A FIELD GUIDE

NATIVE TREES OF PALAU

ANN HILLMANN KITALONG, ROBIN ANN DEMEO AND TARITA HOLM

Native Trees of Palau: *A Field Guide*
Second Edition

by
Ann Hillmann Kitalong, Robin Ann DeMeo and Tarita Holm

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Ann Hillmann Kitalong, Robin Ann DeMeo and Tarita Holm

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Ann Hillmann Kitalong, Robin Ann DeMeo and Tarita Holm

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Dr. Art Whistler

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For further information, send email to:
kitalong@palaunet.com
robindemeo@yahoo.com
tarita_holm@yahoo.com

Photographs, Front Cover: Top, Bikkia palauensis or "rur", an endemic shrub found in the Rock Islands, is the nominated national flower of Palau. Bottom left to right, Barringtonia racemosa, Gmelina palawensis var. palawensis and Badusa palauensis.

Photographs, Back Cover: Top to bottom, Parkia parvifoliola, Nypa fruticans and Fagraea berteroana; background, Pinanga insignis.

We dedicate this book
to all who love and
protect Palau's forests.

A group of kayakers explore the inner forests of Babeldaob on the Ngerikiil River with Aderdei Gillian Johannes, chief of Oikull.

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A view of the Rock Islands

Lake Ngardok, the largest natural freshwater lake in Micronesia

PREFACE

We started this book because we love the forests! Each time we go in the forest we see something new flowering or fruiting. It is delightful to discover or just appreciate the plants we see time and time again. We have learned so much in the writing of this book and hope this will be a useful resource for your journeys into the forests of Palau.

This book was produced to provide information on Palau's native trees and shrubs in order to support a broader understanding and appreciation of the forest habitats upon which these native plants depend. Studies have been done on different aspects of the vegetation of Palau, but no documentation of all the plants of Palau has been produced. A study of the complete flora of Palau is still greatly needed. At present, we hope this book will be used to help identify commonly seen and rare species and will inspire an understanding of the need to protect Palau's forest biodiversity.

In this book we describe 71 common and rare native trees and shrubs with habitat, distribution, descriptions and uses, including photos to aid in identification. This work has in large part been built upon existing works and historical botanical descriptions and has been updated by our own observations in the field and photographs. The book has a general introduction section with geology, soils, vegetation types and general propagation information. In the species description section we have included the most likely habitat in which you are able to find the species. In this first part we also included the general distribution of the species in the world. Next we have descriptions of mature specimens which include size, shape and description of the tree, leaves, flowers and fruits, with time of fruiting and flowering when known. We use the terms small, medium and large to describe the average mature tree height in a range defined as small (less than 10 meters), medium (10 to 20 meters) and large (over 20 meters). This is followed by the known uses of the tree and plant parts in Palau and elsewhere. Local Palauan names for species may vary greatly from one village to another. A single name may be used for several different species. For this book, we use the Palauan name that was most commonly used when referring to a particular species. In some cases we list two names because both were commonly used. The plant description section is followed by a section with photographic plates of 80 more species not included in the description section. These species include some native herbs and several introduced species that are commonly found. The main purpose of the plates is to provide an additional identification aid for people in the field. An updated plant checklist for Palau is included in the next section of the book, sorted by plant family. There is a glossary section with common botanical terms. All references are listed in the last section.

INTRODUCTION

Palau's forests are healthy and diverse. A large percent of its primary forest is still intact. While most of Palau may have been covered by forest at one time, at present about 87 percent is forest and about 75 percent of the total is native tropical lowland rainforest and 12 percent is agroforest (Donnegan, et. al., 2003). Palau has over 1,353 vascular plant species. Palau's forests have over 500 plants including 171 trees, 55 shrubs, 43 vines, 133 herbs and 96 ferns. In all of Palau's terrestrial and seagrass habitats there are an estimated 730 native plants of which 151 are endemic including 65 trees, 23 shrubs, 16 herbs, 31 orchids, 5 ferns and 2 species that the growth forms were not recorded. The agroforest and urban forests include over 600 introduced plants including fruits, vegetables and ornamentals. Palau is rich in terrestrial biodiversity, with over 7,000 species including over 1,364 species of plants, 130 fungi, an estimated 5,000 insects, 92 snails, 46 reptiles and amphibians, 47 freshwater fish and 141 birds. Palau has the most species rich forests in Micronesia, and its forests make up the largest intact area of tropical lowland rainforest in the Pacific. Most lowland rainforests in the Pacific have been cleared for coastal development.

View of Nikko Bay with both limestone forests and volcanic forests

The forests in Palau are an important source of food, fuel, medicine, building materials, tools and tool parts. However, forests are even more valuable because of the additional ecosystem services they provide. Palau's forests

Ann Kitalong during field work in the forest of Babeldaob

provide vital services that help maintain the health and ecological integrity of both terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Roots and stems stabilize the soil to reduce soil erosion. Sedimentation of the aquatic and marine ecosystems is therefore minimized when forest cover is maintained.

Forests play a significant role in the survival of a wide range of plants and animals, that rely on the forest for habitat and food. Forests are essential for human survival as well. Trees release atmospheric water and oxygen. They also play a critical role in soil fertility through nutrient cycling. Forestsrecycle and filter water, retarding water flow to reduce or prevent flooding. Forests sequester atmospheric carbon and therefore play a critical role in regulating global climate.

Tarita Holm and Ann Kitalong gathering field data and photographs for the project

We cannot survive without trees. Our health and the planet's health depend on trees. Each of us must take actions to protect the biologically diverse tropical rain forests, in Palau and the world. Tropical rain forests are the richest source of life on the earth providing about 70 percent of the earth's biological productivity. One single large tree can pump approximately 760 liters of water into the atmosphere every day. Through this process, one hectare of tropical forest releases 187,000 liters of water into the atmosphere daily for cloud formation. This is twenty times more than the sea contributes through evaporation. Forests produce rain clouds partly as a result of the evapotranspiration process. Plants absorb moisture through their roots and loose it by evaporation through their leaves. Through the photosynethsis-respiration cycle, plants utilize CO_2 and give off oxygen. The average

A large portion of Palau's native forests is still intact.

large tree utilizes about 325 kilograms of CO_2 per year. About 30 metric tons of CO_2 are produced each year from the average household in the U.S. therefore, about 100 trees are needed to absorb the annual amount of CO_2 produced per household.

Internationally, tropical rain forests are threatened by increasing deforestation from logging, agriculture and population growth. Each day no less than 33,200 hectares of tropical rain forest are cut worldwide. Historically, tropical forests covered about 25 million km^2 of the humid equatorial belt.

Today, approximately 10 million km^2 remain, about 40 percent, mostly in Central and South America, Africa and Asia (Newman, 1990).

Palau is in a unique position in that it still has a large percentage of its native forests intact and can manage and protect these forests for the good of all. It is the hope of the authors that Palau will take the steps necessary to preserve this rich natural heritage. We hope this book will help facilitate a deeper appreciation of the forests of Palau and that the readers will ultimately protect these valuable and unique forest ecosystems, for present and future generations.

GEOGRAPHY AND SOIL

Palau is an archipelago in the Western Pacific Ocean and part of the Caroline Islands group that extends from approximately 6° to 8° N latitude and at 134° E longitude, approximately 800 km north of the equator and about 800 km east of the Philippine Islands. Palau is comprised of 586 islands that extend 250 km from north to southwest, consisting of four high volcanic islands and 582 low and raised coral and coralline limestone islands. Except for two small atolls in the north and the island of Angaur and the Southwest Islands in the south, the islands of Palau are enclosed within a large barrier reef system. The total land area of Palau including mangroves covers approximately 535 km^2. The largest island in the archipelago is Babeldaob which has a land area of 394 km^2, roughly 74% of the total land area of Palau (Whitesell, et al., 1987).

Omia Ngirdimau working in a taro patch

The soils of Palau are highly weathered, very old (40 to 60 million years old) and fragile. Human impact has had a great influence on soil formation and health on Palau. Babeldaob was mostly forested before human arrival; the initial human colonization was at least 5,500 years ago. About 2,200 years after people first arrived, extensive grasslands were found on Babeldaob according to charcoal and pollen dating.

This fire has burned not only grass and ferns but also tree seedlings and important macro and microorgaisms that live in the soil.

Soils found on forested hillsides and ridges have relatively fertile topsoil, but the subsoil has low nutrients and high aluminum problems. Soils found on deforested hillsides and ridges have savanna/grassland vegetation, infertile topsoil and subsoil and high aluminum content in both topsoil and subsoil. Soils found on eroded deforested hillsides and ridges are typically dominated by ferns and/or degraded savanna vegetation and are highly infertile with fragments of gibbsite and ironstone. Evidence suggests that forest clearing and burning caused the transformation from fertile to infertile soils in Palau. Poor soils with no vegetation have low organic matter content and a reduced capacity to hold on to nutrients and to bond with aluminum. Addition of organic matter either naturally through leaf litter or through mulch are critical for sustainable crop and forestry production on these poor soils.

Fire reduces biomass production and capacity for nutrient recycling. Repeated burning produces a downward spiral of lower biomass production translating to lower soil organic matter, lower exchange capacity and increased vulnerability to leaching of nutrients until a nearly sterile soil is produced. Fire starts the process of land degradation by: removing protective cover and increasing erosion potential, disturbing nutrient recycling and reducing benefits of high soil organic matter.

In summary, the volcanic soils are very fragile. Topsoil holds most of the nutrients and therefore must be conserved. Fire burns up the organic matter and kills important microorganisms in the soil. High soil erosion degrades the soils further. The land is connected to the sea and land degradation adversely affects coral reefs by smothering them with sediment. Forest clearing followed by grassland maintenance through continued burning starts the process of land degradation.

VEGETATION TYPES

The flora of Palau shares many common species with the Philippines and Indo-Malaysia, the source of biodiversity for this part of the world. Each of the forest types are best described as a complete habitat with unique soils,

The rock islands support a plethora of vegetation types.

vegetation, landscape location and associated biological communities. Forest species composition in Palau is related to the soil type among other factors. Volcanic soils are found on Babeldaob, Ngerekebesang, Malakal and Koror. Coral limestone soils are found on Peleliu, Angaur, the Rock Islands, Kayangel and the Southwest Islands. All forests in Palau are classified generally as "lowland tropical rainforests". Lowland because they are below 300 meters in elevation and rain forests because Palau receives about 150 inches of rain distributed throughout the year.

The volcanic islands support a primary vegetation type which is a mixed species lowland tropical rain forest we call volcanic forest (previously referred to as upland forest in Cole et al., 1987). Also on volcanic islands are swamp forests which are found on soils that are inundated with fresh-water. Mangrove forests are found along most of the coast of the volcanic islands and sparsely on limestone islands in salt or brackish water. Savanna grasslands are found where the forest has been removed, typically along the ridges.

Volcanic forests in Babeldaob are the most species rich forests in Micronesia.

The coral islands support vegetation types which are species rich and variable; these include the limestone forests, atoll forests and strand vegetation along the coasts. Limestone islands also have limited areas of mangrove forests along the coastal flats mostly on Peleliu and on certain Rock Islands (Cole et al., 1987). There

is some amount of overlap of species between the different forest types or habitats. Many species have adapted to both extremes of limestone soils and volcanic soils that have highly varying pH regimes.

Volcanic forests are on volcanic soils, these lowland forests are dense, multi-layered and structurally complex encompassing distinct subtypes of forest in undisturbed ecosystems. The volcanic lowland forests are considered the most species rich in Micronesia (Stemmermann, 1981) and have the highest rate of endemism. It has also been previously noted that the species composition varies with topographic richness (Canfield et al., 1992). Forests on ridges have higher species diversity with *Maranthes corymbosa* often dominant, whereas forests on the slopes and in valleys are less diverse and dominant with *Campnosperma brevipetiolata* and *Pinanga insignis*. Generally, the forests of Palau are heterogeneous, with no distinctly dominant species. There are, however, landscapes where dominant climax species prevail.

One of the most common tree species found in Palau, as in the rest of the Caroline Islands, is *Campnosperma brevipetiolata*. Other common species found in the volcanic forests include *Alphitonia carolinensis*, *Calophyllum inophyllum*, *Calophyllum inophyllum* L. var. *wakamatsui*, *Elaeocarpus joga*,

Obichang Skebong in the swamp forest at Ngerutechei, Ngaremlengui

Gmelina palawensis var. *palawensis*, *Maranthes corymbosa*, *Pterocarpus indicus*, *Rhus taitensis*, *Semecarpus venenosa*, and *Serianthes kanehirae* Fosb. var. *kanehirae*. Other species found in this mixed species forest include *Atuna racemosa* Rafin. subsp. *racemosa*, *Cerbera* spp., *Fagraea ksid*, *Horsfieldia palauensis*, *Manilkara udoido*, *Myristica insularis*, and *Serianthes kanehirae*. Species commonly found in the understory of the volcanic forests include the palm *Pinanga insignis*, *Alpinia carolinensis*, *Sphaeropteris* spp., *Ixora casei*, *Osmoxylon oliveri*, and *Pandanus aimiriikensis*.

Freshwater swamp forests tend to occur slightly inland of mangrove forest in areas of fresh or slightly brackish water and in wet lowland areas or along the riparian zone. The dominant canopy species in swamp forest are relative to their proximity to salt water and other topographic considerations, such

Healthy riparian forest along the Ngerikiil River, Airai State

as riparian verses lowlands near the coast or inland. The other layers of this forest vary less. Typically, the forest floor growth is predominantly the seedlings of the dominant trees.

Species commonly found in freshwater swamp forests are *Barringtonia racemosa*, *Calophyllum pelewense*, *Campnosperma brevipetiolata*, *Cynometra ramiflora*, *Horsfieldia irya*, *Pandanus kanehirae*, and *Stemonurus ammui*. In

disturbed areas or open areas *Hibiscus tiliaceus* and *Macaranga carolinensis* are found extensively. In the moist ravines and riparian areas, dense and diverse forest vegetation occurs including *Barringtonia racemosa, Colona scabra and* the poison tree, *Semecarpus venenosa*. A common, but not universal, trend of the zones of large swamp forests from upland to mangrove has been described by Canfield et al. (1992): a *Calophyllum, Stemonurus, Pandanus* tree association is transitional between inland mangroves and the *Horsfieldia* swamps.

Mangroves at the mouth of the Ngarmeskang River

Mangrove forests comprise a dense forest which grows in brackish to salty water along a narrow strip of the tidal zone near the shore. Mangrove forests are widespread around Babeldaob and found in the low lying, coastal, muddy seashores, quiet bays and estuaries. Mangrove forests are also found in the Rock Islands, commonly along the edge of marine lakes. Mangroves play a vital role in buffering the effects of storms and waves along coastal areas. They also provide nursery habitat for marine life and filter runoff exiting terrestrial ecosystems. The filtration that mangroves provide helps to sustain coral reef and fish habitat by reducing siltation.

The species-rich mangrove forests of Palau include over 30 different species. The principle species found in mangroves include the following trees:

Avicennia marina, Bruguiera gymnorrhiza, Ceriops tagal, Dolichandrone spathacea, Excoecaria agallocha, Lumnitzera littorea, Rhizophora apiculata, Rhizophora mucronata, Rhizophora stylosa, Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea, Shirakiopis indicus, Sonneratia alba, and *Xylocarpus granatum*. The smaller plants or lianas *Dalbergia candenatensis and Derris trifoliata,* the palm *Nypa fruticans* and the ferns *Acrostichum aureum* and *Nephrolepis acutifolia* are also found.

Mangrove trees have adaptations to help them cope with the saltwater environment they live in. These adaptations include specialized root formations for support and breathing in the mud and water environment, such as prop roots for structural support, knee shaped pneumatophores or conical roots for gaseous exchange and elaborate buttress roots for both structural support and gas exchange. The mangrove family Rhizophoraceae has seeds that germinate while still attached to the tree. From each seed, a large elongated seedling (or hypocotyl) of mostly root is produced which hangs suspended from the fruit. When it reaches the right stage of maturity, it falls to the water or mud beneath. It can float on the surface of the water until it eventually becomes lodged.

Savanna grasslands and associated trees occur on volcanic soil substrates where the primary forest has been removed. Due to primary forest removal,

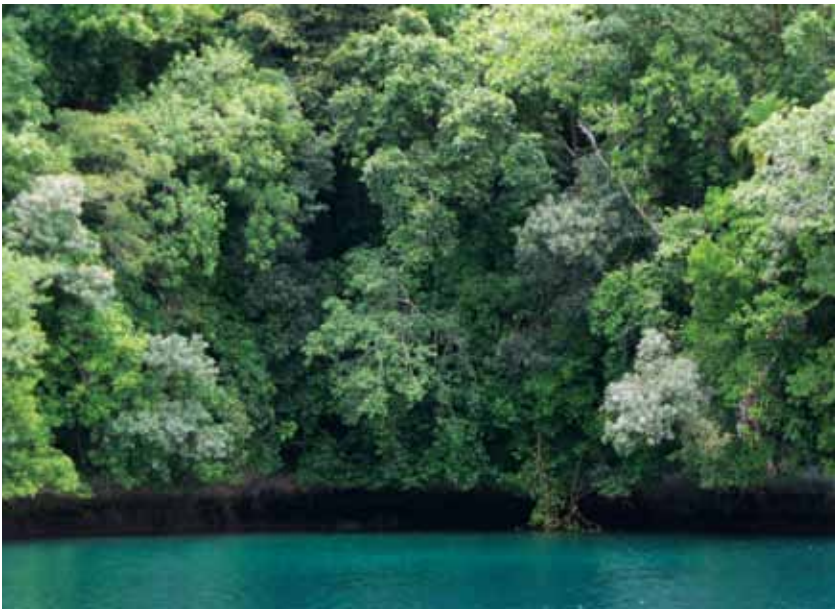
Ancient terraces can be observed on this savanna.

the soils are degraded so the natural forest is no longer able to regenerate. The savanna systems are sustained by repeated periodic fire caused by humans. The savanna is located along ridges and found in patches throughout the island of Babeldaob. The species present comprise herbaceous shrubs, grass and fern species along with a few scattered tree and shrub species. There are a number of endemic plants found in the grasslands as well. Many of the trees and shrub species that dominate and thrive in the harsh savanna ecosystem also make very good reforestation species for degraded areas because these species have adapted to severe environments.

The dominant tree species found on savanna are *Commersonia bartramia*, *Dracaena multiflora*, *Morinda citrifolia*, *Morinda peduncu-lata*, *Mussaenda frondosa*, *Pandanus tectorius*, *Symplocos racemosa* var. *palauensis*, *Timonius subauritus*, and *Trichospermum ledermannii*. Shrubs often found include *Decaspermum parviflo-rum*, *Dianella carolinensis*, *Eurya japonica* Thun. var. *nitida*, *Hedyotis korroren-sis* (Valeton) Hosok. var. *korrorensis*, *Melastoma malabathricum* L. var. *mari-annum*, *Phyllanthus palauen-sis*, *Spathoglottis* spp., and *Wikstroemia elliptica*.

Robin DeMeo (right) and Dr. Margie Falanruw (left) with a Fagraea ksid tree at the volcanic forest savanna edge.

Certain species are usually found on forest-savanna edges which are exposed to more light than the surrounding forest. Key dominant indicator species of this edge vegetation type are: *Alphitonia carolinensis*, *Calophyllum inophyl-lum* L. var. *wakamatsui*, *Dracaena multiflora*, *Fagraea ksid*, *Garcinia matudai*, *Planchonella obovata* and *Rhus taitensis*.



Limestone forest of the rock islands

Limestone forest vegetation types are found on limestone islands and outcrops mainly on Peleliu, Angaur, the Rock Islands and Airai. For the purposes of this book we have included rock island forest, atoll forest and strand forest as limestone forests. On the Rock Island limestone substrate of the coral rock, the organic matter from the vegetation forms a thin layer of soil in places in which the vegetation grows. The karstic substrate is often steep, porous and extremely rugged. The species-rich forest that forms here includes *Aidia racemosa*, *Badusa palauensis*, *Barringtonia racemosa*, *Bikkia palauensis*, *Clerodendrum inerme*, *Cordia subcordata*, *Cycas micronesica*, *Cyrtandra todaiensis*, *Dracaena multiflora*, *Eugenia reinwardtiana*, *Flacourtia rukam* Zoll. & Moritzi var. *micronesica*, *Garcinia matsudai*, *Garcinia rumiyo* Kaneh. var. *calicola*, *Guettarda speciosa*, *Hydriastele palauensis*, *Intsia bijuga*, *Ixora casei*, *Meryta senfftiana*, *Morinda latibracteata*, *Pandanus dubius*, *Pemphis acidula*, *Polyscias grandifolia*, *Planchonella calcarea*, *Planchonella obovata*, *Psychotria* spp., *Rinorea bengalensis*, *Scaevola taccada*, *Semecarpus venenosa*, *Soulamea amara* and *Tarenna sambucina* (Forst.) var. *oweniana*.

PROPAGATION

Propagation of native tree species is important for reforestation, conservation practices such as windbreaks and riparian buffer establishment and

overall preservation of the forest. However, little is known about which propagation method is best for Palau's native species. Nursery propagation by seed and cuttings is a sustainable method to produce native tree seedlings. We observed and recorded flowering and fruiting of some species while conducting our field work for this book. Further work is needed in this area.

Many of the native species are naturally dispersed by the birds and bats which eat the fruits of trees. The Palauan Fruit Dove, Micronesian Pigeon, Micronesian Kingfisher, Collared Kingfisher, Palau Greater White Eye, Dusky White Eye, Micronesian Starling and other forest birds and bats feed upon forest fruit and seeds. The Palauan Fruit Dove is known to feed upon these species: *Aglaia mariannensis; Aidia racemosa; Allophylus timoriensis; Callicarpa candicans* var. *integrifolia; Calophyllum inophyllum* L. var. *wakamatsui; Campnosperma brevipetiolata; Canarium hirsutum* Willd. var. *hirsutum f. scabrum; Eurya japonica* Thun. var. *nitida; Ficus tinctoria* G. Forst.; *Flacourtia inermis; Phyllanthus sp.; Gmelina palawensis* var. *palawensis; Ixora casei; Manilkara udoido; Maranthes corymbosa; Osmoxylon oliveri; Phaleria nisidai; Pinanga insignis; Planchonella calcarea; Planchonella obovata; Premna serratifolia; Rhus taitensis; Symplocos racemosa* var. *palauensis;* and *Vitex coffassus* (Engbring, 1988). These species may also be seed propagated in nurseries with correct processing.

Planting seedlings as a part of the Ngerikiil watershed program

The Bureau of Agriculture's Forestry Unit has sponsored State nurseries for native tree species propagation in Babeldaob under the Urban and Community Forestry Program of the USDA Forest Service. In support of the State nurseries, Palau Forestry and the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service developed an outline for propagation field trials for key native species (DeMeo, 2001). The purpose was to determine the best propagation methods for important species with potential for reforestation. Selected native trees were either valuable for timber, food, medicine, or craft making or they showed promise as rehabilitation species because they are found within early succession habitats. The trials were conducted at the Nekken Agricultural Station during 2001-2004, by forestry staff and volunteers.

There are two main categories of propagation; vegetative propagation and propagation by seeds. The process for developing native tree propagation methods starts with the selection of superior native trees for parent material. Then field trials are conducted to grow the seeds or vegetative material. Methods utilized for this project included field identification of selected species, seed collection in the forest and propagation in the nursery. Different pre-treatments were applied to the seeds including soaking, scarification, hot water soaking, drying in sun and/or direct sow. All plants received the same amount of regular watering and no fertilizers. All germination/propagation was conducted under shade. The soil mix used was 3:1, soil to sand (Costion, 2004).

In 2004, only 12 of the 22 species selected for the trials were successfully propagated by seed and 3 by cuttings. The following species were successfully propagated in these field trials by means of direct sowing of mature seeds after pretreatment: *Campnosperma brevipetiolata*, *Gmelina palawensis* var. *palawensis*, *Heritiera littoralis*, *Horsfieldia irya*, *Inocarpus fagifer*, *Myristica insularis*, *Ormosia calavensis*, *Pterocarpus indicus*, *Serianthes kanehirae* Fosb. var. *kanehirae*, *Sygyzium palauensis*, *Terminalia* spp., and *Vitex coffassus*. The percent germination was very low in many cases; this may be improved by further experimentation with a better methodology (Costion, 2004). This study is only the first attempt at gathering propagation information on native trees of Palau, further research and work is needed.

In summary, we have produced this book to provide information on the native trees and shrubs of Palau and to broaden appreciation for Palau's

globally important forests. The aim of this book is to guide the user and inspire those interested in trees and shrubs of Palau. By increasing the knowledge of Palau's forest biodiversity, uniqueness and value it is anticipated that this knowledge will translate into the long term protection of the forest ecosystems of Palau. Internationally, tropical rain forests are threatened by increasing deforestation from logging, agriculture and population growth. Palau is in a unique position because it still has a large percentage of pristine native forest. As Palau develops, propagation of native tree species for reforestation is critical for sustainable forest management. It is hoped that the steps necessary to implement sustainable forest management practices and preserve Palau's rich forest biodiversity and resources will be taken.

Descriptions

descriptions and images of native trees and shrubs

Aglaia mariannensis Merrill

Mesecheues

Habitat and Distribution

Aglaia mariannensis (*mesecheues*) is a small tree that grows in the understory of the primary forests of Babeldaob and the Rock Islands. This *Aglaia* species is found in Palau and Pohnpei, however other *Aglaia* species are distributed from Burma to Australia. *Aglaia mariannensis* is also known as *Aglaia palauensis*.

Description

Size and shape: *Mesecheues* is a small tree 2 to 6 m in height. Rusty brown hair-like scales cover the branches, leaves and inflorescence.

Leaves: The alternate compound leaves have leaflets arranged opposite along both sides of an elongated axis 60 to 80 cm long, with an unequal number of leaflets (9 to 13). The new leaves are pale green almost white, darkening with age. The leaflets are oblong, 15 to 25 cm long, and 6 to 8 cm wide, acuminate at the apex, sometimes rounded toward base; lateral veins 12 to 16 in pairs; petiole 1 to 1.2 cm long. The young leaves appear like praying hands covered with rusty-colored hair-like scales.

Flowers: The tiny flowers are on terminal, axillary panicles (elongated flower clusters that mature from the bottom upwards) 3 to 15 cm long. The flowers are 1 to 2 mm long, rounded, five parted and covered with rusty brown hair-like scales.

Fruits: The fruit is elliptic in the long section and circular in the cross section, 2.5 cm long, covered with rusty hairs or scales. Flowering and fruiting was observed in October.

Uses

Several other members of the genus are used for timber in other locations, but *Aglaia mariannensis* is too small to have sufficient bulk for timber. Forest birds, that feed on the fruits are likely to disperse the seeds.

Aidia racemosa (Cavanilles) Tirvengadum

Kerumes

Habitat and Distribution

Aidia racemosa (*kerumes*) is a small tree growing in the limestone forests of the Rock Islands and other limestone areas, often found as a component of the understory. It is native to Palau and occurs from tropical Asia eastward through the islands of the Western Pacific. *Aidia racemosa* has also been called *Aidia cochinchinensis* (a synonym).

Description

Size and shape: *Kerumes* is a small tree 2 to 6 m in height with spreading branches and is often found hanging out over the edge of the Rock Islands.

Leaves: Simple, opposite leaves have sinuate entire margins and are glossy, elliptic to oblong-lanceolate in shape. They vary greatly in size from small and narrow to large and wide depending on the location under the forest canopy and exposure to the sun, averaging 13 cm long by 6 cm wide. The leaves typically have 4 to 7 pairs of conspicuous veins. The petiole is 1 to 2 cm long.

Flowers: The white flowers are fragrant and showy, occurring on long pedicels in rather dense axillary cymes (with the oldest flowers in the center) along the branches. The flower corolla is 2 to 4 cm wide and five-parted. The five spreading petals are oblong-obovate shape and sometimes twisted or curved toward the apex, with the pistil in the middle and five stamens bearing linear anthers radiating out and reflexed between the petals. Flowering occurs year round.

Fruits: The small rounded, red fruits are 1 to 2.5 cm in diameter and bear a persistent calyx. Fruit are found year round in the Rock Islands.

Uses

Forest birds eat the fruit. The flexible, elastic wood is termite resistant and can be used for construction. Leaves and stems have been used in local medicine for treating syphilis (Deflipps et al., 1988). *Kerumes* is an attractive small tree with fragrant white flowers and would make an excellent landscaping species on limestone soils. It may also be a good species for revegetation.

Allophylus timoriensis (de Candolle) Blume

Chebeludes

Habitat and Distribution

Allophylus timoriensis (*chebeludes*) is a small coastal tree common in sand and coral rock strand vegetation. It is a native species found on limestone in the Rock Islands and in the strand vegetation of other islands. *Allophylus* is a genus of 175 species that occur throughout the tropics.

Description

Size and shape: *Chebeludes* is a small tree growing from 4 to 5 m in height, with densely foliated branches.

Leaves: The alternate leaves are trifoliate, with toothed margins. They are borne along a central axis 4 to 11 cm long, with three oval-shaped leaflets 4 to 19 cm long. The central leaflet is larger than the other two and the leaflets' surfaces are dull. The leaflet stalks are 0.2 to 1.2 mm long.

Flowers: A white compound flower cluster has a central axis up to 13 cm long. The stalked flower clusters are on a single long main axis with the youngest flowers at the top. White tiny flowers have a calyx with four green sepals and a corolla with four petals that are hairy inside. Male and female flowers are mixed in the same flower cluster. Flowers were observed in February, May, June, August and October.

Fruits: Orange-red fleshy round fruits are 4 to 6 mm in diameter and contain a single seed. Fruits often have one main lobe and two aborted lobes. Fruits were observed in February, March, May, June, August and October.

Uses

Allophylus is used as medicine for healing after birth and as an energizer. The fruits are eaten by birds.

Artocarpus mariannensis Trécul

Chebiei, meduuliei

Habitat and Distribution

Artocarpus mariannensis (*chebiei*) is native to the limestone forests of the Rock Islands, Kayangel, Angaur, Peleliu, the Southwest Islands and other limestone areas, as well as the Mariana Islands. Early settlers distributed this species throughout the islands of Micronesia, Tuvalu, Tokelau and Fiji, where it is still cultivated.

Description

Size and shape: *Chebiei* is a large tree which grows to 20 m or more in height, with a buttressed trunk up to 2 m in diameter. It tends to not branch below 5 m producing a large straight trunk with a large rounded canopy.

Leaves: The simple, alternate leaves vary greatly in size and shape, typically 15 to 30 cm long, broadly obovate to elliptic in shape, entire or 1 to 3-lobed. The leaf shape is a distinguishing feature.

Flowers: The male and female flowers are on the same tree at the end of the branches. The club-shaped male flowers are 8 to 12 cm long and 3 cm in diameter. Both inflorescences are groups of thousands of tiny flowers attached to a central spongy core. The female flowers fuse together to form the fleshy, edible fruit. Flowers were observed in February, October and December.

Fruits: The fleshy multiple fruits are formed from many separate flowers that fuse at the base on a single axis. The fruit shape is asymmetrically cylindrical and about 15 cm long and 10 cm wide. The skin is dark green even when mature, with a raised hexagonal texture from the individual flowers. Fruit was observed in April in the Southwest Islands and in February, October and December in the main archipelago.

Uses

The seed is used as an important nutritious food source in the atoll islands, where the plant is well suited due to its high salt tolerance. The large trunks are used for canoes and the sticky latex is used for caulking and glue in boat building. The wood is also used for handicrafts.

Astronidium palauense (Kanchira) Markgraf

Mesekui

Habitat and Distribution

Astronidium palauense (*mesekui*) is a small forest tree common in the understory habitat of the forests of Babeldaob. It is endemic to Palau and found most commonly as a component of the riparian areas of the forest.

Description

Size and shape: *Mesekui* is a small tree 6 to 8 m in height with a trunk diameter up to 25 cm.

Leaves: The simple, opposite leaves are elliptical with an acute to opposite apex and an acute or acuminate base. The leaf margins are entire. The leaves average 8 to 15 cm long and 4.5 to 8 cm wide. The leaf surface is smooth or almost glabrous above and covered with small brown scales underneath. Leaves are trinerved, meaning there are three main conspicuous, parallel, lateral veins. The leaf petiole is 2.5 to 3.5 cm long.

Flowers: The white flowers are found in terminal, erect racemose panicles with flowers maturing from the bottom upwards. The five-parted flower is small 1.2 to 1.6 cm across. The nearly truncate cup-shaped calyx is 0.5 to 0.6 cm long with many warty scales. The five white petals are ovate, acute, 0.6 to 0.7 cm long. The ten equal stamens are 0.8 to 1.2 cm long, and the nearly spherical or globose capsule is 0.5 cm in diameter. The pedicels are 0.3 to 0.4 cm long. Flowering was observed in February, October and December.

