

Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS) – 2009-2014 version

Available for download from http://www.ramsar.org/ris/key_ris_index.htm.

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 (1990), as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the 8th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2002) and Resolutions IX.1 Annex B, IX.6, IX.21 and IX. 22 of the 9th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2005).

Notes for compilers:

1. The RIS should be completed in accordance with the attached Explanatory Notes and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands. Compilers are strongly advised to read this guidance before filling in the RIS.
2. Further information and guidance in support of Ramsar site designations are provided in the Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 7, 2nd edition, as amended by COP9 Resolution IX.1 Annex B). A 3rd edition of the Handbook, incorporating these amendments, is in preparation and will be available in 2006.
3. Once completed, the RIS (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat. Compilers should provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the RIS and, where possible, digital copies of all maps.

1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

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Designation date

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Site Reference Number

2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

24 May 2013

3. Country:

Viet Nam

4. Name of the Ramsar site:

The precise name of the designated site in one of the three official languages (English, French or Spanish) of the Convention. Alternative names, including in local language(s), should be given in parentheses after the precise name.

Con Dao National Park

[Local name :Vuon Quoc Gia Con Dao]

5. Designation of new Ramsar site or update of existing site:

This RIS is for (tick one box only):

- a) Designation of a new Ramsar site ; or
b) Updated information on an existing Ramsar site

6. For RIS updates only, changes to the site since its designation or earlier update:

a) Site boundary and area

The Ramsar site boundary and site area are unchanged:

or

If the site boundary has changed:

- i) the boundary has been delineated more accurately ; or
- ii) the boundary has been extended ; or
- iii) the boundary has been restricted**

and/or

If the site area has changed:

- i) the area has been measured more accurately ; or
- ii) the area has been extended ; or
- iii) the area has been reduced**

** **Important note:** If the boundary and/or area of the designated site is being restricted/reduced, the Contracting Party should have followed the procedures established by the Conference of the Parties in the Annex to COP9 Resolution IX.6 and provided a report in line with paragraph 28 of that Annex, prior to the submission of an updated RIS.

b) Describe briefly any major changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site:

7. Map of site:

Refer to Annex III of the Explanatory Note and Guidelines, for detailed guidance on provision of suitable maps, including digital maps.

a) A map of the site, with clearly delineated boundaries, is included as:

- i) a **hard copy** (required for inclusion of site in the Ramsar List): ; (A4 layout: 1:140,000)
- ii) an **electronic format** (e.g. a JPEG or ArcView image) ; JPEG (1:140,000) and MapInfo (1:140,000 adapted from original 1:10,000)
- iii) a **GIS file providing geo-referenced site boundary vectors and attribute tables** .

b) Describe briefly the type of boundary delineation applied:

e.g. the boundary is the same as an existing protected area (nature reserve, national park, etc.), or follows a catchment boundary, or follows a geopolitical boundary such as a local government jurisdiction, follows physical boundaries such as roads, follows the shoreline of a waterbody, etc.

The boundary of the site is the boundary of Con Dao National Park, as shown on the map and with a demarcation system on the ground and on the sea.

8. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude, in degrees and minutes):

Provide the coordinates of the approximate centre of the site and/or the limits of the site. If the site is composed of more than one separate area, provide coordinates for each of these areas.

Centre: 8°42'23" N - 106°38'08" E; From 8°36'11" to 8°48'35" North, and from 106°30'23" to 106°45'52" East

9. General location:

Include in which part of the country and which large administrative region(s) the site lies and the location of the nearest large town.

Con Dao National Park is situated in the Con Dao archipelago which is located about 80 km off the coast of southern Vietnam (Bassac River mouth in Can Tho City) and 230 km south from Ho Chi Minh City.

10. Elevation: (in metres: average and/or maximum & minimum)

The site is generally plain with an average elevation of 1 m above mean sea level.

Minimum: -35 m from the mean sea level

Maximum: 577 m above mean sea level

11. Area: (in hectares)

Con Dao National Park has a total area of 19,990.7 hectares, comprised of 2 functional components as follows:

Terrestrial Component: 5,990.7 ha

Strictly Protected Zone: 4,215.6 hectares

Ecological Rehabilitation Zone: 1,755.1 hectares

Administration and Service Zone: 20 hectares

and a Marine Component: 14,000 hectares

Strictly Protected Zone: 1,735.1 hectares

Ecological Rehabilitation Zone: 2,740.2 hectares

Development Zone: 9,524.7 hectares

12. General overview of the site:

Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

Con Dao National Park is centred on an archipelago of 14 islands, the largest of which is Con Son. The topography of Con Son Island is mountainous, and dominated by a granite ridge, which runs from south-west to north-east, sheltering the bays on both sides of the island from strong winds. The highest points on the island are the summits of Mount Thanh Gia and Mount Chua, at 577 m and 515 m respectively. The smaller islands reach a maximum elevation of 200 m (BirdLife International and MARD 2004).

There are no permanent watercourses on any of the islands of the Con Dao archipelago, only seasonal streams. In the rainy season, water is plentiful but, in the dry season, there is a serious lack of water. Three reservoirs collect water during the rainy season to supply the local population during the dry season.

The Con Dao archipelago is located on the boundary between two sea currents: a warm one from the south, and a cold one from the north.

Con Son Island and many of the other islands of the archipelago are extensively forested. According to the revised investment plan, the national park supports 5,990.7 ha of forest, equivalent to 81% of the total terrestrial area. To date, 1,077 vascular plant species have been recorded at the national park, including 91 species of medicinal plant. One outstanding feature of Con Dao's flora is the 44 plant species that were discovered for the first time on the islands. A number of these species are named after the site, including *Dipterocarpus condorensis*, *Ilex condorensis*, *Pavetta condorensis* and *Psychotria condorensis* (Anon. 2009).

To date, 24 species of mammal, 69 species of bird and 42 species of reptiles and amphibians have been recorded at the national park. Although the number of species is relatively low, the density of individual species is often high, and there are a number of endemic taxa, including an endemic subspecies of Black Giant Squirrel, *Ratufa bicolor condorensis*. The bird fauna of Con Dao National Park is not well studied. However, a number of bird species recorded at Con Dao are not known from any other site in Vietnam, including Nicobar Pigeon *Caloenas nicobarica*, Red-billed Tropicbird *Phaethon aethereus*, Pied Imperial Pigeon *Ducula bicolor* and Masked Booby *Sula dactylatra* (Nguyen Chi Thanh (Eds.) 2004).

The marine ecosystems at the national park include mangroves, coral reefs and sea-grass beds. Mangroves cover a total of 15 ha, and are distributed around Ba Island and along the west coast of Bay Canh Island, and along the north and south coasts of Con Son Island. The coral reefs at Con Dao are among the most pristine in Vietnam, and are distributed in shallow waters around the islands, covering a total area of around 1,000 ha. The coral reefs support high levels of biodiversity (Devantier 2002), including over 355 coral species. Surveys conducted by Nha Trang Institute of Oceanography have shown the presence of 1,323 species of marine fauna and flora, including 44 species listed in the *Red Data Book of Vietnam* (ADB 1999). At 153 species, the recorded mollusc diversity of Con Dao is the highest of any of Vietnam's offshore islands (ADB 1999). The national park supports around 200 ha of sea-grass beds, which support a small population of the globally threatened marine mammal, Dugong *Dugong dugon*, numbering around 12 individuals (Anon. 2009).

Con Dao National Park contains a number of nesting beaches for the Green Turtle *Chelonia mydas* and Hawksbill Turtle *Eretmochelys imbricata*, two globally threatened marine turtles (Nguyen Thi Dao 1999). More than 250 (to 350) females visit 14 nesting sites annually, forming over 1,000 nests. Nearly 80% of the nesting

takes place between June and September (Nguyen Truong Giang 1998). Furthermore, a number of cetaceans have been recorded in the marine component of Con Dao National Park (Anon. 2009).

13. Ramsar Criteria:

Tick the box under each Criterion applied to the designation of the Ramsar site. See Annex II of the Explanatory Notes and Guidelines for the Criteria and guidelines for their application (adopted by Resolution VII.11). All Criteria which apply should be ticked.

1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9

14. Justification for the application of each Criterion listed in 13 above:

Provide justification for each Criterion in turn, clearly identifying to which Criterion the justification applies (see Annex II for guidance on acceptable forms of justification).

Criterion 1:

Con Dao Ramsar Site is representative of the natural off-shore islands of the biogeographic region.

Forest conservation component: Many forest types that can be found in biogeographic region are also found within the Con Dao Ramsar Site. Thus, these forests are diverse in term of ecosystems, species and genetic resources (see more in Section 21 and 22).

Marine conservation component: The marine protected zone of Con Dao Ramsar Site is one of the most intact marine areas in the biogeographic region. It supports typical tropical marine areas with high biodiversity. The most notable ecosystems in Con Dao are mangroves, sea grasses and coral reefs. These ecosystems are continuous from -35 m to 0 m from the mean sea level.

Coral reefs include the typical fringing reefs on large tidal flats and non typical fringing reefs on the steep slopes. The coral coverage is more than 50%. The coral species composition recorded in Con Dao is some of highest in the ecoregion. The dominant species belong to *Acropora*, *Porites*, *Pachyseris*, *Montipora*, and *Pavona* genera.

Criterion 2:

Con Dao supports diverse terrestrial and marine communities of regional importance for conservation due to their uniqueness and rarity. There are a number of globally threatened species (IUCN 2012) recorded at the Con Dao Ramsar Site. The most noteworthy are the species of sea turtles, reef fishes and more than 50 species of corals (see table below).

Name	IUCN	CITES	CMS	VNRB*
Mammalia				
Stump-tailed Macaque <i>Macaca arctoides</i>	VU	II		VU
Dugong <i>Dugong dugon</i>	VU	I	II	CR
Blue Whale <i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	EN	I	I	
Finless Porpoise <i>Neophocaena phocaenoides</i>	VU	I	II	
Irrawaddy Dolphin <i>Orcaella brevirostris</i>	VU	I	II	
Aves				
Fairy Pitta <i>Pitta nympha</i>	VU	II		VU
Reptilia				
King Cobra <i>Ophiophagus Hannab</i>	VU	II		CR
Leatherback Turtle <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	CR	I	I	CR
Green Turtle <i>Chelonia mydas</i>	EN	I	I	EN
Hawksbill Turtle <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	CR	II	I	EN
Olive Ridley Turtle <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	VU	I	I	CR
Actinopterygii				
Blacksaddled Coral Grouper <i>Plectropomus laevis</i>	VU			
Green Humphead Parrotfish <i>Bolbometopon muricatum</i>	VU			
Cycadopsida				

Name	IUCN	CITES	CMS	VNRB*
<i>Cycas micholitzii</i>	VU	II		VU
<i>Cycas siamensis</i>	VU	II		
<i>Cycas pectinata</i>	VU	II		VU
Magnoliopsida				
Burmese Rosewood <i>Dalbergia bariensis</i>	EN			
<i>Afzelia xylocarpa</i>	EN			
Red Sandalwood <i>Pterocarpus indicus</i>	VU			
<i>Bruguiera hainesii</i>	CR			
Corals (Anthozoa and Hydrozoa)				
<i>Acropora aculeus</i>	VU	II		
<i>Acropora acuminata</i>	VU	II		
<i>Acropora anthocercis</i>	VU	II		
<i>Acropora aspera</i>	VU	II		VU
<i>Acropora dendrum</i>	VU	II		
<i>Acropora donei</i>	VU	II		
<i>Acropora echinata</i>	VU	II		
<i>Acropora horrida</i>	VU	II		
<i>Acropora kirstyae</i>	VU	II		
<i>Acropora listeri</i>	VU	II		
<i>Acropora papillare</i>	VU	II		
<i>Acropora polystoma</i>	VU	II		
<i>Acropora spicifera</i>	VU	II		
<i>Acropora vaughani</i>	VU	II		
<i>Acropora verweyi</i>	VU	II		
<i>Acropora willisiae</i>	VU	II		
<i>Anacropora puertogaleriae</i>	VU	II		
<i>Montipora angulata</i>	VU	II		
<i>Montipora caliculata</i>	VU	II		
<i>Montipora capricornis</i>	VU	II		
<i>Montipora crassituberculata</i>	VU	II		
<i>Montipora delicatula</i>	VU	II		
<i>Montipora florida</i>	VU	II		
<i>Montipora friabilis</i>	VU	II		
<i>Montipora hodgsoni</i>	VU	II		
<i>Leptoseris yabei</i>	VU	II		
<i>Pachyseris rugosa</i>	VU	II		
<i>Pavona cactus</i>	VU	II		
<i>Pavona decussate</i>	VU	II		
<i>Pavona venosa</i>	VU	II		
<i>Euphyllia ancora</i>	VU	II		
<i>Euphyllia cristata</i>	VU	II		
<i>Physogyra lichtensteini</i>	VU	II		
<i>Turbinaria mesenterina</i>	VU	II		
<i>Turbinaria peltata</i>	VU	II		
<i>Turbinaria reniformis</i>	VU	II		
<i>Turbinaria stellulata</i>	VU	II		
<i>Barabattoia laddi</i>	VU	II		
<i>Favia Rosaria</i>	VU	II		
<i>Montastrea salebrosa</i>	VU	II		
<i>Platygyra yaeyamaensis</i>	VU	II		
<i>Acanthastrea brevis</i>	VU	II		
<i>Acanthastrea hemprichii</i>	VU	II		
<i>Lobophyllia dentatus</i>	VU	II		
<i>Lobophyllia diminuta</i>	VU	II		
<i>Lobophyllia flabelliformis</i>	VU	II		

Name	IUCN	CITES	CMS	VNRB*
<i>Galaxea astreata</i>	VU	II		
<i>Pectinia alcornonis</i>	VU	II		
<i>Pectinia lactuca</i>	VU	II		
<i>Alveopora allingi</i>	VU	II		
<i>Alveopora marionensis</i>	VU	II		
<i>Alveopora verrilliana</i>	VU	II		
<i>Goniopora burgosi</i>	VU	II		
<i>Porites attenuata</i>	VU	II		
<i>Porites nigrescens</i>	VU	II		
<i>Heliopora coerulea</i>	VU	II		

I and II = Appendices I or II of CITES or CMS

* VNRB = Red List of Vietnam (VAST 2007)

Con Dao is also home to other fish species that are ranked as High or Very High Vulnerability by fishbase.org (see more in Criterion 8 and section 22).

Criterion 3:

Con Dao wetland supports a wide diversity of plant and animal species that are important for maintaining the biological diversity of the biogeographic region. The site supports some 355 coral species of which 54 (15%) are globally threatened, and there are another 20 threatened species covering a range of mammals, reptiles, birds and plants. The diversity of molluscs is particularly high, with 153 species having been recorded.

Of 1,077 plant species recorded in Con Dao, 44 species were first described using the specimens collected from the islands. Many were named after the site such as *Dipterocarpus condorensis*, *Ilex condorensis*, *Pavetta condorensis* and *Psychotria condorensis* (Anon. 1997).

The avifauna of Con Dao, although not fully studied, supports many species that are difficult to find in the ecogregion including Nicobar Pigeon *Caloenas nicobarica*, Red-billed Tropicbird *Phaethon aethereus*, Masked Booby *Sula dactylatra* and Pied Imperial-pigeon *Ducula bicolor* (BirdLife International nodate).

Criterion 4:

Con Dao Ramsar Site conserves breeding habitats for many migratory waterbirds such as Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii*, Bridled Tern *Sterna anaethetus*, Black-naped Tern *Sterna sumatrana*, Brown Noddy *Anous stolidus*, Great Crested Tern *Sterna bergii*, and Brown Booby *Sula leucogaster* etc. (Le Manh Hung 2008).

Con Dao also provides important breeding habitats for the Critically Endangered Hawksbill Turtle *Eretmochelys imbricata* and the Endangered Green Turtle *Chelonia mydas* and from August to November every year, some 250 – 350 breeding turtles come to beaches of the site and around 1,000 nests are recorded annually. Each year, the park releases an estimated 100,000 hatchlings back to the sea (Con Dao National Park Management Board pers. comm.)

The mangrove, sea-grass, and coral reef ecosystems provide breeding, spawning, and feeding habitats for larva and juveniles of many economically important species such as prawns of Scyllaridae and Penaeidae families; crabs of Portunidae; sea cucumbers of Holothuroidea; molluscs of Muricidae, Haliotidae, Tridacnidae, Babyloniidae, and Pteriidae; hexacorals and corals; fishes of Serranidae, Lutjanidae, Murraenidae, Pomacentridae, Chaetodontidae, Pomentridae, and Siganidae families; and sea snakes and Hawksbill turtle.

Criterion 8:

Con Dao maintains a wide range of natural and semi-natural ecosystems, including tidal flats, mangroves, sea-grasses, and coral reefs. Over 1,700 marine species have been recorded with many zoo- and phytoplankton species that are important as primary food for other species in the food-web. This makes those ecosystems vital as feeding, spawning, nursery habitats and migration paths for many fish species.

In breeding season, many deep-sea species such as mackerels and needlefishes migrate to coral reef of Con Dao for spawning.

The marine component of Con Dao acts as a nursery ground that provides fish stock for the southern areas of East Sea and beyond (over-flow effect) (Anon. 2009).

15. Biogeography (required when Criteria 1 and/or 3 and /or certain applications of Criterion 2 are applied to the designation):

Name the relevant biogeographic region that includes the Ramsar site, and identify the biogeographic regionalisation system that has been applied.

a) biogeographic region:

This area falls within IM1402 (Indochina Mangroves) Ecoregion within Tropical & Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests of Indo-Malayan Region.

Marine component of the site falls in to Ecoregion 116 (Southern Vietnam), within Sunda Shelf of Central Indo-Pacific Region following Marine Ecoregions of the World.

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):

Olson *et al.* (2001) Terrestrial Ecoregions of the World: A New Map of Life on Earth.

Spalding *et al.* (2007) Marine Ecoregions of the World: A Bioregionalization of Coastal and Shelf Areas.

16. Physical features of the site:

Describe, as appropriate, the geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth, water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; downstream area; general climate, etc.

Terrestrial component. Includes 14 islands, the largest of which is Con Son in the centre, the other 13 islands are 1km to 15km away from Con Son Island (Anon. 2009).

- Con Son Island: 5,700 ha, is an arc-shaped low mountain range of 16 km long, slope from southwest to northeast. The highest points of the island are the summits of Mount Thanh Gia (577 m) and Mount Chua (515 m).

- Bay Canh Island: 693 ha, is situated to the east of Con Son and the shortest distance between them (Con Son and Bay Canh) is 1.5 km. The topography is uneven, 5.7 km in length and 3 km in width. Around the island, there are many small beaches such as Duong, Ba Dop, Giong, and San. The highest summits are at 352 and 310 m above sea level. The average slope is 20 - 25°, the soil layer is 30 – 60 cm in depth, outcropped stones covers c. 20%, there are few large emerged stone blocks in the island.

- Ba Island: 552 ha, situated to the southeast of Con Son and separated by a channel of 50m width. This island is 4 km in length and 3.8 km in width, the average altitude is 200 m, the highest summit is 341 m. There are sunken places that support marshes such as Quoc and The. In the island, there are no rivers and streams and no permanent residents.

- Other islands: 11 other of islands have a total area of 1,386 ha, the smallest is Vung island (2 ha) and largest is 78 ha, with an average altitude of 50 to 200 m.

Most of the islands are dominated by high gradient slopes (from 25° - 45°), and in some places, vertical walls.

Geology and soils:

Con Dao archipelago is situated in the edge of Con Son which formed from erupted and intruded magmas such as micro-granite, diorite, and rhyolite aged from Late Mesozoic to Early Cenozoic that is found in most of islands.

Sediments from Quaternary form the cover layers dominated by the marine originated materials including sandy sediments, and fossils in the Co Ong area, Con Dao town and sand dunes in Bay Canh Island. Under the weathering, these materials developed to some soil types includes red-yellow feralite and grey- yellow feralite on acidic magmas, brown-yellow feralite and black soils on alkaline magmas, and no-soil surfaces with pebbles and stones outcropped.

In general, soils in the Con Dao Ramsar Site form layers 30 – 60 cm thick, containing mostly light clay materials, natural fertility is high, but mostly mixed with pebbles and stones.

Climate

Situated in the tropical monsoon region with distinct dry and rainy seasons, however, as it is also influenced by the ocean, the climate in Con Dao is gentler than in the continental mainland.

Temperature: annual average is 26°C; average of hottest month (May) is 28.3°C; average of coldest month (January) is 25.3°C.

Rainfall: Rainy season is from May to November, and dry season is from December to April. Average annual rainfall is 2,200mm, average number of rainy days is 166 days per year, and highest rainfall month is October (348mm).

Air humidity: Average annual humidity is 90%, varying from 87.5% to 92.5%.

