INVENTORY OF FOREST FRAGMENTS IN THE POLILLO ISLANDS

TOM CLEMENTS
47, Pewley Way, Guildford, GU1 3PX, UK

ABSTRACT

Inventories of strip transects were conducted in 16 sites across the Polillo Islands. Sites differed in the extent of anthropogenic disturbance, from the unlogged Sibulan Watershed Reserve, to secondary regenerating forests. Comparisons between Sibulan and the other sites visited revealed that many areas of logged primary forest across the islands retain similar species diversity, and some also contain scattered large trees. Ordination statistics were used to compare the floristic composition of the sites. Two main axes of variation were identified, the first corresponding to the gradient from primary forest (dominated by shade-tolerant species such as Dipterocarps) to secondary forest (dominated by pioneers, particularly *Macaranga* spp. and *Artocarpus* spp.). The second axis appeared to represent floristic variation in relation to geography, possibly caused by the difference between plants found in limestone regions and elsewhere. Analysis of shared species groups demonstrated that a conservation strategy focusing on three sites: Sibulan Watershed Reserve, Abaca (in the north of the islands) and Anibawan (a limetone region) would conserve the majority of plant diversity found in the region. Limestone areas are particularly important for conservation because of the rare species found, and the area on Polillo is no exception.

1. INTRODUCTION

The first botanist to visit Polillo Island, in 1909, wrote that it was nearly everywhere covered with virgin forest (Robinson 1911). Devastated and rendered practically worthless by intense logging in the 1950s-80s these forests have been extensively cleared and replaced by coconut plantations, which now account for approximately two-thirds of the land area (Polillo Municipality Development Report 1999). Very little information is available about the extent and quality of the remaining forest fragments.

The first botanical expedition to Polillo, in 1909, was also the most extensive, recording 14 new species of angiosperms and a remarkable number of endemic epiphyllous hepatics (30% of those species found). These collections were, however, mostly destroyed during WWII. There have been few expeditions since, and these have generally been of short duration and have focused only on particular groups (especially palms). Much recent research has focused on the only known unlogged area on Polillo – the 200 hectare Sibulan Watershed Reserve (Galley, 2000).

The present project aimed to:
Produce a list of tree species known from Polillo islands, with the aid of botanical experts.
Identify local names for these species that are used accurately and consistently.
Conduct surveys of forest fragments throughout the islands, and compare the structure and species composition of these fragments.

2. METHODS

2.1 Forest surveys

Surveys were conducted within forests found in sixteen sites across Polillo islands between August and December 2001. Two of these sites were the islands of Patnanungan and Jomalig. The remainder were located on the main island of Polillo – six in Polillo municipality itself and four each in the municipalities of Burdeos and Panukulan. The study sites were chosen after thorough discussions with local inhabitants knowledgeable of the islands' geography and were selected to

represent most of the largest forested areas and provide wide geographical coverage of the islands. Time limitations and inaccessibility constrained the choice of potential sites and prevented random allocation. Each site usually consisted of a network of forest fragments.

The species composition and structure of each forest fragment was sampled by conducting a 100% inventory of all trees found within 10 metre wide belt transects. Within each forest, transects were placed at random intervals along an access route that bisected the forest (usually a stream, but sometimes a path or ridge top). Transects always ran perpendicular to the access route and aimed to sample the variety of terrain present (e.g. transects often proceeded from a streambed to the top of a nearby ridge). The length of a transect depended upon the size of the forest and the terrain present. For example, in some areas it was 60m from the stream to the ridge, whilst in other cases it was 150m or more. In general, however, it was aimed to complete at least 5 transects totalling 400m or more in most sites. Fewer transects were completed in smaller sites, and more in larger sites.

Within each transect, the circumference of each tree > 30 cm in circumference was recorded (to the nearest centimetre) and identified to common name using a local guide. The same two guides, Pio Gurubat and Augusto Zafe, were used for over 90% of transects. Specimens were collected of many named individuals, and of individuals that had no local name. 266 specimens were collected, and identified by botanists at the Department of Forest Biological Science at the University of the Philippines, Los Baños (FBS-UPLB).

2.2 Species identification

2.2.1 Botanical Inventory of Tree Species on Polillo Islands

A preliminary botanical inventory of Sibulan Watershed Reserve and one of the surrounding forest fragments was conducted from 8-12 November 2001, by Alfredo de Villa Alvarez, a botanist from FBS-UPLB who specialises in tree identification. In addition to opportunistic identification and collecting, a census of 10-metre wide belt transects 150m-210m in length was conducted at four different locations within the watershed reserve. A total of 750m of transects were completed, or 0.75 hectares. Within transects, all individuals > 30 cm circumference were measured and identified.

Data on other species found throughout the islands was obtained from the identification of the 266 specimens collected during forest surveys.

2.2.2 Local Names

It was important to determine how the local names given by guides corresponded to particular species or species-groups (morphotypes), if the composition of different forests were to be compared. *Consistency* here is defined as the proportion of named identifications that were correct, while *accuracy* is defined as the proportion of encounters with a species that were given the correct name. Accuracy scores are therefore penalised by failing to identify a species – either by applying the wrong name, or calling it 'unknown'. Consistency is only penalised by applying a different name to a species.

Data on the consistency and accuracy of local identifications was collected from two sources:

1. During forest surveys, multiple specimens were collected of individuals given the same local name, in order to check the consistency of the local identification. Specimens collected of individuals that had no local name were used to determine the extent to which species 'known' to local guides were missed during surveys.

2. During the botanical inventory of Sibulan Watershed Reserve the same two local guides were present. Local names were obtained for all individuals encountered, many of which were subsequently given species names by Alfredo de Villa Alvarez.

3. BOTANICAL INVENTORY OF TREE SPECIES ON POLILLO ISLANDS

3.1 Species Richness

During the visit of Alfredo de Villa Alvarez 221 tree species and varieties were recorded, together with an additional 37 species of shrubs, ferns and herbs. A further 52 species of trees were identified from the collections that had been made throughout the islands. Appendix 1 lists the tree species recorded, following the nomenclature of Rojo (1999). Of these 273 species 93% were found on Polillo island, and over 85% from the area including Sibulan Watershed Reserve.

3.2 Species-Area Curves

Species-area curves were plotted using the inventory data from 167 species found in the four belt transects in Sibulan WR (Figure 1), and a line of best fit calculated. The curve shows that after 0.75 hectares species are still being added at an appreciable rate. Extrapolating beyond the range of the data, it is possible to predict a diversity of 181 species in 1 hectare and over 350 species in 16 hectares.

4. LOCAL NAMES

In total, 984 records were available comparing local and scientific names. A local name was accepted as consistent and accurate if it scored over 66% on both criteria, from a minimum of 3 records. 100 local names (morphotypes) were accepted that were used consistently and accurately to describe 139 species. Of these, 66 were used to identify a single species, 29 to identify two and 5 to identify three species. Only in four instances is a local name used to group species from different families, and in an additional seven cases to group species from the same family but different genera. Members of Dipterocarpaceae were particularly difficult to identify (10 local names were used for 18 species). The 100 local names have a combined consistency (i.e. percentage of applications to the correct species) of 87.5% and accuracy (i.e. percentage of occurrences of species that were correctly identified) of 72.6%. The lower accuracy score is because some individuals, usually when small, were occasionally missed and called "unknown".

Each of the morphotypes was given a score on the 'Pioneer Index' according to whether it is found generally in primary (1), secondary (2), or both types (1.5) of forest. The pioneer index is assumed to be a surrogate for the amount of disturbance that the area receives, since secondary species tend to be found in disturbed areas. Morphotypes were also given an 'endemism' score depending on if they were found only on Polillo and surrounding provinces (1), the Luzon area (2), were endemic to the whole of the Philippines (3), or were found in other parts of south-east Asia (4). Information to construct the scores were obtained from Guzman *et al.* (1986), Kostermans and Bompard (1993), Mayo et al. (1991), Leenhouts and Eduard (1959), McCurrach (1960), Merrill (1923-1925), Rojo (1999), Sinclair (1955), Stickman (1969) and the Flora Malesiana (Ashton 1982, Van Steenis 1974, 1976).