Fruits: The ellipsoid capsule is about 3 cm long and contains numerous tiny seeds enveloped in a thin red seed coat with a thick outer covering. Fruits were observed in February, October and December.

Uses

Mesekui is used by wildlife for food and habitat. The Palau Fruit-dove, locally known as the *biib*, nests in this tree.

Atuna racemosa Rafinesque subsp. ***racemosa***

Cheritem

Habitat and Distribution

Atuna racemosa subsp. *racemosa* (*cheritem*) is found in the volcanic and urban forests of Babeldaob Island, typically along rivers and stream banks. It is distributed in the Philippines, Borneo, Malasia and the Micronesian Islands of Palau, Yap, Pohnpei and Chuuk. A synonym is *Parinari laurina*.

Description

Size and shape: *Cheritem* is a medium tree 10 to 15 m tall with a trunk diameter from 20 to 35 cm. The branchlets are smooth, slender and dark.

Leaves: The simple, alternate leaves are 10 to 15 cm long and 3 to 6 cm wide, with entire margins. The leaves are either rounded or pointed at the tip and rounded at the base. The dark brown, hairy petiole is approximately 5 cm long.

Flowers: The lavender flower clusters grow on a main axis (raceme) with the youngest flowers at the tip. The funnel-shaped flowers are up to 1.5 cm in diameter. The calyx has 5 hairy sepals. Flowers were observed in December.

Fruits: The fleshy, brown one-seeded fruit is 5 to 10 cm in diameter. It has a brown exocarp that is hard and rough, with a fleshy mesocarp. Fruits were seen in January, February and from July to December.

Uses

Traditionally, oil is extracted from the seed (endocarp) of the fruit and used as a coating that is applied on canoes and *bai* (men's meeting house) to accentuate the red pigments extracted from clay soils that are used to stain the wood. The oil also acts as a sealant to minimize water absorption into the wood. The oil is also used in combination with lime powder (*aus*) to strengthen handles for spears (*biskang*) and adzes (*ebakl*).

Badusa palauensis Valeton

Ralm

Habitat and Distribution

Badusa palauensis (*ralm*) is a small coastal tree common on the limestone Rock Islands in Palau. It is endemic to Palau, although other species in the same genus are distributed throughout the Pacific.

Description

Size and shape: *Ralm* is a small tree up to 5 to 6 m in height with a spreading branch shape. The small branches are round in cross section and smooth.

Leaves: The leaves are simple and opposite, with entire margins. The blade is oblong-ovate, 9 to 14 cm long, and 4.5 to 7 cm wide, with an obtuse tip and somewhat rounded or obtuse base. The texture is smooth, the midrib prominent, and the 8 pairs of lateral veins are distinct on both surfaces. The petiole is 1 to 2 cm long, with a dilated base with broadly ovate stipules clasping the stem.

Flowers: The showy white flowers have a pink-purple center and are fragrant. They are terminal and disposed in short clusters. When the flower is open, the 5 petals spiral left and are 1 to 1.2 cm long and 2 mm wide. The tubular calyx is 6 mm long and 5-parted, with sharp, narrowly triangular-shaped lobes. The corolla tube is about 8 mm long, 3 mm in diameter and slightly hairy inside. The five stamens are inserted into the base of the corolla tube and project out beyond the flower. The anthers are up to 10 mm long. The style is as long as the stamens. Flowering occurs year round.

Fruits: The 2-chambered fruits are a cylinder-shaped capsule 1 to 12 mm long. Fruiting occurs year round.

Uses

Local uses are not known for this tree. However, the flowers may be used for decoration, although they do not stay fresh for long.

Bikkia palauensis Valeton

Rur

Habitat and Distribution

Bikkia palauensis (*rur*) is a small coastal shrub common in the Rock Islands of Palau, and is often found hanging off the Rock Islands over the water. It is endemic to Palau and has been nominated to be the national flower of Palau. Other species of the genus *Bikkia* are distributed throughout the Pacific Islands southeastward to Tonga.

Description

Size and shape: *Rur* is a small shrub about 1 to 3 m in height. The branches are long, spreading, cylindrical and smooth.

Leaves: The simple, opposite leaves are concentrated in whorls crowded at the tips of the branches. They are entire, obovate, 8 to 12 cm long and 3 to 5 cm wide, acute or rounded at the apex, and tapering at the base. The leaf texture is smooth and fleshy, with a prominent midrib and imperfectly developed lateral veins. The leaf petioles are 1 to 2 cm long.

Flowers: The showy white, two or three fragrant flowers are borne on short pedicels in the terminal leaf axils. The calyx tube is 2.5 cm long and the 4-parted lobes are linear, and 20 to 22 mm long. The corolla tube is 10 to 15 cm long, with 4 acute triangular lobes, 2 to 4 cm long. The trumpet-shaped flowers look square from the front. The four stamens are inserted at the base of the corolla tube, with linear anthers splitting the entire length. Flowering occurs year round.

Fruits: The brown fibrous 2-celled capsules are elongated and grow vertically. Upon maturity, the capsules open and release hundreds of tiny (less than 1 mm) brown seeds. Fruiting occurs year round.

Uses

The flowers were traditionally used as a natural decoration for women during dances and the first birth ceremony.

Bruguiera gymnorrhiza (Linneaus) Lamarck

Denges

Habitat and Distribution

Bruguiera gymnorrhiza (*denges*) is a large mangrove tree common from the middle mangrove to the landward edge of the mangrove swamps, often in streams and river estuaries with some tidal influence. In Palau, *denges* is found in the mangrove forests of Babeldaob, the Rock Islands and in marine lakes. It is native to tropical and subtropical east Africa, Asia, Micronesia, western Polynesia and Australia.

Description

Size and shape: *Denges* is a large tree up to 35 m in height with a rounded crown. It has a slightly buttressed trunk, no prop roots, and characteristic knee-like pneumatophore roots that grow at the mud surface. The bark is beige or gray and rough to the touch.

Leaves: The simple, opposite leaves have entire margins and grow in a cluster at the ends of the shoots. The leaf sheaths are green to yellow around the new leaves. The oval-shaped leaves are 9 to 22 cm long and 4 to 9 cm wide. The dark olive green leaves are leathery in texture, glossy above and dull below with an acute tip. The reddish petiole is 2 to 5 cm long.

Flowers: The 3 to 4.5 cm long flowers hang downward and grow singly in the leaf axils. The bright red calyx has 8 to 14 sepals, a white interior and is 3 to 3.5 cm long. The corolla has hairy margins and yellowish petals 13 to 15 mm long, each with 3 to 4 bristles at the tip, and with white-silky hairs on the margins. The pedicel is 1 to 3 cm long. Flowering occurs year round.

Fruits: The fruit has a persistent red calyx 2 to 2.5 cm long. It germinates while on the tree ("vivipary") to form a torpedo shaped, slightly angular hypocotyl reaching 15 to 25 cm by 1.5 to 2 cm before falling. Fruiting occurs year round.

Uses

Denges wood is used as building material for houses, posts and poles and as fuel wood. It is valuable as timber because it resists rot and insects. The hypocotyl is edible and is used as an emergency food during times when other food resources are limited. Young leaves are used to treat ear infections.

Buchanania palawensis Lauterbach

Omail

Habitat and Distribution

Buchanania palawensis (*omail*) grows in limestone forests of Airai and Koror, and other coastal areas of Palau. It is endemic to Palau and is uncommon. The genus however, is widespread from India, Malaysia, Indonesia, north Australia and the Philippines to Samoa.

Description

Size and shape: *Omail* is a medium size tree 10 to 12 m in height, with a trunk diameter of up to 30 cm. The smooth and long branches form a spreading shape.

Leaves: The simple, alternate leaves have an entire margin. The leaves are 10 to 15 cm long and 6 to 8 cm wide; and form a crowded whorl at the branch tips. The long, inversely egg-shaped blade is rounded to notched at the tip, and tapers to a point at the base. The lateral veins are in 10 to 12 pairs and at obtuse angles to the midrib. The leaf petiole is 2 to 4 cm long.

Flowers: The small white flowers are 2 to 5 mm long, arising from the axils of the terminal leaves in short panicles 4 to 10 cm long, with the youngest flowers at the tip. The erect corolla has 5 oblong petals 2 to 4 mm in length and longer than wide. Fruiting and flowering have been noted in June, July, September and November.

Fruits: The fruits are compressed, flattened-round disks 1 to 1.5 cm in diameter, which turn deep dark purple when mature.

Uses

The wood of this genus is highly valued in other locations, but the Palau species is not known for its wood.

Calophyllum inophyllum Linneaus

Btaches

Habitat and Distribution

Calophyllum inophyllum (*btaches*) is a large coastal tree common in sand and coral rock coastal strand vegetation. In Palau, *btaches* is found on the Rock Islands and the eastern beaches of Babeldaob. The genus is distributed from Africa to Polynesia throughout the strand vegetation of Asia, Australia and Oceania.

Description

Size and shape: *Btaches* is a large tree up to 20 m in height with a round to pyramidal, densely foliated crown 10 to 20 m wide. The trunk grows to more than 100 cm in diameter. The trunk has light grey, shallowly-ridged bark with yellow sap.

Leaves: The simple, opposite leaves are elliptical in shape, and from 10 to 25 cm long. They are stiff, thick and leathery with a smooth glossy texture and dark green surface. The veins are distinct, parallel and finely pinnate at right angles to the midrib. The petioles are 1 to 3 cm long.

Flowers: The snowy white, fragrant flowers are clustered in racemes maturing from bottom to the top, and 10 to 16 cm in length. The calyx has 4 sepals, 4 to 6 mm long. The corolla has 4 to 8 petals that are 8 to 15 mm long. Numerous yellow stamens extend outward beyond the corolla. Flowering occurs from February to May and September to November.

Fruits: The green, nearly spherical fruit turns yellowish when ripe and is 3 to 4 cm in diameter with a smooth exterior with one large seed covered by the outer shell. Fruiting occurs from February to May and September to November.

Uses

The wood is highly valued for use in boat building, canoes, cabinet work and handicrafts. The tree is planted as an ornamental and makes an excellent windbreak. This species is recommended for buffer strips, road plantings and shade trees. The seed provides useful and highly prized medicinal oil after a long drying period. The oil is used in traditional medicine in the islands and is renowned for its healing properties of killing germs and preventing infection on cuts and burns. The fruit can be burned for light as the oil fuels the flame.

Calophyllum inophyllum L. var. ***wakamatsui*** (Kaneh.) Fosberg & Sachet

Btachesked

Habitat and Distribution

Calophyllum inophyllum var. *wakamatsui* (*btachesked*) is usually found in inland volcanic forests, and not along the seashore. This variety is endemic to Palau and is distinguished from *Calophyllum inophyllum* by its smaller, thicker leaves and its ovoid, acute tipped rather than spherical fruits.

Description

Size and shape: *Btachesked* is a large tree up to 30 m in height, with a trunk of up to 1.5 m in diameter. It has a rounded shape crown with erect branches. The bark is very thick and deeply fissured when old.

Leaves: The simple, opposite leaves are oblong in shape with entire margins, and is 10 to 14 cm long and 6 to 7 cm wide. The thick, leathery blade has smooth surfaces with finely pinnate veins. The petioles are 1 to 3 cm long.

Flowers: The flowers are clustered on axillary racemes that mature from the bottom up and are 4 to 15 cm long. The calyx has 4 orbicular sepals 4 to 8 mm long with the inner pair white inside. The corolla has 4 white orbicular petals 8 to 14 mm long. The stamens are numerous and yellow, and the ovary is superior.

Fruits: The ovoid, acute tipped fruit is 3.5 to 4 cm long and green to yellow at maturity. Fruiting time is from January to May and September to November.

Uses

The wood is highly prized for use in boat building, canoes, construction purposes and handicrafts. The Palauan Fruit-dove (*biib*) is known to feed upon the soft pericarp of the fruit.

Campnosperma brevipetiolata Volkens

Kelelacharm or *kui*

Habitat and Distribution

Campnosperma brevipetiolata (*kelelacharm* or *kui*) is a common large forest tree, occasionally found in swamp forests and sometimes found in pure stands. It is native to Palau, and the genus *Campnosperma* is distributed from Sri Lanka, the Indo-Malay Peninsula, Western Oceania to tropical America.

Description

Size and shape: *Kelelacharm* is a large tree about 20 to 30 m in height. The trunk is tall and straight with whorled branches.

Leaves: The simple, alternate leaves are clustered at the tip of the branches. They have entire margins, are inversely lance-shaped, with an obtuse apex and a narrow auriculate-clasping base. The blade ranges from 30 to 50 cm long and 7 to 12 cm wide. The leathery surface is deep green above and glaucous beneath, with 20 to 30 pairs of lateral veins. The leaf size of tree saplings is twice or three times larger than the leaves of mature trees.

Flowers: The dioecious or unisexual flowers are terminal, racemose panicles and rough with firm stiff hairs. The male flowers are 6 to 8 cm long and sessile. The calyx has 4 slightly overlapping lobes. The 4 elliptical petals are each 1 mm long and 0.8 mm wide, with the 8 stamens inserted at the base. The ovaries are separate with a short style and dilated stigma. Flowering has been noted in April.

Fruit: The red to purple drupe is compressed globose in shape, 2.0 to 2.5 cm in diameter with fleshy receptacles. Fruiting has been observed in January to March and May to July.

Uses

The fruit is food for the Micronesian Imperial-pigeon locally known as *belochel* and other forest birds. Species of *Campnosperma* are important timber species throughout its range. This species would make a good landscape or reforestation tree.

Casuarina equisetifolia Linneaus

Ngas

Habitat and Distribution

Casuarina equisetifolia (*ngas*) is a coastal tree common in sand and coral rubble near the highwater mark and in coastal strand vegetation. In Palau, it is commonly found on the limestone islands, atoll islands, and along the coastal areas of the volcanic island of Babeldaob. The genus is distributed from Southeast Asia throughout the Pacific. *Casuarina equisetifolia* is also known as *Casuarina litorea* var. *litorea* (a synonym).

Description

Size and shape: *Ngas* is a large tree 20 to 30 m in height. The trunk often has thin buttresses when mature. This tree has a symmetrical conical crown with erect branches and weeping needle-like branchlets. The gray-black bark is rough and cracked with age.

Leaves: The true leaves are minute scales just visible on the green branchlets that are in whorls of 6 to 8. The branchlets are up to 30 cm long and hang down in crowded, needle-like tufts along the woody branches.

Flowers: The rounded female cones are 1 to 2 cm in diameter. The male spikes have numerous flowers and are borne on branches on which the female cones are borne.

Fruits: The prickly cone-like fruit is brown when mature, up to 2.5 cm long, and found in dense clusters. Fruiting and flowering has been observed year-round.

Uses

The wood is used for building poles, handicrafts and as fuel. Although the wood is very hard, it is difficult to work with and therefore not desirable for carving or timber. Medicinal uses include the following: the bark for toothaches and digestive track problems, the inner bark for teeth, and the roots for treating asthma. *Ngas* can be very invasive, especially in poor soils and marginal habitats. It grows quickly in degraded and infertile areas, and can be used for soil erosion control, windbreaks and to stabilize coastal sands. However, it can be harmful in areas of native vegetation. The needles inhibit the growth of other plants.

Cerbera floribunda K. Schumann

Kameduangel or *Chemeridech*

Habitat and Distribution

Cerbera floribunda (*kameduangel* or *chemeridech*) is a small tree normally found in riparian areas in the volcanic forests of Babeldaob. It is native to Palau and is also found in tropical north Australia, Papua New Guinea and eastern Indonesia.

Description

Size and shape: *Cerbera floribunda* is a small tree up to 9 m in height, with a trunk diameter up to 30 cm and a rounded crown.

Leaves: The simple, alternate leaves have entire margins and are arranged in erect whorls crowded around the tips of the branches. The large leaves are oblanceolate in shape, 17 to 29 cm long and 5 to 7.5 cm wide, with a mucronate apex up to 1 cm long and a cuneate base. The blade has a glabrous texture with 8 to 12 distinct lateral veins. The petiole is 6 to 6.5 cm long. The older leaves turn yellow-orange on the tree.

Flowers: The white flowers have a pleasant, almost jasmine fragrance and are on a large, rounded, terminal corymb bearing more than 100 flowers on a stout peduncle 5 to 15 cm long, with pedicels 2 to 3.5 cm long. The calyx has a slender tube and 5 lobes that are less than 1 cm across. The white corolla is 1.75 to 4 cm in diameter with a 1.2 to 2 cm long tube that is slightly inflated at one third the length from the base. The 5 lobes are 0.8 to 1.6 cm long each and diamond shaped. Flowering has been observed in January to March and November, but may occur year round.

Fruits: The large blue, fragrant drupe is 10 to 12 cm long by 4 to 5 cm wide, and egg-shaped with a wide center tapering on both ends. The fruit has a two-carpel ovary. The exocarp is fibrous. Fruit has been observed year round.

Uses

The tree can be planted as an ornamental and makes an excellent species for beautification along rivers or riparian zones. The fruit of this tree is one of the favorite foods of the Marianas fruit bat (*olik*). The soft wood is not very useful.

Cerbera manghas Linneaus

Chemeridech or *Kameduangel*

Habitat and Distribution

Cerbera manghas (*chemeridech* or *kameduangel*) is a common tree in the volcanic primary forest and along the forest-savanna edge. It grows in sunny areas and may be considered a pioneer species. It is native to Palau and throughout tropical Asia, Indo-Malaysia peninsula, Australia and the islands of Oceania eastward to the Marqueses.

Description

Size and shape: *Cerbera manghas* is a small tree from 7 to 10 m in height, with a rounded crown. The branches are angled out from the main trunk in all directions.

Leaves: The simple, alternate leaves are crowded near the tip of the branches. Older leaves turn yellow-orange before dropping. The leaves are entire, narrowly obovate 16 to 35 cm long and 3 to 8 cm wide. The apex is acuminate, the base cuneate, the surfaces smooth leathery, and polished, with 10 to 22 lateral veins. The petioles are 2 to 6 cm long.

Flowers: The snowy white, fragrant flowers are borne on a terminal cyme of 10 to 30 flowers, with a stout peduncle 4 to 21 cm long and pedicels 1 to 2 cm long, with bracts subtending the flowers and flowers clusters. The calyx tube is cylindrical with 5 lobes 2 to 3 cm long. The white corolla is 4 to 6 cm wide, with a pink to red throat. The corolla tube is 2 to 4 cm long, with falcate obovate lobes 2 to 3 cm long. A five-parted corona 0.5 cm long is found in the center. The flowers turn brown-black when mature or after falling from tree. Flowers have been observed year round.

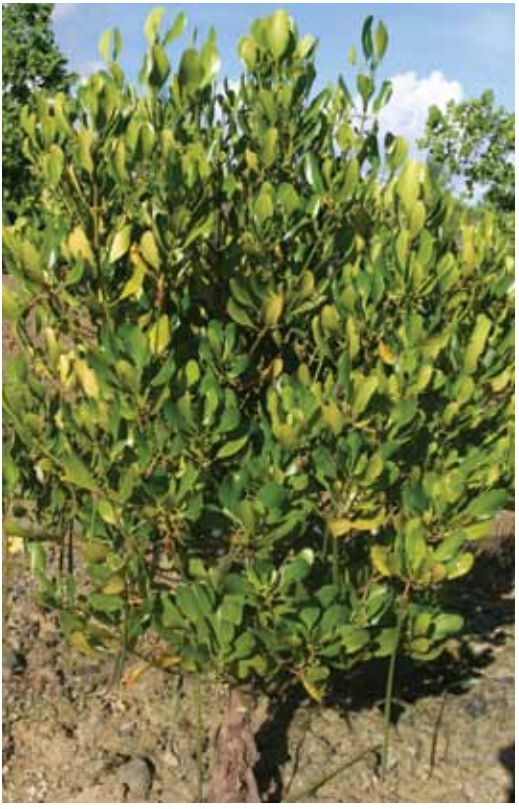
Fruits: The large, dark red drupes are 6 to 8 cm long by 4 to 6 cm wide, nearly oval and somewhat compressed, with a small point at the apex and a smooth exterior. The exocarp is fibrous. Fruits have been observed year round.

Uses

The plant sap is used immediately for minor cuts. The tree can be easily planted by cuttings as an ornamental and makes an excellent species for beautification. The fruits are one of the favorite foods of the Marianas fruit bat. The wood is soft and not very useful.

Ceriops tagal (Perrottet) C.B. Robinson

Biut



Habitat and Distribution

Ceriops tagal (*biut*) is a small mangrove tree common in the middle portion of the mangroves and occasionally found along channels in mangroves of Palau. It occurs naturally from Eastern Africa, India, the Malay Peninsula, Australia, Melanesia and Palau.

Description

Size and shape: *Biut* is a small tree from 3 to 15 m in height, rounded in shape, with small aerial roots that are not well developed but help support the tree. The light gray bark is smooth with notable leaf nodes.

Leaves: The simple, opposite leaves are small, with entire margins that are slightly rolled under. The blades are obovate to elliptic in shape, rounded at the apex, and pointed at the basal end. They are 6 to 10 cm long and 3 to 5 cm wide. The leathery surface has unremarkable veins, and a petiole 2 to 4 cm long.

Flowers: The white, 5-parted flowers are borne in clusters of 4 to 10 on drooping cymes. The 5-lobed calyx is 0.5 to 1 cm long. The small corolla is 3 to 7 mm long with petals that are notched at the apex and contain 3 nectaries, 10 stamens and a 3-lobed ovary. Flowers were observed in January, February, April and July.

Fruits: The oblong ovoid fruit is 1.5 to 2.5 cm long. It germinates while attached to the tree (viviparous) and produces a conspicuous hypocotyl, 15 to 35 cm long and 1 cm wide. When mature, the young plant drops from the parent tree and either plants itself in the mud or floats with the tide until it becomes lodged. Fruits were observed in January, February, April, July and December.

Uses

The wood is used for timber and is fairly resistant to rot and organisms that bore into wood.

Colona scabra (Smith) Burret

Chuchab

Habitat and Distribution

Colona scabra (*chuchab*) is a large tree found in riparian areas in Babeldaob. It is distributed from Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomons, and northward to Palau.

Description

Size and shape: *Chuchab* is a large tree over 20 m in height and 80 cm in diameter, with spreading branches. The bark is fibrous. The branchlets, petioles, blades and inflorescence are densely covered with hairs.

Leaves: The simple, alternate leaves have slightly wavy margins, are oblong in shape and are from 15 to 25 cm long and 8 to 12 cm wide. The tips are acuminate and the base is acute heart-shaped. Both surfaces are rough due to fine hairs and prominent veins in 6 to 8 pairs. The stout, cylindrical petiole is 2 to 2.5 cm long.

Flowers: The red and yellow flowers are borne in terminal panicles longer than the leaf. They are 1.5 cm in diameter with a 5-lobed beige-yellow calyx that is oblong in shape and hairy externally. The corolla is 5-lobed and oblong shaped with fine thin hairs externally and a nectary at the base. The stamens are numerous and unequal in length. Flowering has been observed year round.

Fruit: The ellipsoidal fruit has 5 wings, and is about 2 to 2.5 cm long including the wings. Fruiting has been observed year round.

Uses

This is an important tree traditionally for women. The fibrous bark was used for clothing by women and was used for affixing *Nypa* leaves in roof thatching. It can also be used for inside walls of a house.

Cynometra ramiflora Linneaus

Ketenguit

Habitat and Distribution

Cynometra ramiflora (*ketenguit*) is found in riparian areas of Babeldaob. It has been recorded from Australia, India, Indonesia, Micronesia, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Thailand and Vanuatu.

Description

Size and shape: *Ketenguit* is a medium size tree from 10 to 20 m in height. The smooth trunk is slightly fluted at the base, up to 1 m in diameter, and has a thin dark gray-brown bark.

Leaves: The compound leaves have four leaflets, 2 smaller basal leaflets and 2 larger apical leaflets. All four leaflets are asymmetrically divided by the mid-vein with a pointed tip. The smaller ones are 2 to 6 cm long and 1 to 3 cm wide, the larger ones 10 to 13 cm long and 4 to 6 cm wide. The young leaves are white, turning pink and then shiny green as they mature.

Flowers: About 15 small white flowers are borne on racemes 1 cm long borne in the leaf axils toward the end of the branches. The narrow 4-lobed calyx is 3 to 4 mm long. The 5 petals are 5 to 8 mm long and spear-shaped. The 8 to 13 stamens have small anthers. Flowering occurs in January and December.

Fruits: The brown, 1-seeded fruits are borne one or more per raceme, are elliptic to oval with a pointy tip, and are about 3 to 4 cm long by 2 to 3 cm wide. The rough, wrinkled, and hairy surface of the fruit is a distinguishing feature for this species. Fruiting occurs in December.

Uses

The wood is strong and is good for making handles for tools such as saws, sickles, hammers, axes and shovels.

Dolichandrone spathacea (Linneaus) K. Schumann

Rriu

Habitat and Distribution

Dolichandrone spathacea (*rriu*) is found in Palau among coastal forests in the interior of mangrove forests and in wet riparian areas under tidal influence. It is native in Palau and coastal areas of India, the Malaya Peninsula, Papua New Guinea and other Pacific Islands. It is fairly rare and is listed on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Description

Size and shape: *Rriu* is a medium size tree 10 to 20 m in height, with a trunk diameter up to 30 to 50 cm. The bark is deeply furrowed and wrinkled, with gray and beige splotches.

Leaves: The opposite, compound leaves are odd-pinnate. The leaves are 36 to 38 cm long with 5 to 9 leaflets. The leaflets have entire margins and are oblong to ovate, with an acuminate tip gradually tapering to a sharp apex. Each leaflet is 6 to 13 cm long and 2.5 to 4.5 cm wide. The petiolules of the leaflets are 5 mm long.

Flowers: The large, white showy flowers are borne on terminal panicles. The calyx enveloping the flower buds becomes spathe-like by splitting along one side. The white, bell-shaped corolla has a tube 13 to 15 cm long. The flower is 8 to 10 cm long and 10 to 13 cm wide with 5-parted segments almost equal in size and about 3 to 4.5 cm long, with 4 to 5 stamens. The flowers are delicate and drop quickly after sunrise the day they open.

Fruits: The long, woody, brown capsule is slightly curved, 30 cm long and 2 cm in diameter, and splits at maturity into 2 parts exposing seeds. The corky seeds are flat, square, and winged on the margins.

Uses

The plant is used for treating an infectious skin disease called yaws. The wood is used in handicrafts. This is a fairly rare tree and should be protected and propagated. The timber is good for planks, canoe paddles, and as a cover for canoes. The leaves and young fruits (called *kairs*) can be chewed when there is a shortage of betelnut.

Elaeocarpus joga Merrill

Dekemerir

Habitat and Distribution

Elaeocarpus joga (*dekemerir*) is a tree common in forests and forest edges of Babeldaob. It is native in Palau, Guam and Rota, where it grows on limestone as well as volcanic clay soils. Other *Elaeocarpus* species are distributed throughout the forests of the Asian and Pacific tropics.

Description

Size and shape: *Dekemerir* is a medium size tree with a spreading crown. It grows to a height of 20 m with a trunk diameter of 40 to 60 cm. The trunk is smooth, dark, and often buttressed. The branches are gray, rounded in tiers, and hold their leaves parallel to the ground.

Leaves: The simple, alternate lance-shaped leaves have slightly undulate and serrate margins, an obtuse apex, and an acute base. They are 10 to 14 cm long and 3 to 4 cm wide. The veins are in pairs of 8 to 13, having conspicuous lateral veins and a mid-vein. The shiny green leaves are crowded at the branch ends. The petioles are 5 to 14 mm long. The tree produces a red leaf among the green, which is a unique characteristic of this species.

Flowers: The fragrant white, feathery, sparsely hairy flowers develop on axillary racemes in clusters of 12 to 16. The white calyx is lance-shaped with acute tipped lobes about 8 mm long and 1.5 mm wide, and thinly pubescent externally. The petals are white lacerate as if torn toward the apex and longer than sepals. The stamens are numerous. *Dekemerir* trees have been noted to flower in synchrony within a one week interval during May, October and November.

Fruits: The globose spherical, marble size fruits are 1 to 1.5 cm in diameter and blue when mature. Time of fruiting has been noted as June, July and November in Palau.

Uses

Dekemerir is an important food for forest birds and probably for fruit bats. The seeds do not sprout easily and may need acid treatments similar to the digestive systems of birds to increase germination. This species makes a handsome tree for reforestation or beautification.

Fagraea berteroana var. ***galilai*** (Gilg & Benedict) Fosberg

Chelilai

Habitat and Distribution

Fagraea berteroana var. *galilai* (*chelilai*) is a tree found in the volcanic and limestone forests of Palau. This variety of *Fagraea* is only found in Palau. However, the species is found throughout the Pacific from Northern Australia, Micronesia and east to the Marquesas.

Description

Size and shape: *Chelilai* is a medium size tree up to 15 m in height, often with many branches and a rounded spreading crown.

Leaves: The simple, opposite leaves have smooth entire margins. The leaf shape is elliptic. The leaves are up to 25 cm long and 8 cm wide. The leaf texture is smooth with a glossy dark green surface and indistinct veins. The leaf petiole is 1.5 to 5 cm long with notched stipules at the leaf axil.

Flowers: The white, showy, fragrant flowers turn yellow with maturity while still on the tree. The flowers are located at the terminal end of branches in many flowered (3 to 8 flowers) cymes with branching at the base. The corolla is trumpet shaped with a tube 4 to 12 cm long that divides into 5 oblong lobed petals, 2 to 4 cm long. The ovary is superior and the style has a 2-lobed stigma that is longer than the corolla tube and the 5 stamens with large anthers are exposed at the corolla throat.

Fruits: The green fruit turns orange when ripe and is a nearly spherical berry with a distinct acute point, 2 to 4 cm in diameter with a smooth exterior and many tiny black seeds imbedded in the pulp. Fruits and flowers were seen in October and November.

Uses

This tree is mostly valued for its beautiful fragrant flowers; the timber is also valued for handicrafts. In parts of the Pacific the inner bark and leaves of related species are used for medicinal purposes. *Chelilai* is an attractive tree with fragrant flowers and would make an excellent landscaping species.

Fagraea ksid Gilg & Benedict

Ksid

Habitat and Distribution

Fagraea ksid (*ksid*) is a common tree found on the edge of the volcanic forests near the savanna. *Fagraea ksid* is endemic to Palau. It is closely related to *Fagraea berteroana* which is found throughout the tropical Pacific. *Fagraea ksid* can be distinguished from *F. berteroana* by lack of stamens or style extending from the throat of the flower, and the fruit size and shape, as well as habitat preference.

Description

Size and shape: *Ksid* is a medium size tree growing up to 12 m in height with many short branches forming a rounded crown.

Leaves: Simple, opposite leaves have entire margins. The leaves are elliptical obtuse in shape with an acute base, 10 to 13 cm long and 7 to 9 cm wide. The glossy, dark green, thick leaves have a smooth texture, with indistinct veins in 6 to 8 pairs. The leaf petiole is 1.5 to 2.5 cm long with a dilated base clasping the stem.

Flowers: The white, fragrant, showy flowers turn yellow with age. The flowers are located at the terminal end of branches in a many flowered (5 to 12 flowers) dichasial cyme. The persistent calyx is cup shaped, 5 divided and overlapping. The corolla tube is 6 to 12 cm long which divides into 5 oblong petal lobes 2 to 4 cm long. The ovary is superior, the stigma and stamens are not exposed at the corolla throat. Flowers were seen year round.

Fruits: The green fruit turns orange when ripe and is an oblong berry 5 to 7 cm long and 2 to 3 cm wide with a distinct acute point and a smooth exterior with many tiny black seeds imbedded in the interior pulp. Fruits have been seen year round.

Uses

Ksid is mostly valued for its fragrant flowers which are used for personal decoration in traditional dance performances. *Ksid* would make an excellent landscaping tree with its attractive leaves and fragrant flowers. The outside skin of fruits can be used as fly traps. Its strong wood is good for posts and bridges. The plant is used medicinally to treat hernias.

Habitat and Distribution

Finschia chloroxantha grows in volcanic forests of Babeldaob. It is distributed throughout Melanesia, New Guinea and Aru Island. It is the only member of the family Proteaceae represented in Micronesia and is only found on Babeldaob. The Palauan name of this tree is unknown.

Description

Size and shape: This medium size tree is about 20 m tall with a trunk diameter of 10 to 35 cm. The young branches have rusty colored hairs and abundant corky cells on the surface for gas exchange (lenticels).

Leaves: Simple, spiral leaves have entire margins and cluster at the branch tips. The inversely spear-shaped leaves are 12 to 22 cm long and 2 to 5.2 cm wide with a wedge shaped base. The petiole is 1.1 to 2.7 cm long.