Wind regime: The dominant wind direction in the rainy season is west wind, and in the dry season it is northwest and northeast winds. The northeast winds are often very strong, sometimes to level 6 or 7. Strong winds are often associated with scorching sun, high temperatures, and high rates of evaporation.

Hydrology

Of the 16 islands of Con Dao district, only 2, namely Con Son and Hon Cau, have fresh water.

Due to its narrow and steep terrain, there are no permanent river/streams on the Con Son Island. The island only supports some small streams such as Ot, Nhat Bon streams and an anonymous stream flows down from Thanh Gia summit. Due to the good forest coverage, those streams have water in the rainy season and in the beginning of the dry season. Towards the end of the dry season, all the streams are almost dried out. There are 2 large freshwater lakes in Con Son island, namely Quang Trung and An Hai, that serve as reservoirs providing water for production and daily life in Con Dao district.

Hon Cau Island, although only 98 ha in area, has a basin terrain and supports high vegetation coverage. Therefore, it has freshwater supply over the whole year as in the form of ground water.

Marine component:

The Con Dao archipelago is located on the boundary between two sea currents: a warm one from the south, and a cold one from the north.

Topography and sediment

Tidal zones: The archipelago has 24 large and small intertidal flats and beaches formed in concave parts of the coast; the widest beach (1.5 km long) is located in Con Son Bay in Con Son Island. Tidal zones formed from fine sands, dead corals, mollusc shells, sporadic clusters of live coral reefs are also found in these zones.

Seabed topography (continental shelf): The coasts of islands in the northwest area have two clear terrain steps:

- Tier 1: from 0 m to -10 m depth, sea floor is very steep, steep slopes just down where the sediment material accumulated to form the seabed with coral reefs developed in different coverage;
- Tier 2: continuous from -10 m to - 20 m in depth, seabed slope is descending from tier 1, the seabed is covered with a layer of sand or mud, thick coral reefs grow at shallower depths and are scattered in the deeper areas. The -20 m contour is often from several tens to 500 m from the shore. In the areas that are deeper than -20 m, the seabed is relatively flat and covered by sand, rough sand, and mud.

The Northeast bay area has a relatively high sloping seabed; -6 m contour is from 150 m to 450 m from the shore, - 10 m contour is 300-800 m from the shore. Seabed is covered by sandy sediments.

Con Son bay area has a fairly complex seabed topography, the average depth of the bay is about 10 m, the deepest reaching 45 m (between Tau Be headland and Bay Canh Island). The inshore area around the jetty has many rock piles. A sunken basin runs through the middle of the bay from the jetty to Tau Be headland, reaching from - 11m to 45m depth, with an average depth of about 13-14m. Inside this basin, the sea floor is inclined. Seabed is covered mainly by sandy sediments with humpbacked stones outcropped. Coral reefs and sea-grass beds are also found.

Marine sediments: Con Dao is located in the area where fine and coarse sand sediments dominate. Coarse-grained ($C > 0.25$ mm) sands often occupy 1 - 10% and small-grained (< 0.1 mm) sands occupy over 50%, and fine-grained (< 0.1 mm) often occupy less than 1% of the total area (Trinh The Hieu, 1992). In the bottom sediments, some main elements are found as follows: SiO_2 over 80%, Al_2O_3 at 6 -12%, and Fe_2O_3 1-3%.

Tidal regimes and water levels: Tidal regimes in the site are mixed tides prone to irregular semi-diurnal, with tide height of 3.0 - 4.0 m at high tide and 1.5 to 2m at low tide (WWF - Vietnam, 1995). The maximum water level recorded was 410 cm, and the minimum was 21 cm. Mean tide level in Con Dao is 229 cm.

Wave: Direction and height of waves depends on the monsoon. In northeast monsoon, northeast waves prevail with frequency c. 60% average height of 0.3 - 1.5 m (Anon. 2009).

Flow: Mainly subjected to tidal flow. However, the wind also has a significant impact that alters the surface flows in this area. In winter, northeast-southwest flow have average speed of 0.7 to 1.5 m/s, the flow along the island banks depends mainly on the terrain and shape of the islands.

Water temperature: Average ranges from 25.7 - 29.2 ° C; Highest months (January and February) from 25.3 - 28.7°C.

Salinity: Average years reached 31.9 ‰, highest year is 35 ‰ and lowest year 15.4 ‰.

17. Physical features of the catchment area:

Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, and climate (including climate type).

Con Dao archipelago is situated in the southern part of East Sea in the Sunda Shelf. The bed of southern Vietnam continental shelf is a long gentle slope from the shore out to a depth of 200m. From depths exceeding 200 m, the depth of the seabed slope changes quickly and becomes very steep. In some areas, there is a high dune range close to the water's edge; the reefs formed where the distances from reef tops to water surface are in the range of 3-20m. The seabed is composed of relatively thick sediment layer. The coral here developed over many centuries and is made up of coral grounds. Over time and through geological changes, the coral reefs are well developed on the shallow seabed. However, due to different conditions, the reefs have developed unevenly from the ring of corals and coral reefs in the continental shelf area.

Marine meteorological conditions in the region show clear characteristics of those in seas and oceans: the cool summer weather and winters warmer than in the inland. Wind regime, often strong winds occur from November to February of next year, this is the prevailing period of the northeast monsoon. April and October are months of no strong winds (average velocity < 5 m/s), very convenient for the operation of vessels. From June to September is the period prevalence of the southwest monsoon, this time the number of days with strong winds begin to increase; the monthly average is 10-15 days with strong winds.

Storms usually occur from October to January of next year, of which November is often the month of highest frequency of storms. The region often experiences 2-4 storms and tropical depressions annually, they often move west-southwest with low intensity. The region has two distinct seasons: rainy and dry seasons. The rainy season usually occurs from May to January; while the dry season from February to April.

Air temperature is relatively uniform; the average temperature is approximately 27.7°C. The average temperature amplitude in a month does not exceed 1°C. The amplitude between the minimum and maximum average month temperatures in a year does not exceed 3°C.

Tidal regime is irregular diurnal. In normal conditions, the tide usually rises and falls once per day; in the low water level period, water goes up and down twice a day. The largest tidal amplitude average is 1.2-2m and lowest is 0.2-0.5 m during high and low water level periods respectively.

Wave regime changes in two seasons depends on the monsoons (northeast and southwest) with opposed directions. In northeast monsoon, the dominant wave direction is northeast, then to the north or east; average wave height is about 2-2.5 m, but it can reach 8m. In southwest monsoon, the dominant wave direction is southwest, then to the west or south; average height is about 1.5-1.7 m, and the maximum can

reach 6m (excluding storm waves). In the transition months (April or October), the directions are unstable and change following the winds.

Flow regime is the large scale vortex flow (due to the underground yards that are deep and often at 20 - 100m from the water surface). Earlier in the summer, the prevailing flow is towards the northeast, with maximum speed ranging from 1.5 - 1.8 nautical mile/hour. In the summer to winter transition period, the prevailing flow is towards the east, the average speed ranges from 0.2 - 0.4 nautical mile/hour. In the winter to summer transition period, the prevailing flow is towards the north at an average speed of 0.3 - 0.4 nautical mile/hour. The salinity of sea water in the region ranges from 33.4‰ to 34‰, which is relatively homogeneous and lower than some areas in the Spratly Islands.

18. Hydrological values:

Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.

In Con Dao archipelago, Con Son and Hon Cau are important for groundwater recharge as only these two islands contain freshwater. Due to good vegetation cover, freshwater is reserved in the groundwater tables and provides an important source of freshwater for production and daily life activities in the district.

19. Wetland Types

a) presence:

Circle or underline the applicable codes for the wetland types of the Ramsar “Classification System for Wetland Type” present in the Ramsar site. Descriptions of each wetland type code are provided in Annex I of the Explanatory Notes & Guidelines.

Marine/coastal: A • B • C • D • E • F • G • H • I • J • K • Zk(a)

Inland: L • M • N • O • P • Q • R • Sp • Ss • Tp • Ts • U • Va •
Vt • W • Xf • Xp • Y • Zg • Zk(b)

Human-made: 1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9 • Zk(c)

b) Dominance:

List the wetland types identified in a) above in order of their dominance (by area) in the Ramsar site, starting with the wetland type with the largest area.

A (Permanent shallow marine waters) - G (Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats) - C (Coral reefs) - I (Intertidal forested wetlands) - E (Sand, shingle or pebble shores) - B (Marine subtidal aquatic beds) - O (Permanent rivers/streams/creeks) - N (Estuarine waters) - D (Rocky marine shores)

20. General ecological features:

Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site, and the ecosystem services of the site and the benefits derived from them.

Con Dao Ramsar Site conserves a number of ecosystems of high conservation importance. The terrestrial forest (including low montane forest, dry forest on the coastal sand dunes, and *Melaleuca* forest) cover 81% land area of Con Son Island and high coverage in other islands. The coral reefs provide important roosting, feeding and breeding habitats for fishes and invertebrates of economical importance, as well as a number of globally threatened coral species. While sea-grass beds provide the last chance for protection of the Dugong in ecoregion (Cox (eds.) 2003).

Some islands in Con Dao, especially Bay Canh Island, are important breeding grounds for sea turtles, and, Hon Trung Island is an important breeding colony for many seabird and shorebird species.

21. Noteworthy flora:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 14, Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which

species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS. To date, there are 1,077 non-mangrove vascular plant species recorded for Con Dao. The terrestrial flora of the park consists of many species that are typical for it in Northern, Central and Southern Vietnam. Aside from 4 globally threatened plant species listed in Criterion 2, there are two species that are ranked by IUCN (2012) as near-threatened and these are *Cycas rumphii* and *Platyclus orientalis*.

In addition, the mangroves consist of 46 plant species. Of them, 28 are true-mangrove species (14 families) and 18 mangrove-associated species (13 families). Two mangrove species firstly recorded in Con Dao, Vietnam are *Bruguiera bainesii* and *Xylocarpus rumphii*. Mangroves in Con Dao are some of rarest primary ones in the country. They are very unique from other species since they develop on stones, sands and dead corals.

Sea-grass beds are also very important for Con Dao as feeding habitats for globally vulnerable Dugong. Sea-grasses are distributed widely; however, they are most concentrated in the Southeast Bay. To date, there are 11 sea-grass species recorded for Con Dao. This makes it one of the most diverse locations in Vietnam and the bioregion in terms of sea-grass species composition.

22. Noteworthy fauna:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc., including count data. Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.

There are 29 mammal, 85 bird, 38 reptile, 8 amphibian, 203 sea fish, 355 coral, 58 crustaceans, and 79 bivalve species recorded for the Con Dao National Park to date (Anon. 2009).

Apart from globally threatened species listed in Criterion 2, there are a number of species that are ranked by IUCN (2012) as globally near-threatened (NT) or data deficient (DD) including four mammal: Large Flying-fox *Pteropus vampyrus* (NT), Hairy-footed Flying Squirrel *Belomys pearsonii* (DD), Gray-cheeked Flying Squirrel *Hylapetes lepidus* (DD), and Black Giant Squirrel *Ratufa bicolor* (NT); two bird: River Lapwing *Vanellus duvaucelii* and Nicobar Pigeon *Caloenas nicobarica* (NT); one reptile: Asiatic Rock Python *Python molurus* (NT); four fish: *Neotrygon annotata* (NT), *Plectropomus leopardus* (NT), *Chaetodon ocellicaudus* (DD), and *Chaetodon trifascialis* (NT); 11 data sufficient and 100 near-threatened coral species (see Appendix 6).

23. Social and cultural values:

a) Describe if the site has any general social and/or cultural values e.g., fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological sites, social relations with the wetland, etc. Distinguish between historical/archaeological/religious significance and current socio-economic values:

Con Dao is home to many aquatic species of economical importance that are the basis for fishery production in southern sea of Vietnam. In addition, many species found here also have medicinal values and are also used as material for souvenirs and handy craft production.

The archaeological work shows that Con Dao was populated since four or five thousand years ago.

There are no records showing the exact time and name that Con Dao was first discovered. The earliest records date back to early 16th century when Spaniards frequented the archipelago, then, the Malays and the French. There are also coins found with the picture of Charles Quint (1500-1558), the king of Spain, or the German Emperor.

In 1702, the British Company in India sent troops to occupy Con Lon, making this island a strategic base located between the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. In 1705, Lord Nguyen sent Truong Phuc Phan to try to retake the island. In 1765, the French tried to occupy the island but failed. In 1783, when the Tay Son rose up, Nguyen Anh escaped to Con Lon with an entourage of about 100 families.

Con Lon Island was officially occupied by the French from 1861. In 1862, governor-general Bonard established a prison on the island to jail, torture, and murder Vietnamese patriots.

From 1930, the French government started resettling c. 3,000 Vietnamese Khmer to Ba Ria. By 1936, there was no civilian population in the island.

From September 1954, Ngo Dinh Diem's government continued the savage prison mechanism in Con Dao and renamed Con Lon archipelago to Con Son province. Until 1965, the South Vietnam government changed Con Son province to Con Son administrative zone.

After the 1973 Paris Peace Accords were signed, President Nguyen Van Thieu, in order to mislead international public opinion vehemently denouncing the tiger cages regime in Con Son, changed the name again to Phu Hai.

On 1 May 1975, Con Son was released, ending 113 years of prison regime on the island. In January 1977, the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam decided to officially name the archipelago as Con Dao.

Con Dao prison monuments are recognised as national historic sites.

As the only archipelago that is situated near the shoreline of southern Vietnam (less than 100 km from the coast), Con Dao is an important stopover and rescue site for the offshore fishing boats of south Central and Mekong Delta provinces of Vietnam.

b) Is the site considered of international importance for holding, in addition to relevant ecological values, examples of significant cultural values, whether material or non-material, linked to its origin, conservation and/or ecological functioning?

If Yes, tick the box and describe this importance under one or more of the following categories:

- i) sites which provide a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland:
- ii) sites which have exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland:
- iii) sites where the ecological character of the wetland depends on the interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples:
- iv) sites where relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland:

Con Dao National Park Management Board encourages communities to sustainably use natural resources by participating in eco-tourism activities and to switch to alternative incomes with less impact on biodiversity.

Community has shifted from near-shore fishing to tourist transportation, trade, bee keeping, and guest houses for tourists. Capture fisheries are allowed in the development zone with traditional methods. Guide boats, tourism ships are discouraged from anchoring directly on coral reefs, or sea grass, and instead are tied to the fixed moorings. The development of low impact tourism products that has less impact on wetland biodiversity such as swimming and diving for coral reef watching, observation of sea turtles laying eggs etc. are encouraged.

Communities' consultation in biodiversity conservation planning is encouraged to develop the regulations for conservation of marine resources in Con Dao.

24. Land tenure/ownership:

a) within the Ramsar site:

100% of the park area is owned by the government.

b) in the surrounding area:

Land in the surrounding area is partly owned by companies, households and some islands are uninhabited (state-owned).

20,500 ha of sea area next to Marine Component of the park was designated as buffer zone and is owned/managed by Con Dao national park management board (state-owned).

25. Current land (including water) use:

a) within the Ramsar site:

100% area of the site is a National Park. It is a protected area that serves for biodiversity conservation and ecotourism. In the terrestrial component, most of the activities are prohibited. In the marine components, all resource extraction activities are prohibited (except traditional fishing which is allowed with conditions in development zone). Navigation and tourism activities are allowed by the park authority on a limited basis under the supervision and control of the park rangers.

b) in the surroundings/catchment:

The entire land area outside the park has been used for fishing and raft aquaculture.

In the sea area, all destructive fishing activities are prohibited. Other activities that can pollute or destroy the natural ecosystems are also banned.

26. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land (including water) use and development projects:

a) within the Ramsar site:

Terrestrial component:

Before 1984, forests in Con Son Island were managed by a state forest and agricultural enterprise; some areas were already logged for construction purpose in the district.

At present, some forest area of Con Dao National Park will be revoked to other uses including construction of a waste treatment plant, Con Dao cemetery and the road in northwest of the island (According to Decision 1518/TTg dated 5 September 2011 on approval of adjustment of master construction plan for Con Dao district, Ba Ria - Vung Tau province to 2030).

Marine component:

Con Dao is a large fishing ground in Southern Vietnam so thousands of boats, fishing vessels from Ha Tinh to Ca Mau and Kien Giang provinces are focusing on Con Dao for fishing. These intensive fisheries give severe pressure to the marine component of Con Dao National Park.

Every year, a large amount of untreated waste from vessels washed ashore and tidal flats of marine component which caused environmental pollution.

In recent years, the socio-economic situation in Con Dao district has been developing rapidly; the number of transport aircrafts and ships from the mainland to Con Dao has increased, as has the number of visitors to Con Dao. This situation has led to the exploitation of marine resources, including extraction of rare animals and plants to meet growing demands of travelers for food (fishes and molluscs) and for souvenirs (especially snails and corals).

Every year, in the northeast monsoon season, crude oil often appears from the deep sea drifting to the shore and intertidal rocks have caused environmental pollution, affecting the species living in the intertidal zones.

In recent years, a number of natural disasters such as Linda Typhoon (1997), the phenomenon of water temperature increasing, (1998 - 2010), sudden reduction of salinity (2005) has a negative impact on marine biodiversity of Con Dao but there has not yet been any evidence of coral bleaching.

b) in the surrounding area:

As tourism is increasing, infrastructure development is the greatest threat to biodiversity conservation in Con Dao. This development has been more intensive in last and current decades. For example, a new airport was upgraded from old helicopter ground to accommodate small airplane (e.g. ATR72 or Bombardier CRJ900) in 2003, and a new tourism ship harbour will have been constructed by end of 2014. In addition, a large number of new resorts, hotels and guesthouses has been built during last ten years. The increase in number of visitors and tourism facilities create more pressure on populations of animals and plants, increased pollution and disturbance from tourism activities is also a problem.

Overexploitation and destructive fishing also have a negative impact on aquatic resources and biodiversity around the marine component.

Bird and turtle egg collection has been outlawed; however, it remains a threat to breeding birds sea turtles on the island.

27. Conservation measures taken:

a) List national and/or international category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Ramsar site:

In particular, if the site is partly or wholly a World Heritage Site and/or a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, please give the names of the site under these designations.

Con Dao was designated as a national park, the highest category in the national protected areas system in Vietnam. The establishment of Con Dao National Park, with an area of 6,000 ha, was declared in Decision No. 85/CT of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, dated 1 March 1984. On 21 January 2009, the Prime Minister issued Decision No. 120/QĐ-TTg approving the revised investment plan for development of Con Dao National Park, Ba Ria - Vung Tau province to 2020. According to the Decision, the total area of Con Dao National Park is 19,990.7 hectare including 2 components for forest conservation and marine conservation.

b) If appropriate, list the IUCN (1994) protected areas category/ies which apply to the site (tick the box or boxes as appropriate):

Ia ; Ib ; II ; III ; IV ; V ; VI

c) Does an officially approved management plan exist; and is it being implemented?:

No Management Plan exists. In Vietnam, the most important plan for a protected area is the investment plan approved by Prime Minister or MARD that consists of the programmed of works and required budget for a given period. In Con Dao, the Investment Plan for the period of 2010-2020 (approved by Decision No. 120/QĐ-TTg, mentioned above) is being implemented.

d) Describe any other current management practices:

In 2009, Prime Minister decided to fund the Investment Plan for Protection and Development of Con Dao National Park for the period of 2010-2020 with a total amount of VND 320 billion (c. USD 16 million).

Following the plan, the terrestrial component of the national park (5,590.7 ha) was divided into three functional zones: Strictly Protection Zone (4,215.6 ha), Ecological Zone (1,755.1 ha) and Administration and Service Zone (20 ha), and the marine component (14,600 ha) was also divided into three functional zones: Strictly Protected Zone (1,375.1 ha), Ecological Rehabilitation Zone (2,740.2 ha), and Development Zone (9,524.7 ha). The plan includes specific programmes such as Management and protection of biodiversity resources, Fire control, Ecosystem rehabilitation, Scientific research, and Ecotourism and environmental services, Awareness raising and livelihood strengthening for local communities, Human resource development, Infrastructure development and Forest enrichment etc.

28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

Some programmes have been approved in the overall investment plan but have not been implemented including:

- Establishment of a Botanical Garden;
 - Setting up a Mangrove and Coastal Wetland Ecosystem Research Centre.
-

29. Current scientific research and facilities:

e.g., details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

The park has two technical sections namely Marine and Wetland Conservation and Science and International Relation Sections that were designed with main responsibilities being scientific research and biodiversity monitoring. Some programmes have been implemented include:

- Sea turtle research and conservation;
- Ecosystem monitoring for mangroves, sea-grass beds and coral reefs;
- Dugong monitoring;
- Forest resource monitoring.

In collaboration with some research institutes and university to implement some research projects such as:

- Inventory to establish animal and plant lists for Con Dao NP;
 - Comprehensive biodiversity survey for Con Dao NP.
-

30. Current communications, education and public awareness (CEPA) activities related to or benefiting the site:

e.g. visitors' centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.