Appendix II lists the 100 morphotypes, with their local and scientific names, and disturbance and endemism scores.

5. COMPARISON OF FOREST FRAGMENTS ON POLILLO ISLANDS

5.1 Site composition and structure

Eighty-eight transects were completed across the sixteen sites (Table 1). The 10-metre wide transects totalled 7.42 km in length, an area of 7.42 hectares. Within these transects a total of 3,866 trees were measured and identified.

Table 1 compares several characteristics across all the sites visited. The values shown are the mean or sum across all transects measured at each site. However, in the statistical analysis that follows transects were treated as independent replicates of site variables. Simple 1-way analysis of variance, using site as a main effect, was used to investigate differences between sites. Basal area and number of individuals were square-root transformed to stabilise the variance. Sites differ significantly in the number of individuals / hectare (F = 2.54, d.f. = 15, 73, P = 0.004), probably because of the low stocking density on Jomalig island. The differences in basal area / hectare (F = 3.44, d.f. = 15, 73, P = 0.000), and in the mean score on the disturbance scale per transect (F = 6.18, d.f. = 15, 73, P = 0.000) are more significant. Figures 2 and 3 show the mean basal area and pioneer index scores for all the sites, with error bars.

Sibulan WR, the only area on the islands that has had long term protection and was never logged, has a much greater basal area of wood / hectare than the other sites, and is dominated by species associated with primary forest. Other sites can be ranked according to their similarity with Sibulan WR (Table 1).

5.2 Species Diversity

Figure 4 plots the number of species groups recorded at each site, against the total length of transect surveyed. The best fitting species-area curve is shown. Most sites appear to fall along the curve. No single site (not even Sibulan WR) is characterised by especially high diversity. Two sites, Baleti and Jomalig Island, have particularly low diversity; these sites were the most disturbed and had few primary species.

The graph appears to support the conclusion that despite great differences with Sibulan WR in forest structure (particularly the size of trees), most other forest patches throughout Polillo retain a high species diversity (compared to the undisturbed Sibulan WR), even if the primary species particularly tend to be of small size.

Fisher's *alpha* diversity index (Fisher et al. 1943; Hayek and Buzas 1996; Magurran 1988) is a dimensionless measure of diversity that is independent of sample size, as was the case in this study where quadrats contained different numbers of stems. Table 1 shows the ? diversity scores calculated using the program EstimateS (Colwell, 2000). Diversity was greatest at sites with intermediate scores on the Pioneer Index (Figure 5; Regression F = 5.4, d.f. = 2, 12, $P < 0.05$, R^2 = 47.3%), supporting the intermediate disturbance hypothesis (Connell 1978).

Comparison of *alpha* scores reveals that Sibulan WR, Kalubakis, Aluyon WSR, Burdeos WSR, Listor's Forest, Lapakan and Patnanougan Island contain the highest diversity of species.

5.3 Ordination of Sites

DCA (Detrended Correspondence Analysis; Hill and Gauch 1980; Kent and Coker 1992) was used to produce an ordination of sites along a few axes, based upon their species composition. Two datasets were analysed: species abundance, and species basal area. In the first, all individuals had

equal weighting, regardless of size, while in the second larger individuals were given a greater score. The forest at Baleti was excluded because the data had been collected from a short transect (much less than 500m) and contained very little species diversity; it polarised the analysis. The forests near Sibulan WR were split into two geographically distinct groups.

DCA using basal area by each species group produced two main axes, with eigenvalues 0.493 and 0.308 (the third axis had an eigenvalue of 0.115). Site ordination by axes 1 and 2 are plotted in Figure 6. Axis 1 appears to correlate with the gradient from climax species, particularly Dipterocarpaceae, to pioneers such as *Macaranga* spp. (Euphorbiaceae) and *Artocarpus* spp. (Moraceae). Axis 2 is probably associated with the geology of the sites, as it groups the four sites from Burdeos municipality with Kalubakis, all of which were located within limestone regions. It also groups the sites from Panukulan.

The analysis using the abundance of each species group produced two main axes, with eigenvalues 0.369 and 0.262 (the third axis had an eigenvalue of 0.078). Site ordination by axes 1 and 2 are plotted in Figure7. The axes appear to explain similar variables to those in Figure 6, although the order is reversed in axis 2.

The DCA analysis suggests the sites should be divided into four categories:

- Sibulan and surrounding areas: Sibulan WS, near fragments, Macnit, Mt. Malulod.
- Limestone Regions: Aluyon, Aluyon WS, Anibawan, Burdeos WS, Kalubakis.
- Panukulan: Baleti, Listor's forest, Abaca, Salapakan.
- Islands: Patnanungan, Jomalig.

5.4 Redundancy

It is possible to examine the degree of overlap in species composition between sites, in order to assess the importance of particular sites in harbouring tree species diversity. If the 62 species groups recorded in Sibulan WR, which is already protected, are eliminated from the matrix, the remaining species groups are distributed as follows:

Sibulan Group		Limestone Regions		Panukulan		Islands	
Sibulan WR	0	Aluyon	14	Baleti	6	Patnanougan	18
Surroundings	7	Aluyon WS	15	Listor's Forest	12	Jomalig	8
Mt. Malulod	7	Anibawan	17	Abaca	21		
Maknit	12	Burdeos	8	Lapakan	12		
		Kalubakis	12				

There is considerable difference in composition between Sibulan and the Limestone Regions, Panukulan and Patnanougan Island. Eliminating the 17 species groups found in Anibawan, leaves:

Sibulan Group		Limestone Regions		Panukulan		Islands	
Sibulan WR	0	Aluyon	5	Baleti	2	Patnanougan	8
Surroundings	5	Aluyon WS	6	Listor's Forest	3	Jomalig	4
Mt. Malulod	1	Anibawan	0	Abaca	10		
Maknit	4	Burdeos	2	Lapakan	8		
		Kalubakis	4				

Eliminating species found in the limestone regions still does not account for some species groups that are found in Panukulan and Patnanougan. Eliminating the 10 species groups found in Abaca, gives:

Sibulan Group		Limestone Regions		Panukulan		Islands	
Sibulan WR	0	Aluyon	1	Baleti	1	Patnanougan	6
Surroundings	2	Aluyon WS	2	Listor's Forest	1	Jomalig	3
Mt. Malulod	0	Anibawan	0	Abaca	0		
Maknit	3	Burdeos	1	Lapakan	1		
		Kalubakis	3				

It is possible, therefore, in just three sites (Sibulan WR, Anibawan and Abaca) to find 89% of the species groups identified in the Polillo Islands.

6. CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Botanical Inventory of Tree Species on Polillo Islands

The diversity of tree species on Polillo compares favourably with records from other locations. The expected diversity of 181 species hectare^{-1} at Sibulan Watershed is similar to that recorded from the only permanent sample plot located in the Philippines, at Palannan in the northern Sierra Madres (Luzon), which has a diversity of more than 300 tree species in 16 hectares (L. Co, *personal communication*). The 50-hectare plot in dipterocarp rainforest at Pasoh, Peninsular Malaysia, has a mean of 206 tree species > 10 cm diameter in 1 hectare (Condit *et al.* 1996), more than 300 species in 16 hectares was extrapolated for Sibulan WR.

