

## Botanical Diversity at Savura, a Lowland Rain Forest Site along the PABITRA Gateway Transect, Viti Levu, Fiji<sup>1</sup>

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**Abstract:** Savura is one of the seven focal sites of the Pacific-Asia Biodiversity Transect (PABITRA) Gateway Transect in Fiji. The site is composed of tropical lowland rain forest located in southeastern Viti Levu and consists of two adjacent watershed reserves, the Savura Forest Reserve and the Vago Forest Reserve. A total of 560 indigenous species (52% endemic) of vascular plants is recorded for this focal site. Savura has been chosen for the establishment of a large permanent plot of 12 ha following the methods proposed by the Centre of Tropical Forest Science (CTFS). This involves the recording of name, diameter at breast height (DBH), and precise location of every tree with 1 cm or more DBH. A total of 5,494 individuals with a total basal area of 2,752 m<sup>2</sup> was recorded in the first 6,000 m<sup>2</sup> of this CTFS/PABITRA permanent plot. The Myristicaceae (species of the genus *Myristica*) was the dominant family in numbers of individuals (14.4%) and basal area (35.6%). Tree ferns (Cyatheaceae [8.2% of individuals, 14.6% basal area]) and the Clusiaceae (8.6% of individuals, 12.8% basal area) are other major components. After this initial census, subsequent censuses will be carried out every 5 yr and should give insights on spatial dynamics, recruitment and mortality, and long-term changes in populations of tree species.

SAVURA, ONE OF the seven focal sites of the Fiji Pacific-Asia Biodiversity Transect (PABITRA) wet-zone transect (Keppel 2005, this issue), is located in the province of Naitasiri and includes two adjacent forest reserves, Vago and Savura, that are catchment areas for Savura Creek, which provides much of Suva's water supply (Figure 1). The Vago Forest Reserve was established in 1959 and

comprises 24.7 ha of lowland rain forest; the Savura Forest Reserve was established in 1963 and comprises 396.5 ha. No trees have been removed from either reserve since their establishment, but before that, traditional logging, the occasional removal of large trees for house construction, is likely to have occurred at least in parts of the reserves.

Because of its comparative accessibility and its protected status, Savura and the surrounding areas have been subject to previous botanical collections and ecological studies investigating the demography of *Balaka microcarpa* Burret (Ash 1988) and *Cyathea hornei* Baker (Copel.) (Ash 1987). Despite this, no species list for the area exists. In this paper we provide a preliminary list of species by incorporating data from collections at the South Pacific Regional Herbarium and from specimens listed in Smith (1979, 1981, 1985, 1988, 1991, 1996) and in Brownlie (1977). Also included are species recorded from an altitudinal transect on adjacent Mt. Korobaba (Hassal and Kirkpatrick 1985, Kirkpatrick and Hassal 1985), which is similar in altitude

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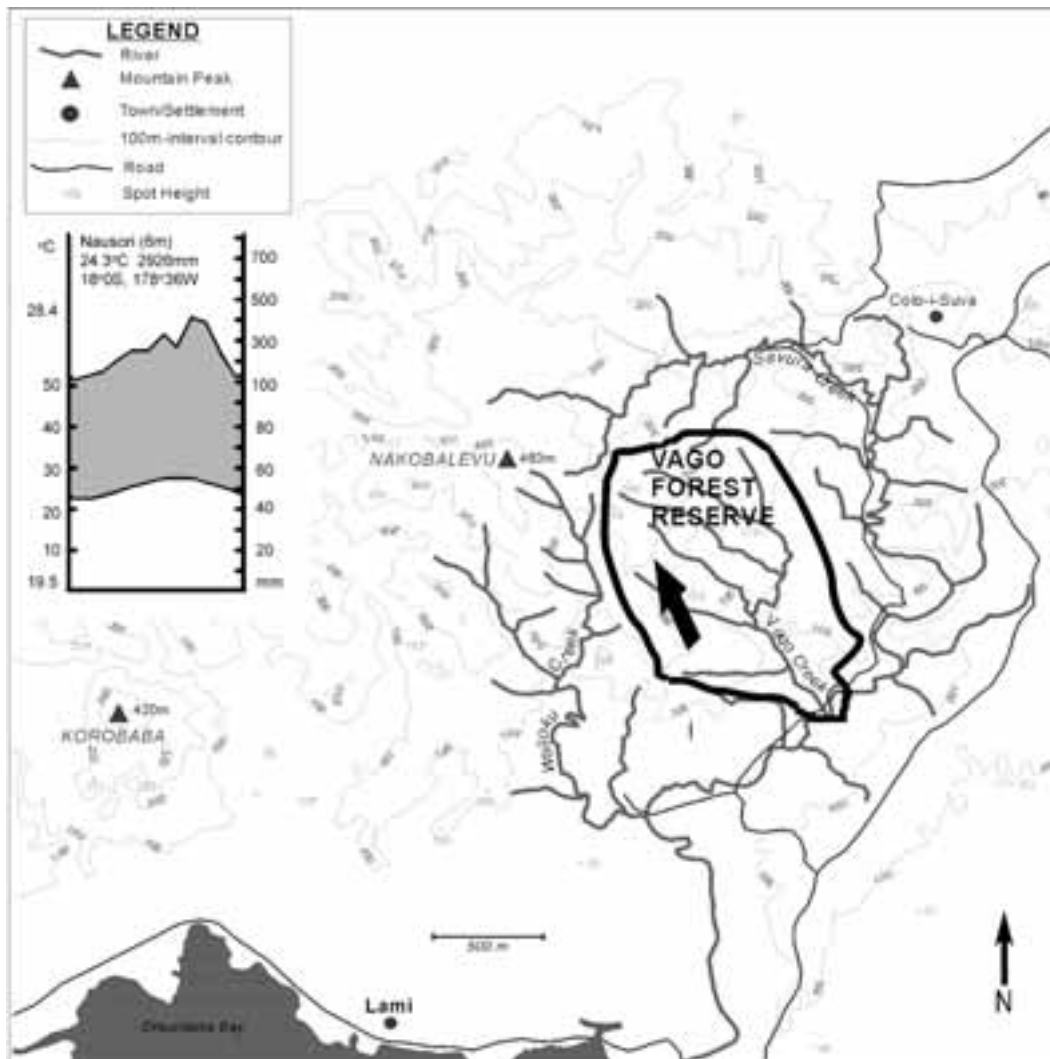


FIGURE 1. Map showing the boundary of the Vago Forest Reserve and location of the study site for the 12-ha permanent plot (indicated by arrow). The map also shows Savura Creek and Wailoku Creek, which are part of the Savura Forest Reserve and the Wailoku Forest Reserve, respectively. Inset is the climate diagram for Nausori Airport, located 14 km east of Savura.

to Mt. Nakobalevu in the Savura focal site (see Figure 1).

Currently, a 12-ha permanent plot is being created in the Vago Forest Reserve following Centre for Tropical Forest Science (CTFS) protocol (Condit 1998), which involves mapping, measuring, and identification of every

tree that is 1 cm or more in diameter. The project is a joint effort between the University of the South Pacific and the Fiji Forestry Department. After completion of the initial census, which is anticipated by early 2005, the plot will be revisited every 5 yr. In this paper we present a preliminary species list, profile

diagrams, and initial preliminary results of the first 6,000 m<sup>2</sup> of this CTFS/PABITRA permanent plot.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

##### *Study Area*

The Savura focal site is located in southeastern Viti Levu, about 8 km north of Suva. It is mostly covered by lowland rain forest. The climate diagram of Nausori (Suva) Airport (Figure 1 inset), located 14 km east of the focal site, shows a mean annual rainfall of 2,926 mm and a perhumidity index (Walsh 1992) of 20. Nausori Airport is located on the floodplain of Fiji's largest river, the Rewa, therefore the focal site is likely to receive more rainfall due to additional orographic rainfall. The climate may be best described as tropical wet to superwet (Richards 1996). Topography is very uneven with steep slopes and ridges. Landslides are common.

To begin the study and to provide some species identification the first hectare of the permanent plot (which is intended to be 12 ha in size) has been set up in the Vago Reserve (see Figure 1). Data collection for this study was restricted to the first 6,000 m<sup>2</sup> of the initial 1-ha plot. Because of the dense canopy, global positioning system (GPS) readings are difficult to obtain in the forest. However, GPS coordinates obtained near the bottom of the nearby Vago Waterfall in the same reserve were 18° 04.833' S and 178° 26.505' E (D. Boseto, pers. comm.).

##### *Preliminary Species List*

A species list of plants likely to be encountered was constructed by listing all species reported from Savura, Vago, Wailoku, Coloi-Suva, Mt. Nakobalevu, and Mt. Korobaba (see Figure 1 for locations). These records were obtained from *Flora Vitiensis Nova* (Smith 1979, 1981, 1985, 1988, 1991, 1996), the database of the South Pacific Regional Herbarium, and a previous study on Mt. Korobaba (Kirkpatrick and Hassal 1985). Planted ornamentals were ignored. Smith's volumes (1979, 1981, 1985, 1988, 1991, 1996)

were used to assess whether a species is endemic, indigenous, or introduced.

##### *Profile Diagrams*

Profile diagrams were constructed by placing two 60 by 6 m transects into homogeneous vegetation types. One was placed on a slope and the other on a plain. Within each of these transects every tree of 10 cm or more in diameter at breast height (DBH) was identified and approximately mapped. For each such tree DBH was measured and the bole height, crown height, and crown width estimated. These data were then used to draw a profile diagram.