Since 2000, the Park has an environmental education programme targeting school students, local community, tourists, visiting fishermen from other provinces fishing in Con Dao area. Approach to each group uses different propagation contents and methods. The activities include school curriculums, propaganda campaigns, quiz contests, training courses, leaflet, poster etc. on the importance of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

In local schools, the 4th and 8th grades (c. 150 students per year) are selected for provision of environmental/conservation subjects. Every year, more than 10,000 tourists visited the park (c. 15,000 visitors, and of them, c. 5,000 are foreigners in 2012) and received key information on the park and now are educated visitors. The community events are regularly held in a biannual basis in 10 community centres with c. 3,000 local people participating each year.

31. Current recreation and tourism:

State if the wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type(s) and their frequency/intensity.

Con Dao National Park Management Board always consider ecotourism as a tool to support biodiversity conservation and benefit to the communities. In 2000, an investment plan for ecotourism development in Con Dao National Park from 2000 to 2004 has been approved by the Provincial People's Committee Decision 985/QD-UBND date 2 March 2000. The types of tourism have been identified:

- Recreation tourism with sightseeing;
- Sport tourism: fishing, mountaineering, walking, cycling, swimming and beach sports;
- Tourism combined with scientific research.

Con Dao National Park Management Board has developed ecotourism with different forms: self-organized, joint venture with other organizations and individuals, and leasing forest environment for ecotourism business.

Every year the number of tourists visiting Con Dao National Park is increasing. In 2010, the park received 6,700 visitors, of which 1,500 were international visitors; in 2011, there were 8,793 visitors, of which 1,812

international visitors; in first six months of 2012 there were 6,409 visitors, of which 1,628 were international visitors.

32. Jurisdiction:

Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.

Territorial Jurisdiction: Ba Ria - Vung Tau Provincial People's Committee.

Functional Jurisdiction: Con Dao National Park Management Board.

33. Management authority:

Provide the name and address of the local office(s) of the agency(ies) or organisation(s) directly responsible for managing the wetland. Wherever possible provide also the title and/or name of the person or persons in this office with responsibility for the wetland.

The Provincial People's Committee of Ba Ria - Vung Tau Province.

Con Dao National Park Management Board

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34. Bibliographical references:

Scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see 15 above), list full reference citation for the scheme.

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Annex 1: Plant species list for Con Dao National Park

Or	Scientific Name	Notes
	LYCOPODIOPHYTA	
	SELAGINELLACEAE	
1	<i>Selaginella delicatula</i> (Desv) Alston	
2	<i>Selaginella willdenowii</i> (Desv. ex Poir.) Baker	
	POLYPODIOPHYTA	
	ADIANTACEAE	
3	<i>Adiantum caudatum</i> L.	
4	<i>Adiantum philippense</i> L.	
5	<i>Antrophyum coriaceum</i> (D. Don) Wall. ex T. Moore	
6	<i>Doryopteris concolor</i> (Langsd. & Fisch.) Kuhn	
7	<i>Hemionotis arifolia</i> (Burm.f.) Moore	
8	<i>Pteris ensiformis</i> Burm.f	
9	<i>Stenochlaena palustris</i> (Burm.f.) Bedd.	
	ANGIOPTERIDACEAE	
10	<i>Angiopteris cochinchinensis</i> de Vriese	
	ASPLENIACEAE	
11	<i>Asplenium nidus</i> L.	
12	<i>Asplenium falcatum</i> Lam.	
13	<i>Asplenium confusum</i> Tardieu & Ching	
14	<i>Diplazium platyblamys</i> C.Chr.	
	BLECHNACEAE	
15	<i>Blechnum orientale</i> L.	
	DAVALLIACEAE	
16	<i>Davallia heterophylla</i> Sm.	
17	<i>Davallia griffithiana</i> Hook.	
18	<i>Davallia sinensis</i> (H. Christ) Ching	
19	<i>Nephrolepis davallioides</i> (Sw.) Kunze	
20	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i> (L.) Presl.	
21	<i>Nephrolepis radicans</i> (Burm.f.) Kuhn	
	DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	
22	<i>Hypolepis punctata</i> (Thunb.) Mett.	
23	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> (L.) Kuhn ssp. caudatum (L.) Bonap.	
	DRYOPTERIDACEAE	
24	<i>Tectaria decurrens</i> (Presl) Copel.	
25	<i>Tectaria griffithii</i> (Baker) C.Chr.	
	GLEICHENIACEAE	
26	<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i> (Burm.) Underwood	
27	<i>Gleichenia truncata</i> (Willd.) Spreng.	
	HYMENOPHYLLACEAE	
28	<i>Gonocormus minutus</i> (Blume) Bosch	
29	<i>Microgonium motleyi</i> Bosch	
30	<i>Trichomanes naseanum</i> H. Christ	
	LOMARIOPSISIDACEAE	
31	<i>Bolbitis hookeriana</i> K.Iwats.	
32	<i>Bolbitis appendiculata</i> (Willd.) K.Iwats.	
33	<i>Egenolfia asplenifolia</i> (Bory) Fée	
34	<i>Lomariopsis lineata</i> (Presl.) Holtt.	
	MARSILEACEAE	
35	<i>Marsilea quadrifolia</i> L.	
	POLYPODIACEAE	
36	<i>Aglaomorpha coronans</i> (Wall. ex Mett.) Copel.	

Or	Scientific Name	Notes
37	<i>Crypsinus oxylobus</i> (Wall. ex Kunze) Sledge	
38	<i>Drynaria quercifolia</i> (L.) J. Sm.	
39	<i>Drynaria bonii</i> H. Christ	
40	<i>Belvisia annamensis</i> (C. Chr.) Tagawa	
41	<i>Platynerium holttumii</i> Jonch. & Hennipman	
42	<i>Phymatosorus scolopendria</i> Dic. Ser.	
43	<i>Pyrrosia lanceolata</i> (L.) Farw.	
	SALVINIACEAE	
44	<i>Salvinia cucullata</i> Roxb.	
	SCHIZEACEAE	
45	<i>Lygodium flexuosum</i> (L.) Sw.	
46	<i>Lygodium scandens</i> (L.) SW	
47	<i>Lygodium microstachyum</i> Desv.	
48	<i>Schizaea dichotoma</i> (L.) JE. Sm.	
	THELYPTERIDACEAE	
49	<i>Cyclosorus interruptus</i> (Willd.) Ito.	
	CYADOPHYTA	
	CYCADACEAE	
50	<i>Cycas rumphii</i> Miq.	NT
51	<i>Cycas micholitzii</i> Dyer.	VU
52	<i>Cycas siamensis</i> Miq.	VU
53	<i>Cycas pectinata</i> Griff.	VU
	GNETOPHYTA	
	GNETACEAE	
54	<i>Gnetum gnemon</i> L. var. <i>domesticum</i> (Rumph.) Margf .	
55	<i>Gnetum latifolium</i> var. <i>funiculare</i> (Bl.) Margf.	
56	<i>Gnetum montanum</i> Margf.	
	PINOPHYTA	
	PINACEAE	
57	<i>Araucaria columnaris</i> (G.Forst.) Hook.	
	CUPRESSACEAE	
58	<i>Platycladus orientalis</i> (L.f.) Franco	NT
	MAGNOLIOPHYTA	
	MAGNOLIOPSIDA	
	ACANTHACEAE	
59	<i>Acystasiella chinensis</i> (S. Moore) Hossanin.	
60	<i>Dipteracanthus repens</i> (L.) Hassk	
61	<i>Pseuderanthemum palatiferum</i> Radlk.	
62	<i>Ruellia tuberosa</i> L.	
63	<i>Staurogyne vicina</i> R. Ben.	
64	<i>Strobilanthes subflaccidus</i> Kurz.	
65	<i>Thunbergia fragrans</i> Roxb.	
	ACERACEAE	
66	<i>Acer tokinense</i> var. <i>fenzelianum</i> (Hand-Maz) E. Marr	
	ALANGIACEAE	
67	<i>Alangium salvifolium</i> (L.f.) Wang. in Engl.	
	AMARANTHACEAE	
68	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	
69	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L.	
70	<i>Celosia argentea</i> L.	
71	<i>Trichiurus monsoniae</i> (L.f.) C Towns.	
	ANACARDIACEAE	
72	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L.	

Or	Scientific Name	Notes
73	<i>Buchanania latifolia</i> Roxb.	
74	<i>Buchanania lucida</i> Bl.	
75	<i>Buchanania reticulata</i> Hance	
76	<i>Dracunimelon dupeireanum</i> Pierre.	
77	<i>Gluta megalocarpa</i> (Evt.) Tard.	
78	<i>Gluta velutina</i> Bl.	
79	<i>Lanea coromandelica</i> (Houtt.) Merr.	
80	<i>Mangifera minutifolia</i> Evr.	
81	<i>Pentaspadon anamense</i> (Evt.& Tard) Phamhoang	
82	<i>Semecarpus cochinchinensis</i> Engl	
83	<i>Spondias pinnata</i> (Koenig & L.f.) Kurz.	
84	<i>Spondias cythera</i> Sonn.	
85	<i>Swintonia floribunda</i> Griff.	
	ANCISTROCLADACEAE	
86	<i>Ancistrocladus cochinchinensis</i> Gagn.	
87	<i>Ancistrocladus tectorius</i> (Lour.) Merr.	
	ANNONACEAE	
88	<i>Anaxagorea luzonensis</i> A.Gray.	
89	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	
90	<i>Annona glabra</i> L.	
91	<i>Alphonsea gaudichaudiana</i> (Baill.) Fin. & Gagn.	
92	<i>Dasymaschalon macrocarpum</i> Fin & Gagn.	
93	<i>Desmos chinensis</i> Lour.	
94	<i>Goniothalamus gabriacianus</i> (Baill.) Ast.	
95	<i>Mitrephora thorelii</i> Pierre.	
96	<i>Polyalthia hancei</i> (Pierre.) Fin.& Gagn.	
97	<i>Polyalthia luensis</i> (Pierre.) Fin & Gagn.	
98	<i>Polyalthia jucunda</i> (Pierre.) Fin & Gagn.	
99	<i>Sageraea elliptica</i> (A.DC.) Hook. & Thoms.	
100	<i>Uvaria microcarpa</i> Champ. ex Benth. & Hook.f.	
101	<i>Uvaria cordata</i> (Dun.) Wall. ex Alston	
102	<i>Uvaria micrantha</i> Hook.f. & Thoms.	
103	<i>Xylopia vielana</i> Pierre ex Fin.& Gagn.	
104	<i>Xylopia nitida</i> Aston	
	APIACEAE	
105	<i>Centella asiatica</i> (L.) Urb.	
	APOCYNACEAE	
106	<i>Alyxia crassifolia</i> Pit.	
107	<i>Adenium obesum</i> (Forssk.) Roem. & Sch.	
108	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> (L.) R. Br.	
109	<i>Cerbera manghas</i> L. ex Gaertn.	
110	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (L.) G. Don.	
111	<i>Ichnocarpus ovatifolius</i> A. DC.	
112	<i>Kibatalia anceps</i> (Dunn & Williams) Woods.	
113	<i>Nerium oleander</i> L.	
114	<i>Ocrosia oppositifolia</i> (Lam.) K. Schum.	
115	<i>Plumeria rubra</i> L.	
116	<i>Rauwolfia cambodiana</i> Pierre ex Pit	
117	<i>Strophanthus caudatus</i> (Burm. f.) Kurz.	
118	<i>Cascabela thevetia</i> (L.) Lippold.	
119	<i>Willughbeia edulis</i> Roxb	
120	<i>Wrightia macrocarpa</i> Pit.	
121	<i>Wrightia pubescens</i> R.Br. subsp. <i>lanati</i> Bl.	

Or	Scientific Name	Notes
	AQUIFOLIACEE	
122	<i>Ilex wallichii</i> Hook.f.	
123	<i>Ilex condorensis</i> Pierre.	
124	<i>Ilex eugeniaefolia</i> Pierre.	
	ARALIACEAE	
125	<i>Schefflera lenticellata</i> Shang	
126	<i>Schefflera scutellarius</i> (Burn.f.) Merr.	
127	<i>Schefflera elliptica</i> (Bl.) Harms.	
128	<i>Schefflera octophylla</i> (Lour.) Harms.	
129	<i>Schefflera corymbiformis</i> Bù	
	ASCLEPIADACEAE	
130	<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Ait.) R.Br.	
131	<i>Dischidia major</i> (Vahl) Merr.	
132	<i>Gymnema albiflorum</i> Cost.	
133	<i>Hoya parasitica</i> (Roxb.) Wall. ex Traill	
134	<i>Secamone elliptica</i> R. Br. subsp. <i>eliptica</i>	
135	<i>Tylophora balansae</i> Dop.	
136	<i>Toxocarpus wightianus</i> Hook & Arn.	
	ASTERACEAE	
137	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> L.	
138	<i>Centratherum intermedium</i> Less.	
139	<i>Eupatorium odoratum</i> L.	
140	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (L.) L.	
141	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> (L.) DC.	
142	<i>Glossogyne condorensis</i> Gagn.	
143	<i>Launea sarmentosa</i> (Willd.) Sch. Bip ex O. Ktze	
144	<i>Pluchea indica</i> (L.) Lees.	
145	<i>Spilanthes oleracea</i> L.	
146	<i>Synedrella nodiflora</i> (L.) Gaertn.	
147	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	
148	<i>Vernonia arborea</i> Buch. Ham. var. <i>javanica</i> (El.) CB. Cl.	
149	<i>Vernonia aspera</i> (Roxb.) Buch. Ham.	
150	<i>Wedelia prostrata</i> (H. & A.) Hensl.	
151	<i>Wedelia chinensis</i> (Osbeck) Merr.	
	ARISTOLOCHIACEAE	
152	<i>Aristolochia tagala</i> Chamis	
	ALISMATACEAE	
153	<i>Sagittaria sagittaeifolia</i> L. subsp. <i>leucopetala</i> (Miq.)	
154	<i>Limnophyton obtusifolium</i> (L.) Miq.	
	AIZOACEAE	
155	<i>Gisekia pharmaceoides</i> L.	
156	<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i> (L.) L.	
157	<i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i> (Pallas) O. Ktze.	
158	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> L.	
	BALSAMINACEAE	
159	<i>Impatiens sarrensis</i> (Zoll.) Y. Shimizu subsp. <i>harmandii</i> (Hook.f.) Grey. Wils.	
160	<i>Impatiens lanessanii</i> Hook.f.	
	BEGONIACEAE	
161	<i>Begonia rupicola</i> Miq.	
162	<i>Begonia pierreii</i> Gagn	
163	<i>Begonia sinuata</i> Wall.	
	BIGNONIACEAE	
164	<i>Crescentia cujete</i> L.	

Or	Scientific Name	Notes
165	<i>Oroxylon indicum</i> (L.) vent	
166	<i>Marckhamia stipulata</i> var. <i>pierrei</i> (Dop) Sant	
167	<i>Millingtonia hortensis</i> L.f.	
168	<i>Stereospermum neuranthum</i> Kurz.	
	BIXACEAE	
169	<i>Bixa orellana</i> L.	
	BORAGINACEAE	
170	<i>Cordia cochinchinensis</i> Gagn.	
171	<i>Argusia argentea</i> (L.f.) Heine.	
172	<i>Cordia myxa</i> L.	
	BOMBACACEAE	
173	<i>Bombax anceps</i> Pierre	
174	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> L.	
175	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (L.) Gaertn.	
	BURSERACEAE	
176	<i>Canarium album</i> (Lour.) Raensch. ex DC.	
177	<i>Garruga pierrei</i> Guill.	
	CACTACEAE	
178	<i>Hylocereus undatus</i> (Haw.) Britt & Rose	
179	<i>Opuntia dillenii</i> (Ker. Gaul.) Haw.	
	CAMPANULACEAE	
180	<i>Lobelia griffithii</i> Hook. F. & Thomps.	
	CAPPARACEAE	
181	<i>Capparis zeylanica</i> L.	
182	<i>Capparis pyrifolia</i> Lamk.	
183	<i>Capparis flavicans</i> Kurz.	
184	<i>Capparis rigida</i> Jacobs.	
185	<i>Capparis sepiara</i> L.	
186	<i>Cleome gynandra</i> L.	
187	<i>Cleome chelidonii</i> L.f.	
188	<i>Nieuburgia siamensis</i> Kurz.	
189	<i>Stixis balansae</i> A. DC	
	CASSUARINACEAE	
190	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> J.R.& G. Forst	
	CARICACEAE	
191	<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	
	CELASTRACEAE	
192	<i>Arnicratea cambodiana</i> (Pierre.) N. Hall.	
193	<i>Euonymus cochinchinensis</i> Pierre.	
194	<i>Euonymus chinensis</i> Benth	
195	<i>Maytenus diversifolia</i> (Max.) Ding Hou	
196	<i>Maytenus stylosa</i> (Pierre.) Lob - Callen	
197	<i>Glyptopetalum calyptrotum</i> Pierre	
198	<i>Pleurostyliia opposita</i> (Wall.) Merr & Metc.	
199	<i>Salacia cochinchinensis</i> Lour.	
	COMBRETACEAE	
200	<i>Anogeissus acuminata</i> (DC.) Guill. & Ferr.	
201	<i>Combretum latifolium</i> Bl.	
202	<i>Terminalia calamansanai</i> (Bl.) Rolfe.	
203	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.	
204	<i>Terminalia pierre</i> Gagn.	
205	<i>Terminalia triptera</i> Stapf.	
206	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb.	

Or	Scientific Name	Notes
207	<i>Lumnitzera racemosa</i> Willd.	
208	<i>Lumnitzera littorea</i> (Jack.) Voigt.	
	CONNARACEAE	
209	<i>Connarus paniculatus</i> var. <i>hainanensis</i> (Merr) vid.	
210	<i>Connarus cochinchinensis</i> (Baill.) Pierre.	
211	<i>Roureopsis emarginata</i> (Jack.) Merr.	
	CUSCUTACEAE	
212	<i>Cuscuta australis</i> R. Br.	
	CONVOLVULACEAE	
213	<i>Aniseia harmandii</i> (Gagn.) Phamhoang.	
214	<i>Argyrea lanceolata</i> Choisy.	
215	<i>Argyrea mollis</i> (Burm.f.) Choisy.	
216	<i>Erycibe elliptilimba</i> Merr&Chun	
217	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> Forssk.	
218	<i>Ipomoea macrantha</i> Roem. & Schult.	
219	<i>Ipomoea maxima</i> (L.f.) Don in Sw.	
220	<i>Ipomoea pes-tigridis</i> L.	
221	<i>Ipomoea nil</i> (L.) Roth	
222	<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> (L.) Sw. subsp. <i>brasiliense</i> (L.) Ooststr.	
223	<i>Merremia tuberosa</i> (L.) Rendle.	
224	<i>Merremia mammosa</i> (Lour.) Hall.f	
225	<i>Xenostegia tridentata</i> (L.) Austin.& Staples.	
	CUCURBITACEAE	
226	<i>Gymnopetalum cochinchinensi</i> (Lour)Kurz	
227	<i>Solena heterophylla</i> Lour.	
228	<i>Zehneria indica</i> (Lour.) Keyz.	
	CHENOPODIACEAE	
229	<i>Suaeda maritima</i> (L.) Dum	
	DATISCEAE	
230	<i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i> R.Br.	
	DILLENACEAE	
231	<i>Dillenia scabrella</i> (D.Don.) Roxb.	
232	<i>Dillenia blanchardii</i> Pierre	
233	<i>Dillenia ovata</i> Wall ex Hook.f.th	
234	<i>Tetracera indica</i> (Chr. & Panz)Merr.	
235	<i>Tetracera loureiri</i> (Fin & Gagn.) Craib.	
236	<i>Tetracera scandens</i> (L.) Merr.	
	DIPTEROCARPACEAE	
237	<i>Anisoptera costata</i> Kortn.	
238	<i>Dipterocarpus costatus</i> Gaertn.	
239	<i>Dipterocarpus alatus</i> Roxb.	
240	<i>Dipterocarpus condorensis</i>	
241	<i>Hopea odorata</i> Roxb.	
242	<i>Hopea ferrea</i> Pierre in. Lan.	
243	<i>Vatica odrata</i> (Griff.) Sym. subsp. <i>odora</i>	
	EBENACEAE	
244	<i>Diospyros apiculata</i> Hieron.	
245	<i>Diospyros crumenata</i> Thw.	
246	<i>Diospyros susarticulata</i> Lec.	
247	<i>Diospyros beaudii</i> Lec.	
248	<i>Diospyros buxifolia</i> (Bl.) Hieron.	
249	<i>Diospyros maritima</i> Bl.	
250	<i>Diospyros nhatrangensis</i> Lec.	