The botanical inventory was the first attempt to record tree species diversity on Polillo since 1909 (Robinson 1911). A total of 273 tree species were identified, considerably extending the previous list of species. For example, Robinson (1911) recorded 9 species of Dipterocarpaceae, which is extended to 22 in the present list. One of those collected, *Dipterocarpus orbicularis* (Foxw.) has only be found twice before, in 1914 and 1971, in Camarines and Quezon Provinces, near to Polillo. This species is of dubious status because fertile material has never been collected (Ashton 1982, P.S. Ashton, *personal communication*), although its form is distinctive in the field. The inventory also recorded the presence of five other species that have very restricted ranges or are endemic to Polillo: Apocynaceae: Laneteng-gubat, *Kibatalia gitingensis* (Elmer) Woods, local name *laniti*; Dipterocarpaceae: Dagang, *Anisoptera aurea* Foxw., local name *palosapis*; Thick-leafed Narig, *Vatica pachyphylla* Merr., endemic and common, local name *yakal blanco*; Lamiaceae: Sasalit, *Teijsmanniodendron ahernianum* (Merr.) Bakh., local name *tapat-tapat* or *lima-lima*; Sapotaceae: Alakaak-tilos, *Palaquium elliptilimbum* Merr., local name *dulitan pasak*. Twenty 'unknown' morphotypes were collected by a botanist from FBS-UPLB, but were difficult to identify without fertile material.

The inventory was also able to identify 100 local names that were used with consistency. It was therefore possible to use local guides to identify species groups found throughout the islands in order to compare the composition of different localities.

6.2 Comparison of Forest Fragments on Polillo Islands

The forested areas on Polillo islands can be divided into four groups, primarily based on geography and geology. Within these groups there are forests of varying degrees of quality (Table 2). However, with few exceptions, all *primary* forests maintain a high diversity of species, even if they are subject to intense logging pressure. Primary forests are defined as areas that have been under

continuous forest cover (i.e. the forest has not been cleared); secondary forests are areas of regeneration found on land that has been previously cleared. No difference was found in species richness between the unlogged Sibulan WR and logged sites. Even heavily logged primary forest is of greater value than regenerating secondary forest, which tends to be dominated by a few pioneer species.

Table 2. Classification of Forest Sites

	Sibulan	Limestone Regions	Panukulan	Islands
Unlogged Primary Forest	Sibulan WR			
Logged Primary Forest; high basal area and dominated by primary species.		Burdeos WR	Abaca	
Logged Primary Forest; high basal area, or fewer primary species.	Mt. Malulod Maknit Near Sibulan	Anibawan Aluyan WR Kalubakis	Listor's Forest Lapakan	
Logged Primary Forest; low basal area, and few primary species.		Aluyan		Patnanougan Island
Secondary Forest			Baleti	Jomalig Island

Sibulan WR has significantly greater basal area than all other sites surveyed, which indicates that the forest has received little large-scale disturbance recently (clearly all forests are disturbed by natural events, and species niches are never exact, so dominance entirely by primary species would be impossible). Figures 4 and 5 appears to support the conclusion that despite great differences with Sibulan WR in forest structure (particularly the size of trees), most forest patches throughout Polillo retain a good species diversity, even if the primary species particularly are generally of small size. Sites with more species than expected are generally those with a good diversity of primary species, but also a large number of secondary ones due to disturbance. This fits the intermediate-disturbance hypothesis (Connell 1978).

Different species groups are dominant in the different geographical areas. The redundancy analysis performed suggests that a conservation strategy that focused on maintaining one site in the limestone areas and one in Panukulan in addition to Sibulan WR would conserve most of the variation that exists on the islands.

6.3 Future of Forests on Polillo Islands

With few exceptions all forests on Polillo islands were very heavily logged during the 1950s-80s by commercial companies and have been under continual logging pressure from local people since. Local pressure ensures that few trees grow to greater than 50cm diameter. Timber is not only used for local construction, but is exported to mainland Luzon where it can be sold at 20-40 times the local price. For a small minority of people – particularly in the northern reaches of Polillo – logging is a livelihood rather than a 'Sunday' activity. Harvesting focuses particularly intensively on a few species groups: Dipterocarpaceae, Narra (*Pterocarpus indicus*) and *Aglaia* spp. (Meliaceae).

If the present level of logging pressure is maintained the future for many forests in the medium-term is bleak. Intense logging of primary species is gradually producing forests dominated by a pioneer species that make poor quality timber; the logging is not sustainable. Since few timber species are allowed to grow to mature size, regeneration in many places is poor. In the medium-term this could lead to the extinction of primary timber species from the forests and their replacement with species of no economic value.

However, currently there are many logged areas on Polillo where the diversity and density of young timber species is good. With proper management these areas could be maintained as economically valuable forest. Forest on Polillo not only provides timber and protection from erosion, but also is a source of rattan and bamboo, food, and most importantly water. The success of the Sibulan WR, providing clean water to a large town, is the best example. The re-establishment of the Burdeos WR might provide similar advantages. The main hindrances to the management of most forests are lack of money and education, and the fact that many areas have no established owner, often being managed as common land.

Forested areas are also threatened with deforestation, as the falling price of coconuts encourages the expansion of plantations in order to maintain incomes. The municipalities of Polillo and Burdeos have on-going reforestation projects, but these have had little impact due to lack of funds, and tend to use alien species. Resources might be better channelled towards maintenance, proper management and enrichment planting of currently denuded forests.

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Appendix I: Tree Species recorded from Polillo Islands

The table records the locality from which species were recorded, as follows: Inventory (botanical inventory of 0.375 hectares in Sibulan Watershed reserve), Sibulan (in or surrounding the reserve), Mt. Malulod, Burdeos (all sites within the municipality), Panukulan (all sites within the municipality), Polillo Island (all sites within municipalities of Polillo, Burdeos and Panukulan), Patnanougan and Jomalig islands.

* indicates an exotic species

Family	Common Name	Genus	Species	Inventory	Sibulan	Mt. Malulod	Burdeos	Panukulan	Polillo Island	Patnanugan Island	Jomalig Island	Polillo Islands
ALANG.	Putian	*Alangium*	*javanicum var. jaheri*	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓
ALANG.	Malatapai	*Alanguim*	*longiflorum*	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓
ANAC.	Balinghasai	*Buchanania*	*arborescens*	✓	✓				✓			✓
ANAC.	Balitantan	*Buchanania*	*nitida*	✓	✓				✓			✓
ANAC.	Dao	*Dracontomelon*	*dao*	✓	✓				✓			✓
ANAC.	Amugis	*Koordersio-dendron*	*pinnatum*	✓	✓				✓			✓
ANAC.	Pahutan	*Mangifera*	*altissima*	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓
ANAC.	Paho / Malapaho	*Mangifera*	*monandra*	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓
ANAC.	Sangilo	*Pistacia*	*chinensis*	✓	✓				✓	✓		✓
ANAC.	Ligas	*Semecarpus*	*cuneiformis*		✓				✓			✓
ANNON.	Ilang-Ilang	*Cananga*	*odorata*		✓				✓			✓
ANNON.	Lanutan-laparan	*Enicosanthum*	*grandifolium*								✓	✓
ANNON.	Amuyong	*Goniothalamus*	*amuyon*		✓				✓			✓
ANNON.	Takulau	*Miliusa*	*vidalii*					✓	✓			✓
ANNON.	Lanutan	*Mitrephora*	*lanotan*	✓	✓				✓			✓
ANNON.	Anolang	*Papualthia*	*lanceolata*	✓	✓				✓	✓		✓
ANNON.	Lanutan-sapa	*Polyalthia*	*dolichophyllia*		✓				✓			✓
ANNON.	Lanutan-dilau	*Polyalthia*	*flava*	✓	✓				✓			✓
ANNON.	Lapnisan	*Polyalthia*	*oblongifolia*		✓				✓			✓
ANNON.	Lanutan-mabolo	*Polyalthia*	*pubescens*							✓		✓
ANNON.	Lanutan-puti	*Polyalthia*	*suberosa*	✓	✓				✓			✓
APOCYN.	Batino	*Alstonia*	*macrophylla*		✓				✓		✓	✓
APOCYN.	Laneteng-gubat	*Kibatalia*	*gitingensis*	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓
APOCYN.	Bayag-kambing	*Pagiantha*	*plumeriifolia*		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
APOCYN.	Malabatino	*Paralstonia*	*clusiacea*								✓	✓
APOCYN.	Lanete	*Wrightia*	*pubescens ssp. laniti*								✓	✓
AQUIF.	Malakidia	*Ilex*	*loheri*		✓	✓			✓			✓
ARAL.	Malapapaya	*Polyscias*	*nodosa*		✓				✓			✓