##### *Tree Census*

Within the 6,000 m<sup>2</sup> every tree with a DBH of 1 cm or more was measured, tagged, identified, and mapped following Condit (1998). However, instead of aluminum tags, nylon ribbons (with numbers written using white correction fluid) were used for this initial census. Tree identifications were made by J.C.N. and G.K. using parataxonomy (vernacular names). This involves identification of trees based on characteristics of the bark and other vegetative features and allows identification of plants to the family, genus, or species level, depending on the plant. Scientific identification of the various species is currently under way. In addition, Neil White (Biology Department, University of the South Pacific) has created an MS Access database following the format suggested by Condit (1998) and data entry will commence once identifications to the species level are completed.

#### RESULTS

##### *Species*

A total of 560 indigenous species (52% endemic) was recorded (see Appendix 1). Of these, 345 (71% endemic) were dicotyledons, 117 (28% endemic) were ferns, 93 (14% endemic) were monocotyledons, and 5 (none endemic) were gymnosperms; 55 of the 93 monocotyledonous species were orchids. In addition 27 introduced species were recorded.

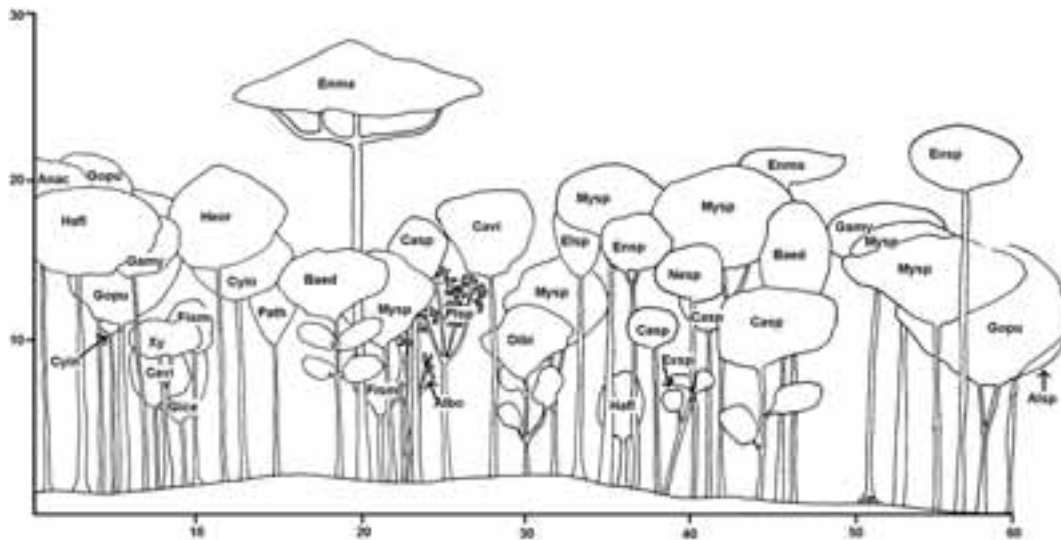


FIGURE 2. Forest profile diagram of lowland rain forest on a plain in Savura, Naitasiri Province, Fiji. Symbols of trees over 10 cm DBH: Albo, *Alpinia boia*; Alsp, *Alstonia* sp.; Anac, *Buchanania* sp.; Baed, *Barringtonia edulis*; Casp, *Canarium* sp.; Cavi, *Calophyllum vitiense*; Cyn, *Cyatbocalyx insularis*; Dibi, *Dillenia biflora*; Elsp, *Elaeocarpus* sp.; Enma, *Endospermum macrophyllum*; Ensp, *Endiandra* sp.; Exsp, *Excoecaria* sp.; Fism, *Ficus smitbii*; Gamy, *Garcinia myrtiflora*; Gice, *Girromiera celtidifolia*; Gopu, *Gonystylus punctatus*; Hafl, *Haplolobus floribundus*; Heor, *Heritiera ornithocephala*; Mysp, *Myristica* sp.; Nesp, *Neuburgia* sp.; Path, *Pagiantba thurstonii*; Plsp, *Plerandra* sp.; Xy, *Xylopia* sp.

### Profile Diagrams

The profile diagrams (Figures 2 and 3) show that species of *Myristica* dominate the canopy and subcanopy with emergents of *Endospermum macrophyllum* on plains, and *Calophyllum vitiense*, *Gonystylus punctatus*, and species of *Syzygium* dominate the canopy and subcanopy on slopes.

### Permanent Plot

In the first 6,000 m<sup>2</sup>, 5,494 individuals in 47 families with diameter of 1 cm or more were recorded. Of these, 5,474 individuals were identified at least to family level, and 20 remained unidentified (Appendix 2). The total basal area of these trees amounted to 2,752 m<sup>2</sup>. Admittedly, there is potential for some erroneous identifications, but these are likely to be minimal at the family level. We estimate erroneous identifications to amount to less than 50 individuals, but it may be as high as 100 individuals. Only after herbarium identification of the species can the exact size of

error using the parataxonomic method be known.

Species of *Myristica* (Myristicaceae) are dominant in the area surveyed. They account for 14.4% of individuals (Table 1) and for 35.6% of the basal area (Table 2). The Clusiaceae (species of *Calophyllum* and *Garcinia*) and tree ferns (species of *Cyathea* [Cyatheaaceae]) were other very common families, composing more than 8% of individuals and more than 14% of basal area. Other common families that composed more than 1% of basal area are the Lauraceae, Myrtaceae, *Gonystylus punctatus* (Thymeliaceae), Sapotaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Meliaceae, Burseraceae, species of *Barringtonia* (Lecythidaceae), Chrysobalanaceae, Araliaceae, and the Moraceae.

### DISCUSSION

A large number of indigenous species (560) was recorded. This was more than the 426 species recorded at Waisoi, another lowland rain forest site on Viti Levu (Tuiwawa 1999). This is likely due to the proximity of

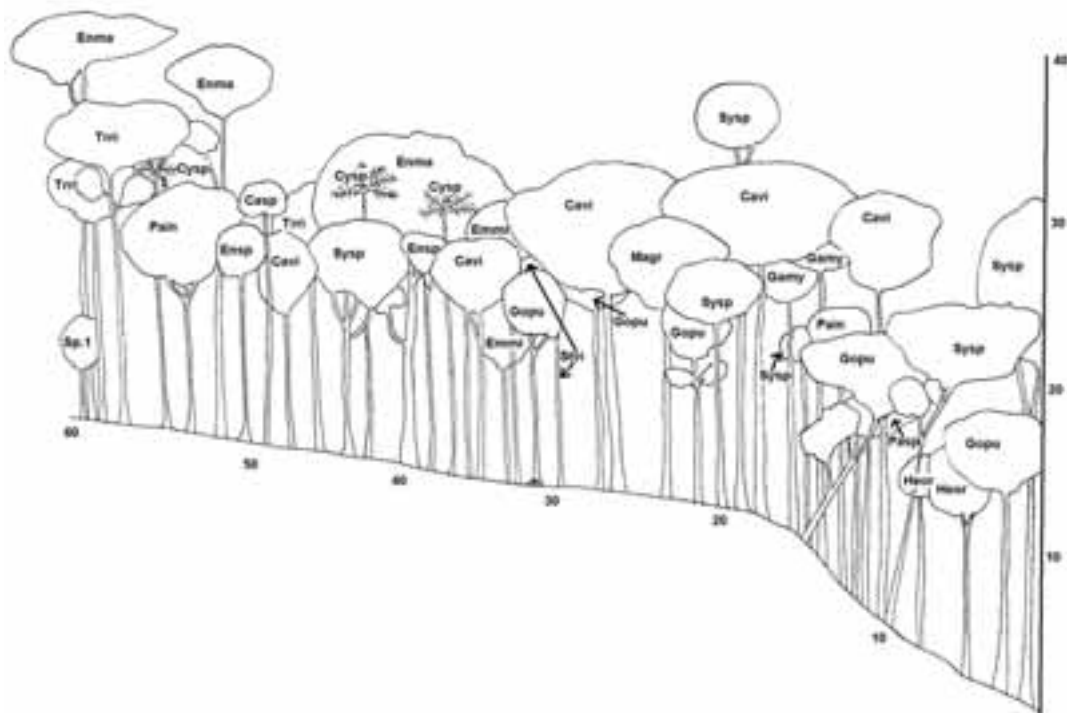


FIGURE 3. Forest profile diagram of a mixed-species lowland rain forest on a slope in the Vago Reserve, Savura. Symbols of trees over 10 cm DBH: Sp. 1, unknown; Casp, *Canarium* sp.; Cavi, *Calophyllum vitiense*; Cysp, *Cyathea* sp.; Emmi, *Emmenosperma micropetalum*; Enma, *Endospermum macrophyllum*; Ensp, *Endiandra* sp.; Gamy, *Garcinia myrtiflora*; Gopu, *Gonystylus punctatus*; Heor, *Heritiera ornithocephala*; Magr, *Maniltoa grandiflora*; Pain, *Parinari insularum*; Pasp, *Palaquium* sp.; Stvi, *Storckiella vitiensis*; Sysp, *Syzygium* sp.; Trri, *Trichospermum richii*.

Savura to Suva and the University of the South Pacific, the base for many local and visiting botanists, whereas the results in Waisoi are based on a single, but extensive, study.