Or	Scientific Name	Notes
251	<i>Diospyros hasseltii</i> Zoll.	
252	<i>Diospyros candolleana</i> Wight	
253	<i>Diospyros ferrea</i> (Willd) Bakh.	
254	<i>Diospyros malabarica</i> (Desv.) Kostel.	
255	<i>Diospyros silvatica</i> Roxb.	
	ELAEOCARPACEAE	
256	<i>Elaeocarpus dubius</i> A. DC.	
257	<i>Elaeocarpus angustifolius</i> Bl.	
258	<i>Elaeocarpus parviflorus</i> Gagn.	
259	<i>Elaeocarpus grumosus</i> Gagn.	
260	<i>Elaeocarpus lanceifolius</i> Roxb.	
261	<i>Elaeocarpus harmandii</i> Pierre.	
262	<i>Elaeocarpus tectorius</i> (Lour.) Poir.	
263	<i>Elaeocarpus petiolatus</i> (Jack.) Wall. ex Kurz.	
264	<i>Muntingia calabura</i> L.	
	EPACRIDACEAE	
265	<i>Styphelia malayana</i> (Jack.) Spreng.	
	EUPHORBIACEAE	
266	<i>Acalypha indica</i> L.	
267	<i>Acalypha siamensis</i> Oliv. ex Gage.	
268	<i>Cleistanthus acuminatus</i> Muell. Arg.	
269	<i>Alchornea rugosa</i> (Lour.) Muell. Arg.	
270	<i>Alchornea tiliaefolia</i> (Benth.) Muell. Arg.	
271	<i>Antidesma bairamensis</i> Merr.	
272	<i>Antidesma colletii</i> Craib.	
273	<i>Antidesma cochinchinensis</i> Gagn.	
274	<i>Antidesma japonica</i> Sieb et Zuce,	
275	<i>Aporusa serrata</i> Gagn.	
276	<i>Aporusa sphaerosperma</i> Gagn.	
277	<i>Aporusa tetrapleura</i> Hance. San.	
278	<i>Aporusa wallichii</i> Hook.f. & Thoms.	
279	<i>Baccaurea ramiflora</i> Lour.	
280	<i>Bischofia javanica</i> Bl.	
281	<i>Breynia fruticosa</i> (L.) Hook.f.	
282	<i>Breynia vitisidaea</i> (Burm. f.) C.E.C. Fischer	
283	<i>Breynia coriacea</i> Beille.	
284	<i>Breynia septata</i> Beille.	
285	<i>Breidelia monoica</i> (Lour.) Merr.	
286	<i>Blachia thorelii</i> Gagn.	
287	<i>Claoxylon indicum</i> (Bl.) Endl. ex Hassk.	
288	<i>Cleistanthus tonkinensis</i> Jabl.	
289	<i>Croton thorelii</i> Gagn.	
290	<i>Croton cascarilloides</i> Raeusch.	
291	<i>Croton phuquocensis</i> Croiz.	
292	<i>Drypetes boaensis</i> Gagn.	
293	<i>Drypetes obtusa</i> Merr & Chun.	
294	<i>Drypetes poilanei</i> Gagn.	
295	<i>Endospermum chinensis</i> Benth.	
296	<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i> L.	
297	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i> L.	
298	<i>Euphorbia antiquorum</i> L.	
299	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	
300	<i>Excoecaria agallocha</i> L.	

Or	Scientific Name	Notes
301	<i>Glochidion zeylanicum</i> A. Juss	
302	<i>Glochidion pilosum</i> (Lour.) Merr.	
303	<i>Glochidion lanceolarium</i> (Roxb.) Voigt	
304	<i>Glochidion laevigatum</i> Muell. Arg.	
305	<i>Glochidion fagifolium</i> Muell. Arg.	
306	<i>Glochidion hypoleucum</i> (Miq.) Boerl.	
307	<i>Hura crepitans</i> L.	
308	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.	
309	<i>Macaranga denticulata</i> (Bl.) Muell - Arg	
310	<i>Mallotus thorelii</i> Gagn. in Lec.	
311	<i>Mallotus apelta</i> Muell. Arg.	
312	<i>Mallotus glabriusculus</i> (Kutz.) Pax. & Hoffm.	
313	<i>Mallotus paniculatus</i> (Lamk.) Muell. Arg.	
314	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i> (Lamk.) Muell. - Arg.	
315	<i>Mallotus barbatus</i> Muell. - Arg.	
316	<i>M. clellandii</i> Hook. f.	
317	<i>Melanolepis multiglandulosa</i> (Bl.) Reichb.f. & Zoll	
318	<i>Phyllanthus reticulata</i> Poir.	
319	<i>Phyllanthus indicus</i> (Dalz.) Muell - Arg	
320	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i> L. var. <i>urinaria</i>	
321	<i>Phyllanthus rubriflorus</i> Beille.	
322	<i>Phyllanthus elegans</i> Wall ex Muell - Arg.	
323	<i>Phyllanthus evrardii</i> Beille	
324	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L.	
325	<i>Pedilanthus tithymaloides</i> (L.) Poit.	
326	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	
327	<i>Sauropus pierrei</i> (Beille) Croizat.	
328	<i>Securinega virosa</i> (Wild.) Pax & Hoffm.	
329	<i>Suregada glomerulata</i> H. Baill.	
330	<i>Suregada cicerosperma</i> (Gagn) Croiz.	
331	<i>Sauropus macranthus</i> Hassk.	
332	<i>Trigonostemon cochinchinensis</i> Gagn.	
	ERICACEAE	
333	<i>Vaccinium chevalieri</i> P. Dop.	
	ERYTHROXYLACEAE	
334	<i>Erythroxylum gracile</i> Schulz in Eugler.	
	FABACEAE	
	CAESALPININOIDEAE	
335	<i>Azizelia xylocarpa</i> (Kurz.) Craib.	EN
336	<i>Bauhinia malabarica</i> Roxb.	
337	<i>B. godefroyi</i> Gagn.	
338	<i>Bauhinia saigonensis</i> Pierre ex Gagn.	
339	<i>Bauhinia cardinale</i> Pierre ex Gagn.	
340	<i>Bauhinia scandens</i> L. var. <i>horsfieldii</i> (Miq.) S. & K. Lars.	
341	<i>Bauhinia bassacensis</i> Pierre ex Gagn.	
342	<i>Caesalpinia godefroyana</i> O. Ktze.	
343	<i>Caesalpinia mimosoides</i> Lamk.	
344	<i>Caesalpinia major</i> (Medik.) Dandy & Exell.	
345	<i>Cassia mimosoides</i> L.	
346	<i>Cassia multijuga</i> Rich.	
347	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i> L.	
348	<i>Cassia alata</i> L.	
349	<i>Cassia leschenaultiana</i> A.P de Cand.	

Or	Scientific Name	Notes
350	<i>Cassia mimosoides</i> L.	
351	<i>Cassia pulcherrima</i> (L.) Sw.	
352	<i>Cassia siamea</i> Lamk.	
353	<i>Cassia tora</i> L.	
354	<i>Cassia splendida</i> Vogel	
355	<i>Cynometra ramiflora</i> L.	
356	<i>Delonix regia</i> (Hook.) Raf.	
357	<i>Dialium cochinchinensis</i> Pierre.	
358	<i>Intsia bijuga</i> (Colebr.) O. Ktze	
359	<i>Mucuna macrocarpa</i> Wall.	
360	<i>Peltophorum dasyrrachis</i> (Miq) Kurz	
361	<i>Sindora siamensis</i> Teysm ex Miq. var. <i>siamensis</i>	
362	<i>Sindora siamensis</i> var. <i>maritima</i> (Pierre) K & S.S Lars	
363	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	
	MIMOSOIDEAE	
364	<i>Adenantha pavonica</i> var. <i>microsperma</i> Niels.	
365	<i>Acacia auriculaeformis</i> A. Cum. ex Benth.	
366	<i>Acacia concinna</i> (Willd.) A.DC.	
367	<i>Acacia leucophloea</i> (Roxb.) Willd.	
368	<i>Albizia nigricans</i> Gagn.	
369	<i>Albizia lebbeck</i> (L.) Benth.	
370	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i> Duraz.	
371	<i>Archidendron quocense</i> (Pierre.) I. Niels.	
372	<i>Archidendron turgidum</i> (Merr.) I. Niels.	
373	<i>Archidendron robinsonii</i> (Gagn.) I. Niels.	
374	<i>Archidendron balansae</i> (Oliv.) I. Niels.	
375	<i>Entada pursaetha</i> A.P.DC.	
376	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> (Lamk.) de Wit.	
377	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	
378	<i>Mimosa pigra</i> L.	
379	<i>Mimosa diplotricha</i> C. Wight. ex Sauvalle	
380	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> (Roxb.) Benth.	
381	<i>Pithecellobium macrocarpum</i> Benth.	
	PAPILIONOIDEAE	
382	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	
383	<i>Aeschynomene indica</i> L.	
384	<i>Alysicarpus vaginalis</i> (L.) A. P de Cand	
385	<i>Canavalia cathartica</i> Du Petit Thouars.	
386	<i>Clitoria macrophylla</i> Wall. ex Benth.	
387	<i>Clitoria marianna</i> L.	
388	<i>Crotalaria pallida</i> Aiton	
389	<i>Crotalaria ureinella</i> Lamk. subsp. <i>eliptica</i> (Roxb.) Polhill	
390	<i>Crotalaria retusa</i> L.	
391	<i>Crotalaria anagyroides</i> H. b. K	
392	<i>Dalbergia rimosa</i> Roxb.	
393	<i>Dalbergia godefroyi</i> Prain	
394	<i>Dalbergia bariensis</i> Pierre.	EN
395	<i>Derris robusta</i> (DC.) Benth.	
396	<i>Derris monosperma</i> (Lamk.) Taub.	
397	<i>Derris heptaphylla</i> (L.) Merr.	
398	<i>Desmodium rostratum</i> Schindler.	
399	<i>Desmodium griffithianum</i> Benth.	
400	<i>Desmodium podocarpum</i> DC.	

Or	Scientific Name	Notes
401	<i>Desmodium heterophyllum</i> Willd DC.	
402	<i>Desmodium umbellatum</i> (L.) DC	
403	<i>Erythrina variegata</i> L.	
404	<i>Erythrina stricta</i> Roxb.	
405	<i>Flemingia procumbens</i> Roxb.	
406	<i>Gliricidia sepium</i> (Jadq.) Stend	
407	<i>Indigofera nummulariifolia</i> (L.) Livera ex Alston	
408	<i>Indigofera glabra</i> L.	
409	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> L.	
410	<i>Indigofera suffruticosa</i> Mill.	
411	<i>Ormosia pianata</i> (Lour.) Merr.	
412	<i>Psophocarpus scandens</i> (Endl.) Verdc.	
413	<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i> Kurz.	
414	<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i> Willd	VU
415	<i>Pueraria phaseoloides</i> (Roxb.) Benh.	
416	<i>Rothia indica</i> L.	
417	<i>Sophora tomentosa</i> L.	
418	<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Pers.	
	FAGACEAE	
419	<i>Quercus poilanei</i> Hick et. Camo.	
	FLACOURTIACEAE	
420	<i>Casearia flavovirens</i> Bl.	
421	<i>Flacourtia indica</i> (Burm.f.) Merr.	
422	<i>Hydnocarpus ilicifolia</i> King	
423	<i>Homalium cochinchinensis</i> (Lour.) Druce	
424	<i>Homalium caryophyllaceum</i> Benth.	
425	<i>Homalium ceylanicaum</i> (Gardn.) Benth.	
426	<i>Hemiscolopia trimera</i> (Boerl.) Sloot.	
427	<i>Scolopia chinensis</i> (Lour.) Clos	
428	<i>Scolopia buxifolia</i> Gagn.	
429	<i>Scolopia nana</i> Gagn.	
430	<i>Scolopia spinosa</i> (Roxb.) Warb.	
	GUTIFERACEAE	
431	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> L.	
432	<i>Calophyllum thorelli</i> Pierre.	
433	<i>Cratoxylon maingayi</i> Dyers in Hook. f.	
434	<i>Cratoxylon formosum</i> (Jack.) Dyer.	
435	<i>Garcinia benthami</i> Pierre.	
436	<i>Garcinia ferrea</i> Pierre.	
437	<i>Garcinia oligantha</i> Merr.	
438	<i>Garcinia oliveri</i> Pierre.	
439	<i>Garcinia vilersiana</i> Pierre.	
440	<i>Garcinia pendunculata</i> Roxb.	
441	<i>Garcinia lanessanii</i> Pierre.	
442	<i>Garcinia schomburgkiana</i> Pierre.	
	GENTIANACEAE	
443	<i>Canscoria macrocalyx</i> Miq.	
	GESNERACEAE	
444	<i>Paraboea treubii</i> (Forbes.) Burtt.	
445	<i>Petrocosmea condorensis</i> (Pierre.) Pell.	
	GOODENIACEAE	
446	<i>Scaevola taccada</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb.	
	HERNANDIACEAE	

Or	Scientific Name	Notes
447	<i>Gyrocarpus americanus</i> Jacq.	
448	<i>Hernandia nymphaefolia</i> (Presl.) Kubitski.	
	HARMAMELIDACEAE	
449	<i>Symintonia populnea</i> (Griff.) Steen.	
	ICACINACEAE	
450	<i>Gonocaryum lobbianum</i> (Miers.) Kurz.	
451	<i>Gomphandra quadrifida</i> (Bl.) Sleum. var. <i>quadrifida</i>	
	IXONANTHACEAE	
452	<i>Ixonanthes cochinchinensis</i> Pierre.	
453	<i>Ixonanthes reticulata</i> Jack.	
454	<i>Irvingia malayana</i> Oliv. ex Benn.	
	LACDIZABALACEAE	
455	<i>Stauntonia cavaleriana</i> Gagn.	
	LAMIACEAE	
456	<i>Hyptis rhomboidea</i> Mart. & Gal.	
457	<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i> (L.) Poit.	
458	<i>Leucas zeylanica</i> (L.) R.Br.	
459	<i>Leonotis nepentifolia</i> (L.) R. Br.	
460	<i>Acrocephalus indicus</i> (Brum.f) O. Ktze	
461	<i>Teucrium viscidum</i> Bl.	
	LAURACEAE	
462	<i>Alseodaphne petiolaris</i> Hook.f.	
463	<i>Beilschmiedia robertsonii</i> Gamble.	
464	<i>Beilschmiedia roxburghiana</i> Nees.	
465	<i>Cassytha filiformis</i> L.	
466	<i>Cinnamomum verum</i> Presl.	
467	<i>Cinnamomum irers</i> Reinw	
468	<i>Cinnamomum rigidifolium</i> Kost.	
469	<i>Cryptocarya ferrea</i> Bl.	
470	<i>Cryptocarya impressa</i> Miq. var. <i>tonkinensis</i> Lec.	
471	<i>Litsea glutinosa</i> (Lour.) Rob.	
472	<i>Litsea monopetala</i> (Roxb.) Pers.	
473	<i>Litsea pierrei</i> Lec.	
474	<i>Litsea polyantha</i> Juss.	
475	<i>Machilus odoratissimus</i> Nees.	
476	<i>Machilus thunbergii</i> var. <i>condorensis</i> Lec.	
477	<i>Neolissea zeylanica</i> Merr.	
	LECYTHIDACEAE	
478	<i>Barringtonia acutangula</i> (L.) Gaertn.	
479	<i>Barringtonia macrostachya</i> (Jack.) Kurz.	
480	<i>Barringtonia asiatica</i> (L.) Kurz.	
	LEEACEAE	
481	<i>Leea aequata</i> L.	
	LOGANIACEAE	
482	<i>Fagraea fragrans</i> Roxb.	
483	<i>Fagraea ceilanica</i> Thunb.	
484	<i>Strychnos angustiflora</i> Benth.	
	LYTHRACEAE	
485	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> L.	
486	<i>Lagerstroemia reginae</i> Roxb.	
487	<i>Lagerstroemia tomentosa</i> Presl	
488	<i>Lagerstroemia calyculata</i> Kurz.	
489	<i>Lagerstroemia gagnepainii</i> Furt. & Mont.	

Or	Scientific Name	Notes
490	<i>Lagerstromia quinquevalvis</i> Koehne.	
491	<i>Lagerstromia ovalifolia</i> Teijsm. & Binn.	
492	<i>Lagerstromia loudonii</i> Teijsm & Binn	
493	<i>Lagerstromia floribunda</i> Jack.	
494	<i>Lagerstromia anisoptera</i> Koehne.	
495	<i>Lagerstromia speciosa</i> (L.) Pers.	
496	<i>Pemphis acidula</i> J.R & G. Forst	
	MALVACEAE	
497	<i>Abelmoschus crinitus</i> Wall.	
498	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> (L.) Sweet	
499	<i>Hibicus macrophyllus</i> Roxb ex Hornem	
500	<i>Hibicus surattensis</i> L.	
501	<i>Hibicus tiliaceus</i> L.	
502	<i>Sida acuta</i> Burm.f.	
503	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i> L.	
504	<i>Sida cordifolia</i> L.	
505	<i>Thespenia polulnea</i> (L.) Solan. ex Corres.	
506	<i>Urena lobata</i> L.	
	MELASTOMATACEAE	
507	<i>Blastus borneensis</i> Cogn. var. <i>borneesis</i>	
508	<i>Blastus borneensis</i> var. <i>ebehardtii</i> (Guill.) C. Hans.	
509	<i>Melastoma saigonense</i> (Kuntze.) Merr.	
510	<i>Melastoma sanguineum</i> Sims.	
511	<i>Melastoma septemnervium</i> (Lour.) Merr.	
512	<i>Melastoma setigerum</i> Korth	
513	<i>Memecylon scutellatum</i> (Lour.) Naud.	
514	<i>Memecylon fruticosum</i> King	
515	<i>Memecylon chevalieri</i> Guill.	
516	<i>Memecylon acuminatum</i> Sm. in Rees var. <i>tenuis</i> Guill.	
517	<i>Memecylon harmandii</i> Guill	
518	<i>Memecylon ligustrinum</i> Champ. ex B. & H.	
519	<i>Memecylon lilacinum</i> Zoll & Morr	
520	<i>Memecylon umbellatum</i> Burm. f.	
521	<i>Memecylon edule</i> Roxb.	
522	<i>Memecylon caeruleum</i> Jack.	
523	<i>Memecylon confertiflorum</i> Merr.	
524	<i>Melastoma osbeckoides</i> Guill..	
525	<i>Sonerila harmandii</i> Guill.	
	MELIACEAE	
526	<i>Aglaiia euphoroides</i> Pierre.	
527	<i>Aglaiia littoralis</i> Miq.	
528	<i>Aglaiia boaensis</i> Pierre.	
529	<i>Aglatia elaeagnoidea</i> (A. Juss) Benth.	
530	<i>A. elaeagnoidea</i> (A. Juss.) Berth.	
531	<i>Amoora gigantea</i> Pierre.	
532	<i>Aglaiia oligosperma</i> (Pierre.) Pell	
533	<i>Aglaiia poulocondorensis</i> Pell	
534	<i>Aphanamixis polystachya</i> (Wall) J.N. Parker.	
535	<i>Chukrasia tabularis</i> A.Juss	
536	<i>Chukrasia</i> sp.	
537	<i>Cipadessa baccifera</i> (Roth.) Miq.	
538	<i>Dysoxylum loureirii</i> Pierre.	
539	<i>Dysoxylum rubrocostatum</i> Pierre.	

