooden pallets, boat construction and diving boards

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 26

326. KI SAPU – HURU BEYAS*Lindera polyantha* (Blume) Boerl.

Lauraceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: wuru janggeuy; Malaysia: medang serai

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra and Java

Uses: for house building, temporary construction, pallets and boxes

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

327. KI SARIAWAN*Symplocos odoratissima* (Blume) Choisy ex Zoll.

Symplocaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sumatra: sarigintung; Balinese: udu; the Philippines: duung, himamaliu, mangkunai

Geographical distribution: throughout the Malesian region

Uses: for light and temporary construction, posts, turnery, furniture, matchsticks and carvings.

Also used in traditional medicine; bark and leaves used for treating aphtha, fevers, toothache and dysentery

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 11, 27

328. KI SESEMAT

Lindera bibracteata (Blume) Boerl.

Lauraceae

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java and Borneo

Uses: for house building, temporary construction, boxes, railway sleepers

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

329. KI SEUHEUR

Antidesma tetrandrum Blume

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sundanese: wuni peucang; Javanese: ande-andean

Geographical distribution: Sumatra, Java and Sulawesi; possibly also in Peninsular Malaysia

Uses: temporary construction, poles, posts

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

330. KI SEUNGIT

Premna integrifolia L.

Verbenaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Balinese: babon; Javanese: singkil alas; Malaysia: buas-buas, pokok buru hantu; the Philippines: alagau dagat; Myanmar: taung-tangyi

Geographical distribution: India, Indochina, China, Japan, Taiwan, Myanmar, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Java, the Philippines, the Moluccas

Uses: for construction, house building, household implements, agricultural implements and furniture

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

331. KI SINGUGUH KAYU*Siphonodon celastrineus* Griff.

Celastraceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: danoklot kepu; Sulawesi: indohe hapute; Malaysia: kalantaid; the Philippines: malagsak; Myanmar: myauk-okshit; Thailand: ma duk, yai pluak

Geographical distribution: India, Myanmar, Vietnam, Thailand, throughout the Malesian region and Australia

Uses: for construction, turnery, interior finishing, utensils, carving, drawing instruments, firewood

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

332. KI SIREUM*Syzygium lineatum* (DC.) Merr. & Perry

Myrtaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sumatra: kayu udang; Javanese: nagasari rangkang; Malaysia: kelat lapis, kelat putih, kelat merah; the Philippines: lagi-lagi; Thailand: khwat, phung kha, daeng song plueak

Geographical distribution: Myanmar, Indochina, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, western Java, Borneo and the Philippines

Uses: house building

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

333. KI SOKA*Ixora grandifolia* Z. & M.

Rubiaceae

Vernacular names: pink river ixora (Eng.); Malaysia: jarum hutan, kelat tandok, segading jantan; Thailand: khem yai

Geographical distribution: Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Indochina, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra, Bangka and Borneo

Uses: for walking sticks, beams in house building

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

334. KI SOMANG

Sloanea sigun (Blume) K. Schumann

Elaeocarpaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: landakan; Sumatra: sib ala kayu; Thailand: ko rian, ngoh pa, sati ton

Geographical distribution: Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java and Borneo

Uses: for interior construction, interior trim, flooring, furniture, cabinet work, joinery, mouldings, packing boxes and toys

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

335. KITAJAS

Mastixia rostrata Blume

Cornaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: daun kayu tenjo; Malaysia: patoli entelit

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and the Lesser Sunda Islands

Uses: timber used locally for temporary house construction

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

336. KITAMBAGA – PANGSOR

Distylium stellare O.K.

Hamamelidaceae

Vernacular names: ki tambaga, sirom; Javanese: serut, picis

Geographical distribution: Malaysia, Peninsular Malaysia (Pahang: Cameron highlands), Sumatra, Java, Gedeh and The Lesser Sunda Islands

Uses: timber for house construction

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

337. KITAMIANG

Celtis cinnamomea Lindl. ex Planch.

Ulmaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: cengkek; Sumatra: ki tondok; the Philippines: malatae, malabutulan, takulao; Myanmar: kabaung; Thailand: kaeng khe phra ruang, mon dong, tai mai than thao

Geographical distribution: Myanmar, Indochina, Thailand, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Philippines, the Lesser Sunda Islands

Uses: for construction, bridge construction, decking, industrial flooring, exterior joinery, window sills, railway sleepers

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

338. KITANAH

Zanthoxylum rhetsa (Roxb.) DC.

Rutaceae

Vernacular names: Indian ivy-rue (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: kayu lemah; Madurese: kayu tana; Malaysia: hantu duri; the Philippines: kayutana, kaitana, kasabang; Myanmar: kathit-pyu; Thailand: kamehat ton, luk ra mat, ma khuang

Geographical distribution: Myanmar, Indochina, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Java, the Philippines, Sulawesi, the Lesser Sunda Islands

Uses: for house building, furniture, boxes, carvings

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

339. KITEJA

Cinnamomum iners Reinw. ex Blume

Lauraceae

Vernacular names: clove cinnamon, wild cinnamon (Eng.); Indonesia: Belitung: medang kalong; Madurese: kacengal; Malaysia: medang teja, kayu manis hutan, teja lawang

Geographical distribution: India, Myanmar, Indochina, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Sulawesi and the southern Philippines

Uses: cabinet work, house building

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 12

340. KI TEKE – KITEK

Myrica javanica Reinw. ex Blume

Myricaceae

Uses: temporary timber tree, fuel. Edible fruit

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24

341. KITERONG

Schoutenia kunstleri King

Tiliaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: durenan, sinduk

Geographical distribution: Central Java

Uses: for house building, tool handles, agricultural implements, sporting goods and pegs for boat construction

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

342. KI TIMBUL – MAREME

Glochidion rubrum Blume

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: red-berried pin-flower tree (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: dempul lelet; Malaysia: gambiran, senkam, tetimah; the Philippines: bagnang-pula; Thailand: chum set, khat na

Geographical distribution: Myanmar, Indochina, southern China, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Philippines, Sulawesi and the Moluccas

Uses: for building traditional and temporary houses. Also used in traditional medicine; leaves used for coughs and as an expectorant

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 11, 24, 27

343. KITIWU

Meliosma lanceolata Blume

Sabiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sundanese: ki suren leuweng; Batak (Sumatra): kabung-kabung; Malaysia: medang siri; Thailand: soi mole

Geographical distribution: the Nicobar Islands, Myanmar, Peninsular Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra, West Java and Borneo

Uses: for boards in house building

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

344. KITIWU LALAKI*Meliosma pinnata* (Roxb.) Maxim.

Sabiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: gempong; Sumatra: sekapong; the Philippines: agogos, arokong, mungapong; Myanmar: pet-kanon; Thailand: mayom hin, phayom dong

Geographical distribution: Myanmar, China, Japan, Thailand and throughout the Malesian region

Uses: for boards in traditional house building

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

345. KITULANG*Chionanthus nitens* K. et V.

Oleaceae

Geographical distribution: tropical and subtropical regions

Uses: locally for construction (planks and posts), boat building.

Also used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 8, 27

346. KITUNGKUL*Polygala venenosa* Juss. ex Poir.

Polygalaceae

Uses: used in traditional medicine; all parts used for poison

Life form and origin: shrub, indigenous plant

References: 8

347. KI UNCAL*Claoxylon longifolium* (Blume) Endl. ex Hassk.

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sundanese: ki leat

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24

348. KI URAT

Plantago major L.

Plantaginaceae

Vernacular names: great plantain, waybread, nipple grass (Eng.); Indonesian: daun sendok, daun urat; Malaysia: ekor anjing; the Philippines: lanting, lantin, lanting haba, ilantin

Geographical distribution: the tropics (in montane regions)

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: herb, exotic plant

References: 3

349. KI WALEN

Ficus ribes Reinw.

Moraceae

Vernacular names: ampelas bawang

Geographical distribution: tropical and subtropical regions

Uses: used in traditional medicine; bark used for treating malaria, leaves for diarrhoea, and gum as an anthelmintic

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

350. KI WATES

Eurya acuminata DC.

Theaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sundanese: ki jalantir, ki sapu, ki tamiang; Javanese: lingsangan; Sumatra: sala; Malaysia: medang melukut jantan, jerak merah, kelantang; Thailand: rangkai, plaisan

Geographical distribution: India, Sri Lanka, southwest China, Taiwan, Thailand, within the Malesian area in Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java and Sulawesi

Uses: used in traditional medicine; leaves used for organic fertiliser and for poulticing skin eruptions

Life form and origin: small tree, indigenous plant

References: 6, 24

351. KOKOPIAN***Morinda tomentosa* Roth**

Rubiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: mengkudu padang; Sundanese: ki kopi**Life form and origin:** small tree, indigenous plant**References:** 24**352. KONDANG*****Ficus variegata* Blume**

Moraceae

Vernacular names: common red stem fig (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese-Balinese: gondang; Sumba: kanjilu; Malaysia: ara kelepong, ara kelumpang; the Philippines: tangisang-bayauak; Thailand: phuuk**Geographical distribution:** India, Myanmar, Indochina, China, the Andaman Islands, Thailand, throughout the Malesian region**Uses:** for temporary construction, mouldings, interior work, cladding, drawers, fruit crates, floats and firewood. Also used in traditional medicine; roots for antidote, bark for dysentery, fruit for food and to treat dysentery, and gum for cuts**Life form and origin:** tree, indigenous plant**References:** 8, 24, 27**353. KONENG*****Curcuma domestica* Valetton**

Zingiberaceae

Vernacular names: turmeric (Eng.); Indonesian: kunyit; Javanese: kunir, kunir bentis, temu kuning; Madurese: konyek, temo koneng; Brunei: kunyit, temu kuning, temu kunyit; Malaysia: kunyit, temu kunyit, tius, the Philippines: dilaw, kalabaga, kunik; Thailand: khamin, khamin kaeng, khamin chan**Geographical distribution:** India and Southeast Asia**Uses:** used in traditional medicine; rhizomes as a spice and for treating appendicitis, metritis, tonsillitis, asthma, chancres, toothache, rheumatism, anemia, hypertension.**Life form and origin:** herb, exotic plant, cultivated**References:** 3, 8

354. KONENG GEDE

Curcuma xanthorrhiza Roxb.

Zingiberaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: temu lawak; Madurese: temu labak; Malaysia: temu lawas, temu raya; Thailand: wan chakmotluk

Geographical distribution: Java, Peninsular Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand

Uses: used in traditional medicine; rhizome used as dye, for treating malaria, diarrhoea, anaemia and as an anthelmintic

Life form and origin: herb, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 3

355. KOWAS

Mucuna pruriens (L.) DC.

Leguminosae

Vernacular names: velvet bean (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: kara benguk, the Moluccas: kara juleh, Malaysia: kacang babi, kekaras gatal, the Philippines: nipai, hipoi, sabawel, Thailand: mamui

Geographical distribution: Throughout all tropical regions including tropical Asia

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: liana, indigenous plant

References: 11

356. KUCUBUNG

Datura metel L.

Solanaceae

Vernacular names: Downy thorn apple, metel thorn apple (Eng.); Indonesian: kecubung; Javanese: kacubung; Brunei: kecupong; Malaysia: kechubong, kechubong puteh, kechubing hitam; the Philippines: talong-punay, kamkamaulau, katchibong; Thailand: ma khuea bo, lamphong, liak

Geographical distribution: Indochina, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Brunei, Java, the Philippines and Papua New Guinea

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: shrub, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 3

357. KUMIS KUCING*Orthosiphon aristatus* (Blume) Miquel

Labiatae

Vernacular names: Java tea (Eng.); Indonesian: kumis kucing; Javanese: remuk jung; Malaysia: kumis kucing; the Philippines: balbas-pusa, kabling-gubat; Thailand: yaa nuat maeo

Geographical distribution: from India, Indochina and Thailand through Malesia

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: shrub, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 3

358. KURAY*Trema orientalis* (L.) Blume

Ulmaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: angrung; Minahasa: dehong, intil, tayapu, samaki

Geographical distribution: widespread, east tropical Africa to Polynesia, north to Japan, south to Queensland

Uses: used in traditional medicine and for house building (poles, door and window frames)

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 8

359. LAJA*Alpinia galanga* (L.) Willd.

Zingiberaceae

Vernacular names: galanga, greater galangal (Eng.); Indonesian: langkuas; Javanese: laos; Malaysia: lengkuas, puar; the Philippines: langkauas, pal-la; Myanmar: padagoji; Thailand: kha, kha yuak, katuk karohinee

Geographical distribution: tropical Southeast Asian countries, also in China and Suriname

Uses: used in traditional medicine; rhizomes as a stomachic and for anorexia

Life form and origin: herb, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 30

360. LAJA GOWAH – LALAJAAN

Catimbium malaccensis (Burm.f.) Holtt.

Zingiberaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: the Moluccas: langkuas Malaka; Lampung: susuk; Malaysia: puar, bangle; the Philippines: tagbak babae, barapat, birao-birao; Thailand: kha paa

Geographical distribution: India to Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines

Uses: used in traditional medicine; rhizomes used for boils, fruit for soap, food and as an antiemetic

Life form and origin: herb, indigenous plant

References: 30

361. LAMBARAN

Cathormion umbellatum (Vahl) Kosterm.

Leguminosae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: lom; Thailand: ma kham khaek, rakam pa

Geographical distribution: Indochina, Thailand, Sumatra, Java, the Lesser Sunda Islands, Sulawesi, the Moluccas

Uses: for house building

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

362. LAME

Alstonia scholaris (L.) R. Br.

Apocynaceae

Vernacular names: pulai, kayu gabus, kayu susu

Geographical distribution: throughout Malesia, Queensland, the Solomon Islands, India and southern China

Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots for chancres, bark for fevers, dermatosis, diabetes, malaria and hypertension

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 8

363. LAMPENI BADAQ

Ardisia lurida Blume

Myrsinaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sumatra: matah ketam gajah
Geographical distribution: Java, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia
Uses: edible fruit
Life form and origin: shrub, indigenous plant
References: 30

364. LAMPENI GEDE

Ardisia sanguinolenta Blume

Myrsinaceae

Vernacular names: Malaysia: mata pelandok, kayu mata buah, sumpoh lumpok; Thailand: ma cham kong, kraduk kai, ai ram yai
Geographical distribution: India, Myanmar, Indochina, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore and Java
Uses: used in traditional medicine
Life form and origin: small tree, indigenous plant
References: 11

365. LAMPUYANG

Zingiber aromaticum Val.

Zingiberaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: lempuyang wangi; Madurese: lampojang ruum; Malaysia: lampoyang, lempoyang, tepus
Geographical distribution: India, Sri Lanka, China, throughout Southeast Asia
Uses: used in traditional medicine
Life form and origin: herb, exotic plant, cultivated
References: 20

366. LANGIR

Lepisanthes amoena (Hassk.) Leenh.

Sapindaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: South Sumatra: buah sobo; Brunei: kelampa sowa; Malaysia: kayu mata hari
Geographical distribution: Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan, the Lesser Sunda Islands, Peninsular Malaysia, Brunei
Uses: edible fruit
Life form and origin: small tree, indigenous plant
References: 31

367. LENGSU

Baccaurea lanceolata (Miq.) Mull. Arg.

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: green rambai (Eng.); Indonesia: Kalimantan: lompayang; Malaysia: asam pahong, medang kelelawar, mempaung; Thailand: som huuk, som lok

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and the Philippines

Uses: for poles in traditional house construction, boat building, furniture and boxes

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

368. LEUKSA

Ficus septica Burm.f.

Moraceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: awar-awar; Sundanese: ki ciyat; Sulawesi: tagalolo; Papua New Guinea: omia, manibwohebwahe, bahuueru; the Philippines: hauili, kauili, sio

Geographical distribution: the Ryukyu Islands, Taiwan, throughout Malesia except for Peninsular Malaysia, northern Australia

Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots as an antidote and antiemetic and for treating asthma

Life form and origin: shrub, indigenous plant

References: 3, 8

369. LEUNCA

Solanum nigrum L.

Solanaceae

Vernacular names: black nightshade, common nightshade, garden nightshade (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: ranti; Ternate: bobose; Malaysia: ranti, terong meranti, terong parachichit; the Philippines: konti, anti, kuti; Thailand: ma waeng nok, ya tom tok, kha om

Geographical distribution: Europe and western Asia, North America, Africa, Asia and Australia

Uses: used in traditional medicine; leave used as a tonic, fruit and leaves used for conjunctivitis and dysuria

Life form and origin: shrub, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 3

370. LEUNGSAR*Pometia pinnata* J.R. Forster & G. Forster

Sapindaceae

Vernacular names: kasai daun kecil**Geographical distribution:** common along hill forest streams in the Andaman Islands, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Philippines, the Moluccas and Papua New Guinea**Uses:** for timber for construction, furniture**Life form and origin:** tree, indigenous plant**References:** 24**371. LIMO***Litsea cubeba* (Lour.) Pers.

Lauraceae

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java and Borneo**Uses:** used in traditional medicine**Life form and origin:** small tree, indigenous plant**References:** 20, 27**372. LOKWAT – PAPALAN***Eriobotrya japonica* (Thunb.) Lindl.

Rosaceae

Vernacular names: loquat (Eng.); Malaysia: lokwat, patinggong; Thailand: pipae**Geographical distribution:** Peninsular Malaysia, Java and the Philippines**Uses:** for musical instruments. Fruit is eaten fresh or preserved as jam or jelly**Life form and origin:** tree, exotic plant, cultivated**References:** 27, 31**373. LOWA***Ficus racemosa* L.

Moraceae

Vernacular names: blue fig, figwood (Eng.); Indonesia: Madurese: arah; Javanese: lo; Myanmar: mayen; Thailand: duea kliang, duea nam, maduea uthumphon**Geographical distribution:** India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Indochina, southern China, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Sulawesi, the Lesser Sunda Islands

Uses: for temporary construction, mouldings, interior work, laundry tubs, fruit crates, firewood

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

374. MAHONI

Swietenia mahagoni Jacq.