Flowers: Cream yellow and green flower clusters grow on an elongated, unbranched axis attached directly to the stem or trunk. Flowers are 5 to 10 mm long. The calyx has 4 sepals and the corolla has 4 petals. Flowering was observed in June.

Fruits: The orange fruit is 2.9 to 4.0 cm in diameter and globe shaped. The fruit has a lateral apex, a persistent style and is one seeded. Fruits were seen in June, July, August and October.

Uses

The fruit is food for the Micronesian Imperial-pigeon and fruit bats. The raw fruit is eaten by the people of Papua New Guinea.

Flacourtia rukam Zollinger & Moritzi var. ***micronesica*** Fosberg & Sachet

Chemechong

Habitat and Distribution:

Flacourtia rukam var. *micronesica* (*chemechong*) grows in limestone forests as well as old and young volcanic forests of Babeldaob. It is distributed throughout Micronesia and is found in Palau, Chuuk and Pohnpei.

Description

Size and shape: *Chemechong* is a medium size tree about 12 m in height with hairless, easily breakable stems with a diameter of 35 cm.

Leaves: The simple, alternate, elliptic to oval leaves are 10 to 20 cm long and 6 to 10 cm wide, with a rounded base and tapering tip. The margins are serrated and the petiole is 7 to 11 mm long.

Flowers: The short clusters of stalked axillary flowers about 1 cm long bloom from the bottom up. Male and female flowers grow on different trees. The female flowers have a light green, rounded and glabrous calyx, 5 overlapping sepals, no corolla, and a superior ovary bearing 9 styles with 2-lobed stigmas. The male flowers have 30 to 45 yellow stamens sticking out 2 to 4 mm long and no corolla. Flowers were observed in August.

Fruits: The red to purple berry-like fruit is about 1.3 cm long and 1 cm wide and appears slightly cut off at both ends. The fruit has six segments with up to 13 seeds that are 4 to 5 mm long by 3.5 cm wide. There are persistent stigmas on the tip of the fruit. Fruiting was observed in July, February and October.

Uses

The young leaves are used medicinally for dizziness and venereal disease. The fruits are edible.

Garcinia matsudai Kanehira

Tilol

Habitat and Distribution

Garcinia matsudai (*tilol*) is found only in Palau, where it is common in limestone forests as well as the forests of Babeldaob.

Description

Size and shape: *Tilol* is a small tree about 9 m in height, with a trunk 30 to 50 cm in diameter. The densely branched stems have a bottle-brush appearance. The smaller branches are ash-brown with many leaf scars. The yellow latex and aerial prop roots are distinguishing characters of this tree.

Leaves: The simple, opposite, oblong or inversely oval leaves are 12 to 15 cm long and 7 to 8 cm wide, with a wedge-like base and rounded or obtuse tip. The leaf margins are entire, the surfaces are leathery with the veins prominent on both sides and the red petiole is about
2 cm long.

Flowers: The flowers are borne singly from the stems, on a short stalk. The pale yellow calyx has 4 fleshy lobes about 1 cm in diameter. Flowering was observed in July.

Fruits: The yellowish globe-like fruits are 3 to 4.5 cm in diameter. The fruits have a persistent calyx and no stalk and occur above the leaf scar. Fruits have been recorded in July and August.

Uses

The tree is used for firewood and to build summer houses because the trunk of the tree is very straight. However, the wood is very weak and rots quickly, therefore it is best used when building temporary structures. The young leaves are edible and taste like *titiml* (*Spondias pinnata*).

Gmelina palawensis H.L. Lam

Blacheos

Habitat and Distribution

Gmelina palawensis (*blacheos*) is common on the volcanic forests of Babeldaob. This variety of *Gmelina* is only found in Palau. However, the species is distributed in Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and the Philippines.

Description

Size and shape: *Blacheos* is a small tree about 8.5 m in height, with a trunk diameter from 5 to 35 cm, with hairless branchlets.

Leaves: The simple, opposite, elliptic, (or inversely egg shaped) leaves are 10 to 28 cm long and 8 to 15 cm wide. The surfaces are glossy above, with about 5 pairs of secondary veins and the margins are entire. The petiole is 5 to 8 cm long.

Flowers: The flowers are arranged in a terminal branched cluster that blooms from the outside towards the center. New flowers may be produced indefinitely upon the secondary branches. The bell shaped calyx appears cut off. The corolla is 1.5 cm in diameter with 5 unequally sized lobes: 4 white upper lobes and 1 lavender lower lobe with yellow center markings. The flower has a 4 chambered ovary and 5 stamens. Flowers were observed year round.

Fruits: The lavender, shiny, succulent, inversely ovoid fruit is about 2.5 cm long and contains a single hard seed. Fruiting was observed year round.

Uses

The light wood is used as timber for building. It is termite resistant and very good wood for posts and walls (both inside and out). It was used traditionally to make paddles for paddling canoes. Many forest birds including Micronesian Imperial-pigeons, Palau Fruit-doves, and fruit bats eat the fruits.

Heritiera littoralis Aiton

Chebibech

Habitat and Distribution

Heritiera littoralis (*chebibech*) is found at the landward edge of mangroves, along channels or rivers through the upper part of the mangroves and occasionally at the mangrove coastal strand interface and lowland forests. It ranges throughout Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

Description

Size and shape: *Chebibech* is a medium size tree up to 15 m in height, with a trunk diameter of 50 to 200 cm, often buttressed. The bark is whitish gray and cracked.

Leaves: The simple, alternate, ovate to elliptic leaves are 8 to 35 cm long and 3 to 12 cm wide. The dark-green upper surface is usually covered with lichens and bryophytes and the lower surface is silvery white.

Flowers: The small, white, unisexual flowers are on axillary panicles (compound flower cluster with the younger flowers at the apex or center) measuring 4 to 6 mm long. Flowering was observed from March to August.

Fruits: The brown fruit has a keeled hard elliptical woody nut that is 5 to 7 cm long and 3 to 5 cm wide. Fruiting was observed in May, June and July.

Uses

The leaves and fruit are used as an emetic. An extract from the seed can be used for diarrhea and dysentery. The wood is used as lumber. The wood of the buttress trunk is used for storyboards and handicrafts.

Horsfieldia irya (Gaertner) Warburg

Chemeklachel

Habitat and Distribution

Horsfieldia irya (*chemeklachel*) is found in the swamp forests of Babeldaob and is distributed in Ceylon, Malaysia and the Solomon Islands. In Palau it has been previously referred to as *Horsfieldia amklaal*, a synonym for this species.

Description

Size and shape: *Chemeklachel* is a large size tree growing up to 25 m in height, with a trunk diameter of 1 to 1.4 m. The bark is coarsely striated.

Leaves: The simple, alternate, oblong leaves are 20 to 30 cm long and 4 to 7 cm wide, with an obtuse base. The surfaces are shiny green, the margins are entire and the thick petiole is 1 to 1.5 cm long.

Flowers: The yellow flowers are unisexual, with male flowers borne in a hairy panicle 4 to 18 cm long above the leaf scar and female flowers in clusters 2 to 3 cm long. The male flowers are 3 to 4 times branched. Each flower is 1 mm in diameter, globe-shaped and compressed laterally with modified leaves at the base and a 2-lobed tip. Seven or 8 of them are borne on a columnar disc and are nearly stalkless. The yellowish brown female flower is 2 to 3 mm in diameter, 2-lobed, globe like in shape and often solitary or 2 or 3 together. Flowering was observed in April and August.

Fruits: The yellow, globe-like fruits are about 3.4 cm long and 3.2 cm wide with round seeds about 2.1 cm by 2.4 cm and enveloped in a thin bright orange red seed coat with a thick outer covering. Fruiting was seen year round.

Uses

The plant is used as a stimulant. The wood from inside the bark has beautiful grain and color and is a good source of wood for furniture, flooring and walls. Micronesian Imperial-pigeons (*belochel*), Micronesian Starling (*kiuid*), and the Palau Fruit-dove (*biib*) eat the soft endocarp.

Horsfieldia palauensis Kanehira

Chersachel

Habitat and Distribution

Horsfieldia palauensis (*chersachel)* is a common endemic tree growing in limestone and volcanic forests in Koror and Babeldaob. It is only found in Palau.

Description

Size and shape: *Chersachel* is a medium size tree about 13 m in height, with a trunk diameter of 9 to 44 cm.

Leaves: The simple, alternate, oblong leaves are 10 to 35 cm long and 5 to 9 cm wide with a strongly curved obtuse tip. The surfaces are shiny green with about 13 pairs of secondary veins. The margins are entire and the thick petiole is 1 to 2 cm long.

Flowers: The yellow flowers are borne in a short panicle above the leaf scar. The 2-lobed perianth (corolla and calyx) is spherical and 2 to 3 mm in diameter. Flowering occurs year round.

Fruits: The yellow ellipsoid fruits about 3 cm long contain a single oblong seed enveloped in a thin red seed coat with a thick outer covering. Fruiting occurs year round.

Uses

The plant is used to revive somebody who has fainted. The wood is not a very good source of timber, but can be used for temporary structures and summer houses. Seeds are edible and taste like swamp taro and coconut.

Hydriastele palauensis (Beccari) W. J. Baker & Loo

Bochelauchererak

Habitat and Distribution

Hydriastele palauensis (*bochelauchererak*) is found on limestone islands in Koror and Airai. This tree is endemic and only found in Palau. It is threatened by the introduced Eclectus Parrots and Sulfur-crested Cockatoos. There are large populations of this tree located around Malakal Harbor and at Ngerukuid (Seventy Islands). *Hydriastele palauensis* is also known as *Gulubia palauensis*.

Description

Size and shape: *Bochelauchererak* is a medium size palm, 20 m tall, with a trunk diameter of 18 to 62 cm. The leaf scars on the trunk are about 15 cm apart near the base and closer together near the top.

Leaves: The compound leaf is 175 cm long, stiffly ascending and curving downward at the apex. The sheath is about 42 to 57 cm long. The central axis is 1 to 1.5 m long with about 35 alternate leaflets 50 to 62 cm long and 2 to 3.5 cm wide with shorter apical and basal leaflets. The petiole is about 18 cm long.

Flowers: The 55 to 60 cm long panicles are borne at the 3 nodes immediately below the crown shaft. The peduncle is about 3 cm long. The male flowers have a white corolla of lance-shaped petals 3.5 to 4 mm long and 6 stamens. The female flowers have sepals forming a short cylindrical cup about 1.5 mm long and broad, rounded petals about 3 mm long. Flowering was observed in January, May and December.

Fruits: The ellipsoid green fruits are at right angles to the rachis, 9 to 10 mm long and 4.5 to 5.5 mm wide, with a distinct, smooth-textured exocarp, a thin mesocarp and a hard elastic endocarp. The oblong ellipsoid seeds are about 6 by 4 mm and rounded at the ends. Fruiting was observed in December and May.

Uses

Birds and bats feed upon the flower nectar and young fruits.

Inocarpus fagifer (Parkinson) Fosberg

Keam

Habitat and Distribution

Inocarpus fagifer (*keam*) is found in wetland areas along rivers and streams and the mangrove edge in Palau. This tree is found in riparian zones along streams. It is distributed throughout Micronesia and Polynesia and from the Malay Archipelago to the Marquesas.

Description

Size and shape: *Keam* is a medium size tree about 20 m in height, with a trunk 7 to 26 cm in diameter. The branches droop and the trunk is buttressed at the base.

Leaves: The simple, alternate, elliptic to oblong leaves are 7 to 30 cm long and 10 to 15 cm wide. The leaf margins are entire, the surfaces are shiny dark green and the petiole is 5 to 15 mm long.

Flowers: The flowers are borne on short, axillary, simple or branched spikes. The tubular, 2 or 3-lobed calyx is 4 to 6 mm long. The light yellow corolla has 5 petals with 10 stamens. Flowering is reported in January, April, May, November and December.

Fruits: The light green, compressed spherical fruits are 4 to 10 cm long and 2 to 4 cm wide, with 1 or 2 longitudinal ridges along the margins. Fruiting has been observed year round.

Uses

The fruit contains a large seed that is a staple starch food. The entire fruit is left to mature until it is ready to sprout and is boiled for 3 hours. The tasty soft seed is eaten with coconut. Young leaves and bark can be used to treat tuberculosis. The lightweight wood is used to make paddles for canoes.

Intsia bijuga (Colebrooke) Kuntze

Dort

PHOTO BY RON LEIDICH

Habitat and Distribution

Intsia bijuga (*dort*) is a large tree which grows in the limestone forests and can also be found naturally in volcanic forests in Babeldaob but is less common. It is distributed from Madagascar through the Pacific.

Description

Size and shape: *Dort* is a large tree growing up to 30 m in height, with a 6 to 23 cm trunk diameter. The bark is mottled and the trunk is usually slightly buttressed.

Leaves: The bright, light green leaves are distinctive in the forest. The alternate leaves are evenly pinnate and compound. The 4 leaflets, about 7 to 15 cm long, are asymmetrical and broadly elliptic with entire margins.

Flowers: The short, open, branching flower clusters are 5 to 10 cm long. The calyx tube forms a long axis under the calyx that is 1 to 1.6 cm long, with 4 inversely egg shaped sepals in 2 series, on a flower stalk about 1.5 cm long. The corolla has one pink or white wrinkled petal with a pinkish base. Three long reddish stamens protrude from the flower. A few to many flowers are open at a time. Flowering has been reported in February to May and September to December.

Fruits: The green, thick, stiff leathery pods up to 30 cm long and 10 cm wide contain 3 to 6 round, flat seeds released as the pod opens slightly. Fruiting has been reported in February to May and September to December.

Uses

The hard, durable and termite resistant timber is used for construction in Palau. In Fiji the timber is used for pilings because it is resistant to marine borers. It is used for beams, frames, doors, posts, flooring and bookcases. Fruit bats drink its nectar when in flower.

Ixora casei Hance

Kerdeu

Habitat and Distribution

Ixora casei (*kerdeu*) is an understory shrub which grows in limestone and volcanic forests. It is also distributed in Kosrae, Yap, Pohnpei and Chuuk. It was introduced to Australia, the Mariana Islands and the Marshall Islands as an ornamental shrub.

Description

Size and shape: *Kerdeu* is a large shrub 6 m in height, with 1 to 5 stems 4 to 8 cm in diameter. The branches are dark brown and smooth.

Leaves: The simple, opposite, oblong to lance shaped leaves are 21 to 30 cm long and 6 to 12 cm wide, with a rounded or blunt base and a pointed tip. This smooth leaf has an entire margin, a prominent midrib, about 20 secondary veins and a petiole 5 to 20 mm long.

Flowers: The flowers are in rounded clusters 12 to 18 cm across at the end of the stem, with the central flowers blooming first (cymes). It has 4 to 6 internodes and branches 3 to 5 times. The calyx is short and 4-lobed. The red corolla is 4-lobed, with lance shaped lobes about 1 cm long and a slender tube 2.4 to 3.5 cm long. Flowering occurs year round.

Fruits: The dark red, fleshy and smooth berries are 6 to 9 mm in diameter, with 2 chambers containing many tiny seeds about 3 mm in diameter. Fruiting occurs year round.

Uses

The leaves are used medicinally for treating stomachaches and the young leaves for nausea. The roots are used to control the flow of blood during menstruation. The branches are used for the rim of flying fish nets. The flexible stems are good for fish and chicken traps (*bedikl*), as well as nets for fruit bats (*sikero*). The flowers are used for garlands and leis in other Micronesian islands, but not normally in Palau because the flower is associated with bad spirits. Some families use the flowers to decorate a woman's hair during first childbirth ceremony but will not bring them into the house because of their association with spirits.

Leea guineensis G. Don

Sengall

Habitat and Distribution

Leea guineensis (*sengall*) is a small tree found in secondary and disturbed volcanic forests of Palau. It ranges from Northern Australia, Timor and Malaysia to the Solomon Islands.

Description

Size and shape: *Sengall* is a small tree 3 to 8 m in height, with a trunk diameter 10 to 20 cm and smooth bark.

Leaves: The opposite, compound leaves are 1 to 1.5 m long and are tripinnate with unequally sized divisions (pinnae) divided into smaller leaflets. The lance-shaped leaflets are 10 to 15 cm long and 4 to 5 cm wide and are rounded at the base and gradually and concavely tapering to a narrow, sharp point at the end. The leaf has a distinctive vein pattern of 9 to 11 lateral veins, double-saw toothed margins and are borne on a stalk 1 to 5 cm long.

Flowers: The yellow flower clusters about 20 cm across, borne between the leaf petiole and stem, are convex in shape with the oldest flowers at the center. The small flowers are 7 mm wide with 5 petals that are each 3 mm long. Flowering occurs in January, May, August, October and November.

Fruits: The fruits are spherical dark berries about 1 cm in diameter, borne in clusters. Fruiting has been recorded in January, May, August and November.

Uses

This tree is used as a landscape plant in Palau, and as a houseplant in England and other parts of the world.

Lumnitzera littorea (Jack) Voigt

Mekekad

Habitat and Distribution

Lumnitzera littorea (*mekekad*) is a large tree common at the edge of mangrove swamps and in open places by the edge of shoreline forests and ranges from tropical Asia to Tonga.

Description

Size and shape: *Mekekad* is a large tree up to 25 m in height, with a trunk diameter of 50 to 75 cm and slender, reddish, knee-shaped aerial roots (pneumatophores). The stems are covered with pores (lenticels) and the gray bark deeply furrowed.

Leaves: The simple, alternate, oblanceolate, slightly fleshy leaves are 8 to 12 cm long and 1.5 to 2 cm wide, with a gradually tapering, stalkless base and a rounded, notched tip. The entire leaf margins are slightly rolled back and the surfaces are glossy and hairless.

Flowers: The flowers are borne on an elongated axis with the youngest flowers at the top. The 5-lobed calyx is 3 to 5 mm long. The crimson red corolla has 5 petals 4 to 6 mm long, with 5 to 10 projecting stamens and an inferior ovary. Flowering has been reported in January, June, August, November and December.

Fruits: The green, spindle shaped, 1 seeded fruits are 1.4 to 3.2 cm long, with rounded angles and a persistent calyx on top that turns brown at maturity. Fruiting has been reported in June, August and December.

Uses

The hard, durable and termite proof timber is used for construction in Palau and for pilings in Fiji because of its resistance to marine borers. Fruit bats love to drink nectar from the flowers.

Macaranga carolinensis Volkens

Bedel

Habitat and Distribution

Macaranga carolinensis (*bedel*) is a fast-growing species common along forest edges, disturbed forests and secondary forests. It ranges from Indo-Malaya to Kosrae.

Description

Size and shape: *Bedel* is a small tree 3 to 10 m in height with a trunk diameter of 3 to 40 cm and hairy branchlets.

Leaves: The simple, alternate, shield shaped leaves are 20 to 41 cm long, with hairy surfaces and veins radiating from one point. The margins are wavy and the petiole is 5 to 12 cm long, attached several centimeters away from the leaf edge.

Flowers: Male and females flowers both lack corollas and are found on separate plants (dioecious). Axillary clusters of tiny white, stalkless flowers grow with the younger flowers in the center. The convex or flat-topped female cluster has the youngest flowers at the tip and is enclosed by a serrated triangular modified leaf and is borne on a stalk about 15 cm long. It has a 3-lobed hairy ovary, long hairy styles and an ovary about 1 cm wide. The male flowers are borne in a slender axillary compound cluster up to 25 cm long, with the youngest flowers at the tip. Flowering occurs year round.

Fruits: The solitary, globe-like, fuzzy capsules are about 5 mm across. Fruiting occurs year round.

Uses

The young leaves are used medicinally for stomachaches and diarrhea. This species has great potential to be used for revegetation. It grows readily in disturbed areas and is fast growing. The wood is good for building temporary shelters.

Manilkara udoido Kanehira

Udeuid

Habitat and Distribution

Manilkara udoido (*udeuid*) is found only in Palau and is only abundant in the forests of southern Babeldaob. *Udeuid* can be distinguished by the very notable flowers which hang down like falling stars.

Description

Size and shape: *Udeuid* is a medium size tree 5 to 15 m in height with a 2 to 6 stemmed trunk 10 to 77 cm in diameter. The spreading crown has a bottlebrush shape, with straight, ash-brown hairy branchlets bearing prominent leaf scars and a milky sap.

Leaves: The simple, alternate, thick, leathery, inversely egg-shaped leaves clustered at the stem tips are 5.5 to 7.5 cm long and 2 to 2.5 cm wide, with an acute to wedge-shaped base and a round tip. The entire margins are slightly curled under and the midrib and lateral veins are conspicuous on the lower but not the upper surface. The petiole is 1 to 1.5 cm long.

Flowers: The axillary flowers are found singly or in pairs on stalks 3 to 3.5 cm long. The 6-lobed calyx is about 5 mm long and 3 mm wide. The white corolla tube is about 2 mm long with six 2-lobed petals. Six stamens are inserted at the base of the tube. Flowering has been reported in May, July, Septemer and December.

Fruits: The orange, oblong fruits are about 12 mm long and 6 to 8 mm across, with a persistent style at the tip. Fruiting has been reported in May, July and August to October.

Uses

The strong, rot resistant wood is used for building. The leaves are used for healing after childbirth. Fruit bats drink the nectar of the flowers.

Maranthes corymbosa Blume

Bkau

Habitat and Distribution

Maranthes corymbosa (*bkau*) is an upper canopy tree in the forests of Babeldaob. It is distributed in Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Micronesia, Panama, Singapore, the Solomon Islands, Thailand and Papua New Guinea. It is on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Synonym is *Parinari corymobsa* (Bl.) Miq.

Description

Size and shape: *Bkau* is a large tree 20 m in height, with a trunk diameter of 10 to 100 cm. The young branches and leaves are hairy and the bark has a rough texture from air openings or lenticels.

Leaves: The simple, alternate, ovate to oblong-ovate leaves are 8 to 11 cm long and 3 to 5 cm wide, with a blunt or nearly rounded base and the tip gradually and concavely tapering to a narrow sharp point. The leaf margins are entire, the surfaces are stiff and leathery, with about 10 pairs of secondary veins distinct on both sides and curving but connected with each other at the extremities. The petiole is about 5 mm long, with two small nectar-secreting glands at its base.

Flowers: Clusters of stalked white flowers are near the top of the stem. Flowers are bisexual on short stalks with 25 to 40 stamens. Flowers were observed in March, April and May.

Fruits: The cream-colored, inversely egg shaped fruits are 2 to 2.5 cm long and about 1.5 cm wide. Fruiting has been recorded from March to August.

Uses

In Palau, the fruit is eaten by pigeons, fruit doves and bats.

Morinda citrifolia Linneaus

Ngel

Habitat and Distribution

Morinda citrifolia (*ngel*) is found along the volcanic forest edge and savanna. This species ranges from Southeast Asia to Polynesia. *Ngel* or *noni* is often cultivated around homes for use as traditional medicine.

Description

Size and shape: *Ngel* is a small tree 3 to 8 m in height, with a trunk diameter of 10 to 30 cm and hairless, 4-angled stems.

Leaves: The simple, opposite, elliptic leaves are up to 45 cm long and 25 cm wide. The margins are entire, the surfaces are glossy, hairless and pliable, the stout petiole is up to 2 cm long.

Flowers: The flowers are borne in 75 to 90 flowered, oval to globe-like heads on a stalk about 3 cm long, with the calyx having a truncate rim with no lobes. The white corolla has 5 lobes that are slightly curled backward. The flower stalk is 1 to 3 cm long. Flowering occurs year round.

Fruits: The yellowish white, fleshy, soft and smelly, irregular heads are about 5 cm long and 3 to 4 cm wide. The fruits have a wart-like appearance. Fruiting occurs year round.

Uses

Leaves are used medicinally for malaria, fractures, diabetes, loss of appetite, urinary tract ailments, abdominal swelling; hernias, stings from stonefish and vitamin A deficiency. All parts are used as a laxative. Stem bark is used for jaundice. Leaf extract, fruit or bark are used for hypertension. Fruit poultice is used for boils and carbuncles. Fruit oils are used for stomach ulcers. Leaf or fruit poultices are used for tuberculosis, sprains, deep bruising and rheumatism. Ripe fruit is used for sore throats (gargle) or as a famine food. Fruit is used for worms, cuts, wounds, mouth infections and toothache. Leaf poultices are used for fever. Flowers or vapor from broken leaves are used for sties. Unripe fruit is used as a medicinal poultice or body wrap, afterbirth and bladder control. Roots are used for soap and contain a yellow pigment. Fruit and young leaves are used for throat and nerve pain. Bark is used for red pigment. Fruit is used for insecticide. Wood is used for timber, firewood, crafts and food wrapping. Traditionally, it is used to repel ghosts. Mature leaves can be heated up and added to coconut oil for use in a massage.

Morinda latibracteata Valeton

Ngel

Habitat and Distribution

Morinda latibracteata (*ngel*) is only found in Palau and only in limestone forests. This tree is characterized by the white, leaf-like lobe part of the flowers, which stand out from the green of the forest.

Description

Size and shape: *Ngel* is a small tree 4 to 5 m in height, with a trunk diameter of 10 to 20 cm. It has hairless stems and branches except for small tufts of hair by the leaf axils.

Leaves: The simple, opposite, elliptical or oval leaves are 15 to 20 cm long and 5 to 9 cm wide, with a leathery texture and entire margins. The surfaces have about 7 slightly opposite pairs of secondary veins and the petiole is 1 to 1.5 cm long.

Flowers: The flower heads are 2.5 to 3.5 cm long and are borne in the angle between the stem and leaf, on a stalk (peduncle) 3 to 4 cm long. The calyx is nearly cut off, with one enlarged, white, irregularly oval, bract 2 to 3 cm long. Flowering has been reported in August, October and November.

Fruits: The globe-like, irregularly shaped and fleshy head is 2 to 3 cm long and 1.5 to 2.5 cm wide. Fruits were observed in August, October and November.

Uses

This tree is traditionally used as medicine to treat cuts. The white bracts make this species particularly attractive and it has great potential to be used in landscaping.

Morinda pedunculata Valeton

Kesengelngel

Habitat and Distribution

Morinda pedunculata (*kesengelngel*) is found only in Palau, where it occurs in the forests, forest edges and savannas of Babeldaob Island. It has been observed in Airai, Aimeliik, Ngiwal, Ngardmau, Melekeok and Koror at Ngerekebesang.

Description

Size and shape: *Kesengelgnel* is a small tree 5.5 to 7 m in height with a trunk diameter of 7 to 28 cm.

Leaves: The simple, opposite, elliptic (or oblong), slightly inversely egg-shaped leaves are 9 to 19 cm long and 5 to 10 cm wide, crowded at the ends of the branches. The margins are entire, the surfaces have 6 to 8 lateral veins and the petiole is 1 to 4 cm long.

Flowers: The head-like inflorescence is up to 1-cm in diameter and borne on a stalk about 3 to 5.5 cm long that is inserted in the angle between the stem and the leaf. The lavender-white corolla has 5 lobes. Flowering was observed in January, February, March and November.

Fruits: The yellowish white, fleshy ellipsoid fruits comprised of the fused ovaries of many flowers are 2 to 4 cm long and 2 to 2.5 cm wide. Fruiting is reported in January, February, March and November.

Uses

The leaves are currently being tested for activity against Hepatitis C at Toyama University.

Mussaenda philippica LA. Rich var. ***philippica***

Cherecheroi

Habitat and Distribution

Mussaenda philippica (*cherecheroi*) is found in urban forests, volcanic forest edges and savannas. It ranges from the Philippines to Micronesia.

Description

Size and shape: *Cherecheroi* is a shrub up to 8 m in height, with light colored bark having a rough texture with lenticels (air openings) on the surface.

Leaves: The simple, opposite, oblong or elliptical leaves are 15 to 17 cm long and 5 to 6 cm wide, with both ends pointed. The margins are entire and the petiole is 1 to 1.5 cm long.

Flowers: The compound flower cluster has the younger flowers in the center (panicle). The calyx has five sepals about 1 cm long, some of which are enlarged into a white, broadly oval, membranous leaf-like lobe up to 9 cm long. Male and female flowers are on separate plants (dioecious). The yellow corolla has a tube 2.5 cm long with a 5-lobed spreading rim that is 1.5 cm wide. Flowering occurs year round.

Fruits: The elliptic, light green fruits are 1 to 2 cm long and about 1.3 cm wide, covered with long, soft, straight hairs and many white lenticels. It is crowned by a persistent calyx. Fruiting occurs year round.

Uses

The leaves and fruit are used to treat gonorrhea and cuts. The sap is used to prevent tuberculosis. The stems are used for building. The flowers can be used for yellow lipstick. The flowers are mixed with lime powder and used to polish a women's nails pink as well as to protect the nails during gardening. Flowers are used as personal decoration during traditional events. The plant is also used ornamentally. Traditionally, they were planted along walkways to brighten the walkways at night.

Neubergia celebica (Koorders) Leenhouts

Ralm

Habitat and Distribution

Neubergia celebica (*ralm*) is found in the swamp and riverine forests of Babeldaob and limestone forests. This tree is found in Palau, Kosrae, Pohnpei and Indonesia.

Description

Size and shape: *Ralm* is medium size tree about 15 m in height, with smooth, 4 angled branchlets.

Leaves: The simple, opposite, broadly ovate to elliptical leaves are 20 to 38 cm long and 15 to 20 cm wide, with a rounded apex and an obtuse base. The leaf margins are entire, the midrib is canaliculated on the upper side and prominent on the lower side, with 6 to 8 lateral veins. The margins are entire and the petiole is 1.5 to 3 cm long with a dilated clasping base.

Flowers: The small white flowers are about 3 mm in diameter and arranged in several flowered cymes that are longer than the leaves and borne in the axils of upper leaves. The 5-lobed calyx is very hairy. The 5-lobed corolla is less hairy. The 5 stamens are fused to the corolla tube. Flowering was observed in July and August.

Fruits: The orange-yellow, obliquely spindle-shaped drupe is 3.5 to 4.7 cm long and 1.5 to 2.4 cm wide, with a thick woody pericarp and with 2 seeds. Fruiting was observed in March, August, November and December.

Uses

Pigeons eat the fruit.

Nypa fruticans Wurmb

Touechel

Habitat and Distribution

Nypa fruticans (*touechel*) typically grows at the innermost edge of the mangrove forest and at the edge of the brackish water swamp forests. It is an obligate wetland species that is native throughout the Carolines and is naturalized but not common in Guam.

Description

Size and shape: *Touechel* is a small palm about 10 m in height, with a trunk diameter up to 50 cm. The trunk lies flat and is usually submerged and has a spongy center.

Leaves: The ascending to erect leaves arch at the ends and are 3 to 7 m long. There are about 42 pairs of leaflets that are on average 1.7 m long and 6 cm wide. The surfaces are smooth except for a scattered row of scales. The midrib is a prominent ridge on the upper surface and the petiole is about 30 cm long.

Flowers: The male flowers are borne in a golden cylindrical spike about 75 cm long radiating perpendicularly from the main axis. The brown female flowers are in a spherical head with a 6 segmented perianth arising at the base of the plant. Flowering has been reported in May, September and October.

Fruits: The 4 angled, inversely heart shaped fruits form a crowded spherical mass 12 to 30 cm in diameter, atop a base 9 to 10 cm by 5 to 8 cm. The smooth brown exocarp covers the thick, spongy, fibrous mesocarp and the dense, bonelike endocarp adhering to the oval, slightly compressed seed that is about 11 cm long and 9 cm wide. Fruiting is reported in May, October and November.

Uses

The fronds are used for roof thatching. The young flowers produce a sugary sap that yields an alcoholic drink and vinegar in other parts of the world. The fruit is edible when young and becomes too hard to eat as it matures.

Ochrosia oppositifolia (Lamarck) K. Schumann

Uaoch

Habitat and Distribution

Ochrosia oppositifolia (*uaoch*) occurs in the limestone forests of Peleliu, Angaur and Kayangel and in the strand vegetation of the Rock Islands. This species occurs from the Indian Ocean islands through the Malay peninsula to the Western Pacific Islands. It is also known as *Neisosperma oppositifolia* (a synonym).

Description

Size and shape: *Uaoch* is a medium size tree of about 15 m with pagoda-like horizontal branches that extend outward in a whorl of 5 branches, with a long distance between branch whorls. The bark is smooth and grayish.

Leaves: The leaves are simple and opposite or whorled in groups of 3 to 5. The texture is thick and leathery with a smooth glossy dark green surface. The shape is elliptic with entire margins which are slightly under turned. The size is from 10 to 16 cm long and 6 to 13 cm wide. There is a well defined midrib with numerous straight lateral veins at right angles to the midrib.

Flowers: The small, fragrant white flowers are about 3 to 4 cm across and have five petals each about 1.5 to 2 cm long and 5 mm wide. The petals roll back and twist right. The many flowers occur in terminal cymes that are 5 cm long or more. Flowering was observed in March, April and June.