Several species of special scientific interest were recorded: three members of the ancient and eusporangiate fern family Marattiaceae, the conifers *Agathis macrophylla* and *Podocarpus neriifolius*, the giant ginger *Alpinia boia*, and *Degeneria vitiensis*, one of the two remaining species in the “Gondwanan relic” family Degeneriaceae (endemic to Fiji). All these are found within a subsample of the planned 12-ha permanent plot.

In terms of number of individuals (14.4%) and basal area (35.6%), Myristicaceae was the dominant family. There are four species of *Myristica* that contribute to this: *M. castaneifolia*, *M. chartacea*, *M. gillespieana*, and *M. ma-*

*crantha*. If basal area is considered, there are two other principal families (having a relative abundance of 10% or more [after Tanner 1977]), the Cyatheaceae (14.6%) and the Clusiaceae (12.8%). The great abundance of the Myristicaceae is obvious on the profile diagram of the flat (Figure 2). However, the abundance of tree ferns (indicated by only three individuals) on the profile diagram of the slope community (Figure 3) questions the representativeness of such profile diagrams or any studies using a 10-cm DBH cut-off.

The great abundance of tree ferns (Cyatheaceae) in relatively undisturbed lowland rain forest is a previously unreported phenomenon. We suggest that two major factors contribute to this. First, tree ferns and *Alpinia boia* appear to be the first colonizers of tree

TABLE 1

The 20 Most Abundant Plant Families Arranged in Decreasing Abundance in Number of Individuals in the 6,000-m<sup>2</sup> Plot in Vago Forest Reserve

Family	No. of Individuals ( <i>n</i> )	%
Myristicaceae	745	14.4
Clusiaceae	446	8.6
Cyatheaceae	424	8.2
Meliaceae	299	5.8
Lauraceae	297	5.7
Sapotaceae	277	5.3
Myrtaceae	275	5.3
Lecythidaceae	203	3.9
Thymeleaceae	194	3.7
Euphorbiaceae	158	3.1
Moraceae	148	2.9
Gnetaceae	137	2.6
Chrysobalanaceae	133	2.6
Burseraceae	119	2.3
Araliaceae	118	2.3
Rubiaceae	110	2.1
Loganiaceae	106	2.0
Ulmaceae	95	1.8
Dilleniaceae	81	1.6

fall and landslide gaps at the study site. Second, tree ferns appear to be more common on the slopes in Fiji's lowland rain forest (Tuiwawa 1999). Because the study site has many unstable slopes prone to seemingly frequent landslides, tree ferns are extremely abundant. Upon completion of the first census of the 12-ha plot, it will be possible to test whether tree ferns are more abundant in gaps and on slopes than on plains in the study site. The profile diagrams (Figures 2 and 3) suggest that the slopes and flats are dominated by different plant assemblages; therefore, there is a high likelihood to discover distinct slope, flat, and ridge communities as in Waisoi (Tuiwawa 1999).

The initial census should also produce similar spatial information about many other species, some of which are commercial timber species. It should also provide insights into the structure and composition of Fiji's lowland rain forests. Subsequent censuses, which are to be carried out every 5 yr, will help to provide more detailed long-term ecological

TABLE 2

The 20 Most Abundant Plant Families Arranged in Decreasing Basal Area as Determined by Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) in the 6,000-m<sup>2</sup> Plot in Vago Forest Reserve

Family	Maximum DBH (cm)	Mean DBH (cm)	Total Basal Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Basal Area (%)
Myristicaceae	467	47.4	978.96	35.6
Cyatheaceae	234	25.5	401.08	14.6
Clusiaceae	485	47.3	351.15	12.8
Lauraceae	434	48.1	161.40	5.9
Myrtaceae	565	49.6	149.43	5.4
Thymeleaceae	647	60.8	109.25	4.0
Sapotaceae	332	44.5	103.60	3.8
Euphorbiaceae	657	64.1	80.70	2.9
Meliaceae	284	37.2	71.47	2.6
Burseraceae	409	70.2	53.91	2.0
Lecythidaceae	222	37.8	46.30	1.7
Chrysobalanaceae	297	53.3	39.38	1.4
Araliaceae	373	55.1	33.17	1.2
Moraceae	155	42.4	30.93	1.1
Hernandiaceae	350	82.1	17.70	0.6
Dilleniaceae	448	76.5	17.48	0.6
Apocynaceae	343	70.8	17.15	0.6
Caesalpinaceae	367	44.3	10.21	0.4
Gnetaceae	70	26.3	10.20	0.4
Loganiaceae	124	33.1	9.59	0.3

information about the different species in terms of spatial dynamics, recruitment and mortality, and intra- and interspecific interactions.

Repeated monitoring will also allow documentation of the behavior of invasive species. The African tulip tree (*Spathodea campanulata*) is currently the most widespread invasive tree species on Viti Levu and may be one of the biggest threats to Fiji's biodiversity. At the study site, however, it is currently restricted to the banks of streams and forest edges. Another major concern is the commercially planted mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*), which appears to be escaping cultivation. Three saplings were recorded (Appendix 2) in the first 6,000 m<sup>2</sup>, with the seeds likely to have originated from the Colo-i-Suva mahogany plantation located about 1 km to the east of the study plot. Other invasives that could possibly alter the forest composition and structure and were seen in close proximity to the study site are the red bead tree (*Adenanthera pavonia*) and the Australian umbrella tree (*Schefflera actinophylla*).

Although the data are to be collected following CTFS guidelines, databasing will allow easy extraction of the information required for PABITRA. There is a need to collect data on species composition and vegetation structure in other areas, because the permanent plot will only cover 12 ha of the 421 ha of the two reserves (Vago and Savura) that constitute this PABITRA focal site. We believe that this should ideally include additional plots in an altitudinal transect on Mt. Nakobalevu. This would allow a comparison with the vegetation surveys from Mt. Korobaba (Kirkpatrick and Hassal 1985).

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### Appendix 1

#### Preliminary Species Checklist for the Savura Focal Site

Ferns and Fern Allies	<i>Tectaria bookerii</i> Brownlie <sup>E</sup>
Psilopsida	<i>Tectaria vitiensis</i> Brownlie <sup>E</sup>
PSILOTOPACEAE	ASPLENIACEAE
<i>Psilotum complanatum</i> Sw. <sup>I</sup>	<i>Asplenium amboinense</i> Willd. <sup>I</sup>
<i>Psilotum nudum</i> (L.) P. B. <sup>I</sup>	<i>Asplenium austalasicum</i> Hk. <sup>I</sup>
Lycopsida	<i>Asplenium bipinnatifidum</i> Baker <sup>I</sup>
LYCOPSIDACEAE	<i>Asplenium cuneatum</i> Lam. <sup>I</sup>
<i>Lycopodium carinatum</i> Desv. <sup>I</sup>	<i>Asplenium unilaterale</i> Lam. <sup>I</sup>
<i>Lycopodium cernuum</i> L. <sup>I</sup>	<i>Loxoscaphe gibberosum</i> (Forst.) Moore
<i>Lycopodium foliosum</i> Copel. <sup>E</sup>	ATHYRIACEAE
<i>Lycopodium phlegmaria</i> L. <sup>I</sup>	<i>Diplazium bulbiferum</i> Brack. <sup>I</sup>
<i>Lycopodium squarrosum</i> Forst. <sup>I</sup>	<i>Diplazium harpeodes</i> Moore <sup>I</sup>
<i>Lycopodium subtrifoliatum</i> Brownlie <sup>E</sup>	<i>Diplazium melanocaulon</i> Brack. <sup>I</sup>
<i>Lycopodium trifoliatum</i> Copel. <sup>E</sup>	BLECHNACEAE
SELAGINELLACEAE	<i>Blechnum coriaceum</i> (Brack.) Brownlie <sup>E</sup>
<i>Selaginella brynioides</i> Baker <sup>E</sup>	<i>Blechnum milnei</i> (Carr.) C. Christensen <sup>E</sup>
<i>Selaginella distans</i> Warburg <sup>E</sup>	<i>Blechnum orientale</i> L. <sup>I</sup>
<i>Selaginella firmula</i> A. Br. ex Kuhn <sup>I</sup>	<i>Blechnum pilosum</i> (Brack.) Brownlie <sup>E</sup>
<i>Selaginella rechingeri</i> Hieronymus ex Rech. <sup>I</sup>	<i>Blechnum vittatum</i> Brack. <sup>E</sup>
Filicopsida	<i>Doodia brackenridgei</i> Carr. ex Seem.
ADIANTACEAE	CYATHEACEAE
<i>Adiantum bornei</i> Baker <sup>E</sup>	<i>Culcita straminea</i> (Labill.) Maxon <sup>I</sup>
<i>Pteris litoralis</i> Rech. <sup>I</sup>	<i>Cyathea affinis</i> (Forst.) Sw. <sup>I</sup>
<i>Pteris parhamii</i> Brownlie <sup>E</sup>	<i>Cyathea alta</i> Copel. <sup>I</sup>
<i>Pteris vitiensis</i> Baker <sup>E</sup>	<i>Cyathea decurrens</i> (Hk.) Copel. <sup>I</sup>
<i>Pteris vittata</i> L. <sup>I</sup>	<i>Cyathea bornei</i> (Baker) Copel. <sup>I</sup>
<i>Stenochalena palustris</i> (Burm.) Bedd. <sup>I</sup>	<i>Cyathea lunulata</i> (Forst.) Copel. <sup>I</sup>
<i>Syngamma borneensis</i> (Hk.) J. Sm. <sup>I</sup>	<i>Cyathea propinqua</i> Mett. <sup>E</sup>
<i>Syngamma spatulata</i> (C. Christ.) Holtt. <sup>E</sup>	<i>Dicksonia brackenridgei</i> Mett. <sup>E</sup>
<i>Taenitis pinnata</i> var. <i>polypodioides</i> (Baker) Holtt. <sup>I</sup> (var. E)	DAVALLIACEAE
ASPIDIACEAE	<i>Arthropteris articulata</i> (Brack.) C. Chr. <sup>I</sup>
<i>Ctenitis fijiensis</i> (Hk.) Copel. <sup>E</sup>	<i>Arthropteris repens</i> (Brack.) C. Chr. <sup>I</sup>
<i>Tectaria crenata</i> Cav. <sup>I</sup>	<i>Davallia fejeensis</i> Hk. <sup>E</sup>
	<i>Davallia solida</i> (Forst.) Sw. <sup>I</sup>
	<i>Humata botrychioides</i> Brack. <sup>E</sup>