Or	Scientific Name	Notes
540	<i>Dysoxylum cyrtophyllum</i> Miq.	
541	<i>Dysoxylum poilanei</i> Pell.	
542	<i>Dysoxylum binectariferum</i> Hook.f.	
543	<i>Melia azedarach</i> L.	
544	<i>Khaya senegalensis</i> juss.	
545	<i>Sandoricum koetjape</i> (Burm.f.) Merr.	
546	<i>Turraea pubescens</i> Hellen	
547	<i>Walsura robusta</i> Roxb.	
548	<i>Xylocarpus moluccensis</i> (Lamk.) Roem.	
	MENISPERMACEAE	
549	<i>Stephania rotunda</i> Lour	
550	<i>Stephania sinaca</i> Diels	
551	<i>Stephania japonica</i> (Thunb) Miers. var. <i>discolor</i> (Bl.) Forman.	
552	<i>Tinospora crispa</i> (L.) Hook.f. & Th.	
	MORACEAE	
553	<i>Artocarpus borneensis</i> Merr. subsp. <i>griffithii</i> (Kurz) Jarr.	
554	<i>Artocarpus rigida</i> subsp. <i>asperulus</i> (Gagn.) Jarr.	
555	<i>Artocarpus chaplasha</i> Roxb.	
556	<i>Artocarpus lakoocha</i> Roxb.	
557	<i>Artocarpus gomezianus</i> Wall.	
558	<i>Ficus altissima</i> Bl.	
559	<i>Ficus auriculata</i> L.	
560	<i>Ficus costata</i> Ait.	
561	<i>Ficus cardiophylla</i> Merr.	
562	<i>Ficus depressa</i> Bl.	
563	<i>Ficus aurantiaca</i> Griff.	
564	<i>Ficus curtipes</i> Corner.	
565	<i>Ficus benamina</i> L.	
566	<i>Ficus heterophylla</i> L.f. var. <i>heterophylla</i> .	
567	<i>Ficus fulva</i> Reinw. ex Bl.	
568	<i>Ficus hirta</i> Vahl var. <i>hirta</i>	
569	<i>Ficus hirta</i> var. <i>imberbis</i> Gagn	
570	<i>Ficus hirta</i> var. <i>roxburghii</i> (Miq.) King.	
571	<i>Ficus hispida</i> var. <i>badiostrigosa</i> Corner.	
572	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i> L.f.	
573	<i>Ficus sinuata</i> Thunb.	
574	<i>Ficus hispida</i> L.f. var. <i>hispida</i>	
575	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	
576	<i>Ficus rumphii</i> Bl.	
577	<i>Ficus saxophila</i> Bl.	
578	<i>Ficus sagitta</i> Vahl var. <i>sagitta</i>	
579	<i>Ficus septica</i> Burm.f. var. <i>fistulosa</i> (Bl.)	
580	<i>Ficus subpyriformis</i> Hook. & Arn.	
581	<i>Ficus superba</i> var. <i>japonica</i> Miq.	
582	<i>Ficus tjakela</i> Burm.f.	
583	<i>Ficus variegata</i> Bl. var. <i>variegata</i>	
584	<i>Ficus virens</i> Ait	
585	<i>Morus alba</i> L.	
586	<i>Poikilospermum suaveolens</i> (Bl.) Merr.	
587	<i>Streblus asper</i> Lour.	
588	<i>Streblus ilicifolia</i> (Kurz.) Corn.	
	MYRISTICACEAE	
589	<i>Horsfieldia amygdaline</i> (Wall.) Warb.	

Or	Scientific Name	Notes
590	<i>Knema globularia</i> (Lamk.) Warb.	
591	<i>Knema elegans</i> Warb.	
592	<i>Knema tonkinensis</i> (Warb.) de Wilde.	
593	<i>Knema pachycarpa</i> de Wilde	
594	<i>Knema cinerea</i> Warb.	
595	<i>Knema pierrei</i> Warb.	
596	<i>Knema petelotii</i> Merr.	
597	<i>Knema squamulosa</i> deWilde.	
598	<i>Myristica guatterifolia</i> A. DC.	
	MYRSINACEAE	
599	<i>Aegyceras corniculata</i> (L.) Blanco	
600	<i>Ardisia amberstiana</i> A. DC.	
601	<i>Ardisia glauca</i> Pit.	
602	<i>Ardisia humilis</i> Vahl.	
603	<i>Ardisia rigida</i> Kurz	
604	<i>Ardisia incarnata</i> Pit.	
605	<i>Ardisia ixoraefolia</i> Pit.	
606	<i>Ardisia pseudopedunculosa</i> Pit.	
607	<i>Embelia ribes</i> Burm. f	
608	<i>Maesa montana</i> A. DC.	
609	<i>Rapanea cochinchinensis</i> Mez.	
	MYRTACEAE	
610	<i>Cleistocalyx nigrans</i> (Gagn.) Merr. & Perry.	
611	<i>Cleistocalyx nervosum</i> DC.	
612	<i>Decaspermum parviflorum</i> (Lam) J. Scott	
613	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> Dehnhart	
614	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labill	
615	<i>Melaleuca cajuputi</i> Powel.	
616	<i>Psidium guaiava</i> L.	
617	<i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosa</i> (Ait.) Hassk.	
618	<i>Rhodammnia dumetorum</i> (Poir.) Merr.	
619	<i>Syzygium semarangense</i> (Bl.) Merr & Perry	
620	<i>Syzygium vimineum</i> Wall.	
621	<i>Syzygium baviensis</i> (Gagn.) Merr. & Perry.	
622	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Druce.	
623	<i>Syzygium chanlos</i> (Gagn.) Merr. & Perry.	
624	<i>Syzygium laoensis</i> (Gagn.) Merr. & Perry.	
625	<i>Syzygium jambos</i> (L.) Alston.	
626	<i>Syzygium zeylanicum</i> (L.) DC.	
627	<i>Syzygium sphaeranthum</i> (Gagn.) Merr & Perry.	
628	<i>Syzygium wightianum</i> W. & Arn.	
629	<i>Syzygium lineatum</i> (Bl.) Merr. & perry	
630	<i>Syzygium trammion</i> (Gagn.) Merr. & Perry.	
631	<i>Syzygium javanica</i> var. <i>ternifolia</i>	
632	<i>Syzygium cinereum</i> (Kurz) Chanlar.	
633	<i>Syzygium odoratum</i> (Lour.) DC.	
	MORINGACEAE	
634	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lamk.	
	MALPICHACEAE	
635	<i>Hiptage lucida</i> Piere.	
636	<i>Hiptage stellulifera</i> J. Ar.	
637	<i>Hiptage corymbifera</i> J. Ar. var. <i>corymbifera</i>	

Or	Scientific Name	Notes
	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	
638	<i>Polycarpha arenaria</i> (Lour.) Gagn.	
	NELUMBONACEAE	
639	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn.	
	NYMPHEACEAE	
640	<i>Nymphaea rubra</i> Roxb. Ex Salisb.	
	NEPENTHACEAE	
641	<i>Nepenthes mirabilis</i> (Lour.) Druce	
642	<i>Nepenthes annamensis</i> Macfarl	
	NYCTAGINACEAE	
643	<i>Bougainvillea brasiliensis</i> Rauesch.	
644	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L.	
645	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i> L.	
646	<i>Pisonia aculeata</i> L.	
	OCHNACEAE	
647	<i>Ochna integerrima</i> (Lour.) Merr.	
	OLACACEAE	
648	<i>Anacolosa clarkii</i> Pierre.	
	OLEACEAE	
649	<i>Jasminum funale</i> Dane.	
650	<i>Jasminum undulatum</i> Ker-Gawl	
651	<i>Jasminum nervosum</i> Lour.	
652	<i>Linociera cambodiana</i> Hance.	
653	<i>Linociera brachythyrso</i> Merr.	
654	<i>Linociera sangda</i> Gagn.	
655	<i>Linociera thorelii</i> Gagn.	
656	<i>Linociera condorensis</i> Gagn.	
657	<i>Olea brachiata</i> (Lour.) Merr.	
	ONAGRACEAE	
658	<i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i> (Jacq.) Raven ssp. octovalvis	
659	<i>Ludwigia adscendens</i> (L.) Hara.	
	OPILIACEAE	
660	<i>Melientha suavis</i> Pierre.	
661	<i>Lepionurus silvestris</i> Bl.	
	OXALIDACEAE	
662	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i> L.	
663	<i>Biophytum sensitivum</i> (Lour.) DC	
	PANDACEAE	
664	<i>Microdesmis casearifolia</i> L. in Hook.	
	PASSIFLORACEAE	
665	<i>Adenia heterophylla</i> (Bl.) Koord. subsp. <i>heterophylla</i>	
666	<i>Passiflora foetida</i> L.	
	PIPERACEAE	
667	<i>Peperomia harmandii</i> DC.	
668	<i>Peperomia pellucida</i> Kurth.	
669	<i>Piper saxicola</i> C.DC	
670	<i>Piper bonii</i> C.DC	
671	<i>Piper nigrum</i> L.	
	PITTOSPORACEAE	
672	<i>Pittosporum ferrugineum</i> Ait.	
	PORTULACACEAE	
673	<i>Portulaca pilosa</i> L. subsp. <i>grandiflora</i> (Hook) Gees.	
674	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	

Or	Scientific Name	Notes
675	<i>Portulaca pilosa</i> subsp. <i>pilosa</i>	
676	<i>Talium patens</i> (L.) Willd.	
	POLYGONACEAE	
677	<i>Polygonum barbatum</i> L.	
	PUNICACEAE	
678	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.	
	RANUNCULACEAE	
679	<i>Clematis smilacifolia</i> Wall.	
	RHAMNACEAE	
680	<i>Berchemia loureiriana</i> Lec.	
681	<i>Colubrina asiatica</i> (L.) Brogn	
682	<i>Zizyphus oenoplia</i> (L.) Mill.	
683	<i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i> Lamk.	
	RHIZOPHORACEAE	
684	<i>Carallia brachiata</i> (Lour.) Merr.	
685	<i>Bruguiera gymnorrhiza</i> (L.) Lamk.	
686	<i>Bruguiera cylindrica</i> (L.) Bl.	
687	<i>Kandelia candel</i> (L.) Druce	
688	<i>Rhizophora mucronata</i> Poir. In Lamk.	
689	<i>Rhizophora apiculata</i> Bl.	
	ROSACEAE	
690	<i>Eriobotrya bengalensis</i> (Roxb.) Hook.f	
691	<i>Parinari annamensis</i> Hance.	
692	<i>Prunus javanica</i> (Jeysm & Binm) Miq.	
693	<i>Rosa chinensis</i> Jacq.	
694	<i>Robus alceaefolius</i> Poiret	
	RUBIACEAE	
695	<i>Adina pilulifera</i> (Lam.) Franch & Drake	
696	<i>Aidia cochinchinensis</i> Lour.	
697	<i>Aidia oxyodonta</i> (Drake.) Yamazaki	
698	<i>Canthium cochinchinensis</i> Pierre. ex Pit.	
699	<i>Canthium horridum</i> Bl.	
700	<i>Canthium dicoccum</i> Gaertn var. <i>rostratum</i> Thw. ex. Pit.	
701	<i>Daedera clida</i> L.	
702	<i>Damacanthus indicus</i> Gaertn.	
703	<i>Dentella repens</i> (L.). R & G. Forst.	
704	<i>Gartnera vaginans</i> (DC.) Merr. subsp. <i>junghubniana</i> (Miq) van Beusekom.	
705	<i>Gardenia angusta</i> (L.) Merr.	
706	<i>Gardenia annamensis</i> Pit.	
707	<i>Gardenia angkorensis</i> Pit.	
708	<i>Geophila repens</i> (L.) Johnst.	
709	<i>Guettarda spesiosa</i> L.	
710	<i>Hedyotis cherevensis</i> (Pit.) Fukuoka.	
711	<i>Hedyotis multiglomerulata</i> (Pit.) Phamhoang n. Comb.	
712	<i>Hedyotis ovatifolia</i> Cav.	
713	<i>Hedyotis herbacea</i> L.	
714	<i>Hedyotis vestita</i> R. Br. ex G. Don.	
715	<i>Hypobathrum racemosum</i> (Roxb.) Kurz	
716	<i>Hymenodictyon orixense</i> (Roxb.) Mabb.	
717	<i>Ixora chinensis</i> L.	
718	<i>Ixora rosea</i> Wall.	
719	<i>Ixora finlaysonianana</i> Wall.	
720	<i>Ixora laotica</i> Pit.	

Or	Scientific Name	Notes
721	<i>Ixora strica</i> Roxb.	
722	<i>Ixora delphyana</i> Pierre ex. Pit.	
723	<i>Ixora umbellata</i> Vahl var. <i>multibracteata</i> Corner.	
724	<i>Lasianthus condorensis</i> Pierre. ex Pit.	
725	<i>Lasianthus cupreus</i> Pierre.	
726	<i>Lasianthus pierrei</i> Pit.	
727	<i>Lasianthus wallichii</i> Wight.	
728	<i>Morinda persicaefolia</i> Buch. Ham var. <i>oblongifolia</i> Pit.	
729	<i>Morinda cochinchinensis</i> DC.	
730	<i>Morinda citrifolia</i> L. var. <i>bracteata</i> Hook.f.	
731	<i>Morinda parvifolia</i> Bartl	
732	<i>Mussaenda cambodiana</i> Pierre.	
733	<i>Mussaenda thorelii</i> Pit.	
734	<i>Mussaenda frondosa</i> L.	
735	<i>Haldina cordifolia</i> (Roxb.) Ridsd.	
736	<i>Nauclea orientalis</i> (L.) L.	
737	<i>Neolamarckia cadamba</i> (Roxb.) Bosser.	
738	<i>Oxyceros horridus</i> Lour.	
739	<i>Oxyceros bispinosus</i> (Griff.) Tirv.	
740	<i>Ophiorrhiza harrisiana</i> var. <i>condorensis</i> Pit.	
741	<i>Ophiorrhiza trichocarpa</i> Bl.	
742	<i>Pavetta indica</i> var. <i>nigrescens</i> Pierre. ex Pit.	
743	<i>Pavetta condorensis</i> Brem.	
744	<i>Pavetta cambodiensis</i> Brem.	
745	<i>Psychotria adenophylla</i> Wall.	
746	<i>Psychotria ovoidea</i> (Pierre ex. Pit) Phamh.	
747	<i>Psychotria cephalophora</i> Merr.	
748	<i>Psychotria morindoides</i> Hutch.	
749	<i>Psychotria sarmentosa</i> var. <i>membranacea</i> (Pit) Phamhoang	
750	<i>Psychotria rubra</i> (Lour.) Poit.	
751	<i>Psychotria condorensis</i> Piere ex Pit.	
752	<i>Randia spinosa</i> (L.f.) Poiret	
753	<i>Randia dasycarpa</i> (Kurz.)Bakh.f.	
754	<i>Randia fasciculata</i> var. <i>velutina</i> Pierre.	
755	<i>Rothmannia eucodon</i> (K.Schum.) Brem.	
756	<i>Saprosma ternatum</i> Hook.f. var. <i>glabrum</i> Pierre ex Pit.	
757	<i>Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea</i> Gaertn.f.	
758	<i>Tarenna capitata</i> Pierre. ex Pit.	
759	<i>Tarenna annamensis</i> Pit.	
760	<i>Tarenna disperma</i> (Hook.f.) Pit.	
761	<i>Uncaria acida</i> (Hunt.) Roxb.	
762	<i>Wendlandia paniculata</i> (Roxb.) DC.	
	RUTACEAE	
763	<i>Acronychia pedunculata</i> (L.) Miq.	
764	<i>Atalantia citroides</i> Pierre ex Guill.	
765	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm & Panz.) Sw.	
766	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (L.) Osb. var. <i>grandis</i>	
767	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osb.	
768	<i>Clausena dimidinta</i> Tanaka	
769	<i>Clausena excavata</i> Burn.f.	
770	<i>Euodia lepta</i> (Spreng.) Merr.	
771	<i>Feroniella pubescens</i> (Wall.) Tan	
772	<i>Glycosmis pentaphylla</i> (Retz.) DC.	

Or	Scientific Name	Notes
773	<i>Glycosmis ovoidea</i> Pierre.	
774	<i>Limnocitrus littorale</i> (Miq.) SW.	
775	<i>Murraya koenigii</i> (L.) Spreng.	
776	<i>Micromelum minutum</i> (Forst.) W.f. A.	
777	<i>Sverinia monophylla</i> (L.) Tanaka	
778	<i>Xanthoxylum rhetsa</i> DC.	
	SAPINDACEAE	
779	<i>Allophylus hirsutus</i> Radlk.	
780	<i>Allophylus racemosus</i> Radlk.	
781	<i>Arytera littoralis</i> Bl.	
782	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> L.	
783	<i>Dimocarpus longan</i> subsp. <i>malesianus</i> Leenh.	
784	<i>Dimocarpus longan</i> subsp. <i>longan</i> var. <i>obtusus</i> (Pierre.) Leenh.	
785	<i>Dimocarpus longan</i> subsp. <i>longan</i> var. <i>longepetiolum</i> Leenh.	
786	<i>Guioa pleuropteris</i> (Bl.) Radlk	
787	<i>Harpullia arborea</i> (Blco.) Radlk.	
788	<i>Lepisanthes rubiginosa</i> (Roxb.) Leenh	
789	<i>Mischocarpus sundaicus</i> Bl.	
790	<i>Mischocarpus poilanei</i> Gagn.	
791	<i>Nephelium melliferum</i> Gagn.	
792	<i>Nephelium hypoleucum</i> Kurz.	
793	<i>Xerospermum glabrum</i> Pierre.	
794	<i>Xerospermum noronbianum</i> (Bl.) Bl.	
	SAPOTACEAE	
795	<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i> L.	
796	<i>Donella lanceolata</i> (Bl.) Aubr.	
797	<i>Manilkara hexandra</i> (Roxb.)Dub.	
798	<i>Madhuca floribunda</i> (Dub.) H.J.Lam	
799	<i>Madhuca</i> sp.	
800	<i>Planchonella clemensii</i> (Lec.) van Royen	
801	<i>Sinosideroxylon bonii</i> Aubr	
802	<i>Xantolis maritima</i> (Pierre.) vanRoyen.	
	SAXIFRAGACEAE	
803	<i>Itea macrophylla</i> Wall.	
	SAURURACEAE	
804	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i> Thunb.	
	SCROPHULARIACEAE	
805	<i>Adenosma bracteosa</i> Bon.	
806	<i>Limnophila chinensis</i> (Osbn.) Merr.	
807	<i>Limnophila rugosa</i> (Roth.) Merr.	
808	<i>Lindernia crustacea</i> (L.) F. Muell.	
809	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i> L.	
810	<i>Torenia thorelii</i> Bon.	
811	<i>Torenia asiatica</i> L.	
	SIMAROUBACEAE	
812	<i>Ailanthus integrifolia</i> Lamk.	
813	<i>Ailanthus triphyssa</i> (Dennst.) Alst.	
814	<i>Eurycoma longifolia</i> Jack. subsp. <i>longifolia</i>	
815	<i>Harrisonia perforata</i> (Bl.) Merr.	
816	<i>Quassia amara</i> L.	
	SOLANACEAE	
817	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i> L.	
818	<i>Physalis angulata</i> L.	

Or	Scientific Name	Notes
819	<i>Physalis minima</i> L.	
820	<i>Solanum americanum</i> Mill.	
821	<i>Solanum incanum</i> L.	
	SONNERATIACEAE	
822	<i>Sonneratia alba</i> J.E.Smith.	
823	<i>Sonneratia ovata</i> Bak.	
	STERCULIACEAE	
824	<i>Helicteres angustifolia</i> L.	
825	<i>Helicteres isora</i> L.	
826	<i>Heritiera littoralis</i> Dryand	
827	<i>Pterospermum diversifolium</i> Bl.	
828	<i>Pterospermum mucronatum</i> Tard.	
829	<i>Pterospermum pierrei</i> Hance.	
830	<i>Pterospermum grandiflorum</i> Craib.	
831	<i>Sterculia foetida</i> L.	
832	<i>Sterculia lanceolata</i> Cav.	
833	<i>Sterculia populifolia</i> Roxb.	
834	<i>Sterculia radicans</i> Gagn	
835	<i>Sterculia stigmatota</i> Pierre.	
836	<i>Sterculia rubiginosa</i> Vent.	
	SYMPLOCACEAE	
837	<i>Symplocos lucida</i> (Thumb.) S. & Z.	
838	<i>Symplocos longifolia</i> Fletcher.	
839	<i>Symplocos racemosa</i> Roxb.	
840	<i>Symplocos banaensis</i> Guill.	
	THEACEAE	
841	<i>Adinandra integerrima</i> T.And.	
842	<i>Camellia caudata</i> Wall.	
843	<i>Camellia pubicosta</i> Merr.	
844	<i>Camellia yersinii</i> A.Chev	
845	<i>Eurya turfosa</i> Gagn.	
846	<i>Eurya japonica</i> Thumb.	
847	<i>Schima wallichii</i> (DC) Korth. subsp. <i>noronhae</i> (Bl.) Bloemb.	
848	<i>Ternstroemia japonica</i> Thumb.	
	THYMELEACEAE	
949	<i>Aquilaria crassna</i> Pierre. ex lec.	
950	<i>Wikstroemia androsaemifolia</i> Decaisne	
	TILIACEAE	
851	<i>Brownlowia denysiana</i> Pierre.	
852	<i>Brownlowia tabularis</i> Pierre.	
853	<i>Grewia asiatica</i> L.	
854	<i>Grewia hirsuta</i> Vahl.	
855	<i>Grewia tomentosa</i> Roxb. ex. DC	
856	<i>Triumfetta gradidens</i> Hance	
857	<i>Triumfetta bartramia</i> L.	
	ULMACEAE	
858	<i>Celtis philippense</i> Blco. var. <i>philippense</i>	
859	<i>Aphananthebus pidata</i> (Bl.) Pl. in DC.	
860	<i>Trema orientalis</i> (L.) Bl.	
861	<i>Trema cannabina</i> Lour.	
862	<i>Ulmus lanceaefolia</i> Roxb et Wall.	
	URTICACEAE	
863	<i>Villebrunea boniana</i> Gagn. in Lec.	