Fruits: The fruits are drupes about 8 cm long, elliptic to oblong in shape and green, maturing to dull yellow. They are asymmetrical with the stem and a protruding tip off center. They decay when they fall to the ground to reveal a fibrous seed coating. Each fruit contains two flat seeds. Fruits were seen in March, April and June.

Uses

The seeds are edible and taste a little like coconut. This species can be propagated by seed; however the period of seed viability is short as the seeds tend to sprout readily on the forest floor. The wood is fine grained, yellow and insect resistant, utilized in some locations for dyes, timber for houses and local medicines.

Ormosia calavensis Blanco

Chedebsungelked

Habitat and Distribution

Ormosia calavensis (*chedebsungelked*) grows in volcanic forests, forest edges and disturbed forest. This tree is distributed in Babeldaob and Koror, as well as Chuuk, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea and Indonesia.

Description

Shape and size: *Chedebsungelked* is a medium size tree about 15 m in height, with a trunk diameter of 20 to 50 cm.

Leaves: The odd pinnately compound leaves have 5 or 7 pairs (except the terminal one), lance-shaped leaflets 6 to 14 cm long and 2.0 to 3.5 cm wide. The leaflets have entire margins, the surfaces are leathery and the petiole is about 5 mm long.

Flowers: The flower clusters are located at branch ends and are about 14 cm long and 17 cm wide, with yellowish brown hairs on the flower clusters. The calyx is about 4 mm long, borne on a stalk about 3.5 cm long. The corolla, about 1 cm long and curling inward towards the pistil, has 5 unequally sized, cream colored petals with lavender markings. The 10 stamens are unequal in length. Flowering was observed year round with a peak in April and May.

Fruits: The brown to black flat, elliptic or rhombic pod is 2 to 4 cm long, with 1 or 2 red spherical seeds 1 to 1.5 cm wide and looking like red M&M candies. Fruiting was observed year round.

Uses

The plant is used for cuts. This nitrogen-fixing plant is a good species to rehabilitate degraded soils. The seed is used for ornaments. Children use the seeds to make *osarai* (small bean bags). As the wood is weak, it is better used for firewood than for building purposes.

Osmoxylon oliveri Fosberg & Sachet

Kesiamel

Habitat and Distribution

Osmoxylon oliveri (*kesiamel*) is found only in Palau, where it grows in limestone and upland forests on Koror and Babeldaob.

Description

Shape and size: *Kesiamel* is a small understory tree 3 to 7 m in height, with a trunk diameter of 10 to 110 cm. The stems are erect and flexible.

Leaves: The palmate leaves borne in clusters at the ends of the branches are 35 to 53 cm long and 47 to 70 cm wide. They have serrated margins, 11 to 13 deep lobes, stipules 1.5 to 2.5 cm long and a petiole 57 to 100 cm long with a swollen clasping base.

Flowers: The orange flowers are borne in a hemispherical, compound cluster up to 40 cm high, with the branches arising from one point and comprising many 3 parted branches up to 15 cm long, with the 2 outer branches ending with orange heads consisting of up to 62 flowers. Each flower has 5 anthers with yellow pollen. The orange flowers drop, leaving yellow heads that ripen into fruits. Flowering is reported year round.

Fruits: The light green-yellow purplish warty multiple fruits (syncarp) is head-like. There are an estimated 37 branches with 2 head-like syncarps per branch or a total of 65 heads. The heads are 4.5 to 5.1 cm long and 3.5 to 4.0 cm wide on a 7.5 cm long pedicel. Each head consists of 65 five-angled kernel-like fruits that are 1.2 to 1.4 cm long and 0.7 to 0.9 cm wide. The middle branches end with 20 to 24 sterile dark purple rounded clusters that are 4 cm long and 3 cm wide. The sterile berries shrink and turn brown as the mature fruits enlarge and each ripe druplet detaches and drops to the ground. Fruiting occurs year round.

Uses

The fruit is food for the endemic Palau Fruit-dove and the Micronesian Starling (*kiuid*). The flower is used as an ornamental headdress by some women during first childbirth ceremonies. Leaves are used as mulch (*ramk*) in the taro patch and for covering taro when it is being cooked (*chelucheb*).

Osmoxylon pachyphyllum (Kanehira) Fosberg & Sachet

Kesiamel

Habitat and Distribution

Osmoxylon pachyphyllum (*kesiamel*) is endemic to Palau and grows in the dense volcanic forests of Babeldaob as well as limestone forests.

Description

Size and shape: *Kesiamel* is a small understory tree 4.5 to 6 meters tall with a trunk diameter from 5 to 15 cm. The stems are erect and flexible.

Leaves: The alternate, simple, palmate leaves are 13 to 35 cm long and are borne in clusters at the stem tips, with a shallowly heart shaped leaf base. The leathery blade is divided into 7 oblong lobes that have entire margins and end in a flexible and rounded tip. The petiole is 28 to 51 cm long and the stipules between the petioles are 28 to 35 cm long.

Flowers: The yellowish pink flowers are borne in round compound umbels up to 10 cm wide, with many 3 parted branches. The outer branches are about 3 cm long and end with fertile 8 to 10 flowered heads about 1.5 cm in diameter. The calyx is about 3 mm long and the yellow corolla is 5 to 7-lobed. Flowering has been reported in January, February, April, July, August and December.

Fruits: The yellow immature multiple fruits (syncarp) are head-like on a long pedicel. A total of 24 yellow heads were observed with 6 to 7 druplets. The middle branches end with sterile oblong crimson berries that are 8 to 4 mm wide. Fruiting has been reported in January, February, April, August and December.

Uses

The fruit is food for the endemic Palau Fruit-dove (*biib*) and Micronesian Starling (*kiuid*). The flower comprises an ornamental headdress worn by some women during the first birth ceremonies. Leaves are used as mulch (*ramk*) in the taro patch. They are also used for covering taro when it is being cooked (*chelucheb*).

Pandanus aimiriikensis Martelli

Chertochet

Habitat and Distribution

Pandanus aimiriikensis (*chertochet*) is a tree found only in Palau, where it grows in both volcanic and limestone forests, wetlands and grasslands.

Description

Size and shape: *Chertochet* is a small tree 2 to 6 m in height, with a trunk diameter of 5 to 6 cm. The trunk divides into 2 or 3 branches. The base of the trunk is supported by several thick, rigid, somewhat prickly prop roots that may descend from the branches.

Leaves: The alternate, linear leaves are 70 to 200 cm long and 4 to 10 cm wide and are borne in whorls at the tips of branches. The margins are slightly serrate and the tip is drawn out into an extended sharp point.

Flowers: The male and female flowers grow on separate plants. The female flower forms a head with several modified leaves at the base. The male flowers form a small spike of many stamens with a cream color.

Fruits: The red orange multiple fruits (syncarps) are 6 to 7 cm long on a stalk about 7 cm long. These are wrapped in a somewhat angled, modified leaf about 6 cm long and 8 mm wide. The individual fruits or drupelets are ovoid and flattened; 2 to 3 cm long and 8 to 10 mm wide. Fruiting occurs year round, but is more frequent in the spring.

Uses:

The young leaves are used for perfume and internal healing after birth. The leaves are also used for treating dizziness and venereal disease. The leaves of this tree can be used to weave mats if other more preferable pandanus are unavailable.

Pandanus tectorius Parkinson ex Du Roi

Ongorraked

Habitat and Distribution

Pandanus tectorius (*ongorraked*) is a common component of savanna grassland vegetation in Palau and is widely distributed throughout the Pacific.

Description

Size and shape: *Ongor ra ked* is a small tree that grows about 10 m in height, with a trunk diameter ranging from 18 to 23 cm. It has forked branches and aerial prop roots.

Leaves: The spirally arranged leaves are clustered at the branch tips and are approximately 2 m long and 8 cm wide. They have a stiff glossy surface and short, curved thorns along the margin and midrib.

Flowers: The male and female flowers grow on separate plants. The female flower forms a head with several modified leaves at the base. The fragrant male flowers form spikes of many stamens with cream-colored modified leaves. Flowers were observed year round.

Fruits: The woody, bright orange, nearly spherical aggregate fruit consists of about 50 fruitlets that are up to 24 cm long. There are several carpels in one fruitlet with one stigma per carpel. Fruits were observed year round.

Uses

The fruits are edible and used for medicinal purposes during first childbirth cermonies. The fragrant smelling flower (*baiei*) is sometimes worn as a part of a woman's headdress for first childbirth ceremonies. The roots are used for stomach cramps and young leaves can alleviate vomiting. The leaves are used for mats and woven bags in the Pacific. Its wood is termite and water resistant and can be used for posts when building a summer house. Bats love to eat the fruits.

Parkia parvifoliola Hosokawa

Kmekumer

Habitat and Distribution

Parkia parvifoliola (*kmekumer*) is a rare endemic species of Palau occurring mainly in Ngaremlengui on Babeldaob. *Kmekumer* is currently found in the forest vegetation along the trail to the Ngaremlengui waterfall along the Ngermeskang River. A single individual tree was recently found in Ngiwal in the upper Ngerbekuu watershed and another in Ngchesar.

Description

Size and shape: *Kmekumer* is a medium size tree about 15 m in height. One tree in Ngaremlengui has a diameter of 19 cm. Its shape is umbrella like, similar to that of *Serianthes kanehirae* var. *kanehirae* (*ukall*). The bark is smooth and usually covered with lichens.

Leaves: The bipinnately compound leaves are up to 33 cm long with leaflets that are 3 to 4 mm long. The primary and secondary rachises have red brown hairs.

Flowers: The yellow flowers form a pear-shaped head approximately 5 to 6 cm long at maturity. The fertile flowers form a ball at the apex, below which is a ring or band of shorter thickened, nectar secreting flowers. A ring of modified male flowers with elongated filaments form a fringe at the base. The flower stem has reddish brown hairs. Flowers were observed in May, October and November.

Fruits: The brown, elliptic pods are 24 to 30 cm long and 3.5 to 3.8 cm wide. Pods were observed in May, October and November.

Uses

The strong wood is used for construction. This is a nitrogen fixing tree which can be propagated by stem cuttings. Bats may feed upon the nectar of the flower and may be the main pollinators for this rare endemic tree.

Pemphis acidula J. R. Forster

Ngis

Habitat and Distribution

Pemphis acidula (*ngis*) is often found along coastal strand vegetation. It is also on coralline substrate and sometimes at the mangrove interface exposed to tidal influence. *Ngis* is distributed from East Africa to the Pacific and is native to the Caroline and Mariana Islands.

Description

Size and shape: *Ngis* is a small tree 4 m or more in height. The bark is smooth and white.

Leaves: The simple, opposite, narrow, oval to inversely egg-shaped leaves are 2 to 3.5 cm long and 4 to 10 mm wide. White silky hairs cover the gray-green leaves and the branches.

Flowers: The white flowers are 1 to 1.5 cm in diameter. The bell-shaped calyx has 6 lobes and the corolla has 6 narrow oval shaped wrinkled petals. Flowering occurs year round.

Fruits: The egg-shaped, reddish brown capsule is 6 to 7 mm long, with a cap that splits off releasing the numerous seeds. Fruiting occurs year round.

Uses

The plant is used for toothaches. The wood is used to make handles for tools, fishhooks and house parts. The wood is made into pestles used to pound taro. During the Japanese Administration, it was used to make diving glasses.

Pinanga insignis Beccari

Chebouch

Habitat and Distribution

Pinanga insignis (*chebouch*) is a common understory species in volcanic forests of Babeldaob. *Chebouch* is distributed in Palau and the Philippines.

Description

Size and shape: *Chebouch* is a small palm tree 5 to 8 m in height, with a trunk diameter of 7 to 31 cm.

Leaves: The compound, pinnate leaves 1 to 3 m long are stiffly ascending and arch downward at the distal ends, with a sheath closed below the crown.

Flowers: The simply branched inflorescences are up to 1 m long and arise from the base of the leaf sheath and are subtended by a single bract. The flowers are in groups of 3's and are often arranged in 2 vertical ranks along the axis. The asymmetrical male flowers have a short, 3-lobed calyx and acute tipped petals with many stamens. The female flowers have partly overlapping or fused sepals and overlapping petals. Flowering occurs year round.

Fruits: The red, acute tipped, ellipsoid fruits are 1.7 to 2.2 cm long and 0.9 to 1.3 cm wide and have a persistent apical stigma. Fruits grow in multiple rows of 2 along the base of the leaf sheath. The exocarp is smooth; the mesocarp is thin, fleshy and fibrous; and the endocarp is thin and adherent to the seed. Fruiting occurs year round.

Uses

The wood is used for flooring and walling of summer houses. The base of the frond (*kaiul a chebouch*) was used for carrying babies during traditional times. Micronesian Imperial-pigeons (*belochel*) and Palau Fruit-doves (*biib*) eat the ripe purple fruit and bats drink the nectar of the flowers.

Planchonella obovata (R. Br.) Pierre

Chelangel

Habitat and Distribution

Planchonella obovata (*chelangel*) is commonly found in both volcanic and limestone forests of Palau. It is broadly distributed in the tropics from India and Malaysia to Australia and the Pacific Islands. The genus *Planchonella* has around 50 tropical species.

Description:

Size and shape: *Chelangel* is a medium size tree about 18 m in height, with a trunk diameter of 30 to 60 cm. It is highly variable and grows as a shrubby tree on the forest edge or savanna and as a tall tree in the forest.

Leaves: The simple, alternate elliptic-oblong leaves are 8 to 12 cm long and 3.5 to 5 cm wide, varying greatly in length but always longer than wide. Trees in open areas usually have shorter leaves with a distinct coppery underside, while those in full shade tend to have longer leaves with less of the coppery colored underside. The margins are entire and the petiole is 1.5 to 2 cm long.

Flowers: Greenish white flowers grow in axilliary clusters of 1 to 5. The corolla is 4 mm wide with fused lobes divided about one-third of its length into 5 rounded lobes. The petiole is 5 to 7 mm long. Flowers were observed in October 2006 and November 2007.

Fruits: The young fruits are green for over a month and turn black as they ripen. The black, flattened, kidney-shaped, fleshy fruits are 3 to 5 cm long; and contain one large seed. Green fruits were observed in late July and early August ripening in mid to late August and September, November and December.

Uses

The leaves are used medicinally for the hot bath during a woman's first birth ceremony. Pigeons and other forest birds eat the fruit. When *chelangel* is in fruit, pigeons (*belochel*) are said to be very fat (*melaok*).

Pterocarpus indicus Willdenow

Las

Habitat and Distribution

Pterocarpus indicus (*las*) is found in Palau's volcanic forest and throughout Micronesia. There is much morphological and ecological variation throughout its range, but it tends to be uniform in each locality. *Las* is distributed from southern Burma to the Philippines, throughout the Malay Archipelago to New Guinea and the Solomon Islands.

Description:

Size and shape: *Las* is a large tree up to 30 m in height and 2 m in diameter. The crown is large with the branches ascending, then arching and sometimes forming a drooping habit. The tree can have large fluted buttresses up to 7 m in diameter, with furrowed or grooved bark.

Leaves: The alternate, odd-pinnately compound leaves have 6 to 12 alternate leaflets approximately 7 to 11 cm long and 3.5 to 5.5 cm wide. The leaflets are shiny and green, egg to oval-shaped and gradually taper to a sharp point at the tip.

Flowers: The yellow, branched clusters of fragrant elongate-stalked flowers mature from the bottom upwards. The flowers bloom for only a day. Flowering was observed in April, May, June and July.

Fruits: The brown, disc-shaped fruits are about 5 cm wide and flat, with winged margins. They have a central woody bulge and contain 1 to 3 seeds. Fruiting was observed in February, April, May and November.

Uses

The plant is used for diarrhea and tuberculosis. *Las* is among the most valuable timber species in Palau. As it is termite, wet, dry and sun resistant, the strong reddish-yellow hard wood is an excellent timber used in construction of homes, floors, tables, walls, furniture and storyboards. Many uses for the leaves, flowers and wood are noted throughout its range. Flowers and new leaves are eaten by pigeons.

Quassia indica (Gaertner) Nooteboom

Cheskeam

Habitat and Distribution

Quassia indica (ch*eskeam*) is found in swamp forests and some mangrove forests in Palau and to some extent in riparian areas and muddy banks of channels through the upper part of the mangrove. This species is found only in Palau in the Caroline Islands but is also known from Madagascar to Malaysia. *Quassia indica* is also known as *Samadera indica*.

Description

Size and shape: *Cheskeam* grows as a medium size tree up to about 20 m tall.

Leaves: The leaves are simple, alternate and oval to elliptic in shape, measuring 12 to 30 cm long and 4 to 12 cm wide. The leaves have distinctive glands at the leaf base and scattered sparingly over leaf surfaces and other plant parts.

Flowers: Flowers are pinkish-red and slightly hairy, measuring 1 cm in length. There are 4 petals and sepals. The flowers are borne in an umbrella-like inflorescence of up to 20 on a slim dangling stem 5 to 30 cm long. Flowering was observed in October to December.

Fruits: The fruits are 3 to 5 cm long, flattened, kidney-shaped, green and pinkish in color. Fruiting was observed in June, November and December.

Uses

No known uses have been reported in Palau.

Rauvolfia insularis Markgraf

Omechidel

Endemic

Habitat and Distribution

Rauvolfia insularis (*omechidel*) grows as an understory tree in the volcanic forests of Airai, Ngchesar, Melekeok, Ngaremlengui and Ngiwal on Babeldaob Island. *Omechidel* is found only in Palau.

Description

Size and shape: *Omechidel* is a small tree that is up to 4 meters tall with a trunk diameter from 7 to 12 cm. The younger branches are green and flexible.

Leaves: Simple, opposite leaves with entire margins cluster at the branch tips. Leaves are inversely spear-shaped and measure 13 to 17 cm long and 5 to 6 cm wide and have a rounded tip and a narrow base. The upper surface is deep green and shiny and the lower surface is light green. There is a prominent central vein with numerous lateral veins. The petiole is 3 to 4 cm long.

Flowers: The white flower clusters are divided into 3 parts with flowers maturing from the bottom upwards (panicle) and have modified leaves (bracts) at the base. The calyx lobes are oval shaped and 1.5 mm long. The corolla tube is 3 mm long with 5 petals that are 2 mm long and hairy within. The flower stalks are 3 mm long. The flowers were observed in August and November.

Fruits: The black fruit consists of 2 fleshly 1-seeded fruits (drupe) that are fused into one fruit. The drupe measures 1 to 1.25 cm in diameter and has 2 sharp horns at the apex. The fruits were observed in November.

Uses

There is no known use for *omechidel*.

Rhizophora apiculata Blume

Bngaol

Habitat and Distribution

Rhizophora apiculata (*bngaol*) is often one of the most abundant components of the mangrove forest in Palau. *Bngaol* ranges from Sri Lanka and Southeast Asia to the Western Pacific.

Description

Size and shape: *Bngaol* is a large tree up to 25 m in height. Its trunk is 10 to 22 cm in diameter and bears straight to arching prop roots. *Bngaol* tends to have lighter, smoother bark than *R. mucronata (tebechel)* and is more rusty-gray in color.

Leaves: The simple, opposite oval-shaped leaves are 8 to 16 cm long and 3 to 7 cm wide. The leathery, narrow blades are shiny on top and dotted underneath. These tend to be darker green than those of *R. mucronata*, with the margins less rolled under.

Flowers: The paired or sometimes solitary yellow colored flowers grow on short, thick flower stalks (peduncles) shorter than the petiole and up to 1.5 cm long. It has 4 sepals and petals that fall off shortly after the flower opens. The flowers are without hairs. Flowering occurs year round.

Fruits: The viviparous (sprouting while on the parent plant) fruits are brown, upside-down pear-shaped and crowned by sepals that remain after the petals fall. The somewhat round-tipped hypocotyl (embryonic root) grows slightly curved and reaches 30 to 35 cm long and 1 to 2 cm across before falling. The seedling floats horizontally until the tip gradually absorbs water and begins to float vertically and sprouts leaves and roots. Once it hits the land, more roots and leaves develop. Fruiting occurs year round.

Uses

The bark has tannins used for dyes. It is used to dye fish nets to make them dark and strong. The wood is used for building material and for fuel.

Rhizophora mucronata Lamarck

Tebechel

Habitat and Distribution

Rhizophora mucronata (*tebechel*) is found along the seaward edge of the mangrove forest in Palau. It is native to the Old World Tropics from Africa to Malaysia, Melanesia and Micronesia.

Description

Size and shape: *Tebechel* is a medium size tree up to 20 m in height and bears numerous arching stilt roots that emerge from the trunk. *Tebechel* has a dark, blackish gray bark with small rectangular scales. Stilt roots tend to be lower on the trees than *R. apiculata* (*bngaol*).

Leaves: The simple, opposite, oval-shaped leaves are 8 to 20 cm long and 3 to 7 cm wide. The leathery blades are shiny on top and tend to be lighter green than *R. apiculata* with the entire margins that are often rolled under. The petiole is 2 to 5 cm long.

Flowers: The cream to yellow-colored flowers are borne in branched, 3 to 10 flowered clusters (cymes) longer than the leaf petiole, with the terminal flowers blooming first. The flower stalks (peduncles) are longer than those of *R. apiculata*. The calyx has 4 sepals that are hairy inside and the corolla has 4 cream colored petals with soft hairs that fall shortly after the flower opens. Flowering occurs year round with a peak in May to June.

Fruits: The fruit sprouts while still attached to the parent plant (viviparous). The embryonic stem or hypocotyl is 30 to 90 cm long and 1.5 to 2 cm wide. It is torpedo shaped, warty and has a pointed tip. Fruiting occurs year round.

Uses

The wood is used for building small shelters, to make charcoal and used as fuel. The bark is used for tanning and dying and as a medicine. The roots are used to make bows.

Rhus taitensis Guillemin

Cheues

Habitat and Distribution

Rhus taitensis (*cheues*) is a common tree growing in the volcanic forests of Babeldaob Island. Small trees are found along the forest edge and larger trees within the interior. *Cheues* is distributed in Palau, Yap, the Philippines and Tahiti.

Description

Tree size and shape: *Cheues* is a medium size tree 10 to 15 m tall with a trunk diameter from 25 to 70 cm. The branchlets are smooth and hairy with a reddish color with prominent corky cells for gas exchange (lenticels).

Leaves: Leaves are compound, odd pinnate and leaflets have entire margins that are 5 to 10 cm long and 2 to 3 cm wide. The spear shaped leaves are rounded at the base and apex. Leaflets are deep green on the upper surface and light green below with a prominent midrib and 6 to 8 prominent lateral veins. The leaflets are nearly stalkless.

Flowers: The yellowish white flower clusters grow at the end of the branchlets. The individual flowers grow on racemes with an elongated axis (rachis) with the younger flowers nearest the tip. There are more than two racemes per cluster. The calyx has 5 overlapping triangular-shaped sepals that are covered with very coarse stiff hairs. The corolla has 5 egg-shaped petals that are 2.5 mm long and fall off quickly. Flowers were observed from April to August and in December.

Fruits: The black fruit is 4 to 5 mm wide, mitten-shaped (obliquely reniform) and covered with fine hairs. Fruits were seen in July, August, September and October.

Uses

Wood can be used as firewood. Pigeons (*belochel*) eat the fruit.

Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea C. F. Gaertner

Kuat

Habitat and Distribution

Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea (*kuat*) is found in Palau along channels and in the middle to landward edge of the mangrove forest. *Kuat* ranges from Southern India and Malaysia to New Caledonia. In Palau it often grows in association with *Lumnitzera littorea* (*mekekad*). This is an uncommon tree found near the docks of Ulimang, Ngaraard and the inner mangrove edge in Airai and Aimeliik.

Description

Size and shape: *Kuat* is a small shrub 1.5 to 5 m in height. The branchlets are reddish, smooth and flexible.

Leaves: The simple, opposite, drop-shaped leaves have an entire margin and are 4 to 8 cm long and 3 to 5 cm wide. Stipules grow between the leaf pairs. The blades are glossy and have a leathery texture. The petiole is 1 to 1.5 cm long.

Flowers: The white-pinkish clusters of fragrant flowers are borne between the leaf and stem. The flowers are 1 to 1.2 cm long. The cup-shaped calyx has 4 sepals and the corolla has 4 white petals tinged with pink. Flowers were observed in May, June, September and December.

Fruits: The light green fleshy fruit is 1-seeded, with 8 longitudal ridges measuring 5 to 11 mm long. There is a persistent calyx. The fruit is divided into four 1-seeded cells. Fruits were observed in May, June, September and December.

Uses

The hard heavy wood is strong and used to make handles for knives, axes and tillers. A warm extract of leaves is used for stomachaches.

Semecarpus venenosa Volkens

Tonget

Habitat and Distribution

Semecarpus venenosa (*tonget*) or poison tree grows in the limestone and volcanic forests of Babeldaob and Koror. It is also common in riparian areas. The distribution of *Semecarpus venenosa* is restricted to Palau and Yap.

Description

Size and shape: *Tonget* is a medium size tree that is about 10 m tall with a trunk up to 80 cm in diameter. The trunk is smooth and light colored.

Leaves: Simple alternate leaves have entire margins and cluster at the branch tips. The dull leathery spear shaped leaves are 25 to 35 cm long and 10 to 12 cm wide. The leaves are deep green above and a dull waxy white color below. Leaves have 10 to 14 lateral veins. The petiole is 3 to 5 cm long.

Flowers: White flower clusters grow at the branch tips with the younger flowers at the center (panicle). Male and female flowers occur on separate plants (dioecious). Male flower clusters are 6 to 8 cm long without a flower stalk (sessile). The calyx and corolla are 5-lobed. The sepals are somewhat hairy on the outside. The petals are thick, leathery and pointed and 3 to 4 mm long. There are 5 stamens. Flowers were seen in March, May, June and August to October.

Fruits: The red freshly one-seeded fruit is compressed and globe-like in shape. It measures 2 to 2.5 cm in diameter and is jagged externally. There is a hard seed within. Fruits were found in May, July, August, October and December.

Uses

A poisonous black sap is exuded from the trunk, stems and leaves and may irritate the skin causing extreme itching, swelling and redness. The fruit is food for pigeons. Some people can eat the red part of the fruit. Traditionally, plant parts were put into the drinking water of the enemy to poison them.

Serianthes kanehirae Fosberg var. ***kanehirae***

Ukall

Habitat and Distribution

Serianthes kanehirae var. *kanehirae* (*ukall*) is found in coastal and lowland forests of Babeldaob and Koror. *Ukall* is found only in Palau. *Ukall* is sometimes cultivated in urban areas because of the significant shade it produces.

Description

Size and shape: *Ukall* is a large tree which grows up to 40 m tall with a trunk diameter of 1 to 1.5 meters. Young branches have rusty brown hairs. This majestic tree has a large lacy canopy and often has many ferns and orchids growing on its trunk and branches.

Leaves: Doubly compound (bipinnate) leaves have leaflets that are 1.4 to 1.5 cm long and 0.5 to 0.6 cm wide. The oblong leaves have an oblique (uneven on two sides) base and are almost stalkless (sessile.)

Flowers: The compound clusters of cream yellow flowers grow on the branch tips with the youngest flowers in the center (panicle). The brownish calyx is 1 cm long with 4 lobes that are 3 mm long. The corolla is 2 cm long with 4 petals that are 1 cm long. The numerous filamentous stamens project beyond the corolla and are 4 cm long with a prominent stigma that is 4.2 cm long. Flowers were observed year round.

Fruit: The dark brown seed pod or legume is 10 to 17 cm long and 4 to 6 cm wide. The pod is woody and fibrous, flattened and oblong and tapers at the base. Two to seven seeds are within each pod. The hard seeds are dark brown, slightly irregular and oblong in shape and measure 1.5 to 2.0 cm long and 0.8 to 0.9 cm wide. Fruits were seen year round.

Uses

The large trunk is used to build canoes. The durable and somewhat termite resistant wood is used to construct the flooring and beams of the community meeting house (*bai*) and homes. The trunk is used for carving storyboards.

Sonneratia alba J.E. Smith

Urur

Habitat and Distribution

Sonneratia alba (*urur*) grows on mud or sand on the seaward, middle and landward portions of the mangrove forests of Palau. *Urur* often grows on exposed mudflat. It is distributed from East Africa through India, Southeast Asia, Northern Borneo and the Pacific Islands.

Description

Size and shape: *Urur* is a large tree that grows to 30 m in height, with a trunk diameter of 17 to 90 cm. It has thick, cone-shaped aerial roots called pneumatophores that are 20 to 60 cm tall. The bark is grayish cream, grey to brown with fissures. The tree is often heavily covered with epiphytes. It is typically the largest species in mangrove forests where it occurs.

Leaves: The simple, opposite leaves have an entire margin and are 6 to 12 cm long and 5 to 8 cm wide. The rounded leaves have a leathery texture and are similar on both surfaces.

Flowers: The white pom-pom like flowers are 5 to 7.5 cm long growing singly on the tip of branchlets. The calyx has 5 to 7 sepals with a star shaped appearance. The corolla has white petals and numerous white stamens that fall off early in the day. The flowers only open at night and are seen year round. Flowering occurs year round.

Fruits: The green, flattened berries are 3 cm long and 4 cm wide and are crowned with a persistent calyx. The numerous (100 to 150) tiny white seeds are flat and buoyant. Fruiting occurs year round.

Uses

The heavy, slightly pest resistant wood is used for construction of temporary bridges and homes. The fruit and leaves are edible. The aerial roots are used as floats for nets. The fragrant flowers are pollinated by bats that feed upon its nectar. The fruit can be made into a top (*chebis*), a toy for children. The dark inside wood is good for posts. Children suck the nectar from flowers in early morning.

Soulamea amara Lamarck

Dekemerat

Habitat and Distribution

The *Soulamea amara* (*dekemerat*) tree grows in limestone forests and in coastal areas of Palau. *Soulamea amara* is found in Papua New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago, the Caroline Islands and the Marshall Islands.

Description

Size and shape: *Dekemerat* is a medium size tree that is 10 to 12 m in height with a trunk diameter of about 30 cm. Branches are smooth and long, forming a spreading reclined shape.

Leaves: Simple alternate leaves are crowded whorl-like at the tip of branches. The entire leaves are long, obovate and almost oblong in shape, 10 to 15 cm long and 6 to 8 cm wide, rounded though rarely emarginated at the apex and tapering to a point at the base. The prevalent lateral veins are in 12 to 16 pairs and at obtuse angles to the midrib. The petiole is 4 to 10 cm long.

Flowers: The white flowers arise from the axils of the terminal leaves, disposed in a short raceme 4 to 20 cm long. The unisexual flowers are 2 to 4 mm wide with oblong petals 2 mm long. Male and female flowers are on the same plant (monoecious). Flowers were observed in January and October.

Fruits: The dark-brown fruits are compressed, flattened, obovate round disks 10 to 15 mm long, having a predominate emarginated apex and containing two seeds. Fruits were observed in August, November and December.

Uses

No uses are reported for this tree in Palau. Trees of this genus reportedly have soft wood that is of little use as timber, but is sometimes used as cork. Bats eat the fruit.

Stemonurus ammui (Kanehira) H.L. Sleumer

Ngmui

Habitat and Distribution

Stemonurus ammui (*ngmui*) is found in freshwater swamp forests adjacent to the mangrove on the west coast of Babeldaob. *Ngmui* is relatively uncommon in Palau but when found it is observed in almost pure stands. *Ngmui* is native to Melanesia, New Guinea and Palau.

Description

Size and shape: *Ngmui* is a large tree that grows up to 25 m tall with looping knee-like aerial roots called pneumatophores.

Leaves: Simple, alternate leaves have entire margins and measure 9 to 16 cm long and 4 to 8 cm wide. The fleshy leaf has a glossy upper surface, a rounded tip and a base with unequal sides. The leaf is longer than wide and shaped like an egg with a rounded tip.

Flowers: White-pinkish flowers form a flat topped cluster where the stalks all arise from a common point (umbel) above the leaf scars. At the end of the stalk of the flower cluster are 5 to 6 individual flower stalks each of which bears 2 to 5 flowers. The calyx is tubular in shape. The corolla has 5 petals that are 5 to 6 mm long and open by valves. Each flower has a stamen with a hairy filament. The flowers have a lemon scent. Flowering was observed from May to August.

Fruits: The oval-shaped fruits are 4.5 cm long and have a cup-like calyx that remains attached to the fruit after it falls (persistent). The fibrous exocarp encloses a smooth white seed. Fruits were observed from May to June.

Uses

The white wood is used to build small structures. The strong wood from older trees is termite, sun and water resistant and is excellent for posts, floors and general house construction. The flower nectar is food for birds, insects and other wildlife. Pigeons and bats eat the fruit.