## Appendix 1 (continued)

<i>Humata heterophylla</i> (Smith) Desv. <sup>1</sup>	POLYPODIACEAE
<i>Leucostegia pallida</i> (Mett.) Copel. <sup>1</sup>	<i>Belvisia mucronata</i> (Fée) Copel. <sup>1</sup>
<i>Nephrolepis biserrata</i> (Sw.) Schott. <sup>1</sup>	<i>Dipteris conjugata</i> Reinw. <sup>1</sup>
<i>Nephrolepis hirsutula</i> (Forst.) Pr. <sup>1</sup>	<i>Drynaria rigidula</i> (Sw.) Bedd. <sup>1</sup>
<i>Nephrolepis saligna</i> Carr. <sup>E</sup>	<i>Loxogramme parksii</i> Copel. <sup>1</sup>
<i>Nephrolepis tuberosa</i> (Bory ex Willd.) Presl. <sup>1</sup>	<i>Microsorium alatum</i> (Brack.) Copel. <sup>1</sup>
<i>Oleandra neriiiformis</i> Cav. <sup>1</sup>	<i>Microsorium punctatum</i> (L.) Copel. <sup>1</sup>
<i>Scyphularia pycnocarpa</i> (Brack.) Copel. <sup>E</sup>	<i>Phymatosorus scolopendria</i> (Burm.) Pic. Ser. <sup>1</sup>
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	<i>Pyrrosia adnascens</i> (Sw.) Ching <sup>1</sup>
<i>Orthopteris tenuis</i> (Brack.) Brownlie <sup>E</sup>	SCHIZAEACEAE
GLEICHENIACEAE	<i>Lygodium reticulatum</i> Schkuhr <sup>1</sup>
<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i> (Burm.) Un. <sup>1</sup>	<i>Schizaea dichotoma</i> (L.) J. Sm. <sup>1</sup>
<i>Gleichenia oceanica</i> Kuhn <sup>1</sup>	THELYPTERIDACEAE
GRAMMITIDACEAE	<i>Cyclosorus decedens</i> (Baker) Ching <sup>E</sup>
<i>Ctenopteris contigua</i> (Forst.) Holtt. <sup>1</sup>	<i>Pneumatopteris costata</i> (Brack.) Holtt. <sup>1</sup>
<i>Ctenopteris seemannii</i> (J.Sm.) Copel. <sup>1</sup>	<i>Pneumatopteris parksii</i> (Ballard) Holtt. <sup>E</sup>
<i>Grammitis glabrata</i> Brownlie <sup>E</sup>	<i>Plesioneuron hopeanum</i> (Baker) Holtt. <sup>E</sup>
<i>Grammitis hookeri</i> (Brack.) Copel. <sup>1</sup>	VITTARIACEAE
HYMENOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Anthrophyum alatum</i> Brack. <sup>1</sup>
<i>Hymenophyllum affine</i> Brack. <sup>E</sup>	<i>Anthrophyum plantagineum</i> (Cav.) Kaulf. <sup>1</sup>
<i>Hymenophyllum denticulatum</i> Sw. <sup>1</sup>	<i>Vaginularia angustissima</i> (Brack.) Mett. <sup>E</sup>
<i>Trichomanes apiifolium</i> Presl. <sup>1</sup>	<i>Vittaria elongata</i> Sw. <sup>E</sup>
<i>Trichomanes asae-grayi</i> v.d.B. <sup>1</sup>	Gymnosperms
<i>Trichomanes borymarum</i> Kunze <sup>1</sup>	ARAUCARIACEAE
<i>Trichomanes dentatum</i> v.d.B. <sup>1</sup>	<i>Agathis macrophylla</i> (Lind.) Mast. <sup>1</sup>
<i>Trichomanes endlicherianum</i> Presl. <sup>1</sup>	PODOCARPACEAE
<i>Trichomanes intermedium</i> v.d.B. <sup>1</sup>	<i>Dacrycarpus imbricatus</i> var. <i>patulus</i> de Laub. <sup>1</sup>
<i>Trichomanes tabitense</i> Nad. <sup>1</sup>	<i>Dacrydium nidulum</i> de Laub. <sup>1</sup>
HYPOLEPIDACEAE	<i>Podocarpus nerifolius</i> D. Don <sup>1</sup>
<i>Histiopteris incisa</i> (Thunb.) J.Sm. <sup>1</sup>	GNETACEAE
LINDSAEACEAE	<i>Gnetum gnemon</i> L. <sup>1</sup>
<i>Lindsaea ensifolia</i> Sw. <sup>1</sup>	Monocots
<i>Lindsaea gueriniana</i> (Gaud.) Desv. <sup>1</sup>	AGAVACEAE
<i>Lindsaea barveyi</i> Carr. ex Seem. <sup>1</sup>	<i>Cordyline terminalis</i> (L.) Kunth <sup>A</sup>
<i>Lindsaea moorei</i> (Hk.) Fourn. <sup>1</sup>	ARACEAE
<i>Lindsaea pulchra</i> (Brack.) Carr. ex Seem. <sup>1</sup>	<i>Antburium andraeanum</i> Linden
<i>Lindsaea repens</i> (Bory) Thwaites <sup>1</sup>	<i>Epipremnum pinnatum</i> (L.) Engl. <sup>1</sup>
<i>Lindsaea vitiensis</i> Kramer <sup>E</sup>	<i>Rhaphidophora spuria</i> (Schott) Nicolson <sup>E</sup>
<i>Sphenomeris chinensis</i> (L.) Maxon <sup>1</sup>	ARECACEAE
<i>Tapetidium denbamii</i> (Hk.) C. Chr. <sup>1</sup>	<i>Balaka macrocarpa</i> Burret <sup>E</sup>
<i>Tapetidium mealnesicum</i> Kramer <sup>1</sup>	<i>Balaka microcarpa</i> Burret <sup>1</sup>
LOMARIOPSIDACEAE	<i>Balaka seemannii</i> (H. Wendl.) Becc. <sup>E</sup>
<i>Elaphoglossum imthurnii</i> Krajina <sup>E</sup>	* <i>Pinanga kublii</i> Bl.
<i>Elaphoglossum milnei</i> Krajina <sup>E</sup>	<i>Veitchia vitiensis</i> (H. Wendl.) H.E. Moore <sup>E</sup>
<i>Lomariopsis brackenridgei</i> Carr. <sup>1</sup>	ASPARAGACEAE
<i>Lomariopsis oleandrifolia</i> (Brack.) Mett. <sup>E</sup>	<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i> (R. Br.) A. Cunn. <sup>1</sup>
<i>Lomagramma cordipinna</i> Holtt. <sup>1</sup>	COMMELINACEAE
<i>Lomagramma polyphylla</i> Brack. <sup>1</sup>	<i>Commelina diffusa</i> Burm. <sup>1</sup>
MARATTIACEAE	CYPERACEAE
<i>Angiopteris evecta</i> (Forst.) Hoffm. <sup>1</sup>	<i>Carex dietrichiae</i> Boeck. <sup>1</sup>
<i>Angiopteris opaca</i> Copel. <sup>E</sup>	<i>Hypolytrum nemorum</i> subsp. <i>vitiense</i> (C.B. Clarke) T. Koyama <sup>E</sup>
<i>Marattia smithii</i> Mett. ex Kuhn <sup>1</sup>	
OSMUNDACEAE	
<i>Leptopteris wilkesiana</i> (Brackenr.) C. Christ. <sup>1</sup>	