BIGN.	Banai-Banai	*Radermachera*	*pinnata ssp. pinnata*	✓	✓				✓			✓
BORAG.	Anonang	*Cordia*	*dichotoma*	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓
BORAG.	Halimumog	*Ehretia*	*philippinensis*		✓				✓		✓	✓
BURS.	Pagsahingin	*Canarium*	*asperum*	✓	✓				✓			✓
BURS.	Milipili	*Canarium*	*hirsutum*		✓				✓			✓
BURS.	Piling-liitan	*Canarium*	*luzonicum*	✓	✓				✓		✓	✓
BURS.	Pili	*Canarium*	*ovatum*		✓				✓			✓
CEL.	Malasangki	*Euonymus*	*javanicus*		✓				✓			✓
CEL.	Malaabuab	*Lophopetalum*	*javanicum*	✓	✓				✓	✓		✓
CHRYS.	Liusin	*Maranthes*	*corymbosa*	✓	✓				✓			✓
CLUS.	Bitanghol	*Calophyllum*	*blancoi*	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓
CLUS.	Dangkalan	*Calophyllum*	*obliquinervium*						✓	✓		✓
CLUS.	Salinggogon	*Cratoxylum*	*formosum spp. formosum*	✓	✓				✓			✓
CLUS.	Binukau	*Garcinia*	*binucao*	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓
CLUS.	Taklang-anak	*Garcinia*	*dulcis*	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓
CLUS.	Tagbag	*Garcinia*	*linearifolia*		✓				✓			✓
CLUS.	Kamandiis	*Garcinia*	*rubra*	✓	✓				✓			✓
COMBR.	Bingas	*Terminalia*	*citrina*						✓			✓
COMBR.	Talisai-gubat	*Terminalia*	*foetidissima*		✓				✓			✓
COMBR.	Kalumpit	*Terminalia*	*microcarpa*		✓				✓			✓
COMP.	Malasambong	*Vernonia*	*vidalii*		✓				✓			✓
DAT.	Binuang	*Octomeles*	*sumatrana*		✓				✓			✓
DILL.	Katmon	*Dillenia*	*philippinensis*	✓	✓				✓			✓
DILL.	Katmon-kalabau	*Dillenia*	*reifferscheidtia*	✓	✓				✓			✓
DILL.	Kolalabang	*Saurauia*	*latibractea*	✓	✓				✓			✓
DIPT.	Dagang	*Anisoptera*	*aurea*	✓	✓				✓			✓
DIPT.	Palosapis	*Anisoptera*	*thurifera ssp. thurifera*	✓	✓				✓			✓
DIPT.	Hairy-leafed Apitong	*Dipterocarpus*	*alatus*	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓
DIPT.	Tailed-leaf Panau	*Dipterocarpus*	*caudatus ssp. caudatus*	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓
DIPT.	Panau	*Dipterocarpus*	*gracilis*	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓
DIPT.	Apitong	*Dipterocarpus*	*grandiflorus*	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓
DIPT.	Broad-winged Apitong	*Dipterocarpus*	*kunstleri*	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓
DIPT.	Round-leafed Apitong	*Dipterocarpus*	*orbicularis*		✓			✓	✓			✓
DIPT.	Manggachapoi	*Hopea*	*accuminata*					✓	✓			✓
DIPT.	Yakal kaliot	*Hopea*	*malibato*	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓
DIPT.	Bagtikan	*Parashorea*	*malaanonan*	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓
DIPT.	Almon	*Shorea*	*almon*	✓	✓				✓			✓

DIPT.	Yakal	*Shorea*	*astylosa*		✓	✓			✓	✓			✓
DIPT.	White Lauan	*Shorea*	*contorta*		✓	✓			✓	✓			✓
DIPT.	Yakal-yamban	*Shorea*	*falciferoides ssp. falciferoides*						✓	✓			✓
DIPT.	Guijo	*Shorea*	*guiso*		✓	✓				✓			✓
DIPT.	Red Lauan	*Shorea*	*negrosensis*		✓	✓			✓	✓			✓
DIPT.	Tiaong	*Shorea*	*ovata*		✓	✓				✓			✓
DIPT.	Mayapis	*Shorea*	*palosapis*		✓	✓			✓	✓			✓
DIPT.	Tangile	*Shorea*	*polysperma*		✓	✓			✓	✓			✓
DIPT.	Narig	*Vatica*	*mangachapoi ssp. mangachapoi*		✓	✓				✓			✓
DIPT.	Thick-leafed Narig	*Vatica*	*pachyphylla*		✓	✓			✓	✓			✓
EBEN.	Kamagong	*Diospyros*	*discolor*			✓				✓	✓		✓
EBEN.	Kanomoi	*Diospyros*	*muliflora forma canomoi*		✓	✓				✓			✓
EBEN.	Anang-gulod	*Diospyros*	*myrmecocalyx*			✓				✓			✓
EBEN.	Bolong-eta	*Diospyros*	*philosanthera var. philosanthera*		✓	✓				✓			✓
EBEN.	Anang	*Diospyros*	*pyrrhocarpa*		✓	✓		✓		✓			✓
ELEA.	Tabian	*Elaeocarpus*	*monocera*			✓			✓	✓			✓
EUPH.	Bignai	*Antidesma*	*bunius*			✓				✓			✓
EUPH.	Bignai-pinuso	*Antidesma*	*cordato-stipulaceum var. cordato-stipulaceum*									✓	✓
EUPH.	Bignai-kalabau	*Antidesma*	*pleuricum*		✓	✓				✓			✓
EUPH.	Matang-hipon	*Breynia*	*vitis-idaea*		✓	✓		✓		✓			✓
EUPH.	Subiang	*Bridelia*	*penangiana*		✓	✓				✓			✓
EUPH.	Agai	*Bridelia*	*tomentosa*										✓
EUPH.	Santiki	*Cleidion*	*spiciflorum*		✓	✓				✓			✓
EUPH.	San Francisco*	*Codiaeum*	*variegatum*			✓				✓			✓
EUPH.	Kulis-pakatan	*Dimorphocalyx*	*luzonensis*		✓	✓				✓			✓
EUPH.	Kulis-daga	*Dimorphocalyx*	*murinus*		✓	✓		✓		✓			✓
EUPH.	Tinaang-pantai	*Drypetes*	*maquilingensis*			✓	✓			✓			✓
EUPH.	Gubas	*Endospermum*	*peltatum*		✓	✓				✓			✓
EUPH.	Malabagang	*Glochidion*	*album*		✓	✓				✓			✓
EUPH.	Sibulau	*Glochidion*	*angulatum*			✓				✓			✓
EUPH.	Balanti	*Homolanthus*	*populneus var. populneus*			✓				✓			✓
EUPH.	Hamindang	*Macaranga*	*bicolor*		✓	✓				✓			✓
EUPH.	Binungang-ahas	*Macaranga*	*cuernosensis*			✓				✓			✓
EUPH.	Binunga	*Macaranga*	*tanaris*			✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
EUPH.	Hinlaumo	*Mallotus*	*mollissimus*			✓	✓	✓		✓			✓
EUPH.	Alim	*Melanolepis*	*multiglandulosa var. multiglandulosa*									✓	✓