Meliaceae

Uses: for house building, poles, flooring, window and door frames, furniture
Also used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant from tropical America, cultivated

References: 20

375. MAJA

Aegle marmelos (L.) Correa

Rutaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: maja batu; Malaysia: bilak, bila, bel; the Philippines: bael; Thailand: matum

Geographical distribution: The Indian peninsular, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh to Indochina, Southeast Asia (Thailand, Malaysia, eastern Java)

Uses: used in traditional medicine; bark used for treating dysentery, flowers for scenting water

Life form and origin: crowned tree, exotic plant

References: 8

376. MANDALAKSA

Platea excelsa Blume

Icacinaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Batak-Sumatra: balunan; Javanese: gempel; the Philippines: kalisán, kaliso

Geographical distribution: throughout the Malesian region, east to the Bismarck Archipelago (New Britain)

Uses: locally for house construction

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

377. MANGENDEUH*Macrosolen cochinchinensis* (Lour.) v. Tiegh.

Loranthaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: benalu; Javanese: kamaduhan; Malaysia: dedalu api jantan, api-api jantan; Thailand: pa, prathat nuan**Geographical distribution:** from the Himalaya to Indochina, southern China, Thailand and throughout the Malesian region**Uses:** used in traditional medicine**Life form and origin:** parasitic shrub, indigenous plant**References:** 11**378. MANGGA***Mangifera indica* L.

Anacardiaceae

Vernacular names: mango (Eng.); Indonesian: mempelam; Malaysia: mangga, mempelam, ampelam; Papua New Guinea: mango; the Philippines: mangga, paho, mango; Myanmar: tharyetthi; Thailand: mamuang**Geographical distribution:** the tropics and subtropics**Uses:** main product is fruit, but the wood is used for construction and outdoor applications**Life form and origin:** tree, exotic plant, cultivated**References:** 31**379. MANGGA PARI***Mangifera laurina* Blume

Anacardiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: pelem kecil; Kalimantan-Sumatra: empelem; Malaysia: mempelam, emplam, mangga anyer; the Philippines: apali; Myanmar: thayet-thee-nee; Thailand: mamuang kaleng, mamuang khee kwaang**Geographical distribution:** from Peninsular Thailand to Papua New Guinea, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra and Java**Uses:** main product is fruit, but the wood is used for construction and outdoor applications**Life form and origin:** tree, indigenous plant**References:** 31

380. MANGGONG

Macaranga rhizinoides (Blume) Muell. Arg.

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: mahang manggong; Sundanese: mara bangkong; Javanese: tutup; Sundanese: huru angin, mara

Geographical distribution: Java

Uses: interior trim, mouldings, packing cases

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

381. MANGGU LEUWEUNG

Garcinia celebica L.

Clusiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: baros; Sulawesi: kirasa

Geographical distribution: Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Sulawesi, the Lesser Sunda Islands and the Moluccas

Uses: for temporary construction, poles, interior trim, furniture and fencing

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

382. MANGLID

Manglietia glauca Blume

Magnoliaceae

Vernacular names: mountain chempaka (Eng.); Indonesia: Sumatra: cempaka hutan; Javanese: cempaka jahe; Malaysia: cempaka hutan

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and Bali

Uses: for light construction, bridge building, flooring, door panels, packing cases, furniture, cabinet work

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

383. MARA

Macaranga tanarius (L.) Mull. Arg.

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Ambon: hanuwa; Javanese: tutup ancur;

Malaysia: kundoh, mahang puteh, tampu; the Philippines: binunga, himindang, kuyonon; Thailand: hu chang lek, lo khao, mek

Geographical distribution: from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Indochina to China, Taiwan, the Ryukyu Islands, Thailand, throughout the Malesian region to northern Australia and Melanesia

Uses: for light framing, moulding, packing cases, outriggers for canoes. Also used in traditional medicine; bark used for dysentery and leaves for dye

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 11, 24, 27

384. MARA BODAS – MARA BEUREUM – MARA DELAN

Macaranga triloba (Blume) Mull. Arg.

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: common mahang (Eng.); Indonesia: Sumatra: mahang kukur; Javanese: tutup ancur; Malaysia: landas bukit, mahang merah, mahang tekukur; the Philippines: bula-bula; Brunei: marakubong, sedaman; Thailand: low khao, lo ngaam, salapang

Geographical distribution: Myanmar, Peninsular Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and the Philippines

Uses: for interior trim, mouldings, packing cases. Also used in traditional medicine; leaves for diarrhoea, gum for glue

Life form and origin: small tree, indigenous plant

References: 11, 24, 27

385. MARANGINAN

Dysoxylum parasiticum (Osbeck) Kosterm.

Meliaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sumatra: kulut; Javanese: langsep alas; the Philippines: bagolan, lambayan, malasaging

Geographical distribution: Sumatra, Borneo, Java, Taiwan, the Philippines, Sulawesi, the Lesser Sunda Islands, the Moluccas

Uses: for construction, boat construction, heavy decking, flooring, posts, doors, window frames, interior finishing, decorative wall panelling, high grade furniture, cabinet work, tool handles, matchboxes

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

386. MAREME

Glochidion borneense (Mull. Arg.) Boerl.

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: dempul lelet; Malaysia: obah nasi

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java and Borneo

Uses: for building traditional and temporary houses

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

387. MAREME GEDE

Glochidion arborescens Blume

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Bangka: rebambong; Malaysia: kayu ubah, pokok krenam, ubah paya; Myanmar: yuandong

Geographical distribution: India, Myanmar, Peninsular Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java and Borneo

Uses: for building traditional and temporary houses

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

388. MEMENIRAN

Phyllanthus niruri L.

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: lagoon spurge (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: meniran

Geographical distribution: Vietnam, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, the Pacific Islands

Uses: used in traditional medicine; leaves used for treating epilepsy, malaria, constipation, hypertension, aphtha and menstrual disorders, roots for abdominalgia and toothache

Life form and origin: herb, wild, weed

References: 3

389. MENTENG MONYET

Neoscortechinia kingii (Hook.f.) Pax & K. Hoffm.

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sumatra: bantana; Simeuleu: batin-batin;

Malaysia: perupoh jantan, salah; the Philippines: magong

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, West Java, Borneo, the Philippines

Uses: for interior trim, mouldings, flooring, joinery, window sills, window and door frames, boat building, packing cases, garden furniture

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

390. MIMBA

Azadirachta indica Juss.

Meliaceae

Vernacular names: memba; Madurese: mempheuh

Geographical distribution: native to dry forests of the Indian subcontinent and possibly also in Myanmar, widely cultivated as a plantation tree

Uses: used in traditional medicine; bark used for stomach aches, fevers, and as a tonic, leaves for dysentery and malaria

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

391. MUNCANG

Aleurites moluccana (L.) Willd.

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: candlenut, Indian walnut, lumbang tree (Eng.); Indonesia: Sundanese: muncang; Indonesian: kemiri, miri; Malaysia: kemiri, kembiri, buah keras; Papua New Guinea: tutui; the Philippines: lumbang, biaw; Thailand: phothisat, kue-ra, purat, mayau; Vietnam: lai

Geographical distribution: from India and China throughout Southeast Asia to Polynesia and New Zealand

Uses: used in traditional medicine; bark used for treating diarrhoea and dysentery, leaves used for headaches, seeds for stomach aches, fevers, and as a hair tonic

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 2, 24

392. NANGKA

Artocarpus heterophyllus Lamk

Moraceae

Vernacular names: Jackfruit (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: nongko; Papua New Guinea: kapiak; the Philippines: langka; Myanmar: peignai; Thailand: khanun, makmi, banun

Geographical distribution: throughout Southeast Asia

Uses: for furniture, construction, turnery, masts, implements, and musical instruments

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 31

393. ONYAM

Antidesma ghaesembilla Gaertn.

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: blackcurrant tree (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: dempul lelet, ande-ande; Ambon: kutikata gunung; Kalimantan: lonang; Malaysia: balong ayam, gunchak, kunchor puteh; the Philippines: binayuyu; Thailand: mangmao, mao khai pla

Geographical distribution: Myanmar, Indochina, southern China, Thailand, throughout the Malesian region

Uses: for temporary construction, poles, posts, fence posts

Life form and origin: small tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

394. PACAR TERE – PACAR LEUWENG

Impatiens platypetala Lindley

Balsaminaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: pacar banyu

Geographical distribution: Southeast Asia, common in Malaysia and Indonesia

Uses: used in traditional medicine; leaves for dermatosis, dysuria

Life form and origin: herb, indigenous plant

References: 30

395. PACING

Costus speciosus (Koen.) J.E. Smith

Zingiberaceae

Vernacular names: crepe ginger, wild ginger, Malay ginger (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: tabar-tabar; Sumatra: setawar; Malaysia: setawar, tawar, setengteng; the Philippines: tubong-usa, tiuasi; Thailand: uang-maina, uang-yai, uang-phetma

Geographical distribution: from India, throughout Southeast Asia to Taiwan and Australia

Uses: used in traditional medicine; stem used for conjunctivitis and hair washing, leaves for hair washing, rhizomes for syphilis and postnatal treatment

Life form and origin: herb, indigenous plant

References: 7, 20

396. PAKIS BEUNYEUR

Diplazium esculentum (Retzius) Swartz

Athyriaceae

Vernacular names: edible fern (Eng.); Indonesian: paku sayur; Balinese: pakis wilis; Malaysia: paku tanjong, paku benar; the Philippines: pako, tagabas; Thailand: phak kuut, hasdam, kuut khue

Geographical distribution: from central China and southern Japan, throughout humid tropical Asia

Uses: used in traditional medicine; young leaves for food

Life form and origin: herb, indigenous plant

References: 4, 8

397. PAKU LAMODEH

Stenochlaena palustris (Burm.f.) Bedd.