Symplocus racemosa Roxburgh var. ***palauensis*** (Koidzumi) Nooteboom

Chebtui

Habitat and Distribution

Symplocus racemosa var. *palauensis* (*chebtui*) is found in urban, coastal and lowland forests and savannas of Babeldaob and Koror. This tree is small in open savanna areas and grows to medium height in forested areas. The species *Symplocus racemosa* is distributed widely, however this variety is only found in Palau.

Description

Size and shape: *Chebtui* is a small tree from 5 to 10 m tall with a trunk diameter of 10 to 40 cm. Young branches are smooth and dark.

Leaves: Simple, alternate leaves have entire margins and are 6 to 8 cm long and 2.5 to 3 cm wide. The egg shaped stiff leaves are rounded at the base and pointed at the tip and tend to hang downwards. The leaves are deep green and shiny on the upper surface and light green beneath. The petiole is 1 to 1.5 cm long. New leaves form and old leaves turn yellow and drop in February.

Flowers: The white flowers grow as unbranched elongated clusters that are stalkless or nearly stalkless maturing from the bottom upwards (axillary spikes). Modified leaves called bracts are at the base of the flower clusters. The funnel-shaped calyx has 5 oval shaped lobes. The corolla has 6 elliptic petals that are 4 to 5 mm long. Numerous white stamens extend beyond the corolla. Flowers were seen from February to July.

Fruit: The light green fruit are 12 mm long and 5 mm wide, egg-shaped and crowned with a persistent calyx. Fruits were seen from February to November.

Uses

The trunk is used as posts for small structures. The bark is used to treat gonorrhea. The leaves are used during afterbirth and to treat hernias. The fruit and flower nectar are food for bats and birds.

Terminalia catappa Linnaeus

Miich

Habitat and Distribution

Terminalia catappa (*miich*) is usually found in atoll forests, inland from ocean beaches near river mouths and around coastal areas in general. It is native to coastal areas of Eastern India, Indochina, Malaysia, Indonesia, Northern Australia, Oceania, the Philippines and Taiwan. It is widely planted and naturalized in the lowland tropical regions of the rest of the world.

Description

Size and shape: *Miich* is a large tree, normally up to 30 m tall. Branches are whorled with a tiered symmetry giving it a pleasant form.

Leaves: Leaves are broad and inversely egg-shaped, generally dark green and glossy. Older leaves turn brilliant shades of red and orange before dropping. Leaves are arranged in a whorl-like fashion crowded towards the ends of branches.

Flowers: Flowers are small and form whitish- yellow clusters with racemes (or spikes) 5 to 15 cm long. Flowers were observed in April.

Fruits: Flattened and egg-shaped, they are green when young but turn reddish yellow when ripe. Edible cylindrical seeds are encased in a tough fibrous husk with a fleshy outer layer. Fruits were observed in May and June.

Uses

The tree can withstand strong winds and can serve as a windbreak. The seeds are edible and taste like almonds. *Miich* roots are used to carve tops as toys (*chebis*) and are good for tool handles. Timber is not very termite or water resistant, but can be used for floors, walls or firewood. Bats eat the fleshy part of the fruit. Young leaves are used as medicine to stop or slow bleeding. The bark can be used to treat gonorrhea. The fruits are used for heartburn.

Trichospermum iedermannii Burret

Chelsau

Habitat and Distribution

Trichospermum ledermannii (*chelsau*) grows in volcanic forests and savanna of Babeldaob and Koror. It is often found along the forest edge as an early succession plant in disturbed areas. *Chelsau* is only found in Palau.

Description

Size and shape: Chelsau is a small tree is 5 to 10 m tall with a trunk diameter from 17 to 30 cm. The branches are somewhat loose and the smaller branches are smooth.

Leaves: Simple, alternate leaves have entire margins and measure 7 to 10 cm long and 3.5 to 4 cm wide. The tip has a slender tail-like shape and the base is rounded. The surface is smooth and hairless. The leaf margins are slightly serrated with 4 to 5 lateral veins. The basal vein pair are at acute angles with the midrib making a tri-nerved venation. A pair of nectarines is at the base near the leaf stem that is 1 cm long.

Flowers: The white greenish flower clusters are divided at each axis producing 2 opposite and sub-opposite lateral axes with terminal flowers blooming first (dichasial cyme). The flower stalk and calyx are hairy. The flower stalk has small modified yellow leaves (bracts) at the base. The calyx is 5 to 10 mm long with 5 sepals and the corolla has five white petals. The flowers were observed in March, May, June, August, September and November.

Fruits: The brown kidney shaped capsule is hairy on the outside and measures 3 cm in diameter and is filled with small black seeds that are 2 mm in size and covered with hairs. Fruits were observed in March, May, June, August, September, October and December.

Uses

The wood is used for posts for small structures. The flower nectar is food for birds.

Xylocarpus granatum Koenig

Meduulokebong

Habitat and Distribution

Xylocarpus granatum (*meduulokebong*) is found towards the landward edge of the mangrove and estuaries, often in dense stands. *Meduulokebong* is known throughout the Indo-Malaysian region to the Pacific including the Caroline and Marianas Islands.

Description

Size and shape: *Meduulokebong* is a medium size tree up to 20 m tall with a trunk diameter up to 60 cm. It has elaborate curtain like buttressed roots. The bark is smooth brown, yellow or greenish and flaking. (*Xylocarpus moluccensis*, another species of this genus found in Palau, has dark grey, non-flaking and fissured bark.)

Leaves: The alternate, even pinnately compound narrowly drop-shaped leaves have 2 to 6 oval leaflets that are 10 to 20 cm long and 4 to 8 cm wide. The leaflets are smooth, hairless and rounded at the tip. (*X. moluccensis* leaves have pointed tips.)

Flowers: The cream-colored flowers are 2 to 7 mm long and 8 mm wide with the stamens joined together by their stalks into a short staminal tube.

Fruits: The large, yellowish-brown, grapefruit-like fruits are 10 to 15 cm in diameter. The hard, smooth fruit has 6 to 15 peculiarly angled seeds within each fruit. (*X. moluccensis* fruit is the size of an orange.) Fruits were observed in April and June.

Uses

The wood is used for furniture and inside walls of a house. The curtain-like buttress roots are used for storyboards. The angled seeds within the fruit are used as a toy for children. It is somewhat like a puzzle, hence the common name “puzzlenut tree.”

Photo Plates

images of native trees and shrubs

Alphitonia carolinensis Hosok. *(chelebiob)*

Areca catechu L. *(buuch)*

Averrhoa bilimbi L. *(imekurs)*

Barringtonia asiatica (L.) Kurz *(bduul)*

Barringtonia racemosa (L.) Spreng. *(koranges)*

Brucea javanica (L) Merr.

Calophyllum pelewense P.F. Stevens *(chesemolech)*

Cananga odorata (Lam.) Hook f. & Thomson *(irang)*

Casearia hirtella Hosok. *(ngiwoden)*

Chionanthus sessiliflora (Hemsl.) Fosberg

Cleistanthus carolinensis Jabl.

Cocos nucifera L. *(lius)*

Commersonia bartramia (L.) Merr. *(bebechelut)*

Connarus semidecandrus Jack var. *gaudichaudii* (DC.) Fosb. *(chemecherasech)*

Cordia subcordata Lam. *(baderirt)*

Crateva religiosa Forst. f. *(chedebsungel)*

Cycas micronesica K. D. Hill *(kokeal)*

Decaspermum parviflorum (Lam.) A. J. Scott *(kertaku)*

Diospyros ferrea (Willd.) Bakh. var. *palauensis* (Kaneh.) Fosb.

Dracaena multiflora Merr. *(orredakl)*

Elaeocarpus rubidus Kaneh. *(dekemerir)*

Eugenia reinwardtiana (Blume) A. Cunn. ex DC. *(kesiil)*

Eurya nitida Korth. *(cheskiik)*

Ficus copiosa Steud. *(uosech)*

Ficus microcarpa L.f. var. *microcarpa* *(lulk)*

Gironniera celtidifolia Gaudich. *(chelidu)*

Goniothalamus carolinensis Kaneh.

Guettarda speciosa L. *(belau)*

Hedyotis korrorensis (Valeton) Hosok. var. *korrorensis (chemudelach)*

Hedyotis tomentosa (Valeton) Hosok. *(leblebul)*

Heliotropium foertherianum Diane & Hilger *(rirs)*

Hernandia nymphaeifolia (C. Presl) Kubitzki *(doko)*

Heterospathe elata Scheff. var. *palauensis* (Becc.) Becc. *(demailei)*

Hibiscus tiliaceus L. *(chermall)*

Kleinhovia hospita L. *(madudiu)*

Lepiniopsis trilocularis Mgf.

Maesa palauensis Mez *(bleached)*

Melastoma malabathricum L. *(matakui)*

Melicope trichantha (Lauterb.) T.G. Hartley

Melochia compacta Hochr. *(chermallucheang)*

Meryta senfftiana Volk. *(omechidel)*

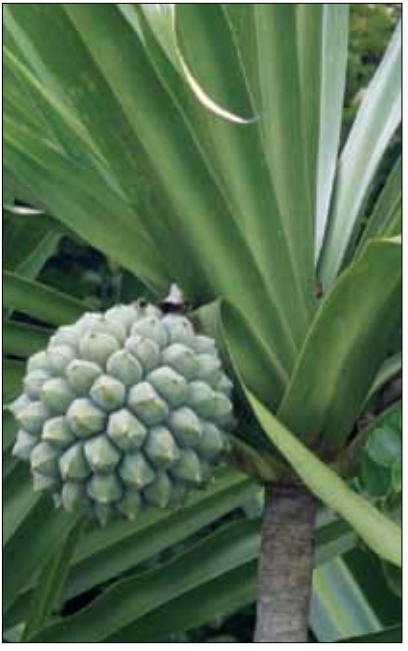
Micromelum minutum Wight & Arn.

Milletta pinnata (L.) Panigrahi *(kisaks)*

Muntingia calabara L. *(bodo)*

Myrsine palauensis (Mez) Fosb. & Sach. *(kulsill)*

Nepenthes mirabilis (Lour.) Druce *(meliik)*



Pandanus dubius Spreng. *(bekuu)*

Pandanus kanehirae Martelli *(buuk)*

Pandanus macrojeanneretia Martelli *(ongor)*

Pangium edule Reinw. ex. Blume *(riamel)*

Pericopsis mooniana Thwaites

Phaleria nisidai Kaneh. *(ongael)*

Phyllanthus otobedii W. L. Wagner & Lorence nom. nov *(ngolm)*

Phyllanthus sp. A

Pisonia grandis R. Br. *(chemoi* and *(mesbesibech)*

Ponapea palauensis Kaneh.

Premna serratifolia L. *(chosm)*

Psidium guajava L. (kuabang)

Psychotria cheathamiana Fosberg

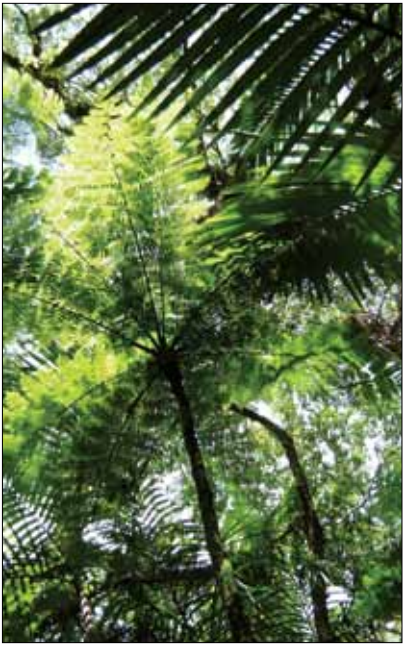
Psychotria leptothyrsa var. *longicarpa* Valeton

Scaevola taccada (Gaertn.) Roxb. *(korrai or kirrai)*

Schefflera elliptica (Blume) Harms *(bungaruau)*

Schizaea dichotoma (L.) J. Sm. var. *dichotoma (omokot)*

Sophora tomentosa L. *(dudurs)*



Sphaeropteris nigricans (Mett.) R. M. Tryon *(cheluu)*

Sterculia palauensis Kaneh.

Syzygium aqueum (Burm. f.) Alston *(chedebsachel)*

Syzygium palauense (Kaneh.) Hosok. *(orenged)*

Syzygium samarangense (Blume) Merr. & L. M. Perry *(rebotel)*

Tabernaemontana aurantiaca Gaudich.

Tacca palmata Blume

Terminalia crassipes Kaneh. & Hatus. *(chesemiich)*

Terminalia samoensis Rechinger *(chesemiich)*

Timonius mollis Valeton

Timonius subauritus Valeton

Timonius timon (Spreng.) Merr. (liberal)

Trema cannabina Lour. *(chelodechoel)*

Vitex coffassus Reinw. ex Blume *(beokl or bars)*

Wikstroemia elliptica Merr. *(tebudel)*

Xylocarpus moluccensis (Lam.) M. Roem.

Provisional Checklist of the Plants of Palau

Compiled by:
Ann Hillmann Kitalong
Robin Ann Demeo
Tarita Holm
Craig Costion
David Lorence
and Tim Flynn

The following checklist of the Vascular Plants of Palau is taken from the updated Belau National Museum Herbarium (BNMH) database. A total of 1,353 plant species are listed of which 730 are native species. The native species include 151 endemic species of which 19 are endemic varieties. Four species are identified only to genus. A total of 597 introduced species are listed and for 7 species the distribution was uncertain. This checklist was consolidated from the following sources: F. R. Fosberg et al. *List of the Vascular Plants of Palau with Vernacular Names* which was consolidated in 1980 for the Smithsonian Institution; F. R. Fosberg, M. H. Sachet, and R. Oliver's *A Geographic Checklist of the Micronesian Dicotyledonae*, Smithsonian Institution in Micronesica (15 (1-2):41-295; 1979); F. R. Fosberg, M. H. Sachet, and R. Oliver's *A Geographic Checklist of the Micronesian Monocotyledonae*, Smithsonian Institution in Micronesica (20 (1-2):19-129; 1987); and F. R. Fosberg, M. H. Sachet, and R. Oliver's A Geographic Checklist of the Micronesian Pteridophyta and Gymnospermae, Smithsonian Institution in Micronesica (18 (1): 23-82; 1982); Lynn Raulerson, et al. 1996, A Botanical Reconnaissance of the Proposed Compact - Impact Road Alignment on Babeldaob Island, Republic of Palau; David H. Lorence and Tim Flynn, 2001, National Tropical Botanical Garden, *Checklist of the Plants of Palau*. The Institute of Pacific Islands Forestry's Pacific Islands Ecosystems at Risk, PIER Version 5, list of the *Invasive Plants of the Pacific Islands;* Agnes Rinehart and Lynn Raulerson's *Orchids of Palau*, unpublished manuscript, 2005 and Craig Costion and Ann Kitalong's 2006 Babeldaob Forest Survey. Photo verification of specimens were taken by Craig Costion, Tarita Holm and Ann Kitalong at the herbariums of the Bishop Museum, the University of Guam, the National Tropical Botanical Garden, the New York Botanical Garden and the Kew Garden. The BNMH Palau Vascular Plants database was originally created by Tarita Holm while working on the forest monitoring project with the Palau Conservation Society. The original access database was developed by entering the plant information from two sources were F.R. Fosberg et al (1979) and Lynn Raulerson et al. (1996). The remaining plant source data listed above was entered by Robin DeMeo along with the authors' names, plant forms, habitat and status. Ann Kitalong worked on updating the plant names, spelling and editing. Significant contributions were made by Craig Costion on the status of the plants with major support from the Botanic Gardens of Edinburgh and the University of Edinburgh. Significant contributions were made by David Lorence and Tim Flynn of the National Botanical Garden. In all cases the most recent verifiable plant name has

been used, but more taxonomic work is needed on synonyms and name changes. The checklists by Costion, et al (in prep) and Costion and Lorence (2012) have been incorporated into this provisional checklist. Field observations in the Rock Islands by Ron Leidich were also included.

The checklist includes: Family; Scientific Name (Genus and Species) with author when known; Habitat; Plant Form; Status; and Palauan names when known. The habitat listed is where the plant is most likely found, but there are many species are found in several habitats: F = volcanic lowland forest also referred to as "upland forest" in other publications; S = freshwater swamp forest; N = mangrove forest; G = savanna grassland; reef = marine plants found on the reef or reef flats; and L = limestone forests, atolls and strand vegetation along the coasts. Other identified habitat types are as follows: A = agriculture and agroforest areas of cultivated forest and crop plants; M = marshes that are areas of fresh water grasses, sedges, reeds and other herbaceous plants; and U = urban areas that typically have cultivated landscape and ornamental plants.

The Plant Forms are as follows: T = tree; S = shrub; V = vine; H = herb; G = grass; and F = fern. The Status column lists the plant status: N = native; E = endemic; E(v) = endemic variation; I = introduced; I, N = introduced and naturalized; and I, X = introduced and invasive, these species are either economically or environmentally (or both) harmful in Palau. Some plants have the status designation of I, XX, this signifies introduced plants which are highly invasive and are the focus of the invasive species control and eradication program of the Bureau of Agriculture. A few species are native and also invasive. These have an N, X status designation. These native species become invasive when the environment changes to favor their growth. For example, when the forest is open for roads or development, *Merremia peltata (kebeas)* can grow over the forest trees, toppling them if left unchecked. The best information available was used for these determinations; however much more work is needed on the taxonomy of the plants of Palau.

Scientific Name	Habitat	Form	Status	Palauan Name
ACANTHACEAE (ACANTH FAMILY)				
Acanthus ilicifolius L.	N	H	N	kollil
Andrographis paniculata (Burm.f.) Nees	U	H	N	
Asystasia nemorum Nees	F	H	N	
Asystasia gangetica (L.) T.Anderson	U	H	I,X	
Barleria cristata L.	U	S	I	
Barleria lupulina Lindl.	U	S	I	
Blechum pyramidatum (Lam.) Urb.	F	H	I	
Crossandra infundibuliformis (L.) Nees	U	H	I	
Graptophyllum pictum (L.) Griff.	U	S	I	
Hemigraphis alternata (Burm.f.) T.Anderson	U	H	I	
Hemigraphis angustifolia Hallier f.	U	H	N	
Hemigraphis palauana Hosok.	F	H	E	
Hemigraphis reptans (G.Forst.) T.Anderson ex. Hemsl.	U	H	N	
Justicia fulvicoma Cham. & Schltdl.	U	S	I	
Pseuderanthemum carruthersii (Seem.) Guillaumin	U	S	I	
Pseuderanthemum inclusum Hosok.	F	S	E	
Pseuderanthemum palauense Fosberg & Sachet	F	H	E	
Ruellia repens L.	U	H	I	
Sanchezia parvibracteata Sprague & Hutch.	U	S	I	
Sanchezia speciosa Leonard	U	S	I	
Thunbergia affinis S. Moore	U	V	I	
Thunbergia alata Bojer ex Sims	U	S	I	
Thunbergia grandiflora Roxb.	U	V	I,X	
ACHARIACEAE (ACHARIA FAMILY)				
Hydnocarpus anthelmintica Pierre ex Laness.	U,A	T	I	
Pangium edule Reinw.	F	T	I/N	riamel
AGAVACEAE (AGAVE FAMILY)				
Agave americana L.	U	H	I	
Agave vivipara L.	G	H	I	
Aloe arborescens Mill.	U	H	I	
Polianthes tuberosa L.	U	H	I	iakorang
ALLIACEAE (ONION FAMILY)				
Allium cepa L.	A	H	I	sebulias
Allium tuberosum Rottler ex Spreng.	A	H	I	nira
AMARANTHACEAE (AMARANTH FAMILY)				
Achyranthes aspera L.	U,G	H	N	louchbeluu
Achyranthes aspera L. var. pubescens	U,G	H	N	
Achyranthes bidentata Blume	U,G	H	N	
Alternanthera bettzickiana (Regel) G.Nicholson	U	H	I	
Alternanthera brasiliana (L.) Kuntze	U	H	I	
Alternanthera ficoidea (L.) Sm.	U	H	I	
Alternanthera sessilis (L.) R.Br. ex DC.	M	H	I	okulabeluulechad
Alternanthera tenella Colla	M	H	I	
Amaranthus spinosus L.	U	H	I	
Amaranthus viridis L.	U	H	I	
Celosia argentea L.	U	H	I,X	chesechilamalk
Gomphrena globosa L.	U	H	I	botang
Psilotrichum ferrugineum (Roxb.) Moq.	U	H	N	
AMARYLLIDACEAE (AMARYLLIS FAMILY)				
Crinum asiaticum L.	U	H	I	bisechrangebard
Hymenocallis littoralis (Jacq.) Salisb.	U	H	I	
Proiphys amboinensis (L.) Herb.	U	H	I	

Scientific Name	Habitat	Form	Status	Palauan Name
AMARYLLIDACEAE (Con't)				
Zephyranthes minuta (Kunth) D.Dietr.	U	H	I	
Zephyranthes rosea Lindl.	U	H	I	
ANACARDIACEAE (CASHEW FAMILY)				
Anacardium occidentale L.	U	T	I	
Buchanania engleriana Volkens	F	T	N	omail
Buchanania palawensis Lauterb.	F,L	T	E	omail
Campnosperma brevipetiolata Volkens	F,S	T	N	kelelacharm, kui
Mangifera indica L.	A	T	I	iedel
Rhus taitensis Guill.	F,L	T	N	cheues
Semecarpus venenosa Volkens	F,L	T	N	tonget
Spondias dulcis Parkinson	U	T	I	meseiedel
Spondias mombin L.	U	T	I	
Spondias pinnata (L.f.) Kurz	U	T	I	titimel
ANNONACEAE (CUSTARD APPLE FAMILY)				
Annona cherimolia Mill.	A	T	I	
Annona glabra L.	U	T	I	
Annona muricata L.	A	T	I	sausab
Annona reticulata L.	A	T	I	ngelrangebard
Annona squamosa L.	A	T	I	ngelrangebard
Cananga odorata (Lam.) Hook.f. & Thomson	U	T	I	irang
Goniothalamus carolinensis Kaneh.	F	T	E	
Polyalthia longifolia (Sonn.) Thwaites	F	T	I	
Polyalthia merrillii Kaneh.	F,L	T	E	
APIACEAE (PARSLEY FAMILY)				
Anethum graveolens L.	A	H	I	
Centella asiatica (L.) Urb.	A	H	I	elisichur
Daucus carota L.	U	H	I	
APOCYNACEAE (DOGBANE FAMILY)				
Adenium obesum (Forssk.) Roem. & Schult.	U	S	I	
Allamanda blanchetii A.DC.	U	S	I	
Allamanda cathartica L.	U	S	I,X	
Alyxia stellata (J.R.Forst. & G.Forst.) Roem. & Schult.	F,L	S	N	
Asclepias curassavica L.	G	H	I	
Calotropis gigantea (L.) Dryand.	U	T	I	
Carissa carandas L.	U	S	I	
Cascabela thevetia (L.) Lippold	U	T	I,X	
Catharanthus roseus (L.) G.Don	U	H	I	
Cerbera floribunda K. Schum.	F	T	N	chemeridech, kameduangel
Cerbera manghas L.	F	T	N	chemeridech, kameduangel
Cryptostegia madagascariensis Bojer ex Decne.	U	V	I,X	
Dischidia hahliana Volkens	F	V	N	
Finlaysonia obovata Wall.	N	S	N	
Kopsia flavida Blume	F,G	S	N	kemramer
Lepiniopsis trilocularis Markgr.	F,L	T	N	
Melodinus insularis (Markgr.) Fosberg	F	V	E	
Nerium oleander L.	U	S	I,X	-
Ochroisa oppositifolia (Lam.) K.Schum.	F,L	T	N	uaoch
Parsonia sp.	U		N	
Plumeria obtusa L.	U	T	I	chelilairangebard
Plumeria rubra L.	U	T	I	chelilairangebard
Rauvolfia insularis Markgr.	F	T	E	omechidel
Sarcolobus retusus K.Schum.	F,L	V	N	uralanguis

Scientific Name	Habitat	Form	Status	Palauan Name
APOCYNACEAE (CON'T)				
Tabernaemontana aurantiaca Gaudich.	F	T	N	
Tabernaemontana divaricata (L.) R.Br. ex Roem. & Schult.	F	T	I	
Tylophora polyantha Volkens	F	T	N	uralanguis
APTANDRACEAE				
Anacolosa glochidiiformis Kaneh & Hatus.	F,L	T	E	uralanguis
ARACEAE (ARUM FAMILY)				
Aglaonema commutatum Schott	U	H	I	
Alocasia cucullata (Lour.) G.Don	U	H	I	
Alocasia macrorrhizos (L.) G.Don	A,U	H	I	bisechrabelau
Caladium bicolor (Aiton) Vent.	U	H	I	
Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott	A,M	H	I	kukau
Cyrtosperma merkusii (Hassk.) Schott	A,M	H	N	brak
Dieffenbachia seguine (Jacq.) H.W.Schott	U	S	I,X	
Epipremnum carolinense Volkens	F	V	N	toilalech
Epipremnum pinnatum (L.) Engl.	U	V	I	
Homalomena cordata Schott	U	H	I	beodech
Rhaphidophora spathacea Schott	F,L	V	N	oliich
Schismatoglottis sp.	F	H	N	beodech
Spathiphyllum commutatum Schott	F	H	N	bischerad
Syngonium angustatum Schott	U	V	I	
Typhonium blumei Nicolson & Sivad.	F	H	I	klebngelabeab
Xanthosoma brasiliense (Desf.) Engl.	A,M	H	I	zuiki
Xanthosoma sagittifolium (L.) Schott	A,M	H	I	cheball
ARALIACEAE (GINSENG FAMILY)				
Meryta senfftiana Volkens	F,L	T	N	omechidel
Osmoxylon oliveri Fosberg & Sachet	F,L	T	E	kesiamel
Osmoxylon pachyphyllum (Kaneh.) Fosberg & Sachet	F,L	T	E	kesiamel
Osmoxylon truncatum (Kaneh.) Fosberg & Sachet	F,L	T	E	kesiamel
Polyscias fruticosa (L.) Harms	U	S	I	
Polyscias guilfoylei (W.Bull) L.H.Bailey	U	S	I	
Polyscias macgillivrayi (Benth.) Harms	F,L	S	N	bungaruau
Polyscias nodosa (Blume) Seem.	U	S	I	bngei
Polyscias scutellaria (Burm.f.) Fosberg	U	S	I	kob
Schefflera actinophylla (Endl.) Harms	U,F	T	I,XX	
Schefflera arboricola (Hayata) Merr.	U	S	I	
Schefflera elliptica (Blume) Harms	F,L	V	N	bungaruau
ARAUCARIACEAE (ARAUCARIA FAMILY)				
Araucaria heterophylla (Salisb.) Franco	U,F	T	I	
ARECACEAE (PALM FAMILY)				
Adonidia merrillii (Becc.) Becc.	U	T	I	
Areca catechu L.	A,U	T	I	buuch
Arenga pinnata (Wurmb) Merr.	U	T	I	
Arenga porphyrocarpa (Blume ex Mart.) H.E.Moore	U	T	I	
Calamus spp.	F	V	I	bangerenguis
Caryota mitis Lour.	U	T	I	
Cocos nucifera L.	A,L	T	N	lius
Dictyosperma album (Bory) Scheff.	U	T	I	
Dypsis lutescens (H.Wendl.) Beentje & J.Dransf.	U	T	I	
Elaeis guineensis Jacq.	U	T	I	
Heterospathe elata Scheff. var. palauensis (Becc.) Becc.	F,L	T	N	demailei, beokl, chebouch
Hydriastele palauensis (Becc.) W.J.Baker & Loo	L	T	E	bochelauchererak
Livistona chinensis (Jacq.) R.Br. ex Mart.	U	T	I	

Scientific Name	Habitat	Form	Status	Palauan Name
ARECACEAE (CON'T)				
Metroxylon amicarum (H. Wendl.) Hook.f	S	T	I	
Metroxylon sagu Rottb.	S	T	I	
Nypa fruticans Wurmb	N	T	N	touechel
Pinanga insignis Becc.	F	T	N	chebouch
Ponapea palauensis Kaneh.	L	T	E	
Pritchardia pacifica Seem. & H.Wendl.	U	T	I	
Raphia sp.	U,F	T	I	
Rhapis excelsa (Thunb.) Henry	U,F	T	I	
Roystonea oleracea (Jacq.) O.F.Cook	U	T	I	-
Roystonea regia (Kunth) O.F.Cook	U	T	I	
ASPARAGACEAE (ASPARAGUS FAMILY)				
Asparagus densiflorus (Kunth) Jessop	U	F	I,X	
Dracaena fragrans (L.) Ker Gawl.	U	T	I	-
Dracaena multiflora Warb. ex Sarasin	F,L	T	N	orredakl
Dracaena reflexa Lam. var. angustifolia Baker	U	T	I	
Eustrephus latifolius R. Br.	U	V	I	
Sansevieria metallica Gérôme & Labroy	U	H	I	kitelel
Sansevieria trifasciata Prain	U	H	I,X	
ASPLENIACEAE (SPLEENWORT FERN FAMILY)				
Asplenium australasicum Hook.	F	F	N	
Asplenium cuneatum Lam.	F	F	N	
Asplenium laserpitiifolium Lam.	F	F	N	likerbedaoch
Asplenium nidus L.	F	F	N	bukelbeluu
Asplenium polyodon G.Forst.	F	F	N	
Asplenium tenerum G.Forst.	F	F	N	
ASTERACEAE (DAISY FAMILY)				
Acmella grandiflora (Turcz.) R.K.Jansen	A	H	I	
Adenostemma lanceolatum Miq.	G	H	N	
Adenostemma viscosa J.R.Forst. & G.Forst.	U	H	I	beraber
Ageratum conyzoides L.	G,U	H	I	ngmak
Artemisia vulgaris L. var. indica (Willde.) Maxi.	U	H	I	
Bidens alba (L.) DC.	U	H	I	
Bidens pilosa L.	G,U	H	I,X	
Blumea hieracifolia Hayata	F	H	N	
Blumea sinuata (Lour.) Merr.	F	H	I	
Chromolaena odorata (L.) R.M.King & H.Rob.	G	H	I,X	ngesngesil
Conyza bonariensis (L.) Cronquist	G,U	H	I,X	
Conyza canadensis L. var. pusilla (Nutt.) Cronquist	G,U	H	I,X	
Coreopsis lanceolata L.	U	H	I	
Cosmos bipinnatus Cav.	U	H	I	
Crassocephalum crepidioides (Benth.) S.Moore	G,U	H	I,X	
Cyanthillium cinereum (L.) H.Rob	G,U	H	N	etngeong, edngeong
Eclipta prostrata (L.) L.	U	H	I,X	deberebelela, tengadidik
Elephantopus mollis Kunth	U	H	I,X	
Emilia sonchifolia (L.) DC. ex DC.	G,U	H	I	
Erechtites hieracifolia (L.) Raf. ex DC.	U	H	I,N	
Erigeron annuus (L.) Pers.	U	H	I	
Erigeron belloides DC.	U	H	I	
Gaillardia pulchella Foug.	U	H	I	
Gerbera jamesonii Bolus ex Hook.f.	U	H	I	
Glossocardia bidens (Retz.) Veldkamp	U	H	I	
Melampodium divaricatum (Rich.) DC.	U	H	I	

Scientific Name	Habitat	Form	Status	Palauan Name
ASTERACEAE (CON'T)				
Melanthera biflora (L.) Willd.	U	H	N	ngesil
Mikania micrantha Kunth	U	V	I,X	
Pluchea carolinensis (Jacq.) G.Don	U	S	I	
Pluchea fosbergii Cooperr. & Galang	U	S	I	
Pluchea indica (L.) Less.	U,M	S	I	
Praxelis clematidea (Griseb.) R.M.King & H.Rob.	G, U	H	I,X	
Sphagneticola trilobata (L.) Pruski	A,U	H	I	
Synedrella nodiflora (L.) Gaertn.	G,U	H	I,X	
Tagetes erecta L.	U	H	I,X	
Tithonia diversifolia (Hemsl.) A.Gray	U	S	I	
Tridax procumbens (L.) L.	U	H	I	
Vernonia cuneata Less.	U	H	I	
Vernonia patula	U	H		etngeong
Youngia japonica (L.) DC.	M	H	I	
AVICENNIACEAE (AVICENNIA FAMILY)				
Avicennia marina (Forssk.) Vierh.	N	T	N	dadaiit
BALSAMINACEAE (IMPATIENS FAMILY)				
Impatiens balsamina L.	U	H	I	Hosengka
Impatiens walleriana Hook.f.	U	H	I	
BASELLACEAE (MADEIRAVINE FAMILY)				
Basella alba L.	U	H	I	
BEGONIACEAE (BEGONIA FAMILY)				
Begonia spp. (cultivers)	U	H	I	
BERBERIDACEAE (BARBERRY FAMILY)				
Nandina domestica Thunb.	U	S	I	
BIGNONIACEAE (CATALPA FAMILY)				
Crescentia cujete L.	U	T	I	
Dolichandrone spathacea (L.f.) K.Schum.	N	T	N	rriu
Jacaranda mimosifolia D.Don.	U	T	I	
Mansoa alliacea (Lam.) A.H.Gentry	U	V	I	
Spathodea campanulata P.Beauv.	U	T	I,X	
Tabebuia heterophylla (DC.) Britton	U	T	I	
Tabebuia pallida (Lindl.) Miers	U	T	I	
Tecoma stans (L.) Juss. ex Kunth	U	T	I,X	
BIXACEAE (ANATTO FAMILY)				
Bixa orellana L.	U,A	S	I,X	burk
BLECHNACEAE (BLECHUM FERN FAMILY)				
Blechnum orientale L.	F	F	N	klorouikl
Stenochlaena palustris (Burm.f.) Bedd.	F	F	N	
BORAGINACEAE (BORAGE FAMILY)				
Cordia micronesica Kaneh. & Hatus.	F,L	T	E	
Cordia sebestena L.	U	T	I	kelau
Cordia subcordata Lam.	F,L	T	N	baderirt
Heliotropium bracteatum R.Br.	G,U	H	N	
Heliotropium foertherianum Diane & Hilger	F,L	T	N	rirs
Heliotropium indicum L.	G,U	H	I	
Heliotropium procumbens Mill.	G,U	H	I	
BRASSICACEAE (MUSTARD FAMILY)				
Brassica oleracea L. var. oleracea	A	H	I	
Brassica spp.	A	H	I	nappa