EUPH.	Apanang	*Neotrewia*	*cumingii*	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓
FABAC.	Malatanglin*	*Adenathera*	*pavonina*		✓		✓		✓			✓
FABAC.	Tiagkot	*Archidendron*	*clypearia var. clypearia*	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓
FABAC.	Makapil	*Dalbergia*	*mimosella*		✓				✓			✓
FABAC.	Earpod*	*Enterolobium*	*cyclocarpum*							✓		✓
FABAC.	Ipil	*Intsia*	*bijuga*							✓		✓
FABAC.	Ipil-Ipil*	*Leucaena*	*leucocephala*		✓				✓			✓
FABAC.	Bahai	*Ormosia*	*calvanensis*	✓	✓				✓			✓
FABAC.	Siar	*Peltophorum*	*pterocarpum*	✓	✓				✓			✓
FABAC.	Prickly Narra	*Pterocarpus*	*indicus forma echinatus*	✓	✓				✓			✓
FABAC.	Smooth Narra	*Pterocarpus*	*indicus forma indicus*	✓	✓				✓		✓	✓
FABAC.	Acacia (Raintree)*	*Samanea*	*saman*		✓				✓			✓
FAG.	Babaisakan	*Lithocarpus*	*buddii*						✓			✓
FAG.	Manggasiriki	*Lithocarpus*	*ovalis*		✓				✓	✓		✓
FAG.	Pangnan	*Lithocarpus*	*sultii*	✓	✓				✓			✓
FLAC.	Talitan	*Casearia*	*fulginosa*	✓	✓				✓			✓
FLAC.	Kaluag	*Casearia*	*grewiaefolia var. grewiaefolia*		✓				✓			✓
FLAC.	Bitongol	*Flacourtia*	*rukam*								✓	✓
FLAC.	Oonog	*Osmelia*	*philippina*	✓	✓				✓			✓
FLAC.	Malapinggan	*Trichadenia*	*philippinensis*	✓	✓				✓			✓
GNET.	Bago	*Gnetum*	*gnemon var. gnemn*	✓	✓				✓			✓
ICAC.	Taingang-babui	*Gonocaryum*	*calleryanum*		✓				✓			✓
LAMIAC.	Palis	*Callicarpa*	*erioclona*	✓	✓				✓			✓
LAMIAC.	Tambabasi	*Callicarpa*	*formosa*					✓	✓			✓
LAMIAC.	Magilik	*Premna*	*cumingiana*		✓				✓			✓
LAMIAC.	Dangula / Sasalit	*Teijsmannio-dendron*	*ahernianum*	✓	✓				✓			✓
LAMIAC.	Lingo-Lingo	*Vitex*	*turczaninowii*	✓	✓				✓		✓	✓
LAUR.	Bagaoring	*Beilschmedia*	*nervosa*		✓				✓			✓
LAUR.	Kalingag	*Cinnamomum*	*mercadoi*	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓
LAUR.	Kamigai	*Cryptocarya*	*ilocana*	✓	✓				✓			✓
LAUR.	Parasablot	*Litsea*	*abraensis*	✓	✓				✓			✓
LAUR.	Arahan	*Litsea*	*albayana*				✓		✓			✓
LAUR.	Marang-laparan	*Litsea*	*ampla*		✓				✓			✓
LAUR.	Sablot-linis	*Litsea*	*baractanensis*			✓			✓			✓
LAUR.	Sablot	*Litsea*	*glutinosa*		✓				✓		✓	✓
LAUR.	Batikuling	*Litsea*	*leytensis*	✓	✓				✓	✓		✓

LAUR.	Baga	*Litsea*	*perfulva*		✓				✓				✓
LAUR.	Marang	*Litsea*	*perrottetii*	✓	✓				✓				✓
LAUR.	Puso-puso	*Neolitsea*	*vidalii*		✓				✓	✓			✓
LAUR.	Bohian	*Neolitsea*	*villosa*		✓				✓				✓
LECYTH.	Putat	*Barringtonia*	*racemosa*	✓	✓				✓				✓
LOG.	Curran urung	*Fagraea*	*auriculata ssp. parviflora*		✓				✓				✓
LOG.	Balatbuaia	*Fagraea*	*racemosa*	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓
MALV.	Anilau-pantai	*Colona*	*hastata*								✓		✓
MALV.	Anilau	*Colona*	*serratifolia*								✓		✓
MALV.	Balobo	*Diplodiscus*	*paniculatus*	✓	✓		✓		✓				✓
MALV.	Lumbayau	*Heritiera*	*javanica*	✓	✓				✓				✓
MALV.	Tan-ag	*Kleinhovia*	*hospita*				✓		✓				✓
MALV.	Kamuling	*Microcos*	*stylocarpa*	✓	✓	✓			✓				✓
MALV.	Malataluto	*Pterocymbium*	*macrocrater*		✓				✓				✓
MALV.	Banilad	*Sterculia*	*comosa*		✓				✓	✓	✓		✓
MALV.	Malabuho	*Sterculia*	*oblongata*	✓	✓				✓		✓		✓
MALV.	Sayapo	*Trichospermum*	*eriopodum*	✓	✓				✓	✓			✓
MELAST.	Kalingai	*Astronia*	*cumingiana var. bicolor*	✓	✓				✓				✓
MELAST.	Badling	*Astronia*	*cumingiana var. cumingiana*	✓	✓				✓				✓
MELAST.	Malintungau	*Everettia*	*pulcherrima*		✓				✓				✓
MELIAC.	Malasaging	*Aglaia*	*edulis*	✓	✓				✓				✓
MELIAC.	Malasaging-liitan	*Aglaia*	*elliptica*	✓	✓				✓				✓
MELIAC.	Malasaging-pula	*Aglaia*	*langlassei*	✓	✓				✓				✓
MELIAC.	Bubunau	*Aglaia*	*leucophylla*	✓	✓				✓				✓
MELIAC.	Kuling-manuk	*Aglaia*	*luzonensis*					✓	✓				✓
MELIAC.	Balubar	*Aglaia*	*rimosa*	✓	✓				✓				✓
MELIAC.	Kangko	*Aphanamixis*	*polystachya*	✓	✓				✓				✓
MELIAC.	Balukanag	*Chisocheton*	*cumingianus ssp. cumingianus*	✓	✓				✓				✓
MELIAC.	Katong-matsin	*Chisocheton*	*pentandrus ssp. pentandrus*	✓	✓				✓				✓
MELIAC.	Kalimutain	*Dysoxylum*	*arborescens*								✓		✓
MELIAC.	Santol	*Sandoricum*	*koetjape*	✓	✓				✓				✓
MORAC.	Antipolo	*Artocarpus*	*blancoi*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
MORAC.	Rimas*	*Artocarpus*	*communis*		✓				✓				✓
MORAC.	Nangka*	*Artocarpus*	*heterophylla*		✓				✓				✓
MORAC.	Anubing	*Artocarpus*	*ovata*	✓	✓				✓				✓
MORAC.	Kalulot	*Artocarpus*	*rubrovenius*	✓	✓				✓		✓		✓
MORAC.	Gumihan	*Artocarpus*	*sericicarpus*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓

MORAC.	Himbabao	*Broussonetia*	*luzonica var. luzonica*									✓	✓
MORAC.	Upling-gubat	*Ficus*	*ampelas var. ampelas*				✓		✓				✓
MORAC.	Balete	*Ficus*	*balete*	✓	✓				✓				✓
MORAC.	Kalukoi	*Ficus*	*callosa*		✓				✓				✓
MORAC.	Malatibig	*Ficus*	*congesta var. congesta*	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓			✓
MORAC.	Baleteng-mabolo	*Ficus*	*cucurbitina var. cucurbitina*		✓				✓				✓
MORAC.	Butli	*Ficus*	*gul var. gul*				✓		✓				✓
MORAC.	Obdas	*Ficus*	*irisana var. validicaudata*							✓			✓
MORAC.	Kanapai	*Ficus*	*magnoliifolia*		✓				✓				✓
MORAC.	Hagimit	*Ficus*	*minahassae*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
MORAC.	Tibig	*Ficus*	*nota*		✓				✓			✓	✓
MORAC.	Pakiling	*Ficus*	*odorata*		✓				✓				✓
MORAC.	Malahauili	*Ficus*	*septica var. salicifolia*	✓	✓				✓				✓
MORAC.	Is-is	*Ficus*	*ulmifolia*		✓				✓			✓	✓
MORAC.	Tangisang-bayawak	*Ficus*	*variegata*	✓	✓				✓				✓
MORAC.	Dolalog	*Ficus*	*variegata var. sycomoroides*	✓	✓				✓				✓
MORAC.	Agus-us	*Trophis*	*philippinensis*									✓	✓
MYRIST.	Anuping	*Gymnacranthera*	*farquhariana var. paniculata*	✓	✓		✓		✓				✓
MYRIST.	Yabnob	*Horsfieldia*	*costulata*	✓	✓				✓				✓
MYRIST.	Tambalau	*Knema*	*glomerata*	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓			✓
MYRIST.	Tanghas	*Myristica*	*elliptica var. simiarum*	✓	✓				✓			✓	✓
MYRIST.	Duguan	*Myristica*	*philippinensis*	✓	✓				✓				✓
MYRS.	Katigpo	*Ardisia*	*clementis*				✓		✓				✓
MYRS.	Aunasin	*Ardisia*	*pyramidalis*	✓	✓				✓				✓
MYRS.	Paginga	*Discocalyx*	*cybianthoides*	✓	✓				✓				✓
MYRT.	Malaruhat	*Cleistocalyx*	*operculatus*	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓	✓
MYRT.	Malaruhat-puti	*Syzygium*	*bordenii*	✓	✓				✓				✓
MYRT.	Paitan	*Syzygium*	*costulatum*			✓			✓				✓
MYRT.	Lipoteng-gubat	*Syzygium*	*curtiflorum*	✓	✓		✓		✓				✓
MYRT.	Malaruhat-pula	*Syzygium*	*decipiens*	✓	✓				✓				✓
MYRT.	Igang	*Syzygium*	*garciae*	✓	✓				✓				✓
MYRT.	Makaasim	*Syzygium*	*nitidium*	✓	✓		✓		✓				✓
MYRT.	Panglongboien	*Syzygium*	*similie*					✓	✓				✓
MYRT.	Malatampui	*Syzygium*	*xanthophyllum*	✓	✓				✓				✓
MYRT.	Malabayabas	*Tristanopsis*	*decorticata*					✓	✓				✓
OLAC.	Tamayuan	*Strombosia*	*philippinensis*	✓	✓				✓				✓
OLEAC.	Kurutan-lambak	*Linociera*	*paludosa*									✓	✓

OLEAC.	Malakaraksan	*Linociera*	*phanerophlebia*							✓	✓
OLEAC.	Karaksan	*Linociera*	*ramiflora*	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓
OXAL.	Balimbing*	*Averrhoa*	*carambola*		✓			✓			✓
PALM.	Bunga	*Areca*	*cathecu*		✓			✓			✓
PALM.	Pugahan	*Caryota*	*cumingii*	✓	✓			✓			✓
PALM.	Takipan	*Caryota*	*rumphiana var. philippinensis*	✓	✓			✓			✓
PALM.	Anahau	*Livistonia*	*rotundifolia var. luzonensis*	✓	✓			✓			✓
PALM.	Anibong-liitan	*Oncosperma*	*gracilipes*	✓	✓			✓			✓
PALM.	Anibong	*Oncosperma*	*tigillaria*	✓	✓			✓			✓
PALM.	Sarauag	*Pinanga*	*insignis*	✓	✓			✓			✓
PANDAN.	Bariu	*Pandanus*	*copelandii*	✓	✓			✓			✓
PANDAN.	Alas-as	*Pandanus*	*luzonensis*	✓	✓			✓			✓
PANDAN.	Karagumoi	*Pandanus*	*simplex*	✓	✓			✓			✓
POD.	Malaadelfa	*Podocarpus*	*neriifolius*		✓			✓			✓
ROSAC.	Dalisai	*Prunus*	*clementis*	✓	✓			✓			✓
RUB.	Malakape	*Canthium*	*dicoccum*	✓	✓			✓			✓
RUB.	Suyak-daga	*Canthium*	*horridum*	✓	✓			✓			✓
RUB.	Ludek	*Ludekia*	*bernardoi*	✓	✓			✓			✓
RUB.	Tulibas-tilos	*Micromelum*	*compressum*		✓			✓			✓
RUB.	Bangkoro	*Morinda*	*citrifolia*							✓	✓
RUB.	Kalamansanai	*Neonauclea*	*calycina*	✓	✓			✓			✓
RUB.	Malauisak	*Neonauclea*	*reticulata*		✓			✓			✓
RUB.	Gusakan	*Pavetta*	*indica*		✓	✓		✓			✓
RUB.	Adina	*Pertusadina*	*multifolia*	✓	✓			✓			✓
RUT.	Aromata	*Clausena*	*worcesteri*	✓	✓			✓			✓
RUT.	Ubug	*Evodia*	*retusa*		✓			✓			✓
RUT.	Matang-arau	*Melicope*	*triphylla*		✓			✓			✓
SAPIND.	Kubili	*Cubilia*	*cubili*	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓
SAPIND.	Mamoko	*Glenniea*	*philippinensis*	✓	✓			✓			✓
SAPIND.	Ulas	*Guioa*	*myriadenia*	✓	✓			✓			✓
SAPIND.	Alahan-sinima	*Guioa*	*reticulata*	✓	✓			✓			✓
SAPIND.	Sarakag	*Lepisanthes*	*tetraphylla*	✓	✓			✓			✓
SAPIND.	Alupag-amo	*Litchi*	*chinensis ssp. philippinensis*	✓	✓			✓			✓
SAPIND.	Malasalab	*Mischocarpus*	*sundaicus*	✓	✓			✓			✓
SAPIND.	Kapulasan	*Nephelium*	*lappaceum var. pallens*	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓
SAPIND.	Malugai	*Pometia*	*pinnata*	✓	✓			✓			✓
SAPIND.	Salab	*Trigonachras*	*cuspidata*	✓	✓			✓			✓

SAPOT.	Betis-bundok	*Ganua*	*manticola*		✓				✓			✓
SAPOT.	Kabiki*	*Mimusops*	*elengi*	✓	✓				✓			✓
SAPOT.	Alakaak-tilos	*Palaquium*	*elliptilimbum*	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓
SAPOT.	Tagatoi	*Palaquium*	*foxworthyi*	✓	✓				✓			✓
SAPOT.	Alakaak	*Palaquium*	*gigantifolium*	✓	✓				✓			✓
SAPOT.	Palak-palak	*Palaquium*	*lanceolatum*	✓	✓				✓			✓
SAPOT.	Nato	*Palaquium*	*luzoniense*	✓	✓				✓			✓
SAPOT.	Dulitan	*Palaquium*	*merrillii*	✓	✓				✓			✓
SAPOT.	Malakmalak-bundok	*Palaquium*	*montanum*	✓	✓				✓			✓
SAPOT.	Malakmalak	*Palaquium*	*philippense*	✓	✓				✓			✓
SAPOT.	Duklitan	*Planchonella*	*nitida*	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓
SAPOT.	White Nato	*Pouteria*	*macrantha*	✓	✓				✓			✓
SIM.	Malasapsap	*Ailanthus*	*integrifolia*	✓	✓				✓			✓
SIM.	Malakamias	*Ailanthus*	*triphysa*	✓	✓				✓			✓
SONN.	Loktob	*Duabanga*	*moluccana*	✓	✓				✓			✓
STAPHYL.	Anongo	*Turpinia*	*ovalifolia*	✓	✓				✓			✓
SYMPL.	Agosip-tungko	*Symplocos*	*trisepala*		✓				✓			✓
ULM.	Magabuyo	*Celtis*	*luzonica*	✓	✓				✓			✓
ULM.	Anabiong	*Trema*	*orientalis*						✓			✓
URT.	Lipa	*Dendrocnide*	*luzonensis var. luzonensis*				✓	✓	✓			✓
URT.	Lipang-kalabau	*Dendrocnide*	*meyenuana forma meyeniana*		✓				✓			✓
URT.	Alagasi	*Leucosyke*	*capitellata*	✓	✓				✓		✓	✓
VIT	Mali-mali	*Leea*	*guineensis*	✓	✓				✓			✓
VIT.	Kaliantan	*Leea*	*philippinensis*				✓		✓			✓
	Mammaho (Polillo)	Unknown		✓	✓				✓			✓
			Sum	167	234	14	37	28	254	23	39	273
			Percentage of Total Species	61.2	85.7				93.0			100.0