Blechnaceae

Vernacular names: climbing (swamp) fern, liane-fern (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: paku bang; Sundanese: paku hurang; Kalimantan: paku merah; the Moluccas: paku merah; Malaysia: akar paku, paku miding, paku ranu; the Philippines: diliman, hagnaya, lanas; Thailand: prong suan, phak kuut daeng, lam matheng

Geographical distribution: from India throughout Southeast Asia to Australia

Uses: rhizomes for binding fish-traps, making baskets, ropes and belts. Used in traditional medicine, edible young leaves

Life form and origin: climbing fern, indigenous plant

References: 4, 8

398. PAKU SIMAR

Microsorium scolopendrium (Burm.f.) Copel

Polypodiaceae

Vernacular names: East Indian polypody (Am); Indonesia: Jakarta: paku ular; Sundanese: paku cacing; Malaysia: paku wangi, sakat hitam; Thailand: kuut chakkhep, yai phaek

Geographical distribution: tropical Africa, South and Southeast Asia, Australia

Uses: fragrant leaves used for perfuming clothes. Used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: epiphytic fern, indigenous plant

References: 4, 8

399. PAKU TIHANG

Cyathea contaminans (Wallich ex Hook.) Copel

Cyatheaceae

Vernacular names: blue tree fern (Eng.); Indonesian: paku tiang, paku pohon; Malaysia: paku gajah; Javanese: paku arjuno; Malaysia: paku gajah gunung; the Philippines: pakong buaya, anonotong, gantaw; Thailand: hua ai pet

Geographical distribution: India throughout Southeast Asia, Sumatra and Java

Uses: edible young leaves

Life form and origin: tree fern, indigenous plant

References: 4, 9

400. PALAHLAR

Dipterocarpus hasseltii Blume

Dipterocarpaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Aceh: langan; Simalur: keruing bunga; Javanese: klalar, plalar; Kalimantan: temparau

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Thailand, Malesia: around the periodically dry border of the ever wet zone of the Sunda Shelf; central and north Malaysia; Sumatra (the Simalur and Mentawai Islands); West Java, the Lesser Sunda Islands (Bali); south and east Borneo to southeast Sabah; the Philippines including Palawan

Uses: useful for construction

Life form and origin: herb, indigenous plant

References: 26

401. PALASARI

Alyxia reinwardtii Blume

Apocynaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: pulasari; Javanese: pulosari; Thailand: chalut, luut, nuut

Geographical distribution: from southern China, through Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam and southward to Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Bali and Borneo

Uses: used in traditional medicine; stem and bark used as a hemostyptic and for treating fevers, gonorrhoea, aphtha, menstrual disorders and coughs

Life form and origin: liana, indigenous plant

References: 30

402. PANCALUHUR

Deeringia amarantoides (Lamk) Merr.

Amaranthaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Malay: bayam besar; Balinese: bayem luur; Malaysia: bajam besar, bajam pohon, the Philippines: ditiran, sili-silihan, aribugbug; Thailand: khrua yang, phaahom plaa

Geographical distribution: from India to China, throughout Malesia to Australia

Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots for headaches, leaves for boils and smallpox. Edible

Life form and origin: herb, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 30

403. PANGGANG

Brassaiopsis glomerulata (Bl.) Regel

Araliaceae

Geographical distribution: montane forest in Sumatra and Java and from India to southwest China

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24

404. PANGSAR

Ficus callosa Willd.

Moraceae

Vernacular names: hard fig (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: ilat-ilatan; Timor: lassi; the Philippines: kalayokai, kalukoi; Thailand: maduea kwang

Geographical distribution: Myanmar, Indochina, the Andaman Islands, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Philippines, Sulawesi and the Lesser Sunda Islands

Uses: for temporary construction, mouldings, interior work, fruit crates, firewood

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

405. PAREMPENG

Croton argyratus Blume

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: hamba raja, kayu bulan (Pb), Sundanese: ki jahe, calik angina; Javanese: prakosa, walik angina; Madurese: leprak, pas-kapasan

Geographical distribution: Myanmar, Indochina, Thailand throughout the Malesian region and northern Australia

Uses: timber for light construction. Used in traditional medicine; roots for aphtha, leaves for fevers, postnatal treatment and diarrhoea, seeds for lamp oil

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

406. PARIA

Momordica charantia L.

Cucurbitaceae

Vernacular names: bitter gourd, bitter cucumber, balsam pear (Eng.);

Indonesian: paria; Javanese: pare, the Moluccas: papari; Malaysia: peria, peria laut, periok; the Philippines: ampalaya, paria, palia; Thailand: mara, maha, phakha

Geographical distribution: eastern India and southern China

Uses: used in traditional medicine; leaves as a galactagogue and depurative and for treating liver disease and anorexia, fruit as a depurative and for aphtha

Life form and origin: liana, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 3

407. PASANG

Lithocarpus Blume

Fagaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: mempening; spike oak, Sunda oak (Eng.); the Philippines: oak; Papua New Guinea: New Guinea oak; Thailand: ko, ko muu;

Vietnam: s[ox]i

Geographical distribution: India, China, Taiwan and southern Japan, Indochina, Thailand, eastern Java and the Lesser Sunda Islands, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Sulawesi, the Moluccas, the Philippines

Uses: house and bridge construction, flooring, furniture

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 12, 24

408. PASANG ABU*Lithocarpus korthalsii* (Endl.) Soepadmo

Fagaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sundanese: pasang susu; Javanese: pasang kapur**Geographical distribution:** Sumatra and Java**Uses:** house and bridge construction, flooring, furniture**Life form and origin:** tree, indigenous plant**References:** 12**409. PASANG BATARUWA – PASANG BODAS***Lithocarpus indutus* (Blume) Rehder

Fagaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: pasang balung**Geographical distribution:** western Java**Uses:** for house construction**Life form and origin:** tree, indigenous plant**References:** 12, 24**410. PASANG BATU – PASANG APU***Lithocarpus pseudomoluccus* (Blume) Rehder

Fagaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sundanese: pasang jangkar, pasang kayang**Geographical distribution:** Sumatra and western Java**Uses:** house and bridge construction, flooring, furniture**Life form and origin:** tree, indigenous plant**References:** 12, 24**411. PASANG BEUREUM***Quercus lineata* Blume

Fagaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sundanese: pasang celeng, pasang beunyeur,

pasang seueung, pasang merah; Javanese: pasang emprit, pasang jambe;

Malaysia: mempening batu

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, West and Central Java and Borneo**Uses:** for construction**Life form and origin:** tree, indigenous plant**References:** 12, 24

412. PASANG BODAS

Lithocarpus elegans (Blume) Hatus. ex Soepadmo

Fagaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sumatra: pasang bungkus; Sulawesi: kasunu; Malaysia: mempening bangkas, berangan landak; Myanmar: thitca; Thailand: ko mon, ko muu, pit-chui; Vietnam: s[oof]I b[oo]ng, d[er] d[or]

Geographical distribution: northern India, Nepal, eastern Pakistan, Myanmar, Indochina, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, western Java, Borneo and Sulawesi

Uses: house and bridge construction, flooring, furniture

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 12, 24

413. PASANG JAMBE

Lithocarpus javensis Blume

Fagaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: pasang tangogo, pasang poh

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra and Java

Uses: house and bridge construction, flooring, furniture

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 12, 24

414. PASANG MINYAK – PASANG KAYANG

Lithocarpus daphnoideus (Blume) A. Camus

Fagaceae

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, western Java and Borneo (Sarawak, Kalimantan)

Uses: house and bridge construction, flooring, furniture

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 12, 24

415. PASANG PARENGPENG – PASANG KAPAS

Lithocarpus sundaicus (Blume) Rehder

Fagaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: pasang balung, Sunda oak (Eng.); Malaysia: mempening bagan, bintangor tuba; the Philippines: wax oak, sunda oak; Thailand: ko-laptaopun

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra, Java, Borneo (Sabah, Sarawak, Kalimantan) and the Philippines

Uses: house and bridge construction, flooring, furniture

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 12, 24

416. PASI – MARKISA

Passiflora edulis Sims

Passifloraceae

Vernacular names: passionfruit, granadilla (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: buah negeri; Malaysia: buah susu, markisa; the Philippines: pasionaria, maraflora; Thailand: linmangkon, bechawan

Geographical distribution: the tropics and subtropics

Uses: fruit can be eaten fresh or in juice, ice cream, concentrate, squash, jam or jelly

Life form and origin: liana, exotic plant

References: 31

417. PATAT

Phrynium pubinerve Blume

Maranthaceae

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: herb, indigenous plant

References: 8

418. PELENDING

Leucaena leucocephala (Lamk) de Wit

Leguminosae – Mimosoideae

Vernacular names: leucaena (Eng.); Indonesian: petai Cina; Javanese: lamtoro; Malaysia: petai belalang, petai Jawa, ipil-ipil; the Philippines: ipil-ipil, elena, palo-maria, kariskis; Laos: kathin, kan thin; Thailand: krathin, to-bao

Geographical distribution: throughout Southeast Asia

Uses: for fuelwood, shade, fodder, organic fertiliser, posts, food

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 6

419. PERIS

Weinmannia blumei Planch.

Cunnoniaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: damaran; Sundanese: ki ringgit, ki merak, ki papatong; Javanese: gringing ringgit, tembagan

Geographical distribution: lower and upper montane Malesia, the Solomon Islands

Uses: for house building and furniture

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 20

420. PEUNDEUY – KEDAUNG

Parkia timoriana (DC.) Merr.

Fabaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sumatra: alai; Javanese: kedawung; Malaysia: kedaung, kupang, petai kerayong; the Philippines: kupang, amarang; Myanmar: mai-karien; Thailand: kariang, riang

Geographical distribution: India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, the Malesian region

Uses: for temporary light construction, carpentry, furniture, cabinet making, moulding, interior finishing, boxes and paper. Also used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 27, 30

421. PICUNG

Pangium edule Reinw.

Flacourtiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: pucung, pangi; Malaysia: kepayang, paying; Papua New Guinea: puga, ola; the Philippines: pangi, salingkumut

Geographical distribution: the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia to Papua New Guinea

Uses: used in traditional medicine; seeds used as an antiseptic and antibacterial and for treating dermatosis and bark for fish poison, leaf for insecticide

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 30

422. PILANG*Acacia leucophloea* (Roxb.) Willd.

Fabaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: pilang; Madurese: opilan, pelang; Myanmar: ta-noung; Thailand: chalaep-daeng, phayamai**Geographical distribution:** Pakistan, Nepal, India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Vietnam, Thailand, Java, Madura, Timor and Sumbawa**Uses:** for indoor construction, flooring and furniture**Life form and origin:** shrub, exotic plant**References:** 12, 27**423. PINDING RANJANG – PINING***Hornstedtia pinanga* (Blume) Valetton

Zingiberaceae

Uses: used in traditional medicine**Life form and origin:** herb, indigenous plant**References:** 8**424. PINUS***Pinus merkusii* Jungh. & de Vriese

Pinaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: pinus; merkus pine, mindoro pine, Sumatran pine (Eng.); Aceh-Sumatra: dammar batu, dammar bunga, uyam; the Philippines: tapulau; Thailand: son-song-bai, son-haang-maa**Geographical distribution:** eastern Myanmar, Indochina, southern China, northern Thailand, the Philippines, Sumatra**Uses:** timber for furniture**Life form and origin:** tree, exotic plant, cultivated**References:** 26**425. PISANG***Musa* L.

Musaceae

Vernacular names: banana, bananier (Fr); Malaysia: pisang; the Philippines: saging; Myanmar: nget pyo thee; Thailand: kluai

Geographical distribution: the Indo-Malesian region is considered the main centre of diversity

Uses: fruit is the main product

Life form and origin: banana, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 31

426. POHPOHAN

Pilea melastomoides (Poir.) Blume

Urticaceae

Vernacular names: pilea (Eng.)

Geographical distribution: from India and Sri Lanka to Taiwan, Japan, the Philippines and Indonesia

Uses: used in traditional medicine; cancer medicine. Edible young leaves

Life form and origin: herb, indigenous plant

References: 8, 25

427. PONGANG CUCUK

Trevesia sundaica Miquel

Araliaceae

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra, Borneo

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: shrub, indigenous plant

References: 8, 11

428. PONGPORANG

Oroxylum indicum (L.) Kurz

Bignoniaceae

Vernacular names: midnight horror (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: kayu lanang, mungli; Malaysia: beka, bonglai, kulai; the Philippines: pingka-pingkahan, abong-abong, kamkampilan; Thailand: phe kaa, litmai, lin faa

Geographical distribution: from India eastward to southern China and the Philippines and throughout Southeast Asia; in Indonesia eastward to Sulawesi and the Lesser Sunda Islands

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 30

429. PULUS*Dendrocnide sinuata* (Blume) Chew

Urticaceae

Vernacular names: Sundanese: pasang jalantrang, jelatang**Geographical distribution:** India, Sri Lanka, China, throughout Southeast Asia to Bali**Life form and origin:** tree, indigenous plant**References:** 24**430. PULUS HAYAM***Acalypha boehmerioides* Miq.

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: klatang; Malay: daun Brahman**Geographical distribution:** from India eastward to the Philippines, throughout Malesia**Uses:** used in traditional medicine**Life form and origin:** herb, wild, weed**References:** 30**431. PUNGPURUTAN***Triumfetta rhomboidea* Jacq.

Malvaceae

Vernacular names: Chinese burr, burrbush, burrweed (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: sukupan; Minahasa: galopang; Malaysia: pulut-pulut, champadang; Papua New Guinea: gavana; the Philippines: kulut kulutan, bulagun, kollo-kolot; Thailand: po-yummyuu, seng**Geographical distribution:** from tropical Africa to Southeast Asia**Uses:** used in traditional medicine; roots used for toothache, leaves for diarrhoea, flowers for gonorrhoea**Life form and origin:** shrub, wild, weed**References:** 8**432. PURUT – BULU ONGKO***Parartocarpus venenosus* (Zoll. & Moritzi) Becc.

Moraceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: bulu ongko; West-Kalimantan: pejatai; Malaysia: ara berteh paya; the Philippines: malanangka, buratu, pang; Thailand: le khaem, phaya rak lueang

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Thailand, throughout the Malesian region, the Lesser Sunda Islands

Uses: for light construction, light flooring, furniture, door and windows frames, plywood

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27, 30

433. PUSAR

Artocarpus rigidus Blume

Moraceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: tempuni, kundang; Javanese: pusar; Sumatra: purian; Malaysia: temponek, nangka pipit, pala musoh; Myanmar: taung, peing, sone-padat; Thailand: khanun-pa

Geographical distribution: from Myanmar and Indochina to Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, West and Central Java, Borneo

Uses: for beams, furniture and boats. Edible fruit and seeds

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 12

434. PUSPA

Schima wallichii (DC.) Korth.

Theaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Kalimantan: medang gatal; Sumatra and Java: seru; Malaysia: medang gatal, gatal-gatal, samak; Thailand: bunnak, champa dong, thalo

Geographical distribution: from north-eastern India through Indochina, southern China, the Ryukyu Islands and the Bonin Islands, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and the Philippines

Uses: for medium heavy interior construction (columns beams), flooring, interior fitting, panelling, door and window frames, joinery, utility furniture, ship and boat building (ribs and decks), pallets, boxes, toys

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 15

435. PUTAT – SONGGOM

Barringtonia insignis (Blume) Miq.

Lecythidaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: butun; Javanese: keben; Sundanese: songgom; Malaysia: tampalang; the Philippines: botong, ulam

Geographical distribution: from East Africa, Madagascar to Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Indochina, Taiwan, Thailand and the Malesian region

Uses: for temporary construction, local house building, planking, flooring, boat building, mouldings, interior finishing, agricultural implements, boxes, crates and wooden pallets. Velamer used for fish poison

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

436. RAMBUTAN

Nephelium lappaceum L.

Sapindaceae

Vernacular names: rambutan (Eng.); Indonesian: rambutan; Malaysia: rambutan; the Philippines: rambutan, usan; Thailand: ngoh, phruan

Geographical distribution: from southern China to Indochina, Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi and the Philippines

Uses: main product is fruit, but wood can be used for construction. Also used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 31

437. RAMU GILING

Schefflera lucida (Blume) Frodin

Araliaceae

Uses: for firewood and handicrafts. Also used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: shrub, indigenous plant

References: 20

438. RANE

Selaginella plana (Desv.) Hieron.

Selaginellaceae

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: herb, indigenous plant

References: 20

439. RASAMALA

Altingia excelsa Noronha

Hamamelidaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: mala; Sumatra: tulasan; Minangkabau: mandung; Myanmar: nantayok; Laos: sop; Thailand: sop, hom, satu; Vietnam: t[oo] h[aj]p l[as] h[if]nh tim

Geographical distribution: Assam and Southeast Asia including southern China to the Malesian area

Uses: for frames of bridges and columns and beams for buildings

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 12

440. REMEK DAGING

Hemigraphis alternata (Burm.f.) T. Anderson

Acanthaceae

Vernacular names: metal leaf, red flame (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: keji beling; Ternate: lire; Brunei: sembangun; Malaysia: kemoyan batu; the Philippines: dahon-pula; Thailand: data ta kua, hom khrang, ruese phasom laeo

Geographical distribution: Indochina, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and the Philippines

Uses: used in traditional medicine; leaves used for treating dysentery, haemorrhoids, dysuria, anemia, tuberculosis and conjunctivitis

Life form and origin: herb, indigenous plant

References: 11

441. RENYUNG

Aporosa arborea (Blume) Muell. Arg.