Scientific Name	Habitat	Form	Status	Palauan Name
BRASSICACEAE (CON'T)				
Lepidium virginicum L.	U,G	H	I	
Raphanus sativus L.	A	H	I	daikong
BROMELIACEAE (PINEAPPLE FAMILY)				
Ananas comosus (L.) Merr.	A	H	I	ongolngebard
BURMANNIACEAE (BURMANNIA FAMILY)				
Burmannia ledermannii Jonker	G	H	N	
Gymnosiphon papuanus Becc.	F	H	N	
BURSERACEAE (TORCHWOOD FAMILY)				
Canarium hirsutum Willd.	F	T	N	mesecheues
Canarium indicum L.	F,A	T	I	
Canarium luzonicum (Blume) A.Gray	F,A	T	I	
Canarium vulgare Leenh.	F,L	T	N	mesecheues
CACTACEAE (CACTUS FAMILY)				
Nopalea cochenillifera Salm-Dyck	U	H	I	chesbocheb
Opuntia spp. auct. Micro	U	H	I	
Pereskea aculeata Mill.	U	H	I	
CAMPANULACEAE (BLUEBELL FLOWER FAMILY)				
Hippobrama longiflora (L.) G.Don	U	H	I,X	udelrabadrei
CANNABACEAE (HEMP FAMILY)				
Cannabis sativa L.	A	H	I	
Celtis paniculata (Endl.) Planch.	F,L	T	N	
Gironniera celtidifolia Gaudich.	F	T	N	chelidu
Trema cannabina Lour.	F,L	T	N	chelodechoel
Trema orientalis (L.) Blume	F	T	N	chelodechoel
CANNACEAE (CANNA FAMILY)				
Canna indica L.	U	H	I	
Canna iridiflora Ruiz & Pav.	U	H	I	
Canna x generalis L.H.Bailey	U	H	I	
CAPPARIDACEAE (CAPER FAMILY)				
Capparis cordifolia Lam.	F,L	S	N	
Capparis zippeliana Miq.	F,L	S	E	kelelamengerenger
Cleome gynandra L.	U	H	I	
Crateva religiosa Forst.f.	G	S	N	cheltobkau, chedebsungelbeluu
CAPRIFOLIACEAE (HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY)				
Sambucus canadensis L.	U,A	T	I	
CARICACEAE (PAPAYA FAMILY)				
Carica papaya L.	A	T	I	bobai
CASUARINACEAE (IRONWOOD FAMILY)				
Casuarina equisetifolia L.	F,L	T	N	ngas
CELASTRACEAE (BITTERSWEET FAMILY)				
Loeseneriella macrantha (Korth.) A.C.Sm.	S	V	N	kerangel
Maytenus palauica (Loes.) Fosberg	F,L	S	E	
Salacia chinensis L.	S,F	F,S	N	detimel
Salacia forsteniana Miq.	S,F	V	N	keikei
Stackhousia intermedia F.M.Bailey	G	H	N	
CHRYSOBALANACEAE (COCO-PLUM FAMILY)				
Atuna racemosa Raf. ssp. racemosa	F	T	N	cheritem
Maranthes corymbosa Blume	F,G	T	N	bkau

Scientific Name	Habitat	Form	Status	Palauan Name
CLUSIACEAE (CLUSIA FAMILY)				
Calophyllum inophyllum L.	F,L,G	T	N	btaches
Calophyllum inophyllum L. var. wakamatsui (Kaneh.) Fosberg & Sachet	F,G	T	E	chesemolech
Calophyllum pelewense P.F.Stevens	F	T	E	chesemolech
Calophyllum soulattri Burm.f.	F,L	T	N	olebtaches
Garcinia mangostana L.	A	T	I	mangosti
Garcinia matsudai Kaneh.	F,L	T	E	tilol
Garcinia rumiyo Kaneh.	L	T	E	tilol
Kayea pacifica Hosok.	F	T	E	ketenguit
Mammea odorata (Raf.) Kosterm.	F,L	T	N	ongolbesachel, kodebisech
COCHLOSPERMACEAE (COCHLOSPERMUM FAMILY)				
Cochlospermum vitifolium (Willd.) Spreng.	U	T	I	
COMBRETACEAE (COMBRETUM FAMILY)				
Combretum grandiflorum G.Don	U	T	I	
Combretum indicum (L.) DeFilipps	U	V	I	
Combretum tetralophum C.B.Clark	F	T	N	ochaol
Lumnitzera littorea (Jack) Voigt	N	T	N	mekekad
Terminalia catappa L.	F,L	T	N	miich
Terminalia crassipes Kaneh. & Hatus.	F	T	E	chesemiich
Terminalia samoensis Rech.	F,L	T	N	chesemiich
COMMELINACEAE (DAY FLOWER FAMILY)				
Commelina diffusa Burm.f.	U	H	I	
Murdannia nudiflora (L.) Brenan	G	H	I	
Tradescantia spathacea Sw.	U	H	I	kobesos
Tradescantia zebrina Bosse	U	H	I	
CONNARACEAE (CONNARUS FAMILY)				
Connarus semidecandrus Jack	F	V	N	chemcherasech
CONVOLVULACEAE (MORNING-GLORY FAMILY)				
Aniseia martinicensis (Jacq.) Choisy	U	V	I	
Convolvulus arvensis L.	U	V	I,X	
Ipomoea aquatica Forssk.	U,M	V	I,X	kangkum
Ipomoea batatas (L.) Poir	A	V	I,X	chemutii
Ipomoea fistulosa Mart. ex Choisy	U	V	I	
Ipomoea grandifolia (Dammer) O'Donnell	U	V	N	torech
Ipomoea hederifolia L.	U	V	I	
Ipomoea indica (Burm.) Merr.	U	V	N	oliimad
Ipomoea littoralis Blume	U	V	N	torech
Ipomoea mauritiana Jacq.	U	V	I	
Ipomoea pauciflora M.Martens & Galeotti	U	V	I	
Ipomoea pes-caprae Roth	U	V	N	kebeaschol
Ipomoea quamoclit L.	U	V	I	asangao
Ipomoea violacea L.	U	V	N	
Merremia hederacea (Burm.f.) Hallier f.	U	H	I	
Merremia peltata (L.) Merr.	G,U,F,A,N	V	N,X	kebeas
Operculina polynesica x ventricosa	U	V	I	
Operculina turpethum (L.) Silva Manso	U,G	V	N	ongchutelrarekung
Stictocardia tiliifolia (Desr.) Hallier f.	U	V	I	
Xenostegia tridentata (L.) D.F.Austin & Staples	U	H	I	
COSTACEAE (COSTUS FAMILY)				
Cheilocostus speciosus (J.König) C.Specht	F	H	I,N	isebab
Costus woodsonii Maas	U	H	I	

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CRASSULACEAE (ORPINE FAMILY)				
Bryophyllum pinnata (Lam.) Oken	U	H	I	
Bryophyllum delagoense (Eckl. & Zeyh.) Druce	U	H	I	
CUCURBITACEAE (GOURD FAMILY)				
Benincasa hispida (Thunb.) Cogn.	A	V	I	
Citrullus lanatus (Thunb.) Matsum. & Nakai	A	H	I	sandiang
Cucumis melo L.	A	V	I	uri
Cucumis sativus L.	A	H	I	kiuri
Cucurbita maxima Duchesne	A	V	I	tongang
Cucurbita moschata Duchesne	A	V	I	
Cucurbita pepo L.	A	V	I	
Luffa acutangula (L.) Roxb.	A	H	I	
Luffa cylindrica (L.) M.Roem. var. cylindrica	A	H	I	
Luffa cylindrica (L.) Roem. var insularum (A.Gray) Cogn.	A	H	I	
Momordica charantia L.	U	V	I	markosong
Trichosanthes hosokawae Fosberg	F,L	H	E	
Zehneria micronata (Blume) Miq.	A	V	I	
CYATHEACEAE (TREE FERN FAMILY)				
Sphaeropteris lunulata (G.Forst.) R.M.Tryon	F	F	N	cheluu
Sphaeropteris nigricans (Mett.) R.M.Tryon	F	F	N	cheluu
CYCADACEAE (CYCAD FAMILY)				
Cycas circinalis L.	U	T	I	
Cycas micronesica K.D.Hill	U,F	T	N	kokeal, remiang
Cycas revoluta Thunb.	U	T	I	remiang
CYMODOCEACEAE (CYMODOCEA FAMILY)				
Cymodocea rotundata (Ehrenb. & Hempr.) Ehrenb. & Hempr. ex Aschers.	Reef	H	N	
Cymodocea serrulata (R.Br.) Asch. & Magnus	Reef	H	N	
Halodule pinifolia (Miki) Hartog	Reef	H	N	
Halodule uninervis (Forssk.) Boiss.	Reef	H	N	
Syringodium isoetifolium (Asch.) Dandy	Reef	H	N	
Thalassodendron ciliatum (Forssk.) Hartog	Reef	H	N	
CYPERACEAE (SEDGE FAMILY)				
Carex brunnea Thungb. subsp. brunnea			N	
Carex indica L.	M	H	N	
Carex meyenii Nees	M	H	N	
Cyperus alternifolius subsp. flabelliformis Kük.	U	H	I,X	
Cyperus compactus Retz.	G	H	I	
Cyperus compressus L.	G,U	H	I	
Cyperus cyperinus (Retz.) Suringar	G	H	I	
Cyperus difformis L.	M	H	I	
Cyperus digitatus Roxb.	M	H	N	
Cyperus distans L.f.	M	H	I	
Cyperus haspan L.	M	H	I	
Cyperus iria L.	M	H	I	badelaus
Cyperus javanicus Houtt.	G,U	H	N	euaiskederang
Cyperus odoratus L.	M	H	N	torkltoi, keskurabelau
Cyperus pilosus Vahl	M	H	N	
Cyperus rotundus L.	U,A,G	H	I,X	
Cyperus sphacelatus Rottb.	U	H	I	
Cyperus tenuiculmis Boeckeler	M	H	N	
Diplacrum caricinum R.Br.	G	H	N	
Eleocharis acicularis (L.) Roem. & Schult.	M	H	N	kerdikes

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CYPERACEAE (CON'T)				
Eleocharis congesta D.Don	M	H	N	
Eleocharis dulcis (Burm.f.) Trin. ex Hensch.	M	H	I	kerdikes
Eleocharis geniculata (L.) Roem. & Schult.	M	H	N	kerdikes
Eleocharis ochrostchys Steud.	M	H	N	kerdikes
Fimbristylis complanata (Retz.) Linnk			N	
Fimbristylis cymosa R.Br.	G,U	H	N	kerngimesked
Fimbristylis dichotoma (L.) Vahl	G	H	N	kerngimesked
Fimbristylis littoralis Gaudich.	M	H	N	kerngimes
Fimbristylis microcarya (F.Muell.) var. tainanensis (Ohwi) H.Y.Liu	G	H	N	
Fimbristylis nutans (Retz.) Vahl	G	H	N	
Fimbristylis ovata (Burm.f.) J.Kern.	G	H	N	
Fimbristylis palauensis Ohwi	G	H	E?	
Fimbristylis pauciflora R.Br.	G	H	N	
Fimbristylis tristachya R.Br.	G	H	I	
Fimbristylis umbellaris (Lam.) Vahl	M	H	N	kerngimes
Fuirena umbellata Rottb.	M	H	N	desumramesei
Gahnia javanica Moritzi	U,M	H	I	
Hypolytrum flavinux (T.Koyama) D.A.Simpson	M	H	E	
Hypolytrum nemorum (Vahl) Spreng. subsp. vitiense (C.B.Clark) Koyama	F	H	N	
Kyllinga brevifolia Rottb.	U	H	I	
Kyllinga nemoralis (J.R.Forst. & G.Forst.) Dandy ex Hutch. & Dalziel	U,M	H	I	
Lipocarpha microcephala (R.Br.) Kunth	M	H	N	
Machaerina mariscoides (Gaudich.) J.Kern	G	H	N	bakllild
Mapania macrocephala (Gaudich.) K.Schum.	M	H	N	
Mapania sumatrana subsp. pandanophylla (F.Muell.) D.A.Simpson	M	H	N	
Paramapania parvibractea (C.B.Clarke) Uittien	M	H	N	
Pycreus flavidus (Retz) T.Koyama	M,U	H	I	
Pycreus polystachyos (Rottb.) P.Beauv	M,U	H	I	
Pycreus sulcinux (C.B.Clarke) C.B.Clarke	M	H	N	
Rhynchospora corymbosa (L.) Britton	G,M	H	N	
Rhynchospora gracillima Thwaites & Hook.	G	H	N	
Rhynchospora rubra (Lour.) Makino	G	H	N	bungadiek
Schoenoplectiella juncoides (Roxb.) Lye	M	H	N	keskuseldekel, chesecheseding
Schoenus calostachyus (R.Br.) Poir.	G	H	N	deskim
Scirpodendron ghaeri (Gaertn.) Merr.	M	H	N	loloi
Scleria cilaris Nees	G	H	N	
Scleria levis Retz.	G	H	N	bakllild
Scleria lithosperma (L.) Sw.	G	H	N	bakllild
Scleria novae-hollandiae Boeckeler	M,G	H	N	
Scleria polycarpa Boeckeler	G,U	H	N	
Scleria purpurascens Steud.	G	H	N	
Scleria rugosa R.Br.	G	H	N	
Scleria scrobiculata Nees & Meyen in R. Wight	G	H	N	
Scleria sumatrensis Retz.	G	H	N	
DAVALLIACEAE (DAVALLIA FERN FAMILY)				
Davallia angustata Wall.	F	F	N	
Davallia denticulata (Burm.f.) Mett. ex Kuhn	F	F	N	
Davallia embolostegia Copel.	F	F	N	likerbedaoch
Davallia pectinata Sm.	F	F	N	
Davallia sessifolia Blume	F	F	N	
Davallia solida (G.Forst.) Sw.	F	F	N	luukbedaoch
Humata heterophylla (Smith) Desv	F	F	N	

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DAVALLIACEAE (CON'T)				
Humata repens (L.f.) Diels	F	F	N	
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE (DENNSTAEDTIA FAMILY)				
Microlepia speluncae (L.) T.Moore	F,L	F	N	
DIOSCOREACEAE (YAM FAMILY)				
Dioscorea alata L.	A	V	I	telngot
Dioscorea bulbifera L.	F	V	I	belloi
Dioscorea esculenta (Lour.) Burkill	A	V	I	chesiach
Dioscorea flabellifolia Prain & Burkill	F	V	N	
Dioscorea nummularia Lam.	A	V	I	
Dioscorea pentaphylla L.	F	V	I	
DROSERACEAE (SUNDEW FAMILY)				
Drosera burmannii Vahl	G	H	N	
Drosera spathulata Labill.	G	H	N	
EBENACEAE (PERSIMMON FAMILY)				
Diospyrosdiscolor Willd.	F	T	I,X	matib
Diospyros ferrea (Willd.) Bakh. var. palauensis (Kaneh.) Fosberg	F	T	E	
Diospyros foliosa (Rich ex A.Gray) Bakh.	F	T	N	
Diospyros sp.	F	T		
ELAEOCARPACEAE (BLUE MARBLE TREE FAMILY)				
Elaeocarpus angustifolius Blume	F	T	I	
Elaeocarpus joga Merr.	F,L	T	N	dekemerir
Elaeocarpus rubidus Kaneh.	F,L	T	E	dekemerir
ERIOCAULACEAE (ERIOCAULA FAMILY)				
Eriocaulon sexangulare L.	M	H	N	
ERYTHROXYLACEAE (COCA FAMILY)				
Erythroxylon coca Lam.	U,A	T	I	
EUPHORBIACEAE (EUPHORBIA FAMILY)				
Acalypha amentacea Roxb. var. heterotricha Fosberg	F	S	E	klakl
Acalypha amentacea Roxb. var. palauensis Fosberg	F	S	N	klekel
Acalypha hispida Burm.f.	U	S	I	
Acalypha indica L.	U	H	I	
Acalypha lanceolata Willd.	U	H	I	
Claoxylon longiracemosum Hosok.	F	T	E	
Cleidion sessile Kaneh. & Hatus.	L	T	E	
Codiaeum variegatum (L.) Rumph. ex A.Juss.	U	T	I	kesuk
Croton heterocarpum M√ºll. Arg.	U	S	N	
Euphorbia bifida Hook. & Arn.	G	H	N	
Euphorbia chamissonis (Klotzsch & Garcke) Boiss.	S	H	N	kerkar
Euphorbia cyathophora Murray	U	H	I	
Euphorbia gaudichaudii Boiss.	G	H	N	
Euphorbia graminea Jacq.	U	H	I	
Euphorbia hirta L.	U	H	I	
Euphorbia hypericifiola L.	U	H	I	kerkar
Euphorbia neriifolia L.	U	S	I	
Euphorbia prostrata Aiton	U	H	I	
Euphorbia pulcherrima Willd. ex Klotzsch	U	S	I,X	becheselrak
Euphorbia reineckei Pax	U	S	N	
Euphorbia thymifolia L.	U	H	I	
Euphorbia tirucalli L.	U	S	I	
Euphorbia tithymaloides L.	U	S	I	
Excoecaria agallocha L.	N	T	N	ias

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EUPHORBIACEAE (CON'T)				
Hevea brasiliensis (Willd. ex A.Juss.) Müll. Arg.	U	T	I	
Jatropha curcas L.	G,U	S	I,X	
Jatropha gossypiifolia L.	U	S	I,X	
Jatropha integerrima Jacq.	U	H	I	
Jatropha multifida L.	U	S	I	
Jatropha podagrica Hook.	U	S	I	
Macaranga carolinensis Volkens	F	T	N	bedel
Mallotus tilifolius (Blume) Müll. Arg.	F	T	N	
Manihot carthaginensis subsp. glaziovii (Müll. Arg.) Allem	U	T	I	
Manihot esculenta Crantz.	A	S	I	telngot
Melanolepis multiglandulosa (Reinw. ex Blume) Rchb. & Zoll.	U	S	N	
Ricinus communis L.	U,A	S	I,X	cheluch, uluchulaskoki
Shirakiopsis indica (Willd.) Esser	N	T	N	meskerekur
FABACEAE (PEA FAMILY)				
Abrus precatorius L.	U	V	I	
Acacia auriculiformis Benth.	U	T	I,X	
Acacia confusa Merr.	U,G	T	I,X	ianangi
Acacia mangium Willd.	U,G	T	I	
Adenanthera pavonina L.	F	T	I,X	telengtungdallel
Aeschynomene americana L.	U	H	I	
Aganope heptaphylla (L.) Polhill	U,A	V	N	
Albizia acle (Blanco) Merr.	F/L	T	I	
Albizia lebbeck (L.) Benth.	U,F	T	I,X?	
Albizia retusa Benth.	U	T	I	ukallrangebard
Albizia saman (Jacq.) Merr.	U	T	I	-
Alysicarpus bupleurifolius (L.) DC.	U,G	H	I	
Alysicarpus vaginalis (L.) DC.	U,G	H	I	
Arachis hypogaea L.	U	H	I	
Archidendron palauense (Kaneh.) I.C.Nielsen	F	T	N	
Bauhinia binata Blanco	U	T	I	
Bauhinia corymbosa Roxb. ex DC.	U	T	I	
Bauhinia monandra Kurz	U	T	I,X	
Bauhinia purpurea L.	U	T	I	
Bauhinia variegata L.	U	T	I,X	
Caesalpinia bonduc (L.) Roxb.	U	S	N	tochedulik,sersmekemad
Caesalpinia crista L.	U	S	I	tochedulik,sersmekemad
Caesalpinia globulorum Bakh.f. & P.Royen	U	S	I	
Caesalpinia pulcherrima (L.) Sw.	U	S	I	
Calliandra haematocephala Hassk.	U	S	I	
Calliandra houstoniana (Mill.) Standl. var. calothyrus (Meissner) Barneby	U	S	I	
Calopogonium mucunoides Desv.	U,G	V	I	
Canavalia cathartica Thouars	U	S	N	keldellel
Canavalia rosea (Sw.) DC.	U	S	N	keldellel
Cassia fistula L.	U	T	I	korriu
Cassia grandis L.f.	U	T	I	korriu
Centrosema molle Benth.	U,G	V	I,X	
Chamaecrista mimosoides (L.) Greene	U	H	I	ukellelachedib
Chamaecrista nictitans (L.) Moench	U,G	S	I	
Chamaecrista nictitans var. glabrata (Vogel) H.S. Irwin & Barneby	G,U	T	I	
Clitoria guianensis (Aubl.) Benth.	U,G	V	I	
Clitoria ternatea L.	U,G	V	I,X	
Crotalaria incana L.	A	H	I	kuroteraria

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FABACEAE (CON'T)				
Crotalaria juncea L.	A	H	I	
Crotalaria micans Link	U,A	S	I	
Crotalaria pallida Aiton	A	H	I	kuroteraria
Crotalaria spectabilis Roth	A	H	I	kuroteraria
Crudia cynometroides Hosok.	F	S	E	karuspeagatt
Cynometra ramiflora L.	F,S	T	N	ketenguit
Dalbergia candenatensis (Dennst.) Prain	F,N	V	N	iult
Dalbergia hosokawae (Hosok.) Costion	F	V	N	bangikoi
Dalbergia palauensis Hosok.	F,N	V	E	
Dalbergia stipulacea Roxb.	F	V	N	
Delonix regia (Hook.) Raf.	U	T	I,X	naniosakura
Dendrolobium umbellatum (L.) Benth.	G	H	N	babeluu
Derris trifoliata Lour.	F,G,N	V	N	kemokem
Desmanthus virgatus (L.) Willd.	U,A,G	S	I,X	
Desmodium gangeticum (L.) DC.	U,G	H	I	
Desmodium heterocarpon (L.) DC. var. strigosum v. Meeuwen	G	H	I	okulabeluu
Desmodium heterophyllum var. buergeri (Miq.) Hosok.	U	H	I	
Desmodium heterophyllum (Willd.) DC.	U,G	H	I	
Desmodium incanum DC.	U,G	H	I	
Desmodium styracifolium (Osbeck) Merr.	U,G	H	N	
Desmodium tortuosum (Sw.) DC.	U,G	H	I	
Desmodium triflorum (L.) DC.	U,G	H	I	olumud
Dioclea reflexa Hook.f.	F	V	N	
Entada phaseoloides (L.) Merr.	F,N	V	N	kesebekuu
Erythrina fusca Lour.	F,S,L	T	I	roro
Erythrina variegata L.	F	T	N	rororangebard
Falcataria moluccana (Miq.) Barneby & J.W.Grimes	F	T	I,X	ukallrangebard
Flemingia macrophylla (Willd.) Merr.	F,U	T	I	
Flemingia strobilifera (L.) W.T.Aiton	U,G	S	I	besunglaiei
Gliricidia sepium (Jacq.) Walp.	U	T	I	
Inocarpus fagifer (Parkinson) Fosberg	F,S	T	I	keam, boui
Intsia bijuga (Colebr.) Kuntze	F,L	T	N	dort
Leucaena leucocephala (Lam.) de Wit	U,G	T	I,X	telengtungd
Macroptilium atropurpureum (DC.) Urb.	U	V	I,X	
Macroptilium lathyroides (L.) Urb.	U,G	H	I	
Millettia pinnata (L.) Panigrahi	F,L	T	N	Kisaks
Mimosa diplotricha var. diplotricha Sauvalle	U,G	S	I,X	mechiuaiu
Mimosa invisa Colla	U,G	H	I,X	
Mimosa pudica L.	U,G	H	I,X	mechiuaiu
Mucuna gigantea (Willd.) DC.	S	V	N	keldellel
Mucuna platyphylla A. Gray	U	H	I	
Myroxylon balsamum (L.) Harms	U	T	I	
Ormocarpum cochinchinense (Lour.) Merr.	G	T	I	
Ormosia calavensis Blanco	F	T	N	chedebsungelked
Pachyrhizus erosus (L.) Urb.	A,U	H	I	
Paraderris elliptica (Wall.) Adema	U,A	V	I	dub
Parkia parvifoliola Hosok.	F	T	E	kmekumer
Peltophorum pterocarpum (DC.) K.Heyre	U	T	I	
Pericopsis mooniana Thwaites	F,A	T	I/N	
Phaseolus lunatus L.	A,U	V	I	
Pithecellobium dulce (Roxb.) Benth.	U	T	I,X	
Psophocarpus tetragonolobus (L.) DC.	A	H	I	

Scientific Name	Habitat	Form	Status	Palauan Name
FABACEAE (CON'T)				
Pterocarpus indicus Willd.	F	T	N	las
Pueraria montana var. lobata (Willd.) Sanjappa & Pradeep	U,G	V	I	
Senna alata (L.) Roxb.	U,G	S	I,X	kerulabesokel
Senna obtusifolia (L.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby	U,A	H	I,X	
Senna occidentalis (L.) Link	U	H	I,X	
Senna siamea (Lam.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby	U	T	I	korriu
Serianthes kanehirae Fosberg var. kanehirae	F,L	T	E	ukall
Sesbania cannabina (Retz.) Pers.	G	S	I	
Sesbania grandiflora (L.) Pers.	U,G,F	T	I	katurai
Sophora tomentosa L.	F	S	N	dudurs
Stylosanthes guianensis (Aubl.) Sw.	U,G	H	I,X	
Tamarindus indica L.	U	T	I,X	
Tephrosia candida (Roxb.) DC.	U	S	I,X	
Tephrosia sinapou (Buc'hoz) A.Chev.	U	H	I	
Tephrosia vestita Vogel	U	S	I	
Tephrosia villosa (L.) Pers.	U	S	I	
Tephrosia labialis (L.f.) Spreng.	U	S	I	
Uraria crinita (L.) DC.	F	S	N	
Vigna adenantha (G.Mey.) Maréchal, Mascherpa & Stainier	U	V	I	
Vigna hosei (Craib) Baker	F	V	I	
Vigna marina (Burm.) Merr.	N	V	N	keldellel
Zornia gibbosa Span.	U	H	I	
FLAGELLARIACEAE (FLAGELLARIA FAMILY)				
Flagellaria indica L.	F	V	N	bangarnguis
GENTIANACEAE (GENTIAN FAMILY)				
Fagraea berteroana var. galilei (Gilg & Bened.) Fosberg	G,F	T	E	chelilai
Fagraea ksid Gilg & Bened.	G,F	T	E	ksid
GESNERIACEAE (AFRICANVIOLET FAMILY)				
Cyrtandra palawensis Schltr.	F	S	E	melkii
Cyrtandra todaiensis Kaneh.	F,L	S	E	melkiirachelebacheb
Episcia cupreata (Hook.) Hanstein	U	H	I	
Episcia reptans Mart.	U	H	I	
GLEICHENIACEAE (VINE FERN FAMILY)				
Dicranopteris linearis (Burm.f.) Underw.	S	F	N	itouch
Dicranopteris linearis (Burm.f.) Underw. var. ferruginea (Blume) Rac.	G	F	N	itouch
GOODENIACEAE (NAUPAKA FAMILY)				
Scaevola taccada (Gaertn.) Roxb.	S,L	S	N	kirrai, korrai, railechol
HALORAGACEAE (WATER-MILFOIL FAMILY)				
Gonocarpus acanthocarpus (Brongn.) Orchard	G	H	N	
HANGUANACEAE (HANGUANA FAMILY)				
Hanguana malayana (Jack) Merr.	M	H	N	euais
HELICONIACEAE (HELICONIA FAMILY)				
Heliconia bihai (L.) L.	U	H	I	
Heliconia "Golden Torch"	U	H	I	
Heliconia indica Lam.	U	H	I	
Heliconia latispatha Benth.	U	H	I	
Heliconia psittacorum L.f.	U	H	I	
Heliconia rostrata Ruiz & Pavón	U	H	I	
Heliconia wagneriana Petersen	U	H	I	

Provisional Checklist of Plants of Palau

Scientific Name	Habitat	Form	Status	Palauan Name
HEMEROCALLIODACEAE (HEMEROCALLIODA FAMILY)				
Dianella carolinensis Lauterb.	G	H	N	kobesos
Dianella tasmanica Hook. 'Variegata'	U	H	I	
HERNANDIACEAE (HERNANDIA FAMILY)				
Hernandia nymphaeifolia (J. Presl) Kubitzki	S,L	T	N	doko
HYDROCHARITACEAE (FROG'S BIT FAMILY)				
Blyxa aubertii Rich.	M	H	N	
Enhalus acoroides (L.f.) Royle	Reef	H	N	char
Halophila australis Doty & B.C.Stone	Reef	H	N	
Halophila minor (Zoll.) Hartog	Reef	H	N	
Halophila ovalis (R.Br.) Hook.f.	Reef	H	N	
Thalassia hemprichii (Ehrenb. ex Solms) Asch.	Reef	H	N	
HYMENOPHYLLACEAE (FILMY FERN FAMILY)				
Abrodictyum dentatum Ebihara & K.Iwats.	F	F	N	
Abrodictyum obscurum Ebihara & K.Iwats.	F	F	N	
Abrodictyum setigerum Backh. ex T.Moore	F,S	F	N	
Cephalomanes atrovirens C.Presl	F	F	N	leam
Cephalomanes densinervum Copel.	F	F	N	
Crepidomanes bipunctatum (Poir.) Copel.	F	F	N	
Crepidomanes minutum (Blume) K.Iwats.	F	F	N	
Didymoglossum bimarginatum (Bosch) Ebihara & K.Iwats.	F	F	N	
Didymoglossum motleyi Ebihara & K.Iwats.	F,S	F	N	
Didyinoglossum tahitense Ebihara & K.Iwats.	F	F	N	
Hymenophyllum humile (G.Forst.)	F	F	N	
Hymenophyllum polyanthos Sw.	F,S	F	N	
Hymenophyllum serrulatum C. Chr.	F,S	F	N	
Microgonium tahitense (Nadeaud) Tindale	F	F	N	
HYPOXIDACEAE (HYPOXIDA FAMILY)				
Curculigo orchioides Gaertn.	F	H	N	brekengelabeab
ICACINACEAE (ICACINA FAMILY)				
Merrilliodendron megacarpum (Hemsl.) Sleumer	F,A	T	I	
IRIDACEAE (IRIS FAMILY)				
Trimezia sp.	U	H	I	
LAMIACEAE (MINT FAMILY)				
Callicarpa candicans var. integrifolia (H.J.Lam.) Fosberg	F	S	N	dub, rtachel
Callicarpa elegans Hayek	F	S	N	cheruei,keruiau
Clerodendrum inerme (L.) Gaertn.	F,L	S	N	chemrert
Clerodendrum paniculatum L.	U	S	I	butecherechar
Clerodendrum quadriloculare (Blanco) Merr.	U,F	S	I,X	clung
Clerodendrum speciosissimum Drapiez	U,G	S	I,X	butecherechar
Clerodendrum thomsonae Balf.f.	U	V	I	
Duranta erecta L.	U	S	I	
Gmelina elliptica Sm.	F	T	N	kalngebard
Gmelina palawensis H.L.Lam	F	T	N	blacheos
Hyptis capitata Jacq.	G	H	I,X	
Hyptis pectinata (L.) Poit.	U	H	I	
Leonurus japonicus Houtt.	U	H	I,X	
Leonurus sibiricus L.	U	H	I	
Leucas lavandulaefolia Sm.	U	H	I	
Ocimum basilicum L.	U	H	I	ruraked
Ocimum gratissimum L.	U	H	I	
Ocimum tenuiflorum L.	U	H	I	