## Appendix 1 (continued)

- Fimbristylis dichotoma* (L.) Vahl<sup>I</sup>  
*Gabnia vitiensis* Rendle<sup>E</sup>  
*Machaerina falcata* (Nees) T. Koyama<sup>I</sup>  
 \**Pycneus polystachyos* (Rottb.) Beauv.  
*Scleria polycarpa* Boeck.<sup>I</sup>
- FLAGELLARIACEAE  
*Flagellaria gigantea* Hk. in f. Hk.<sup>I</sup>  
*Flagellaria indica* L.<sup>E</sup>  
*Flagellaria neo-caledonica* Schlechter<sup>I</sup>
- HELICONIACEAE  
*Heliconia paka* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
 \**Heliconia psittacorum* L.
- ORCHIDACEAE  
*Acanthophippium papuanum* Schlechter<sup>I</sup>  
*Appendicula pendulus* Bl.<sup>I</sup>  
*Appendicula reflexa* Bl.<sup>I</sup>  
 \**Arundia graminifolia* (D. Don) Hochr.  
*Bulbophyllum gracillimum* (Rolfe) Rolfe<sup>I</sup>  
*Bulbophyllum longiflorum* Thou.<sup>I</sup>  
*Bulbophyllum longiscapum* Rolfe<sup>I</sup>  
*Bulbophyllum rotriceps* Reichenb. f.<sup>I</sup>  
*Cadetia hispida* (A. Rich.) Schlechter<sup>E</sup>  
*Calantbe alta* Reichenb. f.<sup>I</sup>  
*Calantbe hololeuca* Reichenb. f.<sup>I</sup>  
*Calantbe triplicata* (Willemet) Ames<sup>I</sup>  
*Calantbe ventilabrum* Reichenb. f.<sup>I</sup>  
*Cleisotoma longipaniculatum* Kores<sup>I</sup>  
*Cryptostylis arachnites* (Bl.) Hassk.<sup>I</sup>  
*Cynorkis fastigiata* Thou.<sup>I</sup>  
*Dendrobium biflorum* (Forst. f.) Sw.<sup>I</sup>  
*Dendrobium catillare* Reichb. f.<sup>E</sup>  
*Dendrobium dactyloides* Reichenb. f.<sup>I</sup>  
*Dendrobium macrophyllum* A. Rich.<sup>I</sup>  
*Dendrobium platygastrium* Reichenb. f.<sup>I</sup>  
*Dendrobium vitiense* Rolfe<sup>E</sup>  
*Diplocaulobium tipuliferum* (Reichenb. f.) Kraenzl.<sup>E</sup>  
*Eria bulbophylloides* C. Schweinf.<sup>E</sup>  
*Eria rostriflora* Reichenb. f. in Seem.<sup>I</sup>  
*Eulophia nuda* Lindl. ex Wallich<sup>I</sup>  
*Eulophia pulchra* (Thou.) Lindl.<sup>I</sup>  
*Grammatophyllum elegans* Reichenb. f.<sup>I</sup>  
*Habernaria superflua* Reichenb. f. in Seem.<sup>E</sup>  
*Hetaeria oblongifolia* Bl.<sup>I</sup>  
*Hetaeria whitmei* Reichenb. f.<sup>I</sup>  
*Liparis condylobulbon*  
*Liparis elegans* Lindl.<sup>I</sup>  
*Liparis orbiculata* L.O. Williams<sup>I</sup>  
*Malaxis brevidenta* C. Schweinf.<sup>I</sup>  
*Malaxis imthurnii* (Rolfe) L.O. Williams<sup>E</sup>  
*Malaxis latisegmenta* C. Schweinf.<sup>I</sup>  
*Malaxis latiseipala* (Rolfe) C. Schweinf.<sup>E</sup>  
*Malaxis lunata* (Schlechter) Ames<sup>I</sup>  
*Malaxis radicolica* (Rolfe) L.O. Williams<sup>E</sup>  
*Malaxis schlechteri* (Rolfe) L.O. Williams<sup>E</sup>  
*Nervilia punctata* (Bl.) Makino<sup>I</sup>  
*Oberonia equitans* (Forst. f.) Mutel<sup>I</sup>  
*Peristylus maculifer* (C. Schweinf.) Renz & Vodonaivalu  
*Phaius graeffei* Reichenb. f.<sup>I</sup>  
*Phreatia micrantha* (A. Reichenb.) Schlechter<sup>I</sup>
- Pristiglottis longiflora* (Reichenb. f.) Kores  
*Pseuderia platyphylla* L.O. Williams<sup>E</sup>  
*Pseuderia smithiana* C. Schweinf.<sup>E</sup>  
*Robiquetia bertboldii* (Reichenb. f.) Schlechter  
*Sarcocbilus williamsianus* Kores<sup>E</sup>  
*Spatboglottis pacifica* Bl.<sup>I</sup>  
*Spatboglottis plicata* Bl.<sup>I</sup>  
*Taentophyllum gracile* (Rolfe) Garay<sup>E</sup>  
*Tropidia effusa* Reichenb. f. in Seem.<sup>I</sup>  
*Vrydagzynea samoana* Schlechter<sup>I</sup>
- PANDANACEAE  
*Freycinetia caudata* Hemsl.<sup>E</sup>  
*Freycinetia hombronii* Mart.<sup>I</sup>  
*Freycinetia imparvida* (Hombr. & Jacq.) Stone<sup>I</sup>  
*Freycinetia pritchardii* Seem.<sup>I</sup>  
*Pandanus joskei* Horne<sup>E</sup>  
*Pandanus levuensis* Mart.<sup>E</sup>  
*Pandanus thurstonii* Wright<sup>E</sup>  
*Pandanus vitiensis* Mart.<sup>E</sup>  
*Pandanus whitmecesanus* Mart.<sup>I</sup>
- POACEAE  
 \**Axonopus compressus*  
*Centotheca lappaceae* (L.) Desv.<sup>I</sup>  
*Cyrtococcum oxyphyllum* (Hochst. ex Steudel) Stapf in Hk.<sup>I</sup>  
*Isachne vitiensis* Rendle<sup>E</sup>  
*Miscanthus floribundus* (Labill.) Warb. ex K. Schum.<sup>I</sup>  
*Oplismenus birtellus* (L.) Beauv.  
*Panicum maximum* Jacq. var. *maximum*  
 \**Paspalum paniculatum* L.  
*Sacciolepis indica* (L.) Chase<sup>I</sup>  
 \**Sporobolus jacquemontii* Kunth
- SMILACEAE  
*Smilax vitiense* (Seem.) A. DC.<sup>I</sup>
- TRIURIDACEAE  
*Andruris vitiensis* (A.C. Sm.) Gies.<sup>E</sup>
- ZINGIBERACEAE  
*Alpinia boia* Seem.<sup>E</sup>  
*Alpinia vitiensis* Seem.<sup>E</sup>  
*Costus speciosus* (König) Sm.  
 \**Hedychium coronarium* König  
 \**Zingiber officinale* Rosc.
- Dicotyledons
- ACANTHACEAE  
*Graptophyllum repandum* (A. Gray) A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Graptophyllum insularum* (A. Gray) A.C. Sm.<sup>I</sup>  
*Pseuderantbemum laxiflorum* (A. Gray) Hubbard<sup>E</sup>
- ALANGIACEAE  
*Alangium vitiense* (A. Gray) Baill. ex Harms<sup>E</sup>
- ANACARDIACEAE  
*Pleiogynium timoriense* (DC.) Leenh.<sup>I</sup>  
*Rhus simaroubifolia* A. Gray<sup>I</sup>  
*Semecarpus vitiensis* (A. Gray) Engl.<sup>I</sup>
- ANNONACEAE  
*Cyatocalyx insularis* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>