Appendix II: Identification of Local Names given to Species on Polillo Islands

Primary indicates if species are found in primary (1) or secondary (2) or both types of forest (1.5). Numbers in bold are taken to be the average for each species group. Endemism scores indicate if species are found only on Polillo and surrounding provinces (1), the Luzon area (2), were endemic to the whole of the Philippines (3), or were found in other parts of south-east Asia or the World (3.5-4).

	Local Name	Common Name	Genus	Species	Family	Primary	Endemism
1	Lumakaw	Putian	*Alangium*	*javanicum var. jaheri*	ALANG.	**1**	4
2	Dao	Dao	*Dracontomelon*	*dao*	ANAC.	**1.5**	4
3	Amogis	Amugis	*Koordersiodendron*	*pinnatum*	ANAC.		
4	Malamanga/Mangachapoi/Mangaseniora	Pahutan	*Mangifera*	*altissima*	ANAC.	**1**	4
		Paho / Malapaho	*Mangifera*	*monandra*	ANAC.		2
5	Ilang Ilang	Ilang-Ilang	*Cananga*	*odorata*	ANNON.	**1**	4
6	Lanutan / Lanutan dilau	Lanutan	*Mitrephora*	*lanotan*	ANNON.	**1**	
		Lanutan-dilau	*Polyalthia*	*flava*	ANNON.		3
		Lapnisan	*Polyalthia*	*oblongifolia*	ANNON.		
7	Ilang Ilang Gubat / Lanutan puti	Lanutan-puti	*Polyalthia*	*suberosa*	ANNON.	**1**	
		Lanutan-laparan	*Enicosanthum*	*grandifolium*	ANNON.		
8	Dita / Batino	Batino	*Alstonia*	*macrophylla*	APOCYN.	**2**	4
		Malabatino	*Paralstonia*	*clusiacea*	APOCYN.		
9	Laniti	Laneteng-gubat	*Kibatalia*	*gitingensis*	APOCYN.	**1.5**	1
10	Bayagkambing	Bayag-kambing	*Pagiantha*	*plumeriifolia*	APOCYN.	**1.5**	
11	Malakidya	Malakidia	*Ilex*	*loheri*	AQUIF.	**1**	
12	Biga	Biga	*Alocasia*	*macrorhizza*	ARAC.		
13	Malapapaya	Malapapaya	*Polyscias*	*nodosa*	ARAL.	**2**	4
14	Milipili	Pagsahingin	*Canarium*	*asperum*	BURS.	**1**	4
		Milipili	*Canarium*	*hirsutum*	BURS.		4
15	Pilaway gubat	Piling-liitan	*Canarium*	*luzonicum*	BURS.	**1**	2
16	Pilaway / Pili	Pili	*Canarium*	*ovatum*	BURS.	**1**	2
17	Bitanghol	Bitanghol	*Calophyllum*	*blancoi*	CLUS.	**1**	4
		Pamintaogon	*Calophyllum*	*soulattri*	CLUS.	**1**	4
18	Dangkalan Gubat	Dangkalan	*Calophyllum*	*obliquinervium*	CLUS.	**1.5**	3.5
19	Bilukaw	Binukau	*Garcinia*	*binucao*	CLUS.	**1.5**	3
		Taklang-anak	*Garcinia*	*dulcis*	CLUS.	1	4
20	Talisay gubat	Talisai-gubat	*Terminalia*	*foetidissima*	COMBR.	**1**	4
21	Kalumpit	Kalumpit	*Terminalia*	*microcarpa*	COMBR.	**1**	4
22	Pako-Pako		*Cyathea*	*spp.*	CYATH.	**1**	
23	Katmon	Katmon	*Dillenia*	*philippinensis*	DILL.	**1**	3

	Katmon-kalabau	*Dillenia*	*reifferscheidtia*	DILL.	1	2
24 Palosapis	Dagang	*Anisoptera*	*aurea*	DIPT.	**1**	1
	Palosapis	*Anisoptera*	*thurifera ssp. thurifera*	DIPT.	1	2
25 Apitong / Apitong Anahowin / Apitong Bayabasing	Hairy-leafed Apitong	*Dipterocarpus*	*alatus*	DIPT.	**1**	4
	Panau	*Dipterocarpus*	*gracilis*	DIPT.	1	4
	Apitong	*Dipterocarpus*	*grandiflorus*	DIPT.	1	4
26 Apitong Hagakhak	Broad-winged Apitong	*Dipterocarpus*	*kunstleri*	DIPT.	**1**	4
	Round-leafed Apitong	*Dipterocarpus*	*orbicularis*	DIPT.	1	1
27 Dalingdingan	Yakal-kaliot	*Hopea*	*malibato*	DIPT.	**1**	2
28 White Lauan / Bagtikan	Bagtikan	*Parashorea*	*malaanonan*	DIPT.	**1**	3.5
	White Lauan	*Shorea*	*contorta*	DIPT.	1	3
29 Red Lauan / Red Lauan Hagakhak	Almon	*Shorea*	*almon*	DIPT.	**1**	3.5
/ Red Lauan Tiaong / Red Lauan Langisan	Red Lauan	*Shorea*	*negrosensis*	DIPT.	1	3
	Tiaong	*Shorea*	*ovata*	DIPT.	1	4
30 Yakal	Yakal	*Shorea*	*astylosa*	DIPT.	**1**	3
	Guijo	*Shorea*	*guiso*	DIPT.	1	4
31 Pura / Mayapis	Mayapis	*Shorea*	*palosapis*	DIPT.	**1**	3
32 Tangile	Tangile	*Shorea*	*polysperma*	DIPT.	**1**	3
33 Yakal Blanco	Thick-leafed Narig	*Vatica*	*pachyphylla*	DIPT.	**1**	1
34 Kamagung	Kamagong	*Diospyros*	*discolor*	EBEN.	**1.5**	4
35 Bolong-eta / Adgaw	Bolong-eta	*Diospyros*	*philosanthera var. philosanthera*	EBEN.	**1**	4
	Anang	*Diospyros*	*pyrrhocarpa*	EBEN.	1	4
36 Malatubig	Tabian	*Elaeocarpus*	*monocera*	ELEA.	**1**	3
37 Matang-hipon	Matang-hipon	*Breynia*	*vitis-idaea*	EUPH.	**2**	4
38 Amlang	Gubas	*Endospermum*	*peltatum*	EUPH.	**1.5**	4
39 Takipasin	Hamindang	*Macaranga*	*bicolor*	EUPH.	**2**	3
40 Buta-Buta	Binungang-ahas	*Macaranga*	*cuernosensis*	EUPH.	**2**	3
41 Minounga	Binunga	*Macaranga*	*tanaris*	EUPH.	**2**	4
42 Gapas Gapas	Hinlaumo	*Mallotus*	*mollissimus*	EUPH.	**2**	4
43 Alum	Alim	*Melanolepis*	*multiglandulosa var. multiglandulosa*	EUPH.	**2**	4
44 *No name, but recognised*	Tiagkot	*Archidendron*	*clypearia var. clypearia*	FABAC.	**1.5**	4
45 Ipil	Ipil	*Intsia*	*bijuga*	FABAC.	**1.5**	4
46 Narra	Prickly Narra	*Pterocarpus*	*indicus forma echinatus*	FABAC.	**1**	4
	Narra	*Pterocarpus*	*indicus forma indicus*	FABAC.	1	4
47 Babaysakan	Babaisakan	*Lithocarpus*	*buddii*	FAG.	**1**	2
	Manggasiriki	*Lithocarpus*	*ovalis*	FAG.	1	2
48 Laniti puti	Bitongol	*Flacourtia*	*rukam*	FLAC.	**2**	4