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LAMIACEAE (CON'T)				
Orthosiphon aristatus (Blume) Miq.	U	H	I	chemadecharebub
Plectranthus amboinicus (Lour.) Spreng.	U	H	I	
Plectranthus scutellarioides (L.) R.Br.	U	H	I	
Premna pubescens Blume	F	T	N	
Premna serratifolia L.	F,L	T	N	chosm
Tectona grandis L.f.	A,F	T	I	tsik
Vitex cofassus Reinw. ex Blume	F	T	N	beokl, bars
Vitex parviflora A. Juss.	U,F	T	I	
Vitex trifolia L. var. bicolor Fosberg	U	S	I	kelsechedui
Viticipremna novae-pommeraniae (Warb.) H.J.Lam.	F	T	N	
LAURACEAE (CINNAMON FAMILY)				
Cassytha filiformis L.	G,S	V	N	techellelachull, kukiut
Cinnamomum pedatinervium Meisn.	F	T	N	ochod
Cinnamomum verum J. Presl	F	T	I,X	ochodrangebard
Persea americana Mill.	A	T	I	bata
LAXMANNIACEAE (LAXMANNIA FAMILY)				
Cordyline fruticosa (L.) Chev.	U	S	N	sis
LECYTHIDACEAE (BRAZIL NUT FAMILY)				
Barringtonia asiatica (L.) Kurz	S	T	N	bduul
Barringtonia racemosa (L.) Spreng.	F,S	T	N	koranges
Barringtonia samoensis A. Gray	F,L	T	N	
LENTIBULARIACEAE (BLADDERWORT FAMILY)				
Utricularia bifida L.	M	H	N	
Utricularia caerulea L.	M	H	N	
Ulticularia gibba L.	M	H	N	
Utricularia uliginosa Vahl	M	H	N	
LINDSAEACEAE (LINDSAEA FAMILY)				
Lindsaea ensifolia Sw.	F	F	N	
Lindsaea lobata Poir.	F	F	N	
Lindsaea lucida Blume	F	F	N	
Lindsaea obtusa J. Sm. ex Hook.	F	F	N	
Lindsaea propinqua Hook.	F	F	N	
Lindsaea repens var. lingulata K.U.Kramer	F	F	N	
Lindsaea repens var. pectinata (Blume) Mett. ex Kuhn	F	F	N	
Schizolegnia walkerae Hook. (Alston)	F	F	N	
Sphenomeris chinensis (L.) Maxon	G	F	N	
Tapeinidium amboynense (Hook.) C.Chr.	F	F	N	
LOGANIACEAE (STRYCHNINE FAMILY)				
Geniostoma rupestre var. glaberrimum (Benth.) B.J.Conn	F,L	S	N	
Mitrasacme nudicaullis Reinw. ex Blume	G	H	I	
Mitreola petiolata (J.F.Gmel.) Torr. & A.Gray	G	H	I	
Neubergia celebica (Koord.) Leenh.	F,L	T	N	ralm, kalm
Polypremum procumbens L.	U	H	I	
LOMARIOSIDACEAE (SWORD FERN FAMILY)				
Arthropteris palisotii (Desv.) Alston	F	F	N	teroter
Cyclopeltis cumingiana C.V.Morton	F	F	N	
Cyclopeltis kingii Hosok.	L	F	E	
Lomagramma sorbifolia (Willd.) Ching	F	F	N	
Nephrolepis acutifolia (Desv.) H.Christ	F,N	F	N	delimes
Nephrolepis hirsutula (G.Forst.) C.Presl	U	F	N	teroter

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LOPHOPHYXIDACEAE (LOPHOPYXIS FAMILY)				
Lophopyxis maingayi Hook.f.	F,U	S	N	iutekill
LYCOPODIACEAE (CLUB-MOSS FAMILY)				
Huperzia phlegmaria (L.) Rothm.	F,L	H	N	
Huperzoa squarrosa (G.Forst.) Trevis	F	H	N	
Lycopodiella cernua (L.) Pic. Serm	G	H	N	olcheiulabeab
LYGODIACEAE (LYGODIUMFERN FAMILY)				
Lygodium circinnatum (Burm.f.) Sw.	G,F	F	N	ngidech
Lygodium japonicum (Thunb.) Sw.	U	F,V	N	
Lygodium microphyllum (Cav.) R.Br.	G,F	F	N	osuchedechui
Lygodium salicifolium C. Presl	G,F	F	N	ngidech
LYTHRACEAE (LOOSESTRIFE FAMILY)				
Ammannia baccifera L.	M	H	I	
Ammannia multiflora Roxb.	M	H	I	ngaseltoi
Cuphea hyssopifolia Kunth	U	H	I	
Duabanga moluccana Blume	F	T	N	
Lagerstroemia indica L.	U	T	I	
Pemphis acidula J.R.Forst.	N,S,L	T	N	ngis
Punica granatum L.	A	T	I	keralladang
Sonneratia alba Sm.	N	T	N	urur
MALPIGHIACEAE (MALPIGHIA FAMILY)				
Rhyssopteris abutifolia Juss.	F,G	V	N	
Rhyssopteris dealbata Juss.	F,G	V	N	
Rhyssopteris timoriensis (DC.) Blume ex A.Juss.	F,G	V	N	
Tristellateia australasiae A.Rich.	N	V	N	
MALVACEAE (HIBISCUS FAMILY)				
Abelmoschus esculentus (L.) Moench	A	S	I	okura
Abelmoschus manihot (L.) Medik.	U	S	I	
Abelmoschus moschatus Medik.	U	S	I	
Abutilon indicum (L.) Sweet	H	S	I	
Ambroma augusta L.f.	F	S	N	lab
Ceiba pentandra (L.) Gaertn.	U	T	I	kalngebard
Colona scabra (Sm.) Burret	F	T	N	chuchab
Commersonia bartramia (L.) Merr.	F,G	T	N	chermallucheang, bebechelut
Corchorus aestuans L.	S	H	I	
Corchorus torresianus Gaudich.	F,L	H	N	
Durio zibethinus L.	A,U	T	I	
Gossypium barbadense L.	U	S	I	
Heritiera littoralis Aiton	N,S,L	T	N	chebicheb
Hibiscus x archeri W.Watson	U	S	I	
Hibiscus mutabilis L.	U	S	I	
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis L.	U	S	I	bussonge
Hibiscus sabdariffa L.	U	H	I	
Hibiscus schizopetalus (Dyer) Hook.f.	U	S	I	
Hibiscus tiliaceus L.	S,L,N	S	N	cheremall
Kleinhovia hospita L.	F	T	N	madudiu
Malva parviflora L.	U	H	I	
Malvaviscus penduliflorus DC.	U	S	I	
Melochia villosissima (C.Presl) Merr.	G	S	I	chermallucheang
Ochroma pyramidale (Cav. ex Lam.) Urb.	U	T	I	
Pachira aquatica Aubl.	U	T	I	miichrangebard
Sida acuta Burm.f.	U,G	H	I	keak
Sida fallax Walp.	A,U	S	N	

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MALVACEAE (CON'T)				
Sida rhombifolia L.	G	H	I	keak
Sida spinosa L.	U,G	H	I	
Sterculia palauensis Kaneh.	F,L	T	E	
Theobroma cacao L.	A	T	I	sukelatei
Thespesia populnea (L.) Sol. ex Corrêa	F	T	N	baderirt
Trichospermum ledermannii Burret	F,G,L	T	E	chelsau
Triumfetta repens (Blume) Merrill & Rolfe	U	H	N	
Triumfetta rhomboidea Jacq.	U	S	I	
Urena lobata L.	U,G	S	I	
MARANTACEAE (ARROWROOT FAMILY)				
Donax canniformis (G.Forst.) K.Schum.	F	H	N	temring
Maranta arundinacea L.	U	H	I	
MARATTIACEAE (GIANT FERN FAMILY)				
Angiopteris evecta (G.Forst.) Hoffm.	F	F	N	dermarm
Ptisana mertensiana (C.Presl) Murdock	F	F	N	dermarm
MELASTOMATACEAE (MELASTOME FAMILY)				
Astronidium palauense (Kanch.) Markgr.	F	T	E	mesekui
Clidemia hirta (L.) D.Don var. hirta	U,F	S	I,X	kui
Heterotis rotundifolia (Sm.) Jacq.-Fél.	U	S	I,X	
Medinilla blumeana Mansf.	F	V	E	teketekel, demedemkur
Melastoma malabathricum L.	G	S	N	matakui
MELIACEAE (MAHOGANY FAMILY)				
Aglaia mariannensis Merr.	F,L	T	N	mesecheues
Lansium domesticum Corrëa	A	T	I	
Melia azedarach L.	U	T	I,X	
Swietenia macrophylla King	A	T	I	
Swietenia mahagoni (L.) Jacq.	A	T	I	mahongani
Xylocarpus granatum Koenig	N	T	N	meduulokebong
Xylocarpus moluccensis (Lam.) M.Roem.	N,L	T	N	
MENISPERMACEAE (MOONSEED FAMILY)				
Pachygone ledermannii Diels	F	V	N	
MENYANTHACEAE(WATER SNOWFLAKE FAMILY)				
Nymphoides sp.	M	H	I	
MOLLUGINACEAE (CARPETWEED FAMILY)				
Mollugo pentaphylla L.	G,S	H	I	
MORACEAE (MULBERRY FAMILY)				
Artocarpus altilis (Park.) Fosberg x mariannensis Trécul	A,L	T	I	meduu
Artocarpus altilis (Parkinson ex F.A.Zorn) Fosberg	A	T	I	
Artocarpus camansi Blanco	A	T	I	
Artocarpus heterophyllus Lam.	A,L	T	I	baramits
Artocarpus mariannensis Trécul	A,F,L	T	N	meduuliei / chebieil
Ficus carica L.	A	T	I	uosechelkall
Ficus copiosa Steud.	F,L	T	N	uosechrarechlid
Ficus elastica Roxb. ex Hornem.	F,U	T	I	komunoki
Ficus microcarpa L. f. var. microcarpa	F,L	T	N	lulk
Ficus microcarpa var. saffordii (Merr.) Corner	F	T	N	lulk
Ficus montana Burm.f.	U	T	I	
Ficus prolixa G.Forst.	F,L	T	N	lulk
Ficus sagittata Vahl	F	V	N	kulul
Ficus tinctoria G.Forst.	F,L	T	N	oseked
Ficus virens Aiton	A,U	T	I	lulk

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MORACEAE (CON'T)				
Morus alba L.	U	S	I	
Trophis scandens (Lour.) Hook. & Arn.	U	S	N	
MORINGACEAE (DRUMSTICK TREE FAMILY)				
Moringa oleifera Lam.	A,U	T	I	malungkai
MUNTINGIACEAE (MUNTINGIA FAMILY)				
Muntingia calabura L.	U	T	I	budo
MUSACEAE (BANANA FAMILY)				
Musa coccinea Andrews	U	H,T	I	bungeltuu
Musa textilis Née	U	H,T	I	blangtalos
Musa troglodytarum L.	U	H,T	I	
Musa x paradisiaca L.	A,U	H,T	I	tuu
MYRISTICACEAE (NUTMEG FAMILY)				
Horsfieldia irya (Gaertn.) Warb.	F,L	T	N	chemeklachel / edumail
Horsfieldia palauensis Kaneh.	F,L	T	E	chersachel
Horsfieldia tuberculata Warb.	F	T	N	
Myristica hypargyraea subsp. insularis (Kaneh.) W.J. de Wilde	F,L	T	N	
MYRTACEAE (MYRTLE FAMILY)				
Callistemon sp.	U	S	I	
Decaspermum parviflorum (Lam.) A.J.Scott	F	S	N	kertaku
Decaspermum raymundii Diels.	F	S	N	kertaku
Eucalyptus deglupta Blume	U	T	I	
Eucalyptus globulus Labill.	U	T	I	
Eugenia nitida Korth.	F	T	N	
Eugenia reinwardtiana (Blume) A.Cunn. ex DC.	F,L	T	N	kesiil
Melaleuca quinquenervia (Cav.) S.T.Blake	U	T	I,X	
Psidium cattleianum Afzel ex Sabine	U,G	T	I,X	
Psidium guajava L.	U,G	T	I,X	kuabang
Syzygium aqueum (Burm.f.) Alston	A,U	T	I	chedebsachel
Syzygium aromaticum (L.) Merr. & L.M.Perry	A,U	T	I	
Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels	A,U	T	I	mesekerrak
Syzygium jambos (L.) Alston	U,A	T	I	
Syzygium malaccense (L.) Merr. & L.M.Perry	A,U	T	I	kidel
Syzygium palauensis (Kaneh.) Hosok	F,L	T	E	orenged
Syzygium samarangense (Blume) Merr. & L.M.Perry	A,U,L	T	I	rebotel
NEPENTHACEAE (NEPENTRIMEN FAMILY)				
Nepenthes mirabilis (Lour.) Druce	G,F,L	V	N	meliik
NYCTAGINACEAE (FOUR-O'CLOCK FAMILY)				
Boerhavia repens L.	G	N	N	
Bougainvillea glabra Choisy	U	S	I	
Bougainvillea spectabilis Willd.	U	S	I	
Bougainvillea x buttiana Holt. & Standl.	U	S	I	
Mirabilis jalapa L.	U	H	I	
Pisonia grandis R.Br.	F,L	T	N	chemoi, mesbesibech
Pisonia umbellifera (J.R.Forst. & G.Forst.) Seem	F,L	T	N	udeuidarbekai
NYMPHAECEAE (WATER-LILY FAMILY)				
Nymphaea spp.	M	H	I	
OLACACEAE(OLAX FAMILY)				
Olax imbricata Roxb.	U,G,L	S	N	
Ximenia americana L.	G	S	N	kerekurlechol

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OLEACEAE (OLIVE FAMILY)				
Chionanthus sessiliflora (Hemsl.) Kiew	U	S	N	
Jasminum multiflorum (Burm.f.) Andrews	U	S	I	
Jasminum sambac (L.) Sol.	U	S	I	
ONAGRACEAE (EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY)				
Ludwigia hyssopifolia (G.Don) Exell	M	H	I	
Ludwigia octovalvis (Jacq.) P.H.Raven	M	H	I	erur
OPHIOGLOSSACEAE (ADDER'S TONGUE FAMILY)				
Helminthostachys zeylanica (L.) Hook.	G,F	H	N	oredekal
Ophioglossum nudicaule L.f.	F	H	N	
Ophioglossum pendulum L.	F	H	N	ruus
Ophioglossum pendunculosum Desv.	F	H	N	
Ophioglossum reticulatum L.	F	H	N	ruus
ORCHIDACEAE (ORCHID FAMILY)				
Acriopsis liliifolia (J.König) Seidenf.	F	H	N	
Aglossorrhyncha micronesiaca Schltr.	F	H	E	
Agrostophyllum elongatum (Ridl.) Schuit.	F	H	N	
Appendicula reflexa Blume	F	H	N	
Arundina graminifolia (D. Don) Hochr.	F	H	I	
Bulbophyllum betchei F. Muell.	F	H	N	
Bulbophyllum clandestinum Lindl.	F	H	N	
Bulbophyllum hatusimanum Tuyama	F	H	E	
Bulbophyllum membranaceum Teijsm. & Binn.	F,L	H	N	
Bulbophyllum micronesiacum Schltr.	G,L	H	N	
Calanthe triplicata (Willemet) Ames	F,L	H	N	
Cheirostylis raymundii Schltr.	F,L	H	N	
Chiloschista loheri Schltr.	F,L	H	E	
Cleisostoma porrigens (Fukuy.) Garay	F	H	E	
Coelogyne guamensis Ames	F,L	H	N	
Corymborkis veratrifolia (Reinw.) Blume	F,L	H	N	
Crepidium calcareum (Schltr.) Szlach.	L	H	E	
Crepidium kerstingianum (Schltr.) Szlach.	F,L	H	E	
Crepidium palawense (Schltr.) Szlach.	F	H	E	
Crepidium setipes (Schltr.) Szlach.	F	H	E	
Cystorchis ogurae (Tuyama) Ormeord & P.J.Cribb	F	H	E	
Dendrobium brachyanthum Schltr.	F	H	E	bangeraruchel
Dendrobium implicatum Fukuy.	F	H	E	
Dendrobium kerstingianum Schltr.	F	H	E	
Dendrobium kraemeri Schltr.	F	H	N	chatburek
Dendrobium mirbelianum Gaudich.	F,N	H	N	
Dendrobium palawense Schltr.	F,L	H	E	sachalchainein
Dendrobium patentifiliforme Hosok.	F	H	E	
Didymoplexis micradenia (Rchb.f.) Hemsl.	F,L	H	N	
Dienia volkensii (Schltr.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones	F	H	N	
Diplocaulobium elongaticolle (Schltr.) A.D.Hawkes	F	H	N	
Dipodium freycinetioides Fukuy.	F	H	E	
Disperis neilgherrensis Wight	F	H	N	
Eria robusta (Blume) Lindl.	F	H	N	
Eulophia pulchra (Thouars.) Lindl.	F,L	H	N	
Eulophia spectabilis (Dennst.) Suresh	F	H	N	
Flickeringia scopa (Lindl.) Brieger	F	H	N	
Hetaeria oblongifolia Blume	G	H	N	
Liparis dolichostachya Fukuy.	F	H	E	

Scientific Name	Habitat	Form	Status	Palauan Name
ORCHIDACEAE (CON'T)				
Liparis odorata (Willd.) Lindl.	F	H	N	
Liparis palawensis Tuyama	F	H	E	
Liparis yamadae (Tuyama) Fosberg & Sachet	F	H	E	
Micropera draco (Tuyama) P.J.Cribb & Ormerod	F,N,M	H	E	
Moerenhoutia hosokawae (Tuyama) Tuyama	F	H	N	
Moerenhoutia laxa Schltr.	F	H	E	
Nervilia aragoana Gaudich.	F,L	H	N	
Nervilia concolor (Blume) Schltr.	F	H	N	
Nervilia palawensis Schltr.	F	H	N	odabtarengul
Nervilia platychila Schltr.	F	H	N	
Nervilia trichophylla Fukuy.	F	H	E	
Oberonia palawensis Schltr.	F,L	H	E	
Oberonia rotunda Hosok.	F	H	N	
Oberonia sp. aff. podostachys Schltr.	F	H	E	
Papilionanthe 'Miss Joaquim'	U	H	I	
Peristylus palawensis (Tuyama) Tuyama	F	H	E	
Peristylus setifer Tuyama	F,L	H	N	
Phreatia kanehirae Fukuy.	F,L	H	E	
Phreatia micrantha (A.Rich.) Lindl.	F	H	N	
Phreatia palawensis (Schltr.) Tuyama	F,L	H	N	
Pseuderia micronesiaca Schltr.	F	H	E	
Robiquetia lutea (Volk) Schltr.	F	H	N	
Robiquetia palawensis Tuyama	F,L	H	E	
Sarcanthopsis warocqueana (Rolfe) Garay	F,L	H	N	
Spathoglottis carolinensis Schltr.	G	H	N	liselabeab
Spathoglottis micronesiaca Schltr.	G	H	N	liselabeab
Spathoglottis petri Rchb.f.	F	H	N	
Spathoglottis plicata Blume	G	H	N	
Stichorkis condylobulbon (Rchb.f.) Marg., Szlach. & Kulak	F,L	H	N	
Stichorkis elegans (Lindl.) Marg., Szlach. & Kulak	F	H	N	
Taeniophyllum palawense Schltr.	F,L	H	E	bukitang
Taeniophyllum petrophilum Schltr.	F	H	N	bukitang
Thelasis brachybotrya Fukuy.	F	H	N	
Trichoglottis ledermannii Schltr.	F,L	H	E	
Vanilla planifolia Jacks. ex Andrews	U	H	I	
Vrydagzynea micronesiaca Schltr.	F	H	N	
Zeuxine fritzii Schltr.	F	H	N	
Zeuxine ovata (Gaudich.) Garay & W.Kittr.	F	H	N	
Zeuxine palawensis Tuyama	F	H	E	
OXALIDACEAE (WOOD SORREL FAMILY)				
Averrhoa bilimbi L.	A,U	T	I	imekurs, oterebekii
Averrhoa carambola L.	A,U	T	I	kemim, oderteboteb
Oxalis barrelieri L.	U,G	H	I	
Oxalis corniculata L.	U,G	H	I	omis
PANDANACEAE (SCREW PINE FAMILY)				
Freycinetia reineckei Warb. ex Reinecke	F	V	N	iul
Freycinetia villalobosii Martelli	S	V	E	
Pandanus aimiriikensis Martelli	F,L	T	E	chertochet
Pandanus dubius Spreng.	F,L	T	N	bekuu
Pandanus kanehirae Martelli	S,M	T	E	buuk
Pandanus lorencei Huynh	L	T	E	
Pandanus macrojeanneretia Martelli	S	T	E	ongor

Scientific Name	Habitat	Form	Status	Palauan Name
PANDANACEAE (CON'T)				
Pandanus palawensis Martelli	F,G	T	E	ongor
Pandanus peliliuensis Kaneh.	L	T	E	ongor
Pandanus tectorius Parkinson ex Du Roi	F,G,L	T	N	ongor
PASSIFLORACEAE (PASSION FLOWER FAMILY)				
Passiflora edulis Sims	U,A	V	I	
Passiflora foetida var. hispida (DC. ex Triana & Plank) Killip	U,G	V	I	kudamono
Passiflora laurifolia	U	V	I	
Passiflora quadrangularis L.	U	V	I	kudamono
Passiflora suberosa L.	U	V	I	
PHYLLANTHACEAE (PHYLLANTHUS FAMILY)				
Antidesma bunius (L.) Spreng.	A	T	I	tsiam
Bischofia javanica Blume	F	T	N	
Breynia disticha J.R.Forst. & G.Forst.	U	S	I	
Bridelia insulana Hance	F	T	N	
Cleistanthus carolinianus Jabl.	F,L	T	E	
Cleistanthus insularis Kaneh.	F,L	T	E	
Cleistanthus sumatranus (Miq) Müll. Arg	F	T	N	
Phyllanthus amarus Schumach. & Thonn.	U	H	I	ukallaruchel, ukellelachedib
Phyllanthus debilis Klein ex Willd	U	H	I,X	
Phyllanthus debilis Klein ex Willd.	U	H	I	
Phyllanthus kanehirae (Hosokawa) W.L.Wagner & Lorence	F	H	N	
Phyllanthus macrosepalus (Hosokawa) W.L.Wagner & Lorence	F	H	E	
Phyllanthus otobedii W.L.Wagner & Lorence	F,L	H	E	
Phyllanthus palauensis Hosok.	G,F	H	E	dudurs,udoud
Phyllanthus rupiinsularis Hosok.	F,L	S	E	delulrarubak
Phyllanthus urinaria L.	U,A	H	I	
PIPERACEAE (PEPPER FAMILY)				
Peperomia argyroneura Lauterb. & K.Schurr.	F	H	E	rtertiil
Peperomia blanda (Jacq.) Kunth	F	H	N	
Peperomia kraemeri C.DC.	F	H	E	
Peperomia mariannensis C.DC	F	H	N	
Peperomia pellucida (L.) Kunth	U	H	I	rtertiil
Piper betle f. densum (Blume) Fosberg	F,A	V	N	kebui
Piper fragile Benth.	F	V	N	kesebibui
Piper hosokawae Fosberg	F	V	E	kesebibui
Piper methysticum G.Forst.	F	S	I	etol
Piper nigrum L.	A	V	I	
Piper ponapense C.DC.	F	V	N	kesebibui
PITTOSPORACEAE (PITTOSPORUM FAMILY)				
Pittosporum tobira (Thunb.) W.T.Aiton	U	T	I	
POACEAE (GRASS FAMILY)				
Apluda mutica L.	F	G	N	
Arundo donax L.	M,U	G	I	
Axonopus compressus (Sw.) P.Beauv.	U	G	I	
Bambusa blumeana Schult.f.	U	G	I	bambuu
Bambusa vulgaris Schrad.	F	G	I	bambuu
Bothriochloa bladhii (Retz.) S.T.Blake	U	G	I	desum
Brachiaria mutica (Forssk.) Stapf	U	G	I,X	
Brachiaria reptans (L.) C.A.Gardner & C.E.Hubbard	G	G	N	
Brachiaria subquadripara (Trin.) Hitchc.	U	G	N	
Capillipedium assimile (Steud.) A.Camus	U	G	I	
Cenchrus brownii Roem. & Schult.	U,G	G	I	

Scientific Name	Habitat	Form	Status	Palauan Name
POACEAE (CON'T)				
Cenchrus echinatus L.	U	G	I,X	
Centotheca lappacea (L.) Desv.	F	G	N	ouemoket
Chloris barbata Sw.	U	G	I,X	
Chloris radiata (L.) Sw.	U,G	G	I	
Chrysopogon aciculatus (Retz.) Trin.	G,U	G	N	iul
Chrysopogon zizanioides (L.) Roberty	U	G	I	
Coix lacryma-jobi L.	M	G	I	demairuuch
Cymbopogon citratus (DC.) Stapf	U,G	G	I	keskusrangebard
Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.	U	G	I	
Cynodon parviglumis Ohwi	G	G	N	
Cyrtococcum oxyphyllum (Steud.) Stapf	F	G	N	
Cyrtococcum patens (L.) A.Camus	F	G	N	
Dactyloctenium aegyptium (L.) Willd.	U	G	I	
Deschampsia nubigena Hillebr.	U	G	I	
Dichanthium annulatum (Forssk.) Stapf	U	G	I	
Digitaria bicornis (Lam.) Roem. & Schult.	U	G	I,N	
Digitaria ciliaris (Retz.) Koeler	U	G	I,N	
Digitaria eriantha Steud.	U	G	N	
Digitaria fuscescens (J. Presl) Henrard	U	G	N	
Digitaria heterantha (Hook.f.) Merr.	U	G	N	
Digitaria radicosa (J. Presl) Miq.	U	G	N	
Digitaria setigera Roth	G,U	G	N	
Digitaria violascens Link	U	G	I,N	sau
Dimeria chloridiformis (Gaudich.) K.Schum. & Lauterb.	G	G	N	
Dimeria ornithopoda Trin.	G	G	N	
Echinochloa colona (L.) Link	G,U	G	I	uaum
Echnichloa crus-galli (L.) P.Beauv.	U,M	G	I	
Ectrosia leporina R.Br.	U	G	N	
Eleusine indica (L.) Gaertn.	U	G	I	deskim
Enteropogon dolichostachyus (Lag.) Keng	G	G	N	
Eragrostis amabilis (L.) Wight & Arn.	G	G	N	
Eragrostis atrovirens (Desf.) Trin. ex Steud.	G	G	I	ouemoket
Eragrostis bahiensis Schrad. & Schult.	G,U	G	I	
Eragrostis brownii (Kunth) Nees in R.Wight	U	G	I	
Eragrostis ciliaris (L.) R.Br. in J.H.Tuckey	U	G	I	
Eragrostis pilosa (L.) P.Beauv.	U	G	I	
Eriachne pallescens R.Br.	U,G	G	N	oeskadran
Eriochloa procera (Retz.) C.E.Hubb.	G	G	N	
Eustachys petraea (Sw.) Desv.	U	G	I	
Garnotia stricta Brongn.	G	G	N	
Imperata conferta (J.Presl) Ohwi	G,U	G	I	
Imperata cylindrica (L.) Raeusch.	U,G	G	I,XX	
Isachne confusa Ohwi	G	G	N	
Isachne globosa (Thunb.) Kuntze	G	G	N	
Ischaemum ciliare Retz.	G	G	N	
Ischaemum muticum L.	G,U	G	N	
Ischaemum polystachyum J.Presl	G,U	G	N,X	
Ischaemum rugosum Salisb.	G	G	N	
Ischaemum timorense Kunth.	G	G	N	tametaml
Lepturus repens (G.Forst.) R.Br.	G,L	G	N	
Lophatherum gracile Brongn.	G	G	N	bekeuamama
Melinis minutiflora P.Beauv.	G,U	G	I,X	

Scientific Name	Habitat	Form	Status	Palauan Name
POACEAE (CON'T)				
Microstegium glabratum (Brongn.) A.Camus	G	G	N	
Miscanthus floridulus (Labill.) Warb. ex K.Schum. & Laut.	G	G	N	bangaruchel, medecherecher
Mnesithea laevis (Retz.) Kunth	G	G	N	
Neololeba atra (Lindl.) Widjaja	G	G	I	
Oplismenus compositus (L.) P.Beauv.	F	G	N	
Oryza sativa L.	A	G	I	bras
Panicum luzonense J.Presl	G,U	G	N	
Panicum maximum Jacq.	G,U	G	I	
Panicum palauense Ohwi	G	G	E	
Panicum repens L.	G	G	N	
Paspalum conjugatum P.J.Bergius	F,U	G	I,X	udelrangebei
Paspalum longifolium Roxb.	G	G	N	
Paspalum scrobiculatum L.	G	G	N	desum
Paspalum setaceum Michx.	G,U	G	I	
Paspalum vaginatum Sw.	U	G	I,X	
Pennisetum polystachion (L.) Schult.	G,U	G	I,X	desum
Pennisetum purpureum Schumach.	U	G	I,X	bokso
Phragmites karka (Retz.) Trin. ex Steud.	M	G	N	alkelsed
Polytrias indica (Houtt.) Veldkamp	A,U	G	N	
Saccharum officinarum L.	A,U	G	I	deb
Saccharum spontaneum L.	G,U	G	N	bangaruchel
Sacciolepis indica (L.) Chase	G,U	G	N	
Schizachyrium brevifolium (Sw.) Buse	G	G	N	
Schizachyrium fragile (R.Br.) A.Camus	G	G	I	
Schizostachyum glaucifolium (Rupr.) Munro	U	G	N	
Schizostachyum lima (Blanco) Merr.	U	G	N	arirudo, lild
Setaria parviflora (Poir.) M.Kerguelen	G	G	I	
Setaria pumila (Poir.) Roem. & Schult.	U,G	G	N	
Setaria sphacelata (Schum.) Stapf & C.E.Hubb. ex Moss	G	G	I	
Sorghum bicolor (L.) Moench	G,U	G	I	
Sorghum halepense (L.) Pers.	G,U	G	I,X	
Sorghum nitidum (Vahl) Pers	U	G	I,X	
Sporobolus diandrus (Retz.) P.Beauv.	U	G	I	
Sporobolus farinosus Hosok.	U	G	N	
Sporobolus fertilis (Steud.) Clayton	U	G	N	
Stenotaphrum micranthum (Desv.) C.E.Hubb.	G	G	N	
Thuarea involuta (G.Forst.) R.Br. ex Sm.	U	G	I,X	
Urochloa glumaris (Trin.) Veldkamp	G	G	N	
Zea mays L.	A,U	G	I	mais
Zoysia matrella (L.) Merr.	U	G	N	siba
POLYGALACEAE (MILKWORT FAMILY)				
Polygala paniculata L.	G	H	I	keskusramekesong
Polygala polifolia C.Presl	G	H	I	
Salomonia cantoniensis Lour.	G	H	N	
POLYGONACEAE (BUCKWHEAT FAMILY)				
Antigonon leptopus Hook. & Arn.	U	V	I,X	
Persicaria minor (Huds.) Opiz	U	H	N	
POLYPODIACEAE (POLYPODY FAMILY)				
Belvisia mucronata (Fée) Copel.	G,F	F	N	
Ctenopteris blechonoides (Grev.) Parris	F	F	N	
Loxogramme humblotii (C.Chr.) C.Chr.			N	
Microsorum punctatum (L.) Copel.	F,S	F	N	buklbeluu