## Appendix 1 (continued)

- Polyalthia angustifolia* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Polyalthia loriformis* Gillesp.<sup>E</sup>  
*Polyalthia vitiensis* Seem.<sup>E</sup>  
*Richella monosperma* A. Gray<sup>E</sup>  
*Xylopia pacifica* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Xylopia vitiense* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>
- APOCYNACEAE**  
*Alstonia montana* Turill<sup>E</sup>  
*Alstonia pacifica* (Seem.) A.C. Sm.<sup>I</sup>  
*Alstonia vitiensis* Seem.<sup>E</sup>  
*Alyxia bracteolosa* A. Gray<sup>I</sup>  
*Alyxia linearifolia* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Carruthersia latifolia* Gillesp.<sup>E</sup>  
*Carruthersia scandens* (Seem.) Seem.<sup>E</sup>  
*Cerbera manghas* L.<sup>I</sup>  
*Ervatamia obtuscula* Markgraf<sup>I</sup>  
*Melodinus vitiensis* Rolfe<sup>I</sup>  
*Pagiantba thurstonii* (Horne ex Baker) A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>
- AQUIFOLIACEAE**  
*Ilex vitiensis* A. Gray<sup>E</sup>
- ARALIACEAE**  
*Plerandra grayi* Seem.<sup>E</sup>  
*Plerandra insolita* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Polyscias joskei* Gibbs<sup>E</sup>  
*Polyscias multijuga* (A. Gray) Harms<sup>I</sup>  
*Schefflera actinophylla* (Endlicher) Harms<sup>I</sup>  
*Schefflera seemanniana* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Schefflera vitiensis* (A. Gray) Seem.<sup>E</sup>
- ARISTOLOCHIACEAE**  
*Aristolochia vitiensis* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>
- ASCLEPIADACEAE**  
*Hoya australis* R. Br.<sup>I</sup>  
*Hoya diptera* Seem.<sup>E</sup>  
*Hoya vitiensis* Turill<sup>E</sup>
- ASTERACEAE**  
*\*Erechtites vaerianifolia* (Wolf) DC.
- BIGNONIACEAE**  
*\*Spathodea campanulata* Beauv.
- BURSERACEAE**  
*Canarium barveyi* Seem.<sup>I</sup>  
*Canarium vanikoroense* Leenh.<sup>I</sup>  
*Canarium vitiense* A. Gray<sup>I</sup>  
*\*Canarium vulgare* Leenh.  
*Haplobus floribundus* (K. Schum.) Lam.<sup>I</sup>
- CAESALPINIACEAE**  
*Cynometra insularis* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Intsia bijuga* (Coelbr.) Kuntze<sup>I</sup>  
*Kingiodendron platycarpum* B.L. Burtt<sup>E</sup>  
*Maniltoa grandiflora* (A. Gray) Scheffer<sup>E</sup>  
*Maniltoa floribunda* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Storckiella vitiensis* Seem.<sup>E</sup>
- CAMPANULACEAE**  
*\*Lobelia zeylanica* L.
- CASUARINACEAE**  
*Casuarina nodiflora* L.A.S. Johnson<sup>E</sup>
- CELASTRACEAE**  
*Maytenus vitiensis* (A. Gray) Ding Hou<sup>I</sup>
- CHRYSOBALANACEAE**  
*Atuna racemosa* Raf. Sylva Tellur<sup>I</sup>  
*Parinari insularum* A. Gray<sup>I</sup>
- CLUSIACEAE**  
*Calophyllum leptocladum* A.C. Sm. & S. Darwin<sup>E</sup>  
*Calophyllum neo-ebudicum* Guillaumin<sup>I</sup>  
*Calophyllum vitiense* Turill<sup>E</sup>  
*Garcinia myrtifolia* A.C. Sm.<sup>I</sup>  
*Garcinia pseudoguttifera* Seem.<sup>I</sup>  
*Garcinia vitiensis* (A. Gray) Seem.<sup>I</sup>
- COMBRETACEAE**  
*Terminalia capitanea* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Terminalia pterocarpa* Melville & P. Green<sup>I</sup>
- CONNARACEAE**  
*Connarus pickeringii* A. Gray<sup>E</sup>
- CONVOLVULACEAE**  
*Merremia peltata* (L.) Merr.<sup>I</sup>  
*\*Merremia umbellata* subsp. *orientalis* (Hall. f.) v. Ooststr.
- CUNNONIACEAE**  
*Geissois ternata* A. Gray<sup>E</sup>  
*Pullea perryana* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Spiracanthemum katakata* Seem. in A. Gray<sup>E</sup>
- DEGENERIACEAE**  
*Degeneria vitiense* I.W. Bailey & A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>
- DICHAPETALACEAE**  
*Dichapetalum vitiense* Thou.<sup>E</sup>
- DILLENIACEAE**  
*Dillenia biflora* (A. Gray) Martelli ex Dur & Jacks.<sup>I</sup>  
*Hibbertia luccens* Brogn. & Gries ex Sébert & Pancher<sup>E</sup>
- EBENACEAE**  
*Diospyros elliptica* (J.R. & G. Forst.) P.S. Green  
*Diospyros gillespie* (Fosb.) Kosterm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Diospyros vitiensis* Gillesp.<sup>E</sup>
- ELAEOCARPACEAE**  
*Elaeocarpus chelonimorphus* Gillesp.<sup>E</sup>  
*Elaeocarpus crassinoides* A. Gray<sup>E</sup>  
*Elaeocarpus storckii* Seem.
- EPACARDIACEAE**  
*Leucopogon septentrionalis* Schlechter<sup>I</sup>
- EUPHORBIACEAE**  
*Acalypha insularis* Muell. Arg.<sup>I</sup>  
*Acalypha rivularis* Seem.<sup>E</sup>  
*Aleurites moluccana* (L.) Willd.<sup>A</sup>  
*Antidesma insulare* Gillesp.<sup>E</sup>  
*Baccaurea pulvinata* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Baccaurea seemannii* (Muell. Arg.) Muell. Arg.<sup>I</sup>  
*Baccaurea stylaris* Muell. Arg.<sup>E</sup>  
*Bischofia javanica* Bl.<sup>I</sup>  
*Claoxylon vitiense* Gillesp.<sup>E</sup>  
*Croton microglidium* Burkill<sup>I</sup>  
*Endospermum macrophyllum* (Muell. Arg.) Pax & Hoffm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Flueggea flexuosa* Muell. Arg.<sup>A</sup>  
*Glochidion amentuligerum* (Muell. Arg.) Croizat<sup>E</sup>

## Appendix 1 (continued)

- Glochidion atrovirens* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Glochidion bracteatum* Gillesp.<sup>E</sup>  
*Glochidion vitiensis* (Muell. Arg.) Gillesp.<sup>E</sup>  
*Macaranga caesariata* A.C. Sm.  
*Macaranga graeffeana* Pax & Hoffm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Macaranga magna* Turrill<sup>E</sup>  
*Macaranga seemannii* (Muell. Arg.) Muell. Arg.<sup>E</sup>  
*Macaranga vitiensis* Pax & Hoffm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Phyllanthus pregracilis* Gillesp.<sup>E</sup>  
*\*Phyllanthus urinaria* L.
- FABACEAE
- \*Alysicarpus vaginalis* (L.) DC.  
*Derris trifoliata* Lour.<sup>I</sup>  
*Incarpus fagiferus* (Parkinson) Fosb.<sup>E</sup>
- FLACOURTIACEAE
- Caesaria richii* A. Gray<sup>E</sup>  
*Erythrospermum acuminatissimum* (A. Gray) A.C. Sm.<sup>I</sup>  
*Flacourtia degeneri* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Flacourtia subintegra* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Homalium nitens* Turrill<sup>E</sup>  
*Homalium vitiensis* Benth.<sup>E</sup>
- GESNERIACEAE
- Cyrtandra antropophagorum* Seem.<sup>E</sup>  
*Cyrtandra cephalophora* Gillesp.<sup>E</sup>  
*Cyrtandra milnei* Seem. ex A. Gray<sup>E</sup>  
*Cyrtandra pritchardii* Seem.<sup>E</sup>  
*Cyrtandra trichophylla* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Cyrtandra vitiensis* Seem.<sup>E</sup>
- GOODENIACEAE
- Scaevola floribunda* A. Gray<sup>E</sup>
- HERNANDIACEAE
- Hernandia olivacea* Gillesp.<sup>E</sup>
- ICACINACEAE
- Citronella vitiensis* R. Howard<sup>E</sup>  
*Medusanthera vitiensis* Seem.<sup>E</sup>
- LAURACEAE
- Cinnamomum fitianum* (Meisn.) A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Cinnamomum leptopus* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Cryptocarya constricta* Allen<sup>E</sup>  
*Cryptocarya fusca* Gillesp.<sup>E</sup>  
*Cryptocarya bornei* Gillesp.<sup>I</sup>  
*Endiandra elaeocarpa* Gillesp.<sup>I</sup>  
*Endiandra gillespie* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Endiandra gillespie* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Endiandra monticola* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Litsea magnifolia* Gillesp.<sup>E</sup>  
*Litsea vitiana* (Meisn.) Benth. & Hook.<sup>E</sup>
- LECYTHIDACEAE
- Barringtonia edulis* Seem.<sup>E</sup>  
*Barringtonia seaturae* Guppy.<sup>E</sup>
- LINACEAE
- Durandea vitiensis* Stapf in Hk.<sup>E</sup>
- LOBELIACEAE
- \*Lobelia zelyanica* L.
- LOGANIACEAE
- Fagraea gracilipes* A. Gray<sup>I</sup>
- Geniostoma clavigerum* A.C. Sm. & Stone<sup>E</sup>  
*Geniostoma confertiflorum* A.C. Sm. & Stone<sup>E</sup>  
*Geniostoma macrophyllum* Gillespie<sup>E</sup>  
*Geniostoma rupestre* J.R. & G. Forst.<sup>I</sup>  
*Geniostoma uninervium* A.C. Sm. & Stone<sup>E</sup>  
*Neuburgia alata* (A.C. Sm.) A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Neuburgia corynocarpa* (A. Gray) Leenh.<sup>E</sup>
- LORANTHACEAE
- Decaisnia forsteriana* (J.A. & H.Schultes) Barlow<sup>I</sup>
- MALPIGHIACEAE
- Hiptage myrtifolia* A. Gray<sup>E</sup>
- MALVACEAE
- \*Urena lobata* L.
- MELASTOMATACEAE
- Astronidium confertifolium* (A. Gray) Markgraf<sup>E</sup>  
*Astronidium floribundum* (Gillesp.) A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Astronidium lepidotum* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Astronidium parviflorum* A. Gray<sup>E</sup>  
*Astronidium robustum* (Seem.) A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Astronidium saulae* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Astronidium storckii* Seem.<sup>E</sup>  
*\*Clidemia hirta* (L.) D. Don  
*Medinilla archboldiana* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Medinilla heterophylla* A. Gray<sup>E</sup>  
*Medinilla longicymosa* Gibbs<sup>E</sup>  
*Medinilla ovalifolia* (A. Gray) A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Medinilla rhodochlaena* A. Gray<sup>E</sup>  
*Melastoma denticulatum* Labill.<sup>I</sup>
- MELIACEAE
- Aglaiia archboldiana* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Aglaiia axillaris* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Aglaiia elegans* Gillespie<sup>E</sup>  
*Aglaiia greenwoodii* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Aglaiia vitiensis* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Dysoxylum gillespianum* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Dysoxylum hornei* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Dysoxylum lenticellare* Gillesp.<sup>E</sup>  
*Dysoxylum quercifolium* (Seem.) A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Dysoxylum richii* (A. Gray) C. DC.<sup>E</sup>  
*Dysoxylum seemannii* Gillesp.<sup>E</sup>  
*\*Swietenia macrophylla* King<sup>N</sup>  
*Vavaea amicorum* Benth.<sup>I</sup>  
*Vavaea harveyii* Seem.<sup>E</sup>  
*Vavaea megaphylla* C.H. Wright<sup>E</sup>
- MENISPERMACEAE
- Pachygone vitiensis* Diels<sup>I</sup>
- MIMOSACEAE
- Acacia richii* A. Gray<sup>E</sup>  
*\*Adenanthera pavonina* L.  
*\*Albizia falcata* (L.) Fosb.  
*Entada phaseoloides* (L.) Merr.<sup>I</sup>  
*\*Samanea saman* (Jacq.) Merrill  
*Serianthes melanesica* var. *melanesica* Fosb.<sup>I</sup> (var. E)
- MONIMIACEAE
- Hedyocarya dorstenoides* A. Gray.<sup>I</sup>
- MORACEAE
- Ficus bambusifolia* Seem.<sup>E</sup>