Or	Scientific Name	Notes
864	<i>Elatostema balansae</i> Gagn	
865	<i>Pellionia cochinchinensis</i> Gagn.	
	VERBENACEAE	
866	<i>Avicennia officinalis</i> L.	
867	<i>Avicennia marina</i> var. <i>rumbiana</i> (Hallf.)	
868	<i>Avicennia alba</i> Bl.	
869	<i>Callicarpa candicans</i> var. <i>perryana</i> Dop.	
870	<i>Callicarpa longifolia</i> Lam.	
871	<i>Callicarpa poilanei</i> Dop.	
872	<i>Clerodendrum paniculatum</i> L.	
873	<i>Clerodendrum cochinchinensis</i> P.Dop.	
874	<i>Clerodendrum nutans</i> Jack.	
875	<i>Clerodendrum godefroyi</i> O.Ktze.	
876	<i>Clerodendrum harmandianum</i> P.Dop	
877	<i>Clerodendrum thomsonae</i> Balf.f.	
878	<i>Clerodendrum palmatilobatum</i> P.Dop.	
879	<i>Clerodendrum chinense</i> (Osb) Mabb. <i>multiplex</i> (Sw.) Mold.	
880	<i>Clerodendrum petasites</i> (Lour.) Morre.	
881	<i>Clerodendrum lanessanii</i> P. Dop	
882	<i>Clerodendrum inerme</i> (L.) Gaertn.	
883	<i>Lantana camara</i> L.	
884	<i>Premna flavescens</i> Ham in Wall	
885	<i>Premna serratifolia</i> L.	
886	<i>Premna odorata</i> Blco.	
887	<i>Premna corymbosa</i> (Brurm.f.) Roth.	
888	<i>Sphenodesma pentandra</i> Jack.	
889	<i>Sphenodesma griffithiana</i> Wight	
890	<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i> (L.) Vahl.	
891	<i>Tectona grandis</i> L.f.	
892	<i>Vitex canescens</i> Kurz.	
893	<i>Vitex trifolia</i> var. <i>subtriseeta</i> (O. Ktze) Mold	
894	<i>Vitex pierreana</i> P.Dop	
895	<i>Vitex pinnata</i> L.	
896	<i>Vitex negundo</i> var. <i>cannabifolia</i> Hand.-Mazz.	
897	<i>Vitex rotundifolia</i> L.	
898	<i>Vitex sumatrana</i> var. <i>urceolata</i> King & Gamble.	
899	<i>Vitex tripinnata</i> (Lour.) Merr.	
900	<i>Vitex pinnata</i> var. <i>ptilota</i> (Dop). Phamhoang	
901	<i>Vitex trifolia</i> L. var. <i>trifolia</i>	
	VIOLACEAE	
902	<i>Rinorea asquifera</i> (Lour.) O.Ktze.	
903	<i>Rinorea scorpioidea</i> (Boiss.) Gagn.	
	VITACEAE	
904	<i>Ampelocissus arachnoidea</i> Pl. in DC.	
905	<i>Ampelocissus barbata</i> Pl.	
906	<i>Cayratia trifolia</i> (L.) Domino	
907	<i>Cissus adnata</i> Roxb.	
908	<i>Cissus repens</i> Lamk.	
909	<i>Cissus annamica</i> Gagn.	
910	<i>Cissus evrardii</i> Gagn.	
911	<i>Tetrastigma crassipes</i> Planch.	
912	<i>Tetrastigma strumarium</i> Gagn.	
913	<i>Tetrastigma</i> sp.	

Or	Scientific Name	Notes
914	<i>Tetrastigma rupestre</i> Pl.	
	XANTHOPHYLACEAE	
915	<i>Xanthophyllum colubrinum</i> Gagn.	
	XYRIDACEAE	
916	<i>Xyris complanata</i> R.Br.	
	LILIOPSIDA	
	AGAVACEAE	
917	<i>Agave americana</i> L.	
918	<i>Dracaena deremensis</i> Engl. var. <i>wanneckii</i> Hort	
919	<i>Dracaena gracilis</i> Wall.	
920	<i>Sansevieria cylindrica</i> Bojer.	
921	<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i> Praik. var. <i>trifasciata</i>	
	AMARYLLIDACEAE	
922	<i>Curculigo capitulata</i> (Lour) O.Ktzt.	
	ARACEAE	
923	<i>Caladium bicolor</i> (Ait.) Vent.	
924	<i>Epipremnum giganteum</i> Schott.	
925	<i>Homalomena pendula</i> (Bl.) Hook.f.	
926	<i>Homalomena occulta</i> (Lour.) Schott.	
927	<i>Pothos scandens</i> L.	
928	<i>Pothos cachcartii</i> Scott.	
929	<i>Scindapsus anamicus</i> Gagn.	
930	<i>Scindapsus officinalis</i> (Roxb.) Scholt	
931	<i>Typhonium blumei</i> Nich & Sivad	
	ARECACEAE	
932	<i>Areca catechu</i> L.	
933	<i>Areca triandra</i> Roxb.	
934	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i> L.	
935	<i>Calamus pseudoscutellaris</i> Conr.	
936	<i>Calamus balanseanus</i> Becc.	
937	<i>Calamus viminalis</i> Willd.	
938	<i>Calamus tetradactylus</i> Hance	
939	<i>Calamus poilanei</i> Conr.	
940	<i>Calamus palustris</i> Griff. var. <i>cochinchinensis</i> Becc.	
941	<i>Daemonorops pierreanus</i> Becc.	
942	<i>Licuala spinosa</i> Wurmb.	
943	<i>Myrialepis paradosa</i> (Kurz.) J. Dransf.	
944	<i>Caryota mitis</i> Lour.	
945	<i>Caryota urens</i> L.	
946	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	
947	<i>Nypa fruticans</i> Wurmb.	
948	<i>Didymosperma caudatum</i> Wendl. & Drude.	
949	<i>Licuala paludosa</i> Griff.	
950	<i>Livistona chinensis</i> (Jacq.) R. Br ex Mart	
951	<i>Livistona saribus</i> (Lour.) Merr. ex Chev.	
952	<i>Oncosperma tigillaria</i> (Jack.) Ridl.	
953	<i>Phoenix paludosa</i> Roxb.	
954	<i>Plectocomia kbasyana</i> Griff.	
	BURMANNIACEAE	
955	<i>Burmannia luteo-alba</i> Gagn.	
956	<i>Burmannia coelestis</i> D. Don.	
	COMMELINACEAE	
957	<i>Amischolotype hookeri</i> (Hassk.) Hara	

Or	Scientific Name	Notes
958	<i>Commelina diffusa</i> Burm.f.	
959	<i>Commelina communis</i> L.	
960	<i>Commelina bengalensis</i> L.	
961	<i>Belosynapsis ciliata</i> (Bl.) Rao.	
962	<i>Pollia hasskarlii</i> Rolla Rao	
	CYPERACEAE	
963	<i>Bulbostylis puberula</i> (Poir.) C.B.Cl.	
964	<i>Carex drymophila</i> Turcz	
965	<i>Cyperus elatus</i> L.	
966	<i>Cyperus rubroviridis</i> H. Cheremzon	
967	<i>Cyperus difformis</i> L.	
968	<i>Cyperus malaccensis</i> Lam.	
969	<i>Cyperus phaeorhizus</i> K. Schum	
970	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	
971	<i>Cyperus radians</i> Nees & Mey ex Nees.	
972	<i>Cyperus pumilus</i> L.	
973	<i>Cyperus radians</i> Nees & Mey. ex Nees	
974	<i>Mapania bancana</i> (Kurz.) Koy.	
975	<i>Fimbristylis complanata</i> (Retz.) Link.	
976	<i>Fimbristylis sericea</i> (Poir.) R. Br	
977	<i>Kyllinga nemoralis</i> (J.R. & G. Forst) Dandy ex Hutch. & Dandy	
978	<i>Kyllinga sesquiflora</i> Torr.	
979	<i>Scirpus fluviatilis</i> (Torr.) Gray.	
980	<i>Scirpus littoralis</i> Schrab.	
981	<i>Scleria levis</i> Retzius.	
982	<i>Scleria sumatrensis</i> Retz.	
983	<i>Scleria radula</i> Hance	
984	<i>Scleria tokinensis</i> CB. Cl.	
	DIOSCOREACEAE	
985	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> L.	
986	<i>Dioscorea craibiana</i> Prain & Burk.	
987	<i>Dioscorea persimilis</i> Prain & Burkill.	
988	<i>Dioscorea laurifolia</i> Wall.	
989	<i>Dioscorea brevipetiolata</i> Prain & Burk.	
990	<i>Dioscorea peperoides</i> Prain & Burk.	
991	<i>Dioscorea depauperata</i> Prain & Burk.	
992	<i>Dioscorea oryzetorum</i> L.	
993	<i>Dioscorea tryphylla</i> L. var. <i>reticulata</i> Prain & Burk.	
	ERIOCAULONACEAE	
994	<i>Eriocaulon echinulatum</i> Mart. In Wall.	
	FLAGELLARIACEAE	
995	<i>Flagellaria indica</i> L.	
	HEMODORACEAE	
996	<i>Ophiopogon reptans</i> Hook.f.	
	HYDROCHARITACEAE	
997	<i>Ottelia alismoides</i> (L.) Pers.	
	IRIDACEAE	
998	<i>Belamcanda chinensis</i> (L.) DC.	
	LILIACEAE	
999	<i>Asparagus cochinchinensis</i> (Lour.) Merr.	
1000	<i>Chlorophytum orchidastrum</i> Lindl	
1001	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> L.	

Or	Scientific Name	Notes
	MARANTACEAE	
1002	<i>Phrynium placentarium</i> (Lour.) Merr.	
1003	<i>Schumannianthus dichotomus</i> Gagn (Benth. & Hook.) Gagn.	
	MUSACEAE	
1004	<i>Musa acuminata</i> Colla.	
1005	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> L.	
	NAIADACEAE	
1006	<i>Naias graminea</i> Delile var. <i>graminea</i>	
	ORCHIDACEAE	
1007	<i>Bulophyllum rufinum</i> Reichb. f.	
1008	<i>Calanthe cardioglossa</i> Schelecht in Fedde	
1009	<i>Cymbidium aloifolium</i> (L.) Sw.	
1010	<i>Dendrobium crumenatum</i> SW.	
1011	<i>Eulophia nuda</i> Lindl.	
1012	<i>Eulophia graminea</i> Lindl.	
1013	<i>Habenaria dentata</i> (SW.) Schltr.	
1014	<i>Hetaeria oblongifolia</i> (Bl.) Bl.	
1015	<i>Laisia discolor</i> (Ker. Graul.) Arich.	
1016	<i>Malaxis octodentata</i> Seidenf.	
1017	<i>Pholidota imbricata</i> Roxb. ex Hook.f.	
1018	<i>Pholidota bracteata</i> (D. Don.) Seidenf.	
1019	<i>Polystachya concreta</i> (Jacq.) Garay & Sw.	
1020	<i>Rhynchostylis gigantea</i> (Lindl.) Ridl.	
1021	<i>Renanthera coccinea</i> Lour.	
1022	<i>Trichoglottis seidenfadenii</i> A.Ver.	
1023	<i>Trichoglottis retusa</i> Bl.	
1024	<i>Thrixspermum centipeda</i> Lour.	
	PANDANACEAE	
1025	<i>Pandanus amaryllifolius</i> Roxb.	
1026	<i>Pandanus horizontalis</i> St-John	
1027	<i>Pandanus phamboangii</i>	
1028	<i>Pandanus odoratissimus</i> L.f. var. <i>vietnamensis</i> (St-John) Stones.	
1029	<i>Pandanus urophyllus</i> Hance.	
1030	<i>Pandanus integriapicis</i>	
	POACEAE	
1031	<i>Bambusa bambos</i> (L.) Voss.	
1032	<i>Bambusa</i> sp.	
1033	<i>Bambusa tuldooides</i> Munro	
1034	<i>Phyllostachys nigra</i> Munro	
1035	<i>Chrysopogon crevostii</i> A. Cam.	
1036	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers. var. <i>dactylon</i>	
1037	<i>Chrysopogon orientalis</i> (Desv.) A.Cam.	
1038	<i>Cymbopogon pendulus</i> (Steud.) Wats.	
1039	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptiacum</i> (L.) Willd.	
1040	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i> (Retz.) Koel.	
1041	<i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i> (L.) P. Beauv.	
1042	<i>Eleusine indica</i> (L.) Gaertn.	
1043	<i>Eragrostis pilosa</i> (L.) P. Beauv.	
1044	<i>Eragrostis tenella</i> (L.)P. Beauv. ex Roem & Sch	
1045	<i>Eragrostis alopecuroides</i> Bal.	
1046	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (L.) P. Beauv. var. <i>major</i> (Nees) Hubb.	
1047	<i>Serotochloa urceolata</i> (Roxb.) Judz.	
1048	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i> (Lam.) Beauv.	

Or	Scientific Name	Notes
1049	<i>Panicum repens</i> L.	
1050	<i>Panicum maximum</i> Jacq.	
1051	<i>Panicum sarmentosum</i> Roxb.	
1052	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i> Schumach.	
1053	<i>Pennisetum polystachyon</i> (L.) Schult.	
1054	<i>Phragmites vallatoria</i> (L.) Veldk.	
1055	<i>Schizostachyum zollingeri</i> Steud.	
1056	<i>Schizostachyum aciculare</i> Gamble.	
1057	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> L.	
1058	<i>Spinifex littoreus</i> (Burm.f.) Merr.	
1059	<i>Setaria glauca</i> (L.) P. Beauv.	
1060	<i>Themeda arguens</i> (L.) Hack.	
	PONTEDERIACEAE	
1061	<i>Monochoria hastata</i> (L.) Solms.	
1033	<i>Eichbornia crassipes</i> Solcus	
	SMILACAEAE	
1062	<i>Smilax luzonensis</i> Presl	
1063	<i>Smilax corbularia</i> Kunth. supsp. <i>corbularia</i>	
1064	<i>Smilax bracteata</i> Presl.	
1065	<i>Smilax timorensis</i>	
	TACCACEAE	
1066	<i>Tacca leontopelaloides</i> (L.) D.	
1067	<i>Tacca palmata</i> Bl.	
	ZINGIBERACEAE	
1068	<i>Alpinia globosa</i> (Lour.) Horaninov	
1069	<i>Alpinia conchigera</i> Griff.	
1070	<i>Alpinia siamensis</i> K. Schum.	
1071	<i>Catimbum speciosum</i> (Wendl.) Holtt.	
1072	<i>Costus speciosus</i> (Koenig) Smith.	
1073	<i>Globra globulifera</i> Gagn.	
1074	<i>Globra rosea</i> Gagn.	
1075	<i>Kaempferia galanga</i> L.	
1076	<i>Staliantbus campanulatus</i> O.Ktze.	
1077	<i>Zingiber cochinchinensis</i> Gagn.	

Annex 2: Mammal species list for Con Dao National Park

Or	English Name	Scientific Name	Note
		Soricidae	
1	House Shrew	<i>Suncus murinus</i>	
		SCANDENTA	
		Tupaïidae	
2	Common Treeshrew	<i>Tupaia glis</i>	
		CHIROPTERA	
		Pteropodidae	
3	Island Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus hypomelanus</i>	
4	Large Flying-fox	<i>Pteropus vampyrus</i>	NT
5	Dagger-toothed Long-nosed Fruit Bat	<i>Macroglossus minimus</i>	
		Rhinolophidae	
6	Bornean Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus borneensis</i>	
7	Horsfield's Leaf-nosed Bat	<i>Hipposideros larvatus</i>	
8	Bicolored Leaf-nosed Bat	<i>Hipposideros bicolor</i>	
		Megadermatidae	
9	Lesser False Vampire	<i>Megaderma spasma</i>	
		PRIMATES	
		Cercopteridae	
10	Stump-tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca arctoides</i>	VU
11	Crab-eating Macaque	<i>Macaca fascicularis condorensis</i>	
		CARNIVORA	
		Viverridae	
12	Common Palm Civet	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>	
13	Small Indian Civet	<i>Viverricula indica</i>	
		ARTIODACTYLA	
		Suidae	
14	Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	
		RODENTIA	
		Pteromyidae	
15	Hairy-footed Flying Squirrel	<i>Belomys pearsonii</i>	DD
16	Gray-cheeked Flying Squirrel	<i>Hylopetes lepidus</i>	DD
17	Red-cheeked Flying Squirrel	<i>Hylopetes spadiceus</i>	
		Sciuridae	
18	Finlayson's Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus finlaysonii germanii</i>	
19	Black Giant Squirrel	<i>Ratufa bicolor condarensis</i>	NT
		Muridae	
20	Berdmore's Berylmy	<i>Berylmys berdmorei</i>	
21	Oriental House Rat	<i>Rattus tanezumi germani</i>	
22	House Rat	<i>Rattus rattus flavipectus</i>	
23		<i>Rattus bukit</i>	
24	Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	
		LAGOMORPHA	
		Leporidae	
25	Indian Hare	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i>	
		SIRENIA	
		Dugonidae	
26	Dugong	<i>Dugong dugon</i>	VU
		CETACEA	
		Balaenopteridae	
27	Blue Whale	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	EN
		Phocoenides	
28	Finless Porpoise	<i>Neophocaena phocaenoides</i>	VU

Or	English Name	Scientific Name	Note
		Denphinidae	
29	Irrawaddy Dolphin	<i>Orcaella brevirostris</i>	VU

Annex 3: Bird species list for Con Dao National Park

Or	English Name	Scientific Name	Note
		PROCELLARIIFORMES	
		Procellariidae	
1	Streaked Shearwater	<i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>	
		PELECANIFORMES	
		Sulidae	
2	Brown Booby	<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	
		CICONIIFORMES	
		Ardeidae	
3	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	
4	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	
5	Great Egret	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	
6	Intermediate Egret	<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>	
7	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	
8	Pacific Reef-egret	<i>Egretta sacra</i>	
9	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	
10	Chinese Pond-heron	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	
11	Cinnamon Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	
		ANSERIFORMES	
		Anatidae	
12	Lesser Whistling-duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	
		FALCONIFORMES	
		Pandionidae	
13	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	
		Accipitridae	
14	Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	
15	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans (lineatus)</i>	
16	Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	
17	Oriental Honey-buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	
18	White-bellied Sea-eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	
19	Crested Serpent-eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	
20	Eastern Marsh-harrier	<i>Circus spilonotus</i>	
		Falconidae	
21	Collared Falconet	<i>Microhierax caerulescens</i>	
22	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	
		GALLIFORMES	
		Phasianidae	
23	Red Junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	
		GRUIFORMES	
		Rallidae	
24	White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	
		HARADRIIFORMES	
		Recurvirostridae	
25	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	
		Charadriidae	
26	River Lapwing	<i>Vanellus duvaucelii</i>	NT
27	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	
28	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	
29	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	
30	Lesser Sand Plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	
31	Greater Sand Plover	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	
32	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	
33	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	
34	Terek Sandpiper	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	

Or	English Name	Scientific Name	Note
35	Pintail Snipe	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	
		Scolopacidae	
36	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	
		Laridae	
37	Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	
38	Bridled Tern	<i>Sterna anaethetus</i>	
39	Black-naped Tern	<i>Sterna sumatrana</i>	
40	Brown Noddy	<i>Anous stolidus</i>	
41	Great Crested Tern	<i>Sterna bergii</i>	
		COLUMBIFORMES	
		Columbidae	
42	Red Collared-dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	
43	Spotted Dove	<i>Stigmatopelia chinensis</i>	
44	Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	
45	Pied Imperial-pigeon	<i>Ducula bicolor</i>	
46	Green Imperial-pigeon	<i>Ducula aenea</i>	
47	Nicobar Pigeon	<i>Caloenas nicobarica</i>	NT
48	Mountain Imperial-pigeon	<i>Ducula badia</i>	
		CUCULIFORMES	
		Cuculidae	
49	Chestnut-winged Cuckoo	<i>Clamator coromandus</i>	
50	Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamis scolopaceus</i>	
51	Green-billed Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	
52	Hodgson's Hawk-cuckoo	<i>Cuculus fugax</i>	
		STRIGIFORMES	
		Strigidae	
53	Indian Scops Owl	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	
		APODIFORMES	
		Apodidae	
54	Mascarene Swiftlet	<i>Collocalia francica</i>	
55	Fork-tailed Swift	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	
56	Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>	
		CORACIIFORMES	
		Alcedinidae	
57	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	
58	Black-capped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	
		PASSERIFORMES	
		Pittidae	
59	Fairy Pitta	<i>Pitta nympha</i>	VU
		Hirundinidae	
60	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	
61	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	
		Motacillidae	
62	Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	
63	Australasian Pipit	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	
		Pycnonotidae	
64	Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	
65	Streak-eared Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus blanfordi</i>	
66	Stripe-throated Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus finlaysoni</i>	
		Irenidae	
67	Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	
		Laniidae	
68	Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	
		Turdininae	
69	Oriental Magpie-robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	