Scientific Name	Habitat	Form	Status	Palauan Name
POLYPODIACEAE (CON'T)				
Microsorum scolopendria (Burm.f.) Copel.	F,U	F	N	chebechab
Oreogrammitis palauensis (Hosok.) Parris	F	F	E	
Phymatosorus longissimum (Blume) Pic. Serm.	F	F	N	
Phymatosorus membranifolium (R.Br.) S.G.Lu	F	F	N	
Polypodium decorum Brack.	F	F	N	
Polypodium polycarpum Baker	F	F	N	
Prosaptia palauensis Hosok.	F	F	E	
Pyrrosia lanceolata (L.) Farw.	F,S	F	N	albeluu
PONTEDERIACEAE (WATER HYACINTH FAMILY)				
Eichhornia crassipes (Mart. & Zacc.) Solms-Laubach	U,M	H	I,X	bungelralm
PORTULACACEAE (PURSLANE FAMILY)				
Portulaca oleracea L.	U	H	I	bungaruaurasers
Portulaca grandiflora Hook.	U	H	I	
Portulaca pilosa L.	U	H	I	
Portulaca samoensis Poelln		H	I,Nz	
Portulacea sp.	U	H	I	
PRIMULACEAE (MARLBERRY FAMILY)				
Discocalyx mezii Hosok.	F,L	T	E	bleached
Discocalyx palauensis Hosok.	L	T	E	
Embelia palauensis Mez	U	T	N	
Maesa palauensis Mez	L	S	N	bleached
Maesa tetrandra A.DC.	L	S	I,Nz	
Myrsine palauensis (Mez) Fosberg & Sachet	F	T	E	kulsill
PROTEACEAE (PROTEA FAMILY)				
Finschia chloroxantha Diels	F	T	N	
PSILOTACEAE (WHISK FERN FAMILY)				
Psilotum complanatum Sw.	F	F	N	
Psilotum nudum (L.) P.Beauv.	F	F	N	
PTERIDACEAE (PTERIS FERN FAMILY)				
Acrostichum aureum L.	N,M	F	N	okkuam
Acrostichum speciosum Willd.	N,M	F	N	okkuam
Adiantum hispidulum Sw.	F	F	N	
Adiantum palaoense C.Chr.	F	F	E	
Adiantum philippense L.	F	F	N	oecherelakesebekuu
Antrophyllum callifolium Blume	F	F	N	
Antrophyllum plantagineum (Cav.) Kaulf.	F	F	N	
Ceratopteris thalictroides (L.) Brongn.	F,M	H	N	tielauek
Cheilanthes tenuifolia (Burm.f.) Trev.	G	F	N	
Haplopteris elongata (Sw.) E.H.Crane	U	F	I	
Pityrogramma calomelanos (L.) Link	G,F	F	I	
Pteris ensiformis Burm. f.	F	F	N	itouch
Pteris ligulata Gaudich.	F	F	N	luukbedaoch
Pteris longifolia L.	F	F	I	luukbedaoch
Pteris pacifica Hieron.	F	F	N	aoas
Pteris tapeinidiifolia H.Ito	L	F	E	
Pteris tripartita Sw.	F	F	N	luukbedaoch
Pteris vittata L.	F	F	I	
Taenitis blechnoides (Willd.) Sw.	F	F	N	
Trichiogramme borneensis (Hook.) Kuhn	F	F	N	
PUTRANJIVACEAE (DRYPETES FAMILY)				
Drypetes leonensis Pax	F	T	N	

Scientific Name	Habitat	Form	Status	Palauan Name
PUTRANJIVACEAE (CON'T)				
Drypetes nitida Kaneh.	F,S,L	T	E	keuert
RANUNCULACEAE (BUTTERCUP FAMILY)				
Clematis smilacifolia Wall.	F	V	N	itol
RHAMNACEAE (BUCKTHORN FAMILY)				
Alphitonia carolinensis Hosok.	F	T	N	chelebiob
Colubrina asiatica (L.) Brongn.	F	S	N	derikel, ongaitong
Smythea lanceata Summerh.	F	S	N	
Ventilago nisidai Kaneh.	F	S	E	
RHIZOPHORACEAE (MANGROVE FAMILY)				
Bruguiera gymnorrhiza (L.) Lam.	N	T	N	kodenges, denges
Ceriops tagal (Perr.) C.B.Rob.	N	T	N	biut
Rhizophora apiculata Blume	N	T	N	bngaol
Rhizophora mucronata Lam.	N	T	N	tebechel
Rhizophora stylosa Griff.	N	T	N	bngaol
ROSACEAE (ROSE FAMILY)				
Rosa alba L.	U	S	I	
Rosa spp. [cultv.]	U	S	I	
RUBIACEAE (COFFEE FAMILY)				
Aidia racemosa (Cav.) Tirveng.	F,L	T	N	kerumes
Badusa palauensis Valeton	F,L	T	E	ralm
Bikkia palauensis Valeton	F,L	S	E	rur
Carapichea ipecacuanha (Brot.) L.Andersson	U	H	I	
Cinchona calisaya Wedd.	A	T	I	
Coffea arabica L.	A	S	I	kohi
Coffea canephora Pierre ex A.Froehner	A	S	I	
Coffea liberica Hiern	A	S	I	
Cyclophyllum barbatum (G.Forst.) N.Halle & J. Florence	F,L	T	N	
Dentella repens J.R.Forst. & G.Forst.	U	H	I	
Gardenia jasminoides J.Ellis	U	S	I	kadenia
Geophila repens (L.) I.M.Johnst.	F	H	N	
Guettarda speciosa L.	F,L	T	N	belau
Gynochthodes epiphytica (Rech.) A.C.Sm. & S.P.Darwin	F	H	N	daerrot
Gynochthodes verticillata (Valeton) Hosok.	F	H	N	
Hedyotis aimiriikensis Kaneh.	F	S	E	
Hedyotis cornifolia Kaneh.	F	H	E	
Hedyotis cyanantha Kurz	U	H	I	
Hedyotis divaricata (Valeton) Hosok.	F	S	N	
Hedyotis fruticulosa (Volkens) Merr.	G	H	N	
Hedyotis korrorensis (Valeton) Hosok.	G	S	E	chemudelach
Hedyotis sachetiana Fosberg	F	S	E	
Hedyotis suborthogona Hosok.	G	H	E	
Hedyotis tomentosa (Valeton) Hosok.	G	H	E	leblebul, lebleb
Hedyotis tuyamae Hosok.	F	S	E	leblebul, lebleb
Hedyotis vestita var. lutescens (Kaneh.) Fosberg	G	H	N	
Ixora casei Hance	F,L	S	N	kerdeu
Ixora coccinea L.	U	S	I	kerdeurangebard
Mitracarpus hirtus (L.) DC.	U	H	I	
Morinda citrifolia L.	F,A	T	N	ngel
Morinda latibracteata Valeton	F,L	T	E	kesengelngel
Morinda pedunculata Valeton	F,S	T	E	kesengelngel
Mussaenda erythrophylla Schumach. & Thonn.	U	S	I	

Provisional Checklist of Plants of Palau

Scientific Name	Habitat	Form	Status	Palauan Name
RUBIACEAE (CON'T)				
Mussaenda philippica A.Rich. var. aurorae Sulit.	U	S	I	
Mussaenda philippica A.Rich. var. philippica	U	S	I	cherecheroi
Mycetia cauliflora Reinw.	F	S	N	
Oldenlandia auricularia (L.) K.Schum.	G	H	N	
Oldenlandia biflora L.	U	H	N	sechalkelelamalk
Oldenlandia corymbosa L.	U	H	I	
Oldenlandia herbaceae (L.) Roxb.	M	H	N	
Oldenlandia lancifolia (Schumach.) DC.	U	H	I	
Oldenlandia strigulosa Bartl. ex DC.	F,L	H	N	redilkelelamalk
Oldenlandia verticillata L.	F	H	N	
Ophiorrhiza palauensis Valeton	F,L	H	E	tielabekai,odoid,meldii
Pentas lanceolata (Forssk.) Deflers	U	S	I	
Psychotria cheathamiana Fosberg	F,L	T	E	
Psychotria diospyrifolia Kaneh.	F	S	E	
Psychotria hombroniana (Baill.) Fosberg var. peliliuensis Fosberg	F	T	E	
Psychotria hombroniana var. canfieldiae Fosberg	F,L	T	N	
Psychotria hombroniana var. squarrosa (Valeton) Fosberg			N	
Psychotria leptothyrsa var. longicarpa Valeton	F,L	S	E	
Psychotria mycetoides Valeton	F	S	E	
Psychotria rotensis var. palauensis (Hosok.) Fosberg	F	S	E	
Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea C.F.Gaertn.	N,U	S	N	kuat
Spermacoce exilis (L.O.Williams) C.D.Adams ex W.C.Burger & C.M.T	G,U	H	I	
Spermacoce latifolia Aubl.	G,U	H	I	ulechouch
Spermacoce ovalifolia (M.Martens & Galeotti) Hemsl.	G,U	H	I	
Spermacoce remota Lam.			I	
Tarenna sambucina Forst.	F,L	S	N	
Timonius corymbosus Valeton	F,L	T	E	
Timonius korrensis Kaneh.	F,L	T	E	
Timonius mollis Valeton	F	T	E	
Timonius mollis Valeton var. submollis (Valeton) Fosberg & Sachet	F	T	E(v)	
Timonius mollis var. villosissimus (Kaneh.) Fosberg & Sachet	F	T	E(v)	
Timonius salsedoi Fosberg & Sachet	F	T	E	
Timonius subauritus Valeton	F,L	T	E	
Timonius timon (Spreng.) Merr.	U	T	I	liberal
Uncaria lanosa var. korrensis (Kaneh.)	F,U	S	N	derikel,ongaitong
RUTACEAE (CITRUS FAMILY)				
Citrus aurantifolia (Christm.) Swingle	U,A	T	I	malechianged
Citrus aurantium L.	U,A	T	I	
Citrus hystrix DC.	A	T	I	debechel
Citrus limon (L.) Burm.f.	A	T	I	debechel
Citrus maxima (Burm.) Osbeck	A	T	I	malechianged, siabong, meradel
Citrus medica L.	U,A	T	I	
Citrus microcarpa Bunge	A	T	I	kingkang
Citrus reticulata Blanco	A	T	I	kerekur
Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck	U,A	T	I	
Melicope denhamii (Seem.) T.G.Hartley	F	T	N	kertub
Melicope palawensis (Lauterb.) T.G.Hartley	F,L	T	E	beror
Melicope trichantha (Lauterb.) T.G.Hartley	F	T	E	
Micromelum minutum Wight & Arn.	F	S	N	
Murraya koenigii (L.) Spreng.	A,G	T	I	
Murraya paniculata (L.) Jack	U	T	I,X	

Scientific Name	Habitat	Form	Status	Palauan Name
SALICACEAE (WILLOW FAMILY)				
Casearia cauliflora Volkens	F	S	N	
Casearia hirtella Hosok.	F,L	T	E	ngiwoden,kesengelngloem,ngiuodel
Flacourtia inermis Roxb.	F	T	N	chemechong
Flacourtia rukam Zoll. & Moritzi var. micronesica Fosberg & Sachet	F,L	T	N	chemechong
SANTALACEAE (SANDALWOOD FAMILY)				
Santalum album L.	F	T	I	
SAPINDACEAE (SOAPBERRY FAMILY)				
Allophylus amboinensis Blume	U	S	N	
Allophylus timoriensis (DC.) Blume	F	S	N	chebeludes
Arytera sp. aff. littoralis Hosok.	F,L	T	N	
Dimocarpus longan Lour.	F	T	I	
Dodonaea viscosa Jacq.	G	T	N	mesechelangel
Elattostachys palauensis Hosok.	F,L	T	E	
Litchi chinensis Sonn.	A	T	I	
Nephelium lappaceum L.	A	T	I	rambotang
Trisitiropsis obtusangula Radlk.	F	T	N	
SAPOTACEAE (SAPODILLA FAMILY)				
Chrysophyllum cainito L.	F	T	I	kaimito
Manilkara udoido Kaneh.	F	T	E	udeuid
Manilkara zapota (L.) P.Royen	A	T	I	
Planchonella calcarea (Hosok.) P.Royen	F,L	T	E	chelangel
Planchonella obovata (R. Br.) Pierre	F,L	T	N	chelangel
SCHIZAEACEAE (CLIMBING FERN FAMILY)				
Actinostachys inopinata C.F.Reed	F	F	N	
Actinostachys spirophylla C.F.Reed	F	F	N	
Schizaea dichotoma (L.) J.Sm. var. dichotoma	F	F	N	omokot
Schizaea dichotoma (L.) J.Sm. var. sellingii Fosberg	F	F	N	omokot
Schizaea digitata (L.) Sw.	F	F	N	
SCROPHULARIACEAE (SNAPDRAGON FAMILY)				
Adenosma javanicum (Blume) Koord.	G	H	N	chetermall
Angelonia angustifolia Benth.	U	H	I	
Buchnera americana L.	U	H	I	
Legazpia polygonoides (Benth.) T.Yamaz.	U,M	H	N	
Limnophila aromatica (Lam.) Merr.	M	H	N	iaml
Limnophila fragrans Seem.	M	H	N	ulekelakel
Limnophila indica (L.) Druce	M	H	E	ulekelakel
Lindernia antipoda (L.) Alston	M	H	I	ilemelakel
Lindernia crustacea (L.) F.Muell.	M	H	N	ilemelakel
Lindernia viscosa (Hornem.) Merr.	M	H	N	ilemelakel
Mecardonia procumbens (Mill.) Small	U	H	I	
Russelia equisetiformis Schltdl. & Cham.	U	H	I	
Scoparia dulcis L.	U	H	I	
Stemodia verticillata (Mill.) Hassl.	U	H	I	
Striga asiatica (L.) Kuntze	U	H	N	ngauldruda
SELAGINELLACEAE (SPIKE-MOSS FAMILY)				
Selaginella ciliaris (Retz.) Spring.	G,F	H	N	
Selaginella dorsicola Hosok.	F	H	E	
Selaginella palauensis Hosok.	F	H	E	
Selaginella pseudo-volkensii Hosok.	G,F	H	E	
Selaginella tamariscina (P.Beauv.) Spring	F,U			

Provisional Checklist of Plants of Palau

Scientific Name	Habitat	Form	Status	Palauan Name
SIMAROUBACEAE (QUASSIA FAMILY)				
Brucea javanica (L.) Merr.	F	S	N	
Quassia amara L.	F	T	I	
Quassia indica (Gaertn.) Noot.	S,F,N	T	N	cheskeam
Soulamea amara Lam.	F,L	T	N	dekemerat
SOLANACEAE (NIGHTSHADE FAMILY)				
Capsicum annuum L.	A	H	I	meringel
Cestrum nocturnum L.	U	H	I	
Datura metel L.	U	S	I	
Lycopersicon escuelentum Mill.	A	H	I	
Nicotiana tabacum L.	U,A	H	I	dekool
Physalis angulata L.	A	H	I	bubeubedul
Physalis peruviana L.	A	H	I	
Solandra grandiflora Sw.	A	H	I	
Solanum americanum Mill.	G	H	I	
Solanum hazenii Britton	U	H	I	
Solanum melongena L.	A	H	I	nas
Solanum rudepannum Dunal	U	H	I	
Solanum wendlandii Hook.f.	U	H	I	
STEMONURACEAE (STEMONURUS FAMILY)				
Medusanthera laxiflora (Miers) R.A.Howard	F,L	T	N	
Stemonurus ammui (Kaneh.) Sleumer	S	T	N	ngmui
STRELITZIACEAE (BIRD-OF-PARADISE FAMILY)				
Ravenala madagascariensis Sonn.	U	T	I	
STYRACACEAE (STORAX FAMILY)				
Styrax agreste (Lour.) G. Don	A	T	N	
SURIANACEAE(SURIANA FAMILY)				
Suriana maritima L.	U	S	I	
SYMPLOCACEAE (SYMPLOCOS FAMILY)				
Symplocos racemosa Roxb. var. palauensis (Koidz.) Noot.	F,G	T	E	chebtui
TACCACEAE (BATFLOWER FAMILY)				
Tacca leontopetaloides (L.) Kuntze	G,A,L	H	N	seboseb, ubechub
Tacca palmata Blume	F	H	N	
TECTARIACEAE (TECTARIA FERN FAMILY)				
Pleocnemia irregularis (C.Presl) Holttum	F	F	N	
Tectaria crenata Cav.	F,L	F	N	
Tectaria dissecta (G.Forst.) Lellinger	U	F	N	
Tectaria grandifolia Copel.	F	F	N	
THEACEAE (TEA FAMILY)				
Eurya nitida Korth.	G	S	N	cheskiik
THELYPTERIDACEAE (CYCLOSORUS FERN FAMILY)				
Cyclosorus carolinensis (Hosok.) Lorence	F,L	F	E	
Cyclosorus dentatus (Forssk.) Ching	F	F	N	
Cyclosorus heterocarpus (Blume) Ching	F,M	F	N	
Cyclosorus interruptus (Willd.) H.Itô	F,L	F	N	
Cyclosorus invisus Copel	F	F	N	kilkuld
Cyclosorus maemonensis Wagner & Grether	F	F	N	
Cyclosorus opulentus (Kaulf.) Nakaike	F,U	F	N	
Cyclosorus palauensis (Hosok.) Lorence	F	F	E	
Cyclosorus parasitica (L.) Farw.	F,U	F	N	kilkuld
Cyclosorus perglariduliferus Ching	F	F	E	
Cyclosorus rupicola Ching	F,L	F	E	

Scientific Name	Habitat	Form	Status	Palauan Name
THELYPTERIDACEAE (CON'T)				
Cyclosorus taiwanensis (C.Chr.) H.Itô	F	F	N	
Cyclosorus unitus (L.) Ching	M	F	N	kilkuld
Macrothelypteris torresiana (Gaudich.) Ching	F,L	F	N	
THYMELAEACEAE (MEZEREUM FAMILY)				
Phaleria nisidai Kaneh.	F,S,L	T	N	ongael, delalakar
Wikstroemia elliptica Merr.	G,F,L	S	N	rao, tebudel
TRIURIDACEAE (SCIAPHILA FAMILY)				
Sciaphila arfakiana Becc.	F	H	N	
Sciaphila multiflora Giesen	F	H	N	
TURNERACEAE (TURNERA FAMILY)				
Piriqueta racemosa (Jacq.) Sweet	G,U	H	I	
Turnera subulata Sm.	U	H	I	
Turnera ulmifolia L.	U	H	I,X	
URTICACEAE (NETTLE FAMILY)				
Boehmeria nivea (L.) Gaudich.	U,F	H	I	rami
Elatostema calcareum Merr.	F,L	H	N	dechus
Elatostema stoloniforme Kaneh.	F	H	E	dechus
Fatoua sp.	U	H	N	
Laportea ruderalis (G.Forst.) Chew	U	H	N	ongekad
Pilea microphylla (L.) Liebm.	U	H	I	
Pipturus argenteus (G.Forst.) Wedd.	F,L	S	N	oleiulakerasus
Pipturus micronesicus Kaneh.	F,L	S	E	
Pouzolzia zeylanica (L.) Benn. & R.Br.	G	H	N	
Procris pendunculata (J.R.Forst. & G.Forst) Wedd.	F,L	V	N	
VERBENACEAE (VERBENA FAMILY)				
Lantana camara x aculeata L.	U,G	S	I,X	-
Phyla nodiflora (L.) Greene	U	H	I	
Stachytarpheta cayennensis (Rich.) Vahl	G,U	H	I,X	louchelbeluu
Stachytarpheta jamaicensis (L.) Vahl	G,U	H	I	louchelbeluu
VIOLACEAE (VIOLET FAMILY)				
Rinorea bengalensis (Wall.) Kuntze	F,L	T	N	
VITACEAE (GRAPE FAMILY)				
Cayratia japonica (Thunb.) Gagnepain var. japonica	F	V	N	berdakl
Cayratia palauana (Hosok.) Suess.	F,L	V	E	berdakl
Cayratia trifolia (L.) Domin	F	V	N	berdakl
Leea guineensis G.Don	F,U	T	N	sengall
Leea indica (Burm.f.) Merr.	F,U	S	N	sengall
Vitus vinifera L.	U	V	I	
WOODSIACEAE (DIPLAZIUM FAMILY)				
Diplazium melanocaulon Brack.	F	F	N	
Diplazium sylvaticum (Bory) Sw.	F	F	N	
XYRIDACEAE (XYRIS FAMILY)				
Xyris pauciflora Willd.	M	H	N	
ZINGIBERACEAE (GINGER FAMILY)				
Alpinia carolinensis Koidz.	F	H	N	
Alpinia pubiflora (Benth.) K.Schum.	F,L	H	N	sui, delebedebes
Alpinia purpurata (Vieilard) K.Schum.	F,U	H	I	
Alpinia zerumbet (Pers.) B.L.Burtt & R.M.Sm.	A	H	I	
Curcuma australasica Hook.f.	A	H	I	
Curcuma longa L.	A	H	I	kesol

Scientific Name	Habitat	Form	Status	Palauan Name
ZINGIBERACEAE (CON'T)				
Etlingera elatior (Jack) R.M.Sm.	U	H	I	
Globba marantina L.	F	H	I	
Hedychium coccineum Buch. Ham ex Sm.	U	H	I	
Hedychium coronarium J.Koenig	U	H	I,X	
Zingiber officinale Roscoe	U	H	I	sionga, kesolrangebard
Zingiber zerumbet (L.) Roscoe ex Sm.	F	H	I	terriabek

Glossary of Terms

definitions of key terms used to describe plants

Acuminate - Gradually and concavely tapering to a narrow, sharp point, as a leaf tip.

Acute - Forming a sharp point, as at the tip of a leaf. (Compared to caniculate for leaflets)

Alternate - One leaf per node.

Anther - The expanded, apical, pollen bearing portion of the stamen.

Apex - Tip of a leaf.

Apical - Located at the apex or tip.

Auriculate - With ear-like lobes at the base of a leaf, encircling the stem.

Axil - The point of the upper angle formed between the axis of a stem and any part arising from it (usually a leaf).

Axillary - Situated in an axil, i.e., in the angle between the leaf petiole and stem.

Axis - The longitudinal, central supporting structure of line around which various organs are borne, as a stem bearing leaves.

Berry - A fleshy fruit with two or more seeds.

Bilobed - Divided into two lobes.

Bipinnately compound - Referring to a leaf that is two times pinnate, i.e, doubly compound.

Bisexual - Having male and female organs in the same flower.

Bract - A modified leaf typically found on the stem of an inflorescence.

Bracteole - A secondary bract, e.g., a small bract borne on a pedicle of a flower.

Bryophyte - A plant of the major botanical division Bryophyta, including the true mosses, peat mosses and liverworts.

Buttress - Flared trunks of some trees used for support or nutrient absorption.

Calyx - Outer whorl of the flower enclosing the flower bud, comprised of the sepals.

Campanulate - Bell-shaped.

Capsule - A dry, dehiscent fruit composed of more than one carpel.

Canaliculate - Having grooves or channels.

Carpel - A megasporophyll; a simple pistil formed from one modified leaf, or that part of a compound pistil formed from one modified leaf.

Chartaceous - Having a papery texture, said of a leaf.

Columnar - Shaped like a column.

Compound - Divided into smaller parts, as of leaves divided into leaflets.

Cordate - Heart-shaped.

Coriaceous - Having a leathery texture.

Corolla - The inner whorl of a flower, comprised of petals.

Corona - An appendage or extension standing between the corolla and the stamens, also called a "crown."

Corymb - A flat-topped flower cluster with the youngest flowers in the center.

Corymbose - Having a corymb inflorescence (see above).

Cotyledon - A primary leaf of the embryo; a seed leaf.

Crenate - Referring to a toothed margin with rounded teeth.

Cuneate - Wedge-shaped, with narrow part at point of attachment, as with some leaf bases.

Cyme - A cluster of flowers with the oldest ones at the end or center. (Opposed to panicle.)

Dehiscent - Opening at maturity or when ripe to release the contents, as a fruit or an anther.

Dichasial cyme - A cyme having two lateral flowers or branches originating from opposite points beneath a terminal flower.

Dilated - Flattened or expanded.

Dioecious - Male and female flowers on separate plants. (Opposed to monoecious.)

Distal - Toward the tip, or the end of the organ opposite the end of attachment.

Drupe - A fleshy fruit with a single seed inside in a hard shell, as in Cerbera.

Druplet - A small drupe, as in the segments of a raspberry fruit.

Ellipsoidal - Like an ellipsoid; a solid body elliptic in the long section and circular in the cross-section.

Elliptic - Having a shape with widest part in the center and the two ends are equal.

Emarginate - Notched at the tip.

Emetic - An agent that induces vomiting.

Endocarp - The inner layer of a fruit.

Entire - Having a straight leaf margin without teeth or lobes.

Even pinnate - Pinnately compound with a terminal pair of leaflets or a tendril rather than a single terminal leaflet, so that there is an even number of leaflets.

Exserted - Sticking out or protruding, said of some stamens.

Exocarp - The outer layer of the pericarp of a fruit.

Falcate - Sickle-shaped; hooked; shaped like the beak of a falcon.

Fern - Any of the numerous flowerless, seedless, vascular plants of the class Filicinae, having fronds with divided leaflets and reproducing by spores.

Fluted - With furrows or grooves.

Glabrous - Hairless, lacking pubescence.

Glaucous - Covered with a whitish or bluish waxy coating (bloom), as on the surface of a plum.

Globose - Spherical in shape.

Grass - Any of the numerous plants of the family Poaceae, with narrow leaves, hollow, jointed stems, and spikes or clusters of membraneous flowers borne in smaller spikelets.

Herb - A plant with a fleshy stem as opposed to the woody tissue of trees and shrubs and that generally die back at the end of each growing season.

Hypocotyl - That portion of the embryonic stem below the cotyledons.

Imparipinnate - Odd-pinnately compound.

Indigenous - Native to a particular area; not introduced.

Inferior - Condition of an ovary where the sepals are attached above or on top of the ovary or fruit.

Inflorescence - A flower cluster or arrangement of the flowers on a plant.

Internode - The portion of a stem between the nodes.

Interpetiolar - Situated at a node between the petioles of two leaves.

Jugous - In pairs.

Karstic - Having an area of irregular limestone in which erosion has produced fissures, sinkholes, underground streams and caverns.

Lacerate - Having jagged, deeply cut edges.

Lanceolate - Lance- or spear-shaped.

Lateral - Borne on or at the side.

Latex - A milky sap.

Leaflet - A division of a compound leaf.

Lenticels - Tiny openings on stem for air exchange.

Lichen - Any of the numerous plants consisting of a fungus, usually of the class Ascomycetes, in close combination with certain of the green or blue-green algae, typically forming a crust-like, scaly or branching growth on rocks or tree trunks.

Lobe - A rounded division or segment of an organ, as of a leaf.

Lobed - Bearing lobes which are cut less than halfway to the base or mid-vein.

Merous - Parts of a flower.

Mesocarp - The middle layer of the pericarp. (Compare endocarp and exocarp.)

Midrib - The central rib or vein of a leaf or other organ.

Monoecious - Male and female flowers on the same plant. (Opposed to dioecious.)

Monopodial - Of or pertaining to a monopodium; with the branches arising from a single main axis.

Mucronate - Tipped with a short, sharp, abrupt point.

Native - An organism that originated in an area in which it lives; indigenous.

Naturalized - Plants introduced from elsewhere, but now established.

Nectary - A gland or tissue that secretes nectar, usually on a flower.

Node - The point of attachment of a leaf on a stem.

Oblanceolate - Inversely lance shaped, with the broadest part of the leaf towards the tip.

Oblong - Longer than wide in shape, with the sides more or less parallel.

Obovate - Oval with widest part towards tip, inversely egg shaped. (ovate)

Obovoid - Inversely ovoid in shape.

Obtuse - Rounded or blunt at the tip.

Odd pinnate - Pinnately compound with a terminal leaflet rather than a pair of leaflets or a tendril, so that there is an odd number of leaflets. (Opposed to even pinnate.)

Opposite - Two leaves attached at node directly across from each other. (Opposed to alternate.)

Orbicular - Approximately circular in outline.

Ovary - The female part of flower with embryos and seeds.

Ovate - Egg shaped.

Ovoid - Egg-shaped (applied to three dimensional structures).

Palmate - Lobed or hand-like, said of compound leaves.

Panicle - A branched cluster of stalked flowers that bloom from the outside towards the center and may produce new flowers indefinitely borne upon the secondary branches. Cf. cyme.

Paniculate - Having flowers in panicles.

Patent - Spreading or expanded, as in widely spreading branches or broadly expanded petals.

Pedicel - A flower stalk.

Peduncle - The stalk of a single or cluster of flowers.

Perianth - Collective term for the petals and sepals.

Pericarp - The outer wall of a ripe ovary or fruit. (Compared with endocarp.)

Persistent - Remaining attached to a part of a plant.

Petal - One of the individual parts of the corolla.

Petiole - Leaf stalk.

Petiolule - Leaflet stalk.

Pinna - The first division of a bipinnately compound leaf; it is further divided into leaflets.

Pinnate - Referring to a compound leaf with leaflets arranged along both sides of an elongated axis, i.e., feather-like.

Pistil - The female reproductive organ of a flower, typically consisting of a stigma, style and ovary.

Pneumatophore - A specialized respiratory root structure in certain aquatic plants.

Pod - Any dry, dehiscent fruit, especially a legume or follicle.

Propagule - A structure such as a seed or spore which gives rise to a new plant.

Proximal - Located at the base of a structure, as opposed to distal, which is located at the tip.

Pyramidal - Pyramid shaped.

Raceme - An inflorescence with a single axis bearing stalked flowers, with the youngest ones towards the tip.

Racemose - Having flowers in racemes.

Rachis - The axis of a compound leaf or flower cluster.

Receptacle - The portion of the pedicel upon which the flower parts are borne.

Riparian - Growing along the banks of streams, springs or seeps.

Rhombic - Diamond shaped.

Sepal - One of the individual parts of the calyx.

Serrate - Referring to a toothed margins having sharp teeth. (Opposed to crenate.)

Sessile - Lacking a stalk, said of a flower of leaf.

Sheath - The portion of an organ which surrounds, at least partly, another organ, as the leaf base of a grass surrounds the stem.

Shrub - A perennial woody plant of relatively small stature, with several stems arising from the base.

Sinuate - With a strongly wavy margin.

Spathe - A large bract or pair of bracts subtending and often enclosing an inflorescence.

Stamen - The male flower part.

Staminate - Referring to unisexual flowers with stamens but no female parts.

Staminode - Part of the pistil that pollen is received in.

Stigma - The part of the pistil that receives the pollen, usually at or near the apex of the pistil and mostly hairy, papillose or sticky.

Stipule - A appendage of unknown function located at the base of the leaf stalk on some plants.

Strand Vegetation - A narrow, discontinuous zone of halophytic vegetation lining rocky or sandy shores.

Striate - Marked with fine, usually parallel lines or grooves.

Style - The stalk that connects the stigma to the ovary of a flower.

Subglobose - Nearly globe shaped.

Subsessile - Nearly stalkless.

Subtend - Attached below a structure.

Succulent - Fleshy.

Superior - Said of a flowers with the sepals situated below the ovary or fruit.

Syncarp - A fruit formed from fused ovaries of more than one flower.

Syconium - A flower or fruit that the receptacle forms a globe-like structure with flowers inside, found only in the genus Ficus.

Terete - Round in cross section.

Terminal - Located at the end of a structure.

Tree - A woody perennial plant having a single main elongated stem.

Trifoliate - A compound leaf with three leaflets.

Trinerved - Three nerved, with the two lateral nerves arising from the mid-nerve at the base.

Tripinnate - A compound leaf that is three times pinnate.

Truncate - Appearing cut off at the base or tip.

Umbel - A flat or round flower cluster with flower stalks from a single origin and the oldest flowers in the center.

Unisexual - Referring to flowers missing either stamens or an ovary, one sex. (Opposite of bisexual.)

Vine - A plant with a flexible stem supported by climbing, twining, or creeping along a surface.

Viviparous - Sprouting while still on the parent plant.

Whorl - A ring like arrangement of similar parts arising from a common point or node.

Whorled - Having more than two leaves per node.

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AUTHORS BIOS

Ann E. Hillmann Kitalong

Ann E. Hillmann Kitalong, is a Biologist with The Environment, Inc., Palau. She has two Masters degrees: one in Zoology from the University of Hawaii and one in Biology from the University of Guam. Additionally, she has a PhD in Business Management from the Atlantic International University. With over 35 years experience in Palau she has worked in marine, forestry and natural resource management. Recently she has worked on the Forest Habitat Assessment Project and the Babeldaob Forest Survey, both projects focused on distribution and relative abundances of the vegetative species. She conducts Environmental Impact and Resource Use Studies throughout Palau. She is the author of "A Personal Tour of Palau" and "A Personal Tour continues".

Robin A. DeMeo

Robin A. DeMeo, is a Natural Resource Manager, with the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. She has a Masters degree in Environmental Science from the University of Guam focusing on tropical forest tree physiology and environmental management and a Bachelors degree in Tropical Agriculture from the University of Hawaii. For the last nine years she has worked in Palau in charge of the Palau Field Office as a Resource Conservationist and District Conservationist. During this time she worked on many forest, soil, animal and water resource concerns in Palau including watershed plans, farm plans, soil assessments and watershed resource assessments. At present, she works as a Watershed Program Manager with the Natural Resources Conservation Service in Washington DC.

Tarita Holm

Tarita Holm, is the Forest Management Coordinator, with the Bureau of Agriculture. She has a Bachelors degree in Environmental Studies from Mills College and is working on her Masters degree in Biodiversity Conservation and Management from the University of London, Imperial College. She is working on developing and implementing a long term forest inventory and monitoring program in Palau as well as forest policy and legislation. She is one of the authors of Palau's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.

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