## Appendix 1 (continued)

- Ficus barclayana* (Miq.) Summerh.<sup>E</sup>  
*Ficus fulvo-pilosa* Summerh.<sup>E</sup>  
*Ficus greenwoodii* Summerh.<sup>E</sup>  
*Ficus masonii* Horne ex Baker  
*Ficus pritchardii* Seem.  
*Ficus smithii* Horne ex Barker<sup>E</sup>  
*Ficus storckii* Seem.<sup>I</sup>  
*Ficus theophrastoides* Seem.<sup>E</sup>  
*Ficus vitiensis* Seem.<sup>E</sup>
- MYRISTICACEAE  
*Myristica castaneifolia* A. Gray<sup>E</sup>  
*Myristica chartaceae* Gillesp.<sup>E</sup>  
*Myristica gillespieana* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Myristica grandifolia* A. DC.<sup>E</sup>  
*Myristica macrantha* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>
- MYRSINACEAE  
*Discocalyx fusca* Gibbs<sup>E</sup>  
*Maesa insularis* Gillesp.<sup>E</sup>  
*Maesa tabacifolium* Mez<sup>I</sup>  
*Maesa vitiensis* Seem.<sup>E</sup>  
*Rapanea myricifolia* (A. Gray) Mez<sup>I</sup>  
*Tapeinosperma ampliflorum* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Tapeinosperma capitatum* (A. Gray) Mez<sup>E</sup>  
*Tapeinosperma clavatum* Mez  
*Tapeinospermum ligulifolium* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Tapeinosperma hornei* Mez<sup>E</sup>
- MYRTACEAE  
*Cleistocalyx decussatus* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Cleistocalyx ellipticus* (A.C. Sm.) Merr. & Perry<sup>E</sup>  
*Cleistocalyx eugenioides* Merr. & Perry<sup>E</sup>  
*Cleistocalyx longiflorus* (A.C. Sm.) Merr & Perry<sup>E</sup>  
*Decaspermum vitiense* (A. Gray) Niedenzu<sup>E</sup>  
*\*Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Cav.) S.T. Blake  
*Metrosideros collina* (J.R. & G. Forst.) A. Gray var. *collina*<sup>I</sup>  
*Metrosideros collina* var. *villosa* (L.f.) A. Gray<sup>I</sup>  
*Metrosideros collina* var. *fruticosa* J.W. Moore<sup>I</sup>  
*Syzygium amicornum* (A. Gray) C. Muell.<sup>E</sup>  
*Syzygium amplifolium* Perry<sup>E</sup>  
*Syzygium brackenridgei* (A. Gray) C. Muell.<sup>I</sup>  
*Syzygium confertiflorum* (A. Gray) C. Muell.<sup>E</sup>  
*Syzygium corynocarpum* (A. Gray) C. Muell.<sup>I</sup>  
*Syzygium curvistylum* (Gillesp.) Merr. & Perry<sup>I</sup>  
*Syzygium diffusum* (Turrill) Merr. & Perry<sup>E</sup>  
*Syzygium effusum* (A. Gray) C. Muell.<sup>I</sup>  
*Syzygium fijense* Perry<sup>E</sup>  
*Syzygium gillespiei* Merr. & Perry<sup>E</sup>  
*Syzygium gracilipes* (A. Gray) Merr. & Perry<sup>E</sup>  
*Syzygium grayii* (Seem.) Merr. & Perry<sup>E</sup>  
*Syzygium leucanthum* Perry<sup>E</sup>  
*Syzygium malaccense* (L.) Merr. & Perry<sup>A</sup>  
*Syzygium pupureum* (Perry) A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Syzygium rubescens* (A. Gray) C. Muell.<sup>E</sup>  
*Syzygium simillimum* Merr. & Perry<sup>E</sup>
- NYCTAGINACEAE  
*Pisonia umbellifera* (J.R. & G. Forst.) Seem.
- OLACACEAE  
*Anacolosia lutea* Gillesp.<sup>I</sup>
- OLEACEAE  
*Chionanthus vitiensis* (Seem.) A.C. Sm.<sup>I</sup>  
*Jasminum betchei* F.v. Muell.<sup>I</sup>  
*Jasminum didymum* Forst. f. subsp. *didymum*<sup>I</sup>  
*Jasminum simplicifolium* Forst.f. subsp. *simplicifolium*<sup>I</sup>
- PASSIFLORACEAE  
*\*Passiflora foetida* L.
- PEPPEROMIACEAE  
*Pepperomia lasiostigma* C. DC.<sup>E</sup>  
*Pepperomia purpureoides* Yuncker<sup>E</sup>
- PIPERACEAE  
*Macropiper melanostachyum* (C. DC.) A.C. Sm.<sup>I</sup>  
*Macropiper oxycarpum* (C. DC.) A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Macropiper puberulum* Benth.<sup>I</sup>  
*\*Piper aduncum* L.  
*Piper insectifugum* C. DC.<sup>E</sup>
- PITTOSPORACEAE  
*Pittosporum brackenridgei* A. Gray<sup>I</sup>  
*Pittosporum oligodontum* Gillespie<sup>E</sup>  
*Pittosporum pickeringii* A. Gray<sup>E</sup>  
*Pittosporum rhytidocarpum* A. Gray<sup>E</sup>
- POLYGALACEAE  
*\*Polygala paniculata* L.
- PROTEACEAE  
*Turillia ferruginea* (A.C. Sm.) A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Turillia vitiensis* (Turrill) A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>
- RANUNCULACEAE  
*Clematis pickeringii* A. Gray<sup>I</sup>
- RHAMNACEAE  
*Alphitonia franguloides* A. Gray<sup>I</sup>  
*Alphitonia zizyphoides* (Spreng.) A. Gray<sup>I</sup>  
*Emmenosperma micropetalum* (A.C. Sm.) M. Johnst.<sup>E</sup>
- RHIZOPHORACEAE  
*Crossostylis barveyi* Benth.  
*Crossostylis richii* (A. Gray) A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Crossostylis seemannii* (A.Gray) Schimper<sup>E</sup>
- ROSACEAE  
*Rubus moluccanus* L. var. *ausropacificus* v. Royen<sup>I</sup>
- RUBIACEAE  
*Airosperma trichotomum* (Gillesp.) A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Antirhea smithii* (Fosb.) Merr. & Perry<sup>E</sup>  
*Cyclophyllum barbatum* (Forst. f.) A.C. Sm.<sup>I</sup>  
*Dolchbiolobium latifolium* A. Gray<sup>E</sup>  
*Dolchbiolobium macgregorii* Horne ex Baker<sup>E</sup>  
*Dolchbiolobium oblongifolium* A. Gray  
*Gardenia gordonii* Baker<sup>E</sup>  
*Gardenia grievae* Horne ex Baker<sup>E</sup>  
*Gardenia storckii* Oliver<sup>I</sup>  
*Geophila repens* (L.) I.M. Johnst.<sup>I</sup>  
*Gynochthodes epiphyta* (Rech.) A.C. Sm. & S. Darw.<sup>I</sup>  
*Hedyotis lapeyrousii* DC.<sup>E</sup>  
*Hydnophytum longiflorum* A. Gray<sup>E</sup>  
*Ixora amplexicaulis* Gillesp.<sup>E</sup>  
*\*Ixora coccinea* L.  
*Ixora elegans* Gillesp.<sup>E</sup>  
*Ixora maxima* Seem.<sup>E</sup>