Or	English Name	Scientific Name	Note
70	White-rumped Shama	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	
71	White-throated Rock-thrush	<i>Monticola gularis</i>	
72	Common Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	
		Timaliidae	
73	Pin-striped Tit-babbler	<i>Macronous gularis</i>	
		Sylviidae	
74	Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	
75	Dark-necked Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus atrogularis</i>	
76	Pallas's Grasshopper-warbler	<i>Locustella certhiola</i>	
77	Arctic Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	
		Muscicapidae	
78	Red-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula parva</i>	
79	Asian Brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	
		Dicaeidae	
80	Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>	
		Ploceidae	
81	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	
		Sturnidae	
82	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	
		Dicruridae	
83	Ashy Drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	
84	Crow-billed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus annectans</i>	
85	Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	

Annex 4: Herptile species list for Con Dao National Park

Or	English Name	Scientific Name	Notes
		REPTILIA	
		LACERTILIA	
		Gekkonidae	
1	Tokay Gecko	<i>Gekko gekko</i>	
2	Common House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>	
3	Indo-Pacific Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus garnoti</i>	
4	Bowring's Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus bowringi</i>	
5	Stump-tailed Gecko	<i>Gehyra mutilate</i>	
6	PuloCondore Bow-fingered Gecko	<i>Cyrtodactylus condorensis</i>	Endemic CD
7	Boulenger's Gecko	<i>Cnemaspis boulengerii</i>	
		Agamidae	
8	Eastern Garden Lizard	<i>Calotes versicolor</i>	
9	Emma Gray's Forest Lizard	<i>Calotes emma</i>	
10	Spotted Flying Dragon	<i>Draco maculates</i>	
		Scincidae	
11	Olive Tree Skink	<i>Dasia olivacea</i>	
12	Common Sun Skink	<i>Eutropis multifasciata</i>	
13	Red-tailed ground skink	<i>Sphenomorphus rufocaudatus</i>	Endemic VN
		Dibaniidae	
14	Mountain Blind Skink	<i>Dibamus montanus</i>	
		Varanidae	
15	Common Indian Monitor	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i> sups. <i>nebulosus</i>	
16	Common Water Monitor	<i>Varanus salvator</i>	
		Anilidae	
17	Red-tailed Pipe Snake	<i>Cylindrophis rufus</i>	
		SERPENTES	
		Boidae	
18	Asiatic Rock Python	<i>Python molurus</i>	NT
19	Reticulated Python	<i>Python reticulates</i>	
		Colubridae	
20	Radiated Ratsnakes	<i>Elaphe radiate</i>	
21	Indian Wolf Snake	<i>Lycodon capucinus</i>	
22	Black Cross-barred Kukri Snake	<i>Oligodon cinereus</i>	
23	North-east Indian Kukri Snake	<i>Oligodon cyclurus</i>	
24	Striped Kukri Snake	<i>Oligodon taeniatus</i>	
25	Long-nosed Tree Snake	<i>Abaetulla nasuta</i>	
26	Gunther's Whip Snake	<i>Abaetulla prasina</i>	
27	Green Cat Snake	<i>Boiga cyanea</i>	
28	Golden Tree Snake	<i>Chrysopelea ornate</i>	
29	Bocourt's Water Snake	<i>Enhydryis bocourti</i>	
30	Rainbow Water Snake	<i>Enhydryis enhydryis</i>	
		Elapidae	
31	King Cobra	<i>Ophiophagus Hannah</i>	VU
32	Speckled Coral Snake	<i>Calliophis maculiceps</i>	
		Hydrophiidae	
33	Striped Sea Snake	<i>Hydrophis fasciatus</i>	
		TESTUDINATA	
		Dermochelyidae	
34	Leatherback	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	CR
		Chenoniidae	
35	Green Turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	EN
36	Hawksbill Turtle	<i>Eretmochelys imbricate</i>	CR
37	Olive Ridley	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	VU

Or	English Name	Scientific Name	Notes
		CROCODYLIA	
		Crocodylidae	
38	Salt-water Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	
		AMPHIBIA	
		ANURA	
		Ranidae	
1		<i>Phrynoglossus laevis</i>	
2	Common Green Frog	<i>Hylarana erythraea</i>	
3		<i>Hylarana taipehensis</i>	
4	Asian Grass Frog	<i>Fejervarya limnocharis</i>	
5	Chinese Edible Frog	<i>Hoplobatrachus rugulosus</i>	
		Bufonidae	
6	Black-spectacled Toad	<i>Duttaphrynus melanostictus</i>	
		Rhacophoridae	
7	White-lipped Tree Frog	<i>Polypedates leucomystax</i>	
		Microhylidae	
8	Berdmore's Narrow-mouthed Frog	<i>Microhyla berdmorei</i>	

Annex 5: Fish species list for Con Dao National Park

Or	Scientific Name	IUCN	Fishbase
	Dasyatidae		
1	<i>Neotrygon annotata</i> (Last, 1987)	NT	
	Synodontidae		
2	<i>Synodus dermatogenys</i> Fowler, 1912		
3	<i>Trachinocephalus myops</i> (Forster, 1801)		
	Holocentridae		
4	<i>Myripristis hexagona</i> (Lacepède, 1802)		
5	<i>Myripristis murdjan</i> (Forsskål, 1775)		
6	<i>Myripristis amaena</i> (Castelnau, 1873)		
7	<i>Myripristis adusta</i> Bleeker, 1853		
8	<i>Sargocentron caudimaculatum</i> (Rüppell, 1838)		
9	<i>Sargocentron cornutum</i> (Bleeker, 1854)		
10	<i>Sargocentron diadema</i> (Lacepède, 1802)		
11	<i>Sargocentron praslin</i> (Lacepède, 1802)		
	Fistulariidae		
12	<i>Fistularia commersonii</i> Rüppell, 1838		HV
	Centropomidae		
13	<i>Psammoperca waigiensis</i> (Cuvier, 1828)		
	Serranidae		
14	<i>Epinephelus fasciatus</i> (Forsskål, 1775)		HV
15	<i>Epinephelus areolatus</i> (Forsskål, 1775)		
16	<i>Cephalopholis sexmaculata</i> (Rüppell, 1830)		
17	<i>Cephalopholis boenak</i> (Bloch, 1790)		
18	<i>Diploprion bifasciatum</i> Cuvier, 1828		
19	<i>Plectropomus laevis</i> (Lacepède, 1801)	VU	HV
20	<i>Plectropomus leopardus</i> (Lacepède, 1802)	NT	HV
21	<i>Plectropomus maculatus</i> (Bloch, 1790)		HV
	Pseudochromidae		
22	<i>Labracinus cyclophthalmus</i> (Müller & Troschel, 1849)		
	Apogonidae		
23	<i>Apogon compressus</i> (Smith & Radcliffe, 1911)		
24	<i>Apogon sealei</i> (Fowler, 1918)		
25	<i>Apogon aureus</i> (Lacepède, 1802)		
26	<i>Archamia fucata</i> (Cantor)		
27	<i>Cheilodipterus artus</i> Smith, 1961		
28	<i>Cheilodipterus quinquelineatus</i> Cuvier, 1828		
29	<i>Cheilodipterus macrodon</i> (Lacepède, 1802)		
	Carangidae		
30	<i>Caranx ignobilis</i> (Forsskål, 1775)		HV
	Lutjanidae		
31	<i>Lutjanus carponotatus</i> (Richardson, 1842)		
32	<i>Lutjanus vitta</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)		
33	<i>Lutjanus adetii</i> (Castelnau, 1873)		
34	<i>Lutjanus bohar</i> (Forsskål, 1775)		HV
35	<i>Lutjanus decussatus</i> (Cuvier, 1828)		
36	<i>Lutjanus ebrenbergii</i> (Peters, 1869)		
37	<i>Lutjanus fulviflamma</i> (Forsskål, 1775)		
38	<i>Lutjanus fulvus</i> (Forster, 1801)		
39	<i>Lutjanus kasmira</i> (Forsskål, 1775)		
40	<i>Lutjanus lutjanus</i> Bloch, 1790		
	Caesionidae		
41	<i>Caesio teres</i> Seale, 1906		
42	<i>Caesio cuning</i> (Bloch, 1791)		

Or	Scientific Name	IUCN	Fishbase
43	<i>Pterocaesio marri</i> Schultz, 1953		
44	<i>Pterocaesio pisang</i> (Bleeker, 1853)		
	Mullidae		
45	<i>Parupeneus barberinoides</i> (Bleeker, 1852)		
46	<i>Parupeneus cyclostomus</i> (Lacepède, 1801)		
47	<i>Parupeneus ciliatus</i> (Lacepède, 1802)		
48	<i>Parupeneus pleurostigma</i> (Bennett, 1831)		
49	<i>Upeneus tragula</i> Richardson, 1846		
	Ephippidae		
50	<i>Platax teira</i> (Forsskål, 1775)		
	Nemipteridae		
51	<i>Nemipterus furcosus</i> (Valenciennes, 1830)		
52	<i>Pentapodus emeryi</i> (Richardson, 1843)		
53	<i>Scolopsis affinis</i> Peters, 1877		
54	<i>Scolopsis bilineata</i> (Bloch, 1793)		
55	<i>Scolopsis ciliata</i> (Lacepède, 1802)		
56	<i>Scolopsis lineata</i> Quoy & Gaimard, 1824		
57	<i>Scolopsis margaritifera</i> (Cuvier, 1830)		
58	<i>Scolopsis vosmeri</i> (Bloch, 1792)		
	Lethrinidae		
59	<i>Lethrinus atkinsoni</i> Seale, 1910		
60	<i>Lethrinus obsoletus</i> (Forsskål, 1775)		
61	<i>Lethrinus olivaceus</i> Valenciennes, 1830		
62	<i>Lethrinus ornatus</i> Valenciennes, 1830		
63	<i>Lethrinus harak</i> (Forsskål, 1775)		
64	<i>Lethrinus miniatus</i> (Forster, 1801)		HV
65	<i>Lethrinus nebulosus</i> (Forsskål, 1775)		HV
	Pomacentridae		
66	<i>Abudefduf septemfasciatus</i> (Cuvier, 1830)		
67	<i>Abudefduf bengalensis</i> (Bloch, 1787)		
68	<i>Abudefduf sexfasciatus</i> (Lacepède, 1801)		
69	<i>Abudefduf sordidus</i> (Forsskål, 1775)		
70	<i>Abudefduf vaigiensis</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)		
71	<i>Abudefduf saxatilis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		
72	<i>Amblyglyphidodon curacao</i> (Bloch, 1787)		
73	<i>Amphiprion melanopus</i> Bleeker, 1852		
74	<i>Amphiprion akallopisos</i> Bleeker, 1853		
75	<i>Amphiprion clarkii</i> (Bennett, 1830)		
76	<i>Amphiprion perideraion</i> Bleeker, 1855		
77	<i>Chromis ternatensis</i> (Bleeker, 1856)		
78	<i>Chromis viridis</i> (Cuvier, 1830)		
79	<i>Chromis weberi</i> Fowler & Bean, 1928		
80	<i>Chromis amboinensis</i> (Bleeker, 1871)		
81	<i>Chrysiptera brownriggii</i> (Bennett, 1828)		
82	<i>Chrysiptera rollandi</i> (Whitley, 1961)		
83	<i>Chrysiptera caeruleolineata</i> (Allen, 1973)		
84	<i>Dischistodus fasciatus</i> (Cuvier, 1830)		
85	<i>Dascyllus reticulatus</i> (Richardson, 1846)		
86	<i>Dascyllus trimaculatus</i> (Rüppell, 1829)		
87	<i>Dischistodus perspicillatus</i> (Cuvier, 1830)		
88	<i>Hemiglyphidodon plagiometopon</i> (Bleeker, 1852)		
89	<i>Neoglyphidodon melas</i> (Cuvier, 1830)		
90	<i>Neoglyphidodon nigroris</i> (Cuvier, 1830)		
91	<i>Neopomacentrus cyanomos</i> (Bleeker, 1856)		
92	<i>Pomacentrus alexanderae</i> Evermann & Seale, 1907		

Or	Scientific Name	IUCN	Fishbase
93	<i>Pomacentrus amboinensis</i> Bleeker, 1868		
94	<i>Pomacentrus bankanensis</i> Bleeker, 1854		
95	<i>Pomacentrus coelestis</i> Jordan & Starks, 1901		
96	<i>Pomacentrus grammorhynchus</i> Fowler, 1918		
97	<i>Pomacentrus nagasakiensis</i> Tanaka, 1917		
98	<i>Pomacentrus moluccensis</i> Bleeker, 1853		
99	<i>Pomacentrus nigromanus</i> Weber, 1913		
100	<i>Pomacentrus nigromarginatus</i> Allen, 1973		
101	<i>Pomacentrus reidi</i> Fowler & Bean, 1928		
102	<i>Pomacentrus taeniometopon</i> Bleeker, 1852		
103	<i>Pomacentrus vaiuli</i> Jordan & Seale, 1906		
104	<i>Pomacentrus burroughi</i> Fowler, 1918		
105	<i>Pomacentrus chrysurus</i> Cuvier, 1830		
106	<i>Pomacentrus lepidogenys</i> Fowler & Bean, 1928		
107	<i>Pomacentrus</i> sp.		
108	<i>Manonichthys paranox</i> (Lubbock & Goldman, 1976)		
109	<i>Stegastes nigricans</i> (Lacepède, 1802)		
110	<i>Stegastes lividus</i> (Forster, 1801)		
	Chaetodontidae		
111	<i>Chaetodon auriga</i> Forsskål, 1775		
112	<i>Chaetodon auripes</i> Jordan & Snyder, 1901		
113	<i>Chaetodon lunula</i> (Lacepède, 1802)		
114	<i>Chaetodon lineolatus</i> Cuvier, 1831		
115	<i>Chaetodon mertensii</i> Cuvier, 1831		
116	<i>Chaetodon melannotus</i> Bloch & Schneider, 1801		HV
117	<i>Chaetodon ocellicaudus</i> Cuvier, 1831	DD	
118	<i>Chaetodon octofasciatus</i> Bloch, 1787		
119	<i>Chaetodon plebeius</i> Cuvier, 1831		
120	<i>Chaetodon speculum</i> Cuvier, 1831		
121	<i>Chaetodon trifasciatus</i> Park, 1797		
122	<i>Chaetodon trifascialis</i> Quoy & Gaimard, 1825	NT	
123	<i>Chaetodon adiergastos</i> Seale, 1910		
124	<i>Chaetodon ulietensis</i> Cuvier, 1831		
125	<i>Chaetodontoplus mesoleucus</i> (Bloch, 1787)		
126	<i>Chaetodontoplus septentrionalis</i> (Temminck & Schlegel, 1844)		
127	<i>Chelmon rostratus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		
128	<i>Chelmon muelleri</i> Klunzinger, 1879		
129	<i>Coradion chryzognus</i> (Cuvier, 1831)		
130	<i>Heniochus acuminatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		
	Pomacanthidae		
131	<i>Centropyge vrolikii</i> (Bleeker, 1853)		
132	<i>Pomacanthus annularis</i> (Bloch, 1787)		
133	<i>Pomacanthus imperator</i> (Bloch, 1787)		HV
134	<i>Pomacanthus semicirculatus</i> (Cuvier, 1831)		HV
135	<i>Pomacanthus sexstriatus</i> (Cuvier, 1831)		
	Labridae		
136	<i>Anampses caeruleopunctatus</i> Rüppell, 1829		
137	<i>Bodianus axillaris</i> (Bennett, 1832)		
138	<i>Cheilinus trilobatus</i> Lacepède, 1801		
139	<i>Cheilinus chlorourus</i> (Bloch, 1791)		HV
140	<i>Cheilinus fasciatus</i> (Bloch, 1791)		HV
141	<i>Choerodon anchorago</i> (Bloch, 1791)		HV
142	<i>Choerodon cyanodus</i> (Richardson, 1843)		HV
143	<i>Coris variegata</i> (Rüppell, 1835)		
144	<i>Epibulus insidiator</i> (Pallas, 1770)		HV

Or	Scientific Name	IUCN	Fishbase
145	<i>Gomphosus varius</i> Lacepède, 1801		
146	<i>Halichoeres chloropterus</i> (Bloch, 1791)		
147	<i>Halichoeres hortulanus</i> (Lacepède, 1801)		
148	<i>Halichoeres margaritaceus</i> (Valenciennes, 1839)		
149	<i>Halichoeres marginatus</i> Rüppell, 1835		
150	<i>Halichoeres ornatissimus</i> (Garrett, 1863)		
151	<i>Halichoeres podostigma</i> (Bleeker, 1854)		
152	<i>Halichoeres melanochir</i> Fowler & Bean, 1928		
153	<i>Halichoeres melanurus</i> (Bleeker, 1851)		
154	<i>Hemigymnus fasciatus</i> (Bloch, 1792)		HV
155	<i>Hemigymnus melapterus</i> (Bloch, 1791)		HV
156	<i>Labroides dimidiatus</i> (Valenciennes, 1839)		
157	<i>Pseudocheilinus octotaenia</i> Jenkins, 1901		
158	<i>Stethojulis bandanensis</i> (Bleeker, 1851)		
159	<i>Thalassoma lunare</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		
160	<i>Thalassoma lutescens</i> (Lay & Bennett, 1839)		
	Scaridae		
161	<i>Bolbometopon muricatum</i> (Valenciennes, 1840)	VU	HV
162	<i>Cetoscarus bicolor</i> (Rüppell, 1829)		HV
163	<i>Chlorurus bleekeri</i> (de Beaufort, 1940)		
164	<i>Chlorurus microrhinos</i> (Bleeker, 1854)		
165	<i>Chlorurus sordidus</i> (Forsskål, 1775)		
166	<i>Hipposcarus longiceps</i> (Valenciennes, 1840)		
167	<i>Scarus chameleon</i> Choat & Randall, 1986		
168	<i>Scarus dimidiatus</i> Bleeker, 1859		
169	<i>Scarus flavipectoralis</i> Schultz, 1958		
170	<i>Scarus forsteni</i> (Bleeker, 1861)		
171	<i>Scarus frenatus</i> Lacepède, 1802		
172	<i>Scarus ghobban</i> Forsskål, 1775		
173	<i>Scarus niger</i> Forsskål, 1775		
174	<i>Scarus globiceps</i> Valenciennes, 1840		
175	<i>Scarus oviceps</i> Valenciennes, 1840		
176	<i>Scarus rivulatus</i> Valenciennes, 1840		
177	<i>Scarus schlegeli</i> (Bleeker, 1861)		
	Haemulidae		
179	<i>Diagramma labiosum</i> Macleay, 1883		HV
180	<i>Plectorhinchus flavomaculatus</i> (Cuvier, 1830)		HV
181	<i>Plectorhinchus schotaf</i> (Forsskål, 1775)		HV
182	<i>Plectorhinchus chaetodonoides</i> Lacepède, 1801		HV
183	<i>Plectorhinchus lessonii</i> (Cuvier, 1830)		
	Zanclidae		
184	<i>Zanclus cornutus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		
	Acanthuridae		
185	<i>Acanthurus nigrofuscus</i> (Forsskål, 1775)		
186	<i>Acanthurus triostegus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		
	Kyphosidae		
187	<i>Kyphosus incisor</i> (Cuvier, 1831)		HV
	Priacanthidae		
188	<i>Priacanthus tayenus</i> Richardson, 1846		
	Pempheridae		
189	<i>Pempheris schwenkii</i> Bleeker, 1855		
	Siganidae		
190	<i>Siganus canaliculatus</i> (Park, 1797)		
191	<i>Siganus spinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		
192	<i>Siganus virgatus</i> (Valenciennes, 1835)		

Or	Scientific Name	IUCN	Fishbase
	Pinguipedidae		
193	<i>Parapercis clathrata</i> Ogilby, 1910		
	Họ Cá Bông Trắng Gobiidae		
194	<i>Amblygobius decussatus</i> (Bleeker, 1855)		
195	<i>Koumansetta rainfordi</i> Whitley, 1940		
	Bothidae		
196	<i>Pseudorbombus diplospilus</i> Norman, 1926		
	Tetraodontidae		
197	<i>Arothron hispidus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		
198	<i>Arothron nigropunctatus</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)		
	Diodontidae		
199	<i>Diodon hystrix</i> Linnaeus, 1758		HV
	Ostraciidae		
200	<i>Ostracion solorensis</i> Bleeker, 1853		
	Balistidae		
201	<i>Melichthys vidua</i> (Richardson, 1845)		
202	<i>Sufflamen bursa</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)		
203	<i>Sufflamen chrysopterum</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)		