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: bastard oak (Eng.); Indonesia: Sundanese: peuris; Malaysia: pelangah, pelangas, pelangi; Thailand: khonta chang, khrop bai yai, nuan sian

Geographical distribution: from the eastern Himalaya and India to Indochina, southern China, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java and Borneo

Uses: for local house construction and furniture

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

442. REUNDEU*Staurogyne elongata* (Blume) O. Kuntze

Acanthaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: godong keji**Geographical distribution:** Sumatra and Java**Uses:** used in traditional medicine; roots used as a diuretic**Life form and origin:** herb, indigenous plant**References:** 8, 11**443. REUNDEU BADAQ***Cyrtandra picta* Blume

Gesneriaceae

Geographical distribution: from The Nicobar Islands, southern Myanmar and Thailand throughout the Malesian region**Uses:** used in traditional medicine**Life form and origin:** herb, indigenous plant**References:** 8, 11**444. RUKEM***Flacourtia rukam* Zollinger & Moritzi

Flacourtiaceae

Vernacular names: rukam (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: ganda rukem, rukam;

Borneo: klang, tatah kutang; Malaysia: rukam manis, rukam gajah; the

Philippines: amaiit, aganas, kalominga; Thailand; takhop-thai, khrop-dong;

Vietnam: mung guan ru'ng

Geographical distribution: the Moluccas, Papua New Guinea, Indochina, India and Thailand**Uses:** ripe fruit is edible. Used in traditional medicine; leaves used for treating conjunctivitis and smallpox, fruit for diarrhoea and dysentery**Life form and origin:** shrub, indigenous plant**References:** 8, 31**445. SALAK – SALAK LEUWEUNG***Salacca zalacca* (Gaertner) Voss

Arecaceae

Vernacular names: snake fruit (Eng.); Malaysia: salak; Myanmar: yingan;

Thailand: sala

Geographical distribution: grows wild in south-western Java, southern Sumatra, Thailand, throughout Malaysia, the Moluccas and the Philippines

Uses: main product is fruit

Life form and origin: palm, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 31

446. SALAM

Syzygium polyanthum (Wight) Walp.

Myrtaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: manting; Sumatra: ubar serai; Malaysia: samak, kelat samak, serah; Thailand: dokmaeo

Geographical distribution: Myanmar, Indochina, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java and Borneo

Uses: for house construction. Used in traditional medicine; roots for treating skin irritations, bark and leaves used for treating abdominalgia

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

447. SALAMANDAR

Grevillea robusta A. Cunn. ex R.Br.

Proteaceae

Vernacular names: silky oak, silver oak (Eng.); Myanmar: khadaw hmi

Geographical distribution: native to eastern Australia

Uses: for light construction, boat building, interior trim, furniture, cabinet work, parquet flooring, panelling, turnery, boxes and toys

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 27

448. SALIARA – CENTE

Lantana camara L.

Verbenaceae

Vernacular names: sage, wild sage (Eng.); Indonesian: kembang telek; Javanese: tembelekan; Malaysia: bunga pagar, bunga tahi ayam, jebat harimau; the Philippines: koronitas, kantutay, baho-baho; Thailand: kaam kung, khee kae, yeusun

Geographical distribution: throughout the tropics and subtropics

Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots used for treating gonorrhoea, syphilis and leucorrhoea, and as a depurative, leaves for boils, swelling and rheumatism, and as an antiemetic

Life form and origin: shrub, wild, weed

References: 3

449. SANGGA LANGIT

Cassytha filiformis L.

Cassythaceae

Vernacular names: dodder laurel, seashore dodder (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: tali puteri; Bangka: akar pengalasan; Brunei: akar janjang; Malaysia: chemar batu; the Philippines: kaduad kawaran, barutbarut, malabohok; Thailand: khiang kham, khueang kham khok, chong naang khlee

Geographical distribution: from Africa to Asia, central and southern China, Japan, throughout Southeast and northern Australia

Uses: used in traditional medicine; stems used as a hair tonic and anthelmintic, and for treating abdominalgia and conjunctivitis

Life form and origin: epiphytic herb, indigenous plant

References: 30

450. SANINTEN

Castanopsis javanica Blume

Fagaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: berangan, saninten; Malaysia: Malayan chestnut, jertek tangga, kata; Papua New Guinea: New Guinea oak, white oak; the Philippines: Philippine chestnut; Myanmar: katia; Laos: ko; Thailand: ko, ko-nam; Vietnam: c[af][oo]i

Geographical distribution: India, Indochina, Thailand, Java, the Lesser Sunda Islands

Uses: for medium to heavy interior construction, house posts, lining, bridges, furniture, cabinet making, interior fitting, flooring, plywood, boat building

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 8, 24

451. SANINTEN SABRANG

Cubilia cubili (Blanco) Adelb.

Sapindaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Ambon: amasi; Minahasa: kamesi rainandang; the Philippines: kubili, baksian, malasaging

Geographical distribution: Borneo (East Kalimantan, Sabah), the Philippines, Sulawesi, the Moluccas and cultivated in Java

Uses: for interior construction and carpentry

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 24, 17

452. SARAI

Caryota mitis Lour.

Arecaceae

Vernacular names: common fishtail palm (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: genduru; South Sumatra: risi; Malaysia: dudok, merdin, rabuk; the Philippines: pugahangsuui, barukan, bato; Thailand: khuangmu, taorang-daeng

Geographical distribution: Myanmar, Thailand, Indochina, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, the Philippines

Uses: for planking, roofing, partitioning, fencing

Life form and origin: tree palm, indigenous plant

References: 27

453. SARIKAYA

Annona squamosa L.

Annonaceae

Vernacular names: sugarapple, sweetsop (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: srikaya; Sumatra: sarikaya; Ternate-Tidore: atis; Malaysia: nona sri kaya, buah nona, sri kaya; the Philippines: atis; Thailand: noina, makkhiap, lanang

Geographical distribution: indigenous to the tropical highlands of Peru and Ecuador

Uses: fruit normally eaten fresh

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 31

454. SASALADAAN*Peperomia pellucida* (L.) Kunth

Piperaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sumatra: ketumpangan air; Javanese: suruh-suruhan; Malaysia: ketumpangan air; the Philippines: ulasiman bato, olasiman ihalas, tangon-tangon; Thailand: chaa kruut, phak krasang, phak haak kluai

Geographical distribution: Central and South America, Southeast Asia

Uses: used in traditional medicine; leaves used for treating vertigo

Life form and origin: herb, wild, weed

References: 3

455. SAUHEUN*Orophea hexandra* Blume

Annonaceae

Vernacular names: Sundanese: kalak

Geographical distribution: from Sri Lanka and southern India to the Nicobar and Andaman Islands, southern Myanmar, Indochina, Hainan, Thailand, and throughout the Malesian region except for New Guinea

Uses: for interior finishing, packing cases

Life form and origin: small tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

456. SAWO HEJO*Chrysophyllum cainito* L.

Sapotaceae

Vernacular names: caimito, starapple (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: sawo ijo; Malaysia: sawu duren, pepulut; the Philippines: caimito; Singapore: chicle durian; Thailand: sataa appoen

Geographical distribution: in Southeast Asia most frequent in the Philippines and Thailand and also in southern Indochina

Uses: fruit usually consumed fresh. Wood used for small articles and firewood

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 31

457. SECANG

Caesalpinia sappan L.

Fabaceae

Vernacular names: sappanwood, Indian redwood (Eng.); Indonesian: kayu secang; Javanese: soga Jawa, Malaysia: sapang, the Philippines: sapang, sibukau, Thailand: ngaai, faang

Geographical distribution: Southeast Asia, Africa and the Americas

Uses: used in traditional medicine; stems used as a depurative and for treating haemoptysis, syphilis, conjunctivitis and dysentery

Life form and origin: shrub, indigenous plant

References: 30

458. SEMBUNG

Blumea balsamifera (L.) DC.

Asteraceae

Vernacular names: ngai camphor plant (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: sembung gantung, sembung gula, sembung kuwuk, sembung legi, sembung mingsa; Madurese: kemandhin; Indonesian: sembung (common); Malaysia: chapa, chapor, sembung; the Philippines: sambong, lakadbulan, subsub; Myanmar: poun-g-ma-theing; Cambodia: bai mat; Thailand: kam phung, naat yai

Geographical distribution: from India, Myanmar, Indochina, southern China and Taiwan to Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines

Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots used as a stomachic and for treating anorexia, malaria and fevers, leaves as a stomachic and for anorexia, menstrual disorders, rheumatism

Life form and origin: herb, wild, weed

References: 3, 20

459. SEUHANG

Ficus grossularioides Burm.f.