49	Boutong-manok	Bago	*Gnetum*	*gnemon var. gnemn*	GNET.	**1**	4
50	Igang / Tapat Tapat / Lima Lima	Dangula / Sasalit	*Teijsmanniodendron*	*ahernianum*	LAMIA.	**1.5**	1
		Igang	*Syzygium*	*garciae*	MYRT.	1.5	
51	Kamagai	Kamigai	*Cryptocarya*	*ilocana*	LAUR.	**1**	
52	Arahan	Arahan	*Litsea*	*albayana*	LAUR.	**1**	
		Ulas	*Guioa*	*myriadenia*	SAPIND.	1	2
53	Marang puti	Marang-laparan	*Litsea*	*ampla*	LAUR.	**2**	
		Sablot-linis	*Litsea*	*baractanensis*	LAUR.	2	
54	Marang	Sablot	*Litsea*	*glutinosa*	LAUR.	**2**	4
		Puso-puso	*Neolitsea*	*vidalii*	LAUR.		
55	Marang bitikoleen	Batikuling	*Litsea*	*leytensis*	LAUR.	**2**	2
56	Marang dilaw / Marang aso	Marang	*Litsea*	*perrottetii*	LAUR.	**2**	4
57	Putat Gubat	Putat	*Barringtonia*	*racemosa*	LECYTH.	**1.5**	4
58	Malobo / Balobo	Balobo	*Diplodiscus*	*paniculatus*	MALV.	**1.5**	3
59	Tan-ag	Tan-ag	*Kleinhovia*	*hospita*	MALV.	**2**	4
60	Kiling	Kamuling	*Microcos*	*stylocarpa*	MALV.	**2**	3
		Karaksan	*Linociera*	*ramiflora*	OLEAC.	2	4
61	Banilad	Banilad	*Sterculia*	*comosa*	MALV.	**2**	4
62	Malaruhat na pula / Malasaging	Malasaging	*Aglaia*	*edulis*	MELIAC.	**1**	4
63	Malasantol	Santol	*Sandoricum*	*koetjape*	MELIAC.	**1.5**	4
64	Antipolo	Antipolo	*Artocarpus*	*blancoi*	MORAC.	**2**	3
65	Kamansai (Breadfruit)	Rimas	*Artocarpus*	*communis*	MORAC.	**2**	4
66	Nangka (Jackfruit)	Nangka	*Artocarpus*	*heterophylla*	MORAC.	**2**	4
67	Grabling / Anubing	Kalulot	*Artocarpus*	*rubrovenius*	MORAC.	**1.5**	2
68	Antipolo Gumihan	Gumihan	*Artocarpus*	*sericicarpus*	MORAC.	**2**	4
69	Opling-gubat / Malaopli	Upling-gubat	*Ficus*	*ampelas var. ampelas*	MORAC.	**2**	4
		Is-is	*Ficus*	*ulmifolia*	MORAC.	2	3
70	Balete	Balete	*Ficus*	*balete*	MORAC.	**1**	2
		Baleteng-mabolo	*Ficus*	*cucurbitina var. cucurbitina*	MORAC.	1	4
71	Tibig (small fruit)	Malatibig	*Ficus*	*congesta var. congesta*	MORAC.	**1.5**	4
72	Ayimit	Hagimit	*Ficus*	*minahassae*	MORAC.	**1**	4
73	Tibig (large fruit)	Tibig	*Ficus*	*nota*	MORAC.	**1.5**	4
		Dolalog	*Ficus*	*variegata var. sycomoroides*	MORAC.		4
74	Tangisang-bayawak	Tangisang-bayawak	*Ficus*	*variegata*	MORAC.	**1.5**	4
		Malahauili	*Ficus*	*septica var. salicifolia*	MORAC.		3
75	Saging	Saging-matsing	*Musa*	*acuminata*	MUSA.	**1.5**	
		Abaca	*Musa*	*textilis*	MUSA.		

76	Duguan puti / pula	Tambalau	*Knema*	*glomerata*	MYRIST.	**1**	3
		Tanghas	*Myristica*	*elliptica var. simiarum*	MYRIST.	1	4
		Duguan	*Myristica*	*philippinensis*	MYRIST.	1	3
77	Malaruhat puti	Malaruhat	*Cleistocalyx*	*operculatus*	MYRT.	**1**	
		Malaruhat-puti	*Syzygium*	*bordenii*	MYRT.		
78	Lipoting-gubat	Lipoteng-gubat	*Syzygium*	*curtiflorum*	MYRT.	**1**	2
		Malatampui	*Syzygium*	*xanthophyllum*	MYRT.		2
79	Makaasim	Makaasim	*Syzygium*	*nitidium*	MYRT.	**1**	3
80	Malabayabas	Malabayabas	*Tristanopsis*	*decorticata*	MYRT.	**1**	3.5
81	Tamahuyan	Tamayuan	*Strombosia*	*philippinensis*	OLAC.	**1**	3.5
82	Bunga (Betelnut palm)	Bunga	*Areca*	*cathecu*	PALM.	**1.5**	
83	Pugahan	Pugahan	*Caryota*	*cumingii*	PALM.	**1**	
		Takipan	*Caryota*	*rumphiana var. philippinensis*	PALM.		
84	Niog	Niog (Coconut)*	*Cocus*	*nucifera*	PALM.	**2**	
85	Anahau	Anahau	*Livistonia*	*rotundifolia var. luzonensis*	PALM.	**1.5**	
86	Anibong	Anibong-liitan	*Oncosperma*	*gracilipes*	PALM.	**1**	2
		Anibong	*Oncosperma*	*tigillaria*	PALM.		
87	Tokyong	Sarauag	*Pinanga*	*insignis*	PALM.	**1**	3
88	Pandan	Bariu	*Pandanus*	*copelandii*	PANDAN.	**1**	
		Alas-as	*Pandanus*	*luzonensis*	PANDAN.		
		Karagumoi	*Pandanus*	*simplex*	PANDAN.		
89	Balutan-ginto	Dalisai	*Prunus*	*clementis*	ROSAC.	**1.5**	3.5
		Taingang-babui	*Gonocaryum*	*calleryanum*	ICAC.		
90	Panabang	Kubili	*Cubilia*	*cubili*	SAPIND.	**1.5**	4
91	Alupag / Magluson	Alupag-amo	*Litchi*	*chinensis ssp. Philippinensis*	SAPIND.	**1.5**	3.5
92	Bulala	Kapulasan	*Nephelium*	*lappaceum var. pallens*	SAPIND.	**1**	4
93	Dulitan pasak / Dulitan	Alakaak-tilos	*Palaquium*	*elliptilimbum*	SAPOT.	**1**	1
		Malakmalak-bundok	*Palaquium*	*montanum*	SAPOT.	1	3
94	Dulitan dilau	Dulitan	*Palaquium*	*merrillii*	SAPOT.	**1**	3
95	Dulitan puti	Duklitan	*Planchonella*	*nitida*	SAPOT.	**1**	4
96	Malaetmo	Magabuyo	*Celtis*	*luzonica*	ULM.	**1.5**	3
97	Hanadgang	Anabiong	*Trema*	*orientalis*	ULM.	**2**	4
	Unidentified, but used with consistency						
98	Kawung				PALM.	**1**	
99	Kaninag					**1**	
100	Mamaho					**1**	