HV = High or very high vulnerability as per fishbase

Annex 6: Coral and hexacoral species list for Con Dao National Park

Or	Family	Species	IUCN
1	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora abrotanoides</i>	
2	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora aculeus</i>	VU
3	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora acuminata</i>	VU
4	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora anthocercis</i>	VU
5	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora aspera</i>	VU
6	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora austera</i>	NT
7	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora cf. bifurcata</i>	DD
8	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora brueggemanni</i>	
9	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora bushyensis</i>	
10	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora carduus</i>	NT
11	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora cerealis</i>	
12	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora copiosa</i>	DD
13	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora cophodactyla</i>	DD
14	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora cuneata</i>	
15	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora cytherea</i>	
16	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora dendrum</i>	VU
17	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora digitifera</i>	NT
18	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora divaricata</i>	NT
19	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora donei</i>	VU
20	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora echinata</i>	VU
21	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora elseyi</i>	
22	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora exquisita</i>	DD
23	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora florida</i>	NT
24	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora formosa</i>	NT
25	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora gemmifera</i>	
26	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora glauca</i>	NT
27	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora grandis</i>	
28	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora granulosa</i>	NT
29	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora horrida</i>	VU
30	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora humilis</i>	NT
31	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora hyacinthus</i>	NT
32	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora insignis</i>	DD
33	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora kirstyae</i>	VU
34	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora latistella</i>	
35	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora listeri</i>	VU
36	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora loripes</i>	NT
37	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora longicyathus</i>	
38	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora lutkeni</i>	NT
39	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora microphthalma</i>	
40	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora millepora</i>	NT
41	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora monticulosa</i>	NT
42	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora nana</i>	NT
43	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora nasuta</i>	NT
44	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora nobilis</i>	
45	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora palifera</i>	
46	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora papillare</i>	VU
47	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora parilis</i>	DD
48	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora polystoma</i>	VU
49	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora prostrata</i>	DD
50	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora pulchra</i>	
51	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora robusta</i>	
52	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora rosaria</i>	DD
53	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora samoensis</i>	

Or	Family	Species	IUCN
54	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora sarmentosa</i>	
55	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora secale</i>	NT
56	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora selago</i>	NT
57	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora spicifera</i>	VU
58	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora subglabra</i>	
59	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora subulata</i>	
60	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora tenuis</i>	NT
61	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora tizardi</i>	DD
62	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora tortuosa</i>	
63	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora valenciennesi</i>	
64	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora valida</i>	
65	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora vaughani</i>	VU
66	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora vermiculata</i>	DD
67	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora verweyi</i>	VU
68	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora wallaceae</i>	DD
69	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora willisae</i>	VU
70	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora yongei</i>	
71	Acroporidae	<i>Anacropora puertogalerae</i>	VU
72	Acroporidae	<i>Astreopora gracilis</i>	
73	Acroporidae	<i>Astreopora listeri</i>	
74	Acroporidae	<i>Astreopora myriophthalma</i>	
75	Acroporidae	<i>Astreopora ocellata</i>	
76	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora aequituberculata</i>	
77	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora angulata</i>	VU
78	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora caliculata</i>	VU
79	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora capricornis</i>	VU
80	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora confusa</i>	NT
81	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora crassituberculata</i>	VU
82	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora danae</i>	
83	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora delicatula</i>	VU
84	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora digitata</i>	
85	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora efflorescens</i>	NT
86	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora florida</i>	VU
87	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora floweri</i>	
88	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora foliosa</i>	NT
89	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora foveolata</i>	NT
90	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora friabilis</i>	VU
91	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora grisea</i>	
92	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora hispida</i>	
93	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora hodgsoni</i>	VU
94	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora hoffmeisteri</i>	
95	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora informis</i>	
96	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora millepora</i>	
97	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora mollis</i>	
98	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora monasteriata</i>	
99	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora nodosa</i>	NT
100	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora peltiformis</i>	NT
101	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora spongodes</i>	
102	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora spumosa</i>	
103	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora stellata</i>	
104	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora tuberculosa</i>	
105	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora turgescens</i>	
106	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora undata</i>	NT
107	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora venosa</i>	NT
108	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora verrucosa</i>	

Or	Family	Species	IUCN
109	Agariciidae	<i>Coeloseris mayeri</i>	
110	Agariciidae	<i>Leptoseris explanata</i>	
111	Agariciidae	<i>Leptoseris foliosa</i>	
112	Agariciidae	<i>Leptoseris gardineri</i>	
113	Agariciidae	<i>Leptoseris mycetoseroides</i>	
114	Agariciidae	<i>Leptoseris yabei</i>	VU
115	Agariciidae	<i>Gardineroseris planulata</i>	
116	Agariciidae	<i>Pachyseris foliosa</i>	
117	Agariciidae	<i>Pachyseris rugosa</i>	VU
118	Agariciidae	<i>Pachyseris speciosa</i>	
119	Agariciidae	<i>Pavona cactus</i>	VU
120	Agariciidae	<i>Pavona clavus</i>	
121	Agariciidae	<i>Pavona decussata</i>	VU
122	Agariciidae	<i>Pavona explanulata</i>	
123	Agariciidae	<i>Pavona duerdeni</i>	
124	Agariciidae	<i>Pavona minuta</i>	NT
125	Agariciidae	<i>Pavona varians</i>	
126	Agariciidae	<i>Pavona venosa</i>	VU
127	Astrocoeniidae	<i>Stylocoeniella armata</i>	
128	Astrocoeniidae	<i>Stylocoeniella guentberi</i>	
129	Euphyllidae	<i>Euphyllia ancora</i>	VU
130	Euphyllidae	<i>Euphyllia cristata</i>	VU
131	Euphyllidae	<i>Euphyllia divisa</i>	NT
132	Euphyllidae	<i>Euphyllia glabrescens</i>	NT
133	Euphyllidae	<i>Physogyra lichtensteini</i>	VU
134	Euphyllidae	<i>Plerogyra sinuosa</i>	NT
135	Dendrophyllidae	<i>Turbinaria frondens</i>	
136	Dendrophyllidae	<i>Turbinaria mesenterina</i>	VU
137	Dendrophyllidae	<i>Turbinaria peltata</i>	VU
138	Dendrophyllidae	<i>Turbinaria radicalis</i>	NT
139	Dendrophyllidae	<i>Turbinaria reniformis</i>	VU
140	Dendrophyllidae	<i>Turbinaria stellulata</i>	VU
141	Faviidae	<i>Barabattoia amicorum</i>	
142	Faviidae	<i>Barabattoia laddi</i>	VU
143	Faviidae	<i>Caulastrea tumida</i>	NT
144	Faviidae	<i>Cyphastrea chalcidicum</i>	
145	Faviidae	<i>Cyphastrea japonica</i>	
146	Faviidae	<i>Cyphastrea microphthalmia</i>	
147	Faviidae	<i>Cyphastrea serailia</i>	
148	Faviidae	<i>Diploastrea heliopora</i>	NT
149	Faviidae	<i>Echinopora gemmacea</i>	
150	Faviidae	<i>Echinopora hirsutissima</i>	
151	Faviidae	<i>Echinopora horrida</i>	NT
152	Faviidae	<i>Echinopora lamellosa</i>	
153	Faviidae	<i>Echinopora pacificus</i>	NT
154	Faviidae	<i>Favia danae</i>	
155	Faviidae	<i>Favia fava</i>	
156	Faviidae	<i>Favia helianthoides</i>	NT
157	Faviidae	<i>Favia laxa</i>	NT
158	Faviidae	<i>Favia lizardensis</i>	NT
159	Faviidae	<i>Favia maritima</i>	NT
160	Faviidae	<i>Favia matthaii</i>	NT
161	Faviidae	<i>Favia maxima</i>	NT
162	Faviidae	<i>Favia pallida</i>	
163	Faviidae	<i>Favia rosaria</i>	VU

Or	Family	Species	IUCN
164	Faviidae	<i>Favia rotumana</i>	
165	Faviidae	<i>Favia rotundata</i>	NT
166	Faviidae	<i>Favia speciosa</i>	
167	Faviidae	<i>Favia stelligera</i>	NT
168	Faviidae	<i>Favia truncatus</i>	
169	Faviidae	<i>Favia veroni</i>	NT
170	Faviidae	<i>Favites abdita</i>	NT
171	Faviidae	<i>Favites acuticollis</i>	NT
172	Faviidae	<i>Favites chinensis</i>	NT
173	Faviidae	<i>Favites complanata</i>	NT
174	Faviidae	<i>Favites flexuosa</i>	NT
175	Faviidae	<i>Favites halicora</i>	NT
176	Faviidae	<i>Favites micropentagona</i>	NT
177	Faviidae	<i>Favites paraflexuosa</i>	NT
178	Faviidae	<i>Favites pentagona</i>	
179	Faviidae	<i>Favites russelli</i>	NT
180	Faviidae	<i>Favites vasta</i>	NT
181	Faviidae	<i>Goniastrea aspera</i>	
182	Faviidae	<i>Goniastrea australensis</i>	
183	Faviidae	<i>Goniastrea edwardsi</i>	
184	Faviidae	<i>Goniastrea favulus</i>	NT
185	Faviidae	<i>Goniastrea minuta</i>	NT
186	Faviidae	<i>Goniastrea cf. palauensis</i>	NT
187	Faviidae	<i>Goniastrea pectinata</i>	
188	Faviidae	<i>Goniastrea retiformis</i>	
189	Faviidae	<i>Leptastrea benickensis</i>	NT
190	Faviidae	<i>Leptastrea inaequalis</i>	
191	Faviidae	<i>Leptastrea pruinosa</i>	NT
192	Faviidae	<i>Leptastrea purpurea</i>	
193	Faviidae	<i>Leptastrea transversa</i>	
194	Faviidae	<i>Leptoria phrygia</i>	NT
195	Faviidae	<i>Montastrea annuligera</i>	NT
196	Faviidae	<i>Montastrea colemani</i>	NT
197	Faviidae	<i>Montastrea curta</i>	
198	Faviidae	<i>Montastrea magnistellata</i>	NT
199	Faviidae	<i>Montastrea salebrosa</i>	VU
200	Faviidae	<i>Montastrea valenciennesi</i>	NT
202	Faviidae	<i>Oulastrea crispata</i>	
202	Faviidae	<i>Onlophyllia bennettiae</i>	NT
203	Faviidae	<i>Onlophyllia crispa</i>	NT
204	Faviidae	<i>Onlophyllia levis</i>	
205	Faviidae	<i>Platygyra acuta</i>	NT
206	Faviidae	<i>Platygyra carnosus</i>	NT
207	Faviidae	<i>Platygyra contorta</i>	
208	Faviidae	<i>Platygyra daedalea</i>	
209	Faviidae	<i>Platygyra lamellina</i>	NT
210	Faviidae	<i>Platygyra pini</i>	
211	Faviidae	<i>Platygyra ryukyuensis</i>	VU
212	Faviidae	<i>Platygyra sinensis</i>	
213	Faviidae	<i>Platygyra sp.</i>	
114	Faviidae	<i>Platygyra verweyi</i>	NT
215	Faviidae	<i>Platygyra yaeyamaensis</i>	VU
216	Faviidae	<i>Plesiastrea versipora</i>	
217	Fungiidae	<i>Ctenactis echinata</i>	
218	Fungiidae	<i>Ctenactis crassa</i>	

Or	Family	Species	IUCN
219	Fungiidae	<i>Fungia costulata</i>	
220	Fungiidae	<i>Fungia sinensis</i>	
221	Fungiidae	<i>Fungia cyclolites</i>	
222	Fungiidae	<i>Fungia hexagonalis</i>	
223	Fungiidae	<i>Fungia fragilis</i>	
224	Fungiidae	<i>Fungia</i> cf. <i>fralinae</i>	
225	Fungiidae	<i>Fungia somervillei</i>	
226	Fungiidae	<i>Fungia tenuis</i>	
227	Fungiidae	<i>Fungia vaughani</i>	
228	Fungiidae	<i>Fungia</i> cf. <i>spinifer</i>	
229	Fungiidae	<i>Fungia concinna</i>	
230	Fungiidae	<i>Fungia fungites</i>	NT
231	Fungiidae	<i>Fungia granulosa</i>	
232	Fungiidae	<i>Fungia horrida</i>	
233	Fungiidae	<i>Fungia moluccensis</i>	
234	Fungiidae	<i>Fungia paumotensis</i>	
235	Fungiidae	<i>Fungia repanda</i>	
236	Fungiidae	<i>Fungia scabra</i>	
237	Fungiidae	<i>Fungia scruposa</i>	
238	Fungiidae	<i>Fungia scutaria</i>	
239	Fungiidae	<i>Halomitra pileus</i>	
240	Fungiidae	<i>Herpolitha limax</i>	
241	Fungiidae	<i>Lithophyllon mokai</i>	
242	Fungiidae	<i>Lithophyllon undulatum</i>	
243	Fungiidae	<i>Podabacia crustacea</i>	NT
244	Fungiidae	<i>Podabacia motuporensis</i>	
245	Fungiidae	<i>Polyphyllia novaehiberniae</i>	NT
246	Fungiidae	<i>Polyphyllia talpina</i>	NT
247	Fungiidae	<i>Sandalolitha robusta</i>	
248	Fungiidae	<i>Sandalolitha dentata</i>	
249	Merulinidae	<i>Hydnophora exesa</i>	
250	Merulinidae	<i>Hydnophora microconos</i>	NT
251	Merulinidae	<i>Hydnophora pilosa</i>	NT
252	Merulinidae	<i>Hydnophora rigida</i>	
253	Merulinidae	<i>Merulina ampliata</i>	
254	Merulinidae	<i>Merulina scabricula</i>	
255	Mussidae	<i>Acanthastrea brevis</i>	
256	Mussidae	<i>Acanthastrea echinata</i>	VU
257	Mussidae	<i>Acanthastrea hemprichii</i>	
258	Mussidae	<i>Acanthastrea billae</i>	VU
259	Mussidae	<i>Acanthastrea rotundoflora</i>	NT
260	Mussidae	<i>Lobophyllia corymbosa</i>	NT
261	Mussidae	<i>Lobophyllia dentatus</i>	
262	Mussidae	<i>Lobophyllia diminuta</i>	VU
263	Mussidae	<i>Lobophyllia flabelliformis</i>	VU
264	Mussidae	<i>Lobophyllia bataii</i>	VU
265	Mussidae	<i>Lobophyllia hemprichii</i>	
266	Mussidae	<i>Lobophyllia robusta</i>	
267	Mussidae	<i>Scolymia vitensis</i>	
268	Mussidae	<i>Symphyllia agaricia</i>	NT
269	Mussidae	<i>Symphyllia radians</i>	
270	Mussidae	<i>Symphyllia recta</i>	
271	Mussidae	<i>Symphyllia valenciennesii</i>	
272	Oculinidae	<i>Galaxea astreata</i>	
273	Oculinidae	<i>Galaxea fascicularis</i>	VU

Or	Family	Species	IUCN
274	Oculinidae	<i>Galaxea paucisepta</i>	NT
275	Pectinidae	<i>Echinophyllia aspera</i>	NT
276	Pectinidae	<i>Echinophyllia echinata</i>	
277	Pectinidae	<i>Echinophyllia echinoporoides</i>	
278	Pectinidae	<i>Echinophyllia orpheensis</i>	
279	Pectinidae	<i>Echinophyllia patula</i>	
280	Pectinidae	<i>Mycedium elephantotus</i>	
281	Pectinidae	<i>Mycedium robokaki</i>	
282	Pectinidae	<i>Oxypora glabra</i>	
283	Pectinidae	<i>Oxypora lacera</i>	
284	Pectinidae	<i>Pectinia alicornis</i>	
285	Pectinidae	<i>Pectinia ayleni</i>	VU
286	Pectinidae	<i>Pectinia lactuca</i>	NT
287	Pectinidae	<i>Pectinia paeonia</i>	VU
288	Pocilloporidae	<i>Pocillopora damicornis</i>	NT
289	Pocilloporidae	<i>Pocillopora eydouxi</i>	
290	Pocilloporidae	<i>Pocillopora kelleheri</i>	NT
291	Pocilloporidae	<i>Pocillopora meandrina</i>	
292	Pocilloporidae	<i>Pocillopora verrucosa</i>	
293	Pocilloporidae	<i>Pocillopora woodjonesi</i>	
294	Pocilloporidae	<i>Seriatopora caliendrum</i>	
295	Pocilloporidae	<i>Seriatopora hystrix</i>	NT
296	Pocilloporidae	<i>Stylophora pistillata</i>	
297	Poritidae	<i>Alveopora allingi</i>	NT
298	Poritidae	<i>Alveopora marionensis</i>	VU
299	Poritidae	<i>Alveopora spongiosa</i>	VU
300	Poritidae	<i>Alveopora tizardi</i>	NT
301	Poritidae	<i>Alveopora verrilliana</i>	
302	Poritidae	<i>Goniopora burgosi</i>	VU
303	Poritidae	<i>Goniopora columna</i>	VU
304	Poritidae	<i>Goniopora djiboutiensis</i>	NT
305	Poritidae	<i>Goniopora lobata</i>	
306	Poritidae	<i>Goniopora minor</i>	NT
307	Poritidae	<i>Goniopora palmensis</i>	NT
308	Poritidae	<i>Goniopora stokesi</i>	
309	Poritidae	<i>Goniopora stutchburyi</i>	NT
310	Poritidae	<i>Porites annae</i>	
311	Poritidae	<i>Porites</i> cf. <i>attenuata</i>	NT
312	Poritidae	<i>Porites cylindrica</i>	VU
313	Poritidae	<i>Porites lichen</i>	NT
314	Poritidae	<i>Porites</i> massive sp. 1 (cf. <i>lobata</i>)	
315	Poritidae	<i>Porites</i> massive sp. 2 (cf. <i>lutea</i>)	
316	Poritidae	<i>Porites</i> massive sp. 3 (cf. <i>australiensis</i>)	
317	Poritidae	<i>Porites murrayensis</i>	
318	Poritidae	<i>Porites nigrescens</i>	NT
319	Poritidae	<i>Porites rus</i>	VU
320	Poritidae	<i>Porites solida</i>	
321	Siderastreidae	<i>Coscinaraea columna</i>	
322	Siderastreidae	<i>Coscinaraea crassa</i>	
323	Siderastreidae	<i>Coscinaraea exesa</i>	NT
324	Siderastreidae	<i>Coscinaraea monile</i>	
325	Siderastreidae	<i>Psammocora contigua</i>	
326	Siderastreidae	<i>Psammocora digitata</i>	NT
327	Siderastreidae	<i>Psammocora haimeana</i>	NT
328	Siderastreidae	<i>Psammocora</i> cf. <i>obtusangula</i>	

Or	Family	Species	IUCN
329	Siderastreidae	<i>Psammocora profundacella</i>	NT
330	Siderastreidae	<i>Psammocora nierstraszi</i>	
331	Siderastreidae	<i>Psammocora superficialis</i>	
332	Siderastreidae	<i>Pseudosiderastrea tayami</i>	
333	Trachyphylliidae	<i>Trachyphyllia geoffroyi</i>	NT
334	Other 'corals'		
335	Milleporidae	<i>Millepora dichotoma</i>	
336	Helioporidae	<i>Heliopora coerulea</i>	
337	Gorgonacea	<i>Gorgonions</i> sp.1	VU
338	Gorgonacea	<i>Gorgonions</i> sp.2	
339	Gorgonacea	<i>Gorgonions</i> sp.3	
340	Gorgonacea	<i>Gorgonions</i> sp.4	
341	Alcyonaria	<i>Cladiella</i> sp.	
342	Alcyonaria	<i>Lemnalia</i> sp.	
343	Alcyonaria	<i>Rhytisma</i> sp.	
344	Alcyonaria	<i>Lobophytum</i> sp.	
345	Alcyonaria	<i>Sinularia</i> sp.1	
346	Alcyonaria	<i>Sinularia</i> sp.2	
347	Alcyonaria	<i>Sinularia</i> sp.3	
348	Alcyonaria	<i>Sinularia</i> cf. <i>capitalis</i>	
349	Alcyonaria	<i>Sarcophyton</i> sp.	
350	Alcyonaria	<i>Dendronephthea</i> sp.	
351	Alcyonaria	<i>Nephthea</i> sp.	
352	Alcyonaria	<i>Rumphella</i> sp.	
353	Alcyonaria	<i>Junceela</i> sp.	
354	Zoanthidae	<i>Palythoa</i> sp.	
355	Zoanthidae	<i>Zoanthus</i> sp.	