Moraceae

Vernacular names: white-leaved fig (Eng.); Indonesia: Sundanese: hamerang, huru lalaki; Javanese: kebek; Batak-Sumatra: modang susu; Malaysia: ara perak, kelumpung burong, sepedeh jantan

Geographical distribution: Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra, Java and Borneo

Uses: for temporary construction, mouldings, interior work, cladding, drawers, laundry tubs, small domestic articles, fruit crates and firewood. Also used in traditional medicine; leaves used for postnatal treatment and as animal fodder

Life form and origin: shrub, indigenous plant

References: 8, 24, 27

460. SEUSEUREUHAN

Piper aduncum L.

Piperaceae

Vernacular names: Spanish elder (Eng.)

Geographical distribution: from Mexico to Brazil and the West Indies

Uses: used in traditional medicine; leaves used as an aromatic tonic, stimulant and internal styptic

Life form and origin: shrub, wild, weed

References: 8

461. SIDAGORI

Sida rhombifolia L.

Malvaceae

Vernacular names: Cuba jute, arrowleaf sida (Eng.); Indonesia: Sundanese: sadagori; Javanese: sidaguru; Sumatra: sidaguru; Madurese: taghuri; Malaysia: sendaguri, seleguri padang, bunga padang

Geographical distribution: widespread weed found throughout the tropics

Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots use for toothache, boils, abortions and fevers, leaves for boils, scabies and fevers

Life form and origin: shrub, wild, weed

References: 20

462. SILUWAR

Aglaiia pachyphylla Miq.

Meliaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: siluwar; Kalimantan: singkok; Malaysia: semeliang, langsung-langsang, koping-koping; the Philippines: tukang-kalau, guijo, makaasim

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, western Java, Borneo, southern Sulawesi and the Philippines

Uses: for furniture, bridges, planks and temporary construction

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 12

463. SINTOK – HURU SINTOK

Cinnamomum sintoc Blume

Lauraceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: wuru sintok; Malaysia: medan teja lawang; Thailand: luk kha

Geographical distribution: Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, the Lesser Sunda Islands and Borneo

Uses: for furniture, cabinet making

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

464. SINTRONG

Erechtites valerianifolia (Wolf.) DC.

Asteraceae

Uses: used in traditional medicine, edible leaves

Life form and origin: herb, wild, weed

References: 20

465. SIRSAK

Annona muricata L.

Annonaceae

Vernacular names: soursop (Eng.); Indonesian: sirsak (common); Javanese: nangka Belanda, nangka sebrang; Malaysia: durian Belanda, durian Benggala, durian Makkah; Papua New Guinea: sauwa sap; the Philippines: guayabano, atti, ilabanos; Cambodia: tiep banal, tiep barang; Laos: khan thalot; Thailand: thurian-thet, thurian-khaek, rian-nam

Geographical distribution: native to tropical America

Uses: main product is fruit

Life form and origin: exotic plant, cultivated

References: 31

466. SIWURUNGAN*Mussaenda frondosa* L.

Rubiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sundanese: kingkilaban, areuy siwurungan; Javanese: kalik adep; Malaysia: balik adep, adap-adap, daun putrid; Thailand: bai tag dok

Geographical distribution: India, Myanmar, southern China, the Ryukyu Islands, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra, Java

Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots use to treat coughs and for postnatal treatment, leaves used for conjunctivitis, coughs and headaches

Life form and origin: woody liana, indigenous plant

References: 8

467. SOHLENAT*Mapania cuspidata* (Miq.) Uittien

Cyperaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sumatra: selingsingan; Seram: kihadio; Malaysia: siak-siak rimba, sempit, penawar Fatimah; the Philippines: malalubigan, lubigan, maribari

Geographical distribution: Thailand, throughout the Malesian region, the Solomon Islands

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: herb, indigenous plant

References: 11

468. SOKA BEUREUM*Ixora coccinea* L.

Rubiaceae

Vernacular names: red ixora (Eng.); Indonesian: soka merah; Malaysia: kembang santen merah; the Philippines: santan pula, santan, tangpupo; Thailand: khem baan, khem nuu, khem farang

Geographical distribution: India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Thailand

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: shrub, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 3

469. SUJI

Dracaena angustifolia Roxb.

Dracaenaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: semar; Ambon: pendusta utan; the Philippines: malasambal, taligbuhuk, pasiu; Thailand: khon maa khaao, phak kon maa, phraao phan lam

Geographical distribution: India, Myanmar, Indochina, southern China, Thailand, Java, the Philippines, Sulawesi and the Moluccas

Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots used as an antidote and for treating stomach aches, leaves for treating dysentery, leucorrhoea and gonorrhoea

Life form and origin: shrub, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 11

470. SUKUN

Artocarpus altilis (Parkinson) Fosberg

Moraceae

Vernacular names: breadfruit (Eng.); Malaysia: sukun, kelor; Papua New Guinea: kapiak; the Philippines: rimas, kamansi; Thailand: sa-ke, khanun-sampalor

Uses: main product is fruit

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 31

471. SULANGKAR

Leea indica (Burm.f.) Merrill

Leeaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: kayu tuwa; Malaysia: mali-mali, merbati padang, jolok-jolok; Papua New Guinea: paikoro, dadoro, warawa; the Philippines: mali, amamali; Thailand: katang bai, bang-baai ton

Geographical distribution: from India, Sri Lanka, throughout Southeast Asia to northern Australia and the Solomon Islands

Uses: used in traditional medicine; leaves used as an analgetic and for treating headaches, wood used for cuts and deafness

Life form and origin: shrub, indigenous plant

References: 8, 30

472. SUWANGKUNG*Caryota rumphiana* Blume ex Mart.

Palmae

Vernacular names: giant fishtail palm (Eng.); Indonesia: Balinese: andudu; the Moluccas: nibung besar; Malaysia: baroh, dudok, rabok gunung**Geographical distribution:** Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra and Java; probably also in Peninsular Thailand**Uses:** for planking, roofing, partitioning, fencing**Life form and origin:** palm tree, indigenous plant**References:** 27**473. SUWEG-ACUNG***Amorphophallus spectabilis* (Miq.) Engl.

Araceae

Geographical distribution: West Java from 800-1400 m ASL**Uses:** tubers eaten locally**474. TAKOKAK***Solanum torvum* Swartz

Solanaceae

Vernacular names: devil's fig, plate brush (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: pokak; Indonesian: takokak; Sumatra: terong pipit; Malaysia: terong pipit, terong rembang; the Philippines: takapasin, taogotan, balbalusa; Thailand: makhua-phung, makhwaeng**Geographical distribution:** South, Southeast and East Asia**Uses:** used in traditional medicine; roots used for dermatosis, leave for cardiodynia and vertigo, fruit for anorexia, hypertension and food**Life form and origin:** shrub, wild, weed**References:** 20, 25**475. TALANGTANG – KI SIKOP***Elaeocarpus obtusus* Blume

Elaeocarpaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: andul**Geographical distribution:** Sumatra, Java and Borneo

Uses: for light interior construction, weatherboarding, boat building, aircraft building, furniture, joinery, mouldings, boxes, pallets, carvings

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

476. TALI ANJING

Acalypha hispida Burm.f.

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: red hot cat-tail, chenille plant (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: wunga tambang; Malaysia: buntut kucing, ekur kucing; Thailand: mai prom, hang krarak daeng, huu plaa chon

Geographical distribution: from New Guinea throughout Malesia and other tropical regions

Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots used for treating haemoptysis, leaves for leprosy, aphtha and dysentery

Life form and origin: shrub, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 30

477. TANGGULUN

Protium javanicum Burm.f.

Burseraceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: bernang, trenggulon; Balinese: trenggulon

Geographical distribution: Java and the Lesser Sunda Islands

Uses: for posts, tool handles and wooden mallets

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

478. TANGKALAK

Litsea garciae Vidal

Lauraceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Bangka: malai; Javanese: wuru lilin; the Philippines: bagnolo, kupa, pipi

Geographical distribution: the Philippines, Indonesia (Java, Bangka), Peninsular Malaysia

Uses: for construction

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 31

479. TANGKIL

Gnetum gnemon L.

Gnetaceae

Vernacular names: Spanish joint fir (Eng.); Indonesian: melinjo, belinjo, bagoë; Malaysia: meninjau, belinjau; the Philippines: bago, banago; Thailand: peesae

Geographical distribution: throughout Southeast Asia

Uses: ripe fruits cooked in vegetable dishes and preserved as flat cakes, bark used for rope and paper

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 31

480. TANGKUR

Lophatherum gracile Brongn.

Gramineae

Vernacular names: rumput bamboo; Malaysia: rumput kelurut, rumput jarang, rumput bulu; Thailand; phai pen lek, yaa khui mai phai

Geographical distribution: from southern India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Indochina, southern China and Thailand to Korea, Japan the whole Malesian region and northern Australia

Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots as a carminative and stomachic and for treating chancres

Life form and origin: herb, indigenous plant

References: 11, 20

481. TAPAK DARA

Catharanthus roseus (L.) G. Don

Apocynaceae

Vernacular names: Madagascar periwinkle (Eng.); Indonesian: tapak dara, bunga serdadu, kembang tembaga; Malaysia: kemunting China, rumput jalang, tahi ayam; the Philippines: chichirica, kantotai, amnias; Thailand: nom in, phakpot bok, phaengphuai bok

Geographical distribution: from Madagascar to India and Sri Lanka

Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots used for abortions and menstrual disorders, all parts used for treating malaria, diabetes, chancres and hypertension

Life form and origin: herb, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 3, 20

482. TAPAK LIMAN

Elephantopus scaber L.

Asteraceae

Vernacular names: prickly-leaved elephant's foot (Eng.); Indonesian: tapak liman, tutup bumi; Madurese: talpak tana; Malaysia: tutup bumi, tapak leman, pepalut; the Philippines: dila-dila, tabatabakohan, kabkabron; Thailand: do mai ruu lom, kee fain ok khuun, naat me khlaen

Geographical distribution: tropical America, Africa, Asia and Australia, throughout Southeast Asia

Uses: used in traditional medicine; roots for malaria and fevers, leaves for anemia, dysentery, fevers, coughs, aphtha, diarrhoea and malaria

Life form and origin: herb, wild, weed

References: 3, 20

483. TAPEN

Mallotus tiliaefolius (Blume) Muell. Arg.

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: linden-leaf (Eng.); Indonesia: Ambon: haleki laun ulu; Javanese: tutup ancur; Malaysia: baru laut besar, bebaru, jarak biya; the Philippines: alai, kutulan

Geographical distribution: Taiwan, Hainan, Peninsular Thailand, throughout the Malesian region, northern Australia

Uses: for temporary construction (poles), non-striking tool handles, matchsticks, wooden shoes, packing cases

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

484. TAPUS

Elateriospermum tapos Blume

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: tapus (trade name); Sumatra: kedui; Malaysia: perah, dungku, kelampai; Thailand: pee-ra, pra

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java and Borneo

Uses: for medium and heavy interior construction and parquet flooring, railway sleepers

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 15, 27

485. TATAPAJAN

Merremia bederacea (Burm.f.) Hallier f.

Convolvulaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Javanese: lawatan; West Kalimantan: kelemibiet; Malaysia: ulan pelandok; Thailand: cha uek, ma uek, thao sa uek

Geographical distribution: tropical Africa, tropical Asia, from the Himalaya southwards to Sri Lanka and eastwards to Myanmar, southern China, Indochina, Thailand and throughout Malesia to northern Australia

Uses: used in traditional medicine; leaves used for dermatosis

Life form and origin: liana, wild, weed

References: 30

486. TEH

Camellia sinensis (L.) Kuntze

Theaceae

Vernacular names: tea plant (Eng.); theeheester (Dutch); Indonesian: teh; Malaysia: the; the Philippines: tsa; Myanmar: lappet; Thailand: cha

Geographical distribution: Indonesia, Vietnam, Papua New Guinea, Malaysia, Thailand

Uses: leaves for a stimulant drink

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 24, 28

487. TELOR KOTOK

Sauropus rhamnoides Blume

Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names: katuk badak, katuk endog

Geographical distribution: Java, Sumatra, the Philippines

Uses: edible fruit

Life form and origin: small tree, indigenous plant

References: 31

488. TEMPUYUNG

Sonchus arvensis L.

Asteraceae

Geographical distribution: the Philippines, Java

Uses: used in traditional medicine; leaves for vesical calculus and hypertension

Life form and origin: herb, wild, weed

References: 20, 25

489. TENGEH CAAH

Neonauclea pallida (Reinw.) Bakh.f.

Rubiaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sundanese: cangcaratan caj, sengeh caah

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra and Java

Uses: for construction, bridge and boat building, window sills, flooring, joinery, furniture, cabinet work, packaging

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 27

490. TENUNG

Helicia robusta (Roxb.) R.Br. ex Wall.

Proteaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: South Sumatra: kayu maributan; Javanese: kendung; Sundanese: kendung; Dayak West Kutai: watutu; Sabah: jaring-jaringan Jawa; Peninsular Malaysia: medang keladi, medang laying

Geographical distribution: southern India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Peninsular Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and the Philippines

Uses: for house building, poles, and as a traditional medicine

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 20

491. TEPUS

Hornstedtia megalochelium Ridley

Zingiberaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesian: kedungkel

Uses: used in traditional medicine; stems used for fevers. Edible fruit

Life form and origin: herb, indigenous plant

492. TISUK*Hibiscus macrophyllus* Roxb. ex Hornem.

Malvaceae

Vernacular names: bristly tree-hibiscus (Eng.); Indonesia: Batak-Sumatra: anak-anuk; Javanese: waru payung; Malaysia: baru, tutok, randog; the Philippines: dang-lug; Thailand: ai-chong, pohu, thong to

Geographical distribution: India, Indochina, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java and Borneo

Uses: local house building, interior trim, wagon frames, household implements, musical instruments, packaging

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 24, 27

493. TOKBRAY*Blumeodendron tokbrai* (Blume) J.J. Smith

Caesalpiniaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Riau Archipelago, Kalimantan: keterung, tengkurung; Sundanese: ki kukuran, tokbray, ki batok, kepundung, ki muncang; Peninsular Malaysia: gaha badak

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Philippines, Sangihe and Talaud Islands, the Moluccas, New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago

Uses: timber for construction, edible fruit

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

494. TUNGGEURUEK*Castanopsis tunggurrut* (Blume) A. DC.

Fagaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Sundanese: tanggeureuk, berangan tunggurut; Javanese: kalimorot, tungurut; Sumatra: karaka

Geographical distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Bangka and western Java

Uses: timber for construction, edible fruit

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 12, 24

495. TURI

Sesbania grandiflora (L.) Poirret

Leguminosae

Vernacular names: agati sesbania, West-Indian pea (Eng.); Indonesia: Madurese: toroy; Balinese: tuwi; Malaysia: sesban, kacang turi, petai belang; the Philippines: pan, gauai-gauai, katuday; Thailand: khae, khae-ban

Geographical distribution: Southeast Asia

Uses: wood used for floats on fishing nets, flowers as a vegetable

Life form and origin: tree, exotic plant, cultivated

References: 9

496. TUUR MUNDING

Chloranthus elatior R. Br. ex Link

Chloranthaceae

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: herb, indigenous plant

References: 8

497. ULUK-ULUK

Ipomoea aculeata Blume var. *mollissima* (Zoll.) Hallier f. ex Ooststr.

Convolvulaceae

Vernacular names: Indonesia: Madurese: rabbet kalorak

Geographical distribution: Malesia occurring in Java, Madura, the Lesser Sunda Islands and the Philippines

Uses: used in traditional medicine

Life form and origin: creeping herb, wild, weed

References: 30

498. URANG-ARING*Eclipta prostrata* (L.) L.

Asteraceae

Vernacular names: false daisy, ink plant (Eng.); Indonesia: Javanese: orang-arang; the Moluccas: daun sipat; Malaysia: biu, keremak jantan, nigus; Papua New Guinea: whiteheads; the Philippines: higis-manok, karim-buaya, pia; Thailand: kameng, yaa sap, hom kio

Geographical distribution: the tropics and subtropics

Uses: used in traditional medicine; leaves used for headaches and toothache and as a hair tonic

Life form and origin: herb, wild, weed

References: 30

499. WARU LOT – TANGKORO*Hibiscus decaspermus* Koord. & Valeton

Malvaceae

Geographical distribution: southern Myanmar, Peninsular Thailand, West Java, the Philippines, Sulawesi and the Lesser Sunda Islands

Uses: for local house building, interior trim, mouldings, musical instruments, picture frames, carvings, packaging

Life form and origin: tree, indigenous plant

References: 24, 27

500. WIRU – KAKALAPAAN*Licuala pumila* Blume

Arecaceae

Uses: used in traditional medicine

References: 8

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While conducting field work in West Java we discovered a dearth of up-to-date information on naturally occurring species, especially with references to the most common Sundanese vernacular names used by local residents. Gunung Halimun Salak National Park in West Java, Indonesia, is located between 106°12'58" and 106°45'50" east and 06°32'14" and 06°55'12" south. More than 700 species of flowering plants belonging to natural forest, covering 390 genera and 119 families, have been identified in the park. We conducted fieldwork in this area from 2007 to 2009 to implement a project called 'Sustainable Utilisation of Diverse Forest Environmental Benefits'. During fieldwork we recorded biophysical aspects including vegetation measurement. Due to the lack of information available through a species checklist, we decided to produce such a list in collaboration with park rangers, local residents and botanists. We structured this guide to give rapid information about forest composition in the area while highlighting the Sundanese vernacular names to make the book accessible for local residents. We researched supporting data from earlier research, historical species checklists, experts and botanical reference materials available on the Web. We focused on including 500 species, most of which are commonly used in this area, such as commercial timber trees, fruits trees and medicinal plants. Each species described includes the Sundanese name, the scientific name, the family, other vernacular names and geographic distribution. We have for the most part also included brief descriptions of their use. As 2010 is the Year of Biodiversity, we hope this guide will give both experts and park visitors a deeper understanding of the abundant variety of species in Gunung Halimun Salak National Park.



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