## Appendix 1 (continued)

- Ixora pelagica* Seem.<sup>I</sup>  
*Mastixiodendron robustum* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Morinda bucidifolia* A. Gray<sup>E</sup>  
*Morinda grayii* Seem.<sup>E</sup>  
*Mussaenda raiateensis* J.W. Moore<sup>I</sup>  
*Ophiorrhiza laxa* A. Gray<sup>E</sup>  
*Ophiorrhiza leptantha* A. Gray<sup>I</sup>  
*Ophiorrhiza peploides* A. Gray<sup>E</sup>  
*Psychotria brackenridgei* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Psychotria broweri* Seem.<sup>E</sup>  
*Psychotria carnea* (Forst. f.) A.C. Sm.<sup>I</sup>  
*Psychotria confertiflora* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Psychotria crassiflora* Fosb.<sup>E</sup>  
*Psychotria fosteriana* A. Gray<sup>I</sup>  
*Psychotria glabra* (Turrill) Fosb.<sup>E</sup>  
*Psychotria levuensis* Gillesp.<sup>E</sup>  
*Psychotria leptantha* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Psychotria pickeringii* A. Gray<sup>E</sup>  
*Psychotria pittosporifolia* Fosb.<sup>E</sup>  
*Psychotria platycoca* A. Gray<sup>E</sup>  
*Psychotria pubiflora* (A. Gray) Fosb.<sup>E</sup>  
*Psychotria st.-johnii* Fosb.<sup>E</sup>  
*Psychotria storckii* Seem.<sup>E</sup>  
*Psychotria tepbrosantha* A. Gray<sup>E</sup>  
*Psychotria turbinata* A. Gray<sup>E</sup>  
*Psychotria unicarinata* (Fosb.) A.C. Sm. & S. Darw.  
*Readea membranacea* Gillesp.<sup>E</sup>  
*Squamellaria imberbis* (A. Gray) Becc.<sup>E</sup>  
*Sukumia longipes* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Tarenna joskei* (Horne ex Baker) A.C. Sm. & S. Darw.  
*Tarenna seemanniana* A.C. Sm. & S. Darwin<sup>E</sup>  
*Timonius affinis* A. Gray<sup>I</sup>  
*Xanthophyllum calycinum* (A. Gray) Benth. & Hk.<sup>E</sup>
- RUTACEAE  
*Melicope cuculata* (Gillespie) A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Melicope robusta* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Micromelum minutum* (Forst. f.) Seem.<sup>I</sup>  
*Zantboxylum pinnatum* (J.R. & G. Forst.) W. Oliver<sup>I</sup>  
*Zantboxylum vitiense* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>
- SAPINDACEAE  
*Alectryon grandifolius* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Arytera brackenridgei* (A. Gray) Radlk.<sup>I</sup>  
*Cupaniopsis amoena* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Cupaniopsis leptobotrys* (A. Gray) Radlk.<sup>E</sup>  
*Dodonaea viscosa* (L.) Jacq.  
*Elattostachys falcata* (A. Gray) Radlk.<sup>I</sup>
- SAPOTACEAE  
*Burckella fijiensis* (Hemsl.) A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Burckella parviflora* A.C. Sm. & S. Darwin<sup>E</sup>  
*Burckella thurstonii* (Hemsl.) Lam.<sup>I</sup>  
*Palaquium fidjiense* Pierre ex Dubard<sup>E</sup>  
*Palaquium hornei* (Hartog ex Baker) Dubard<sup>E</sup>
- Palaquium porphyreum* A.C. Sm. & S. Darwin<sup>E</sup>  
*Palaquium vitilevuensis* Gilly ex v. Royen<sup>E</sup>  
*Planchonella garberi* Christophersen<sup>I</sup>  
*Planchonella sessilis* A.C. Sm. & S. Darwin<sup>E</sup>  
*Planchonella smithii* (v. Royen) A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Planchonella vitiensis* Gillesp.
- SAURAUACEAE  
*Saurauia rubicunda* (A. Gray) Seem.<sup>E</sup>
- SIMAROUACEAE  
*Amaroria soulameioides* A. Gray<sup>E</sup>
- SOLANACEAE  
*Solanum vitiense* Seem.<sup>I</sup>
- STERCULIACEAE  
*Commersonia bartramia* (L.) Merr.<sup>I</sup>  
*Firmania diversifolia* A. Gray<sup>E</sup>  
*Heritiera ornithocephala* Kostermans<sup>I</sup>  
*Sterculia vitiensis* Seem.<sup>E</sup>
- SYMPLOCACEAE  
*Symplocos leptophylla* (Brand) Turrill.<sup>I</sup>
- TILIACEAE  
*Trichospermum richii* (A. Gray) Seem.<sup>I</sup>
- THYMELEACEAE  
*Gonystylus punctatus* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Phaleria glabra* (Turrill) Domke<sup>I</sup>
- ULMACEAE  
*Celtis harperi* Horne.<sup>I</sup>  
*Gironniera celtidifolia* Gaud.<sup>I</sup>  
*Trema cannabina* Lour.<sup>I</sup>
- URTICACEAE  
*Boehmeria virgata* (Forst. f.) Guillemin<sup>I</sup>  
*Elatostema australe* (Wedd.) Hall.f.<sup>E</sup>  
*Elatostema humile* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Elatostema tenellum* A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*Leucosyke corymbulosa* (Wedd.) Wedd.<sup>I</sup>  
*\*Pilea cadieri* Gagnep. & Guillaumin  
*Pipturus platyphyllus* Wedd.<sup>E</sup>  
*Procris goepeliana* (A.C. Sm.) A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>
- VERBENACEAE  
*Faradaya glabra* (Mold.) A.C. Sm. & S. Darwin<sup>E</sup>  
*Faradaya ovalifolia* (A. Gray) Seem.<sup>E</sup>  
*Faradaya vitiensis* Seem.<sup>E</sup>  
*Gmelina vitiensis* (Seem.) A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>  
*\*Lantana camara* L.  
*Premna protusa* A.C. Sm. & S. Darwin<sup>E</sup>  
*\*Tectona grandis* L. f.
- VITACEAE  
*Tetrastigma vitiense* (A. Gray) A.C. Sm.<sup>E</sup>

Sources: Species records are derived from Smith (1979, 1981, 1985, 1988, 1991, 1996), the database of the South Pacific Regional Herbarium, and Kirkpatrick and Hassal (1985).

Note: Nomenclature follows Smith (1979, 1981, 1985, 1988, 1991, 1996), Brownlie (1977), and Doyle (1998).

\* Recent introduction.

<sup>I</sup>, Indigenous.

<sup>E</sup>, Endemic.

<sup>A</sup>, Aboriginal introduction.

Appendix 2

Fijian Vernacular Name and Its Scientific Equivalent with the Respective Numbers of Individuals and Total DBH for the Taxonomic Units Identified in the 6,000-m<sup>2</sup> Plot in Vago Forest Reserve

Family	Fijian Vernacular Name	Scientific Equivalent	No. of Individuals (n)	Maximum DBH (cm)	Mean DBH (cm)	Total DBH (cm)	Total Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
Agavaceae	vasili	<i>Cordyline frutescens</i>	11	29	17.36	191	0.03
Alpinaceae	vava	<i>Alpinia boia</i>	17	100	24.19	1,120	0.98
Anacardiaceae	kaukaro	<i>Semecarpus vitiensis</i>	33	225	69.21	2,284	4.10
	maqo ni veikau	<i>Buchanania vitiensis</i>	28	301	73.21	2,050	
	totowivi	<i>Pleiogynium hapalum</i>	4	49	24.75	99	
Annonaceae	dulewa	<i>Xylopia pacifica</i>	1	135	135	135	
	makosoi ni veikau	<i>Cyathobolus insularis</i>	71	212	27.62	1,991	3.11
		Annonaceae	32	212	24.31	772	
			37	85	31.92	1,181	
			2	25	19	38	
Apocynaceae	tadalo	<i>Pogonanthus thurstonii</i>	66	343	70.82	4,674	17.15
	vasa rewa	<i>Cerbera manghas</i>	22	169	77.5	1,705	
	vueti Naitasiri	<i>Ervatamia obtusiuscula</i>	13	343	111.46	1,449	
	sorua	<i>Astonia</i> sp.	20	84	30.75	615	
			11	199	82.27	905	
Araliaceae	sole	<i>Pterandra</i> spp., <i>Schefflera</i> spp.	118	373	55.08	6,500	33.17
	danidani ni veikau	<i>Polyscias multiyuga</i>	99	373	61.75	6,113	
	balaka	<i>Balaka microcarpa</i>	19	40	20.37	387	
Areaceae		<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	18	84	44.22	797	0.50
Bignoniaceae			1	31	31	31	0.00
Burseraceae	kaunicina	<i>Canarium</i> spp.	119	409	70.16	8,287	53.91
	kaunigai	<i>Haplolobus floribundus</i>					
Caesalpinaceae	moivi levu	<i>Kingidendron platycarpum</i>	77	367	44.28	3,606	10.21
	moivi, cibicibi	<i>Cynometra insularis</i> , <i>Maniltoa</i> spp.	35	151	28.17	986	
	vesida	<i>Storckia vitiensis</i>	37	367	59.49	2,201	
	sa	<i>Parinari insularum</i>	5	183	83.8	419	
Chrysobalanaceae	damanu	<i>Calophyllum</i> sp.	133	297	53.26	7,083	39.38
Clusiaceae	laubu	<i>Garcinia myrtifolia</i>	446	485	47.33	21,150	351.15
	bulu, bulu wai, bulu m.	<i>Garcinia</i> spp.	264	485	46.89	12,378	
	vure	<i>Geissos</i> spp.	70	395	60.73	4,251	
Cunoniaceae	balabala	<i>Cyathea</i> spp.	112	256	40.36	4,521	0.07
Cyatheaceae	masiratu	<i>Degeneria vitiensis</i>	5	203	59.8	299	401.09
Degeneriaceae	kuluva	<i>Dillenia biflora</i>	424	234	25.53	22,604	4.12
Dilleniaceae			19	384	120.42	2,291	17.48
			81	448	76.48	4,719	

Appendix 2 (continued)

Family	Fijian Vernacular Name	Scientific Equivalent	No. of Individuals (n)	Maximum DBH (cm)	Mean DBH (cm)	Total DBH (cm)	Total Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
Ebenaceae	kauloa	<i>Diospyros</i> spp.	8	68	30	240	0.05
Elaeocarpaceae	qaiqai	<i>Elaeocarpus storckii</i>	70	102	37.39	2,601	5.31
		<i>Elaeocarpus</i> spp.	67	102	37.39	2,505	
Euphorbiaceae	molau	<i>Glochidion seemannii</i>	3	43	32	96	
	molau tagane	<i>Glochidion vittense</i>	158	657	64.09	10,139	80.70
		<i>Glochidion</i> sp.	75	59	17.69	1,327	
		<i>Baccaurea</i> spp.	18	44	20.83	375	
	midra	<i>Endospermum macrophyllum</i>	1	15	15	15	
	kauvula	<i>Macaranga</i> spp.	37	143	49.7	1,839	
	gadoa	<i>Euporbiaceae</i>	13	657	432.62	5,624	
	sukau	<i>Gnetum gnemon</i>	7	184	88	616	
Gnetaceae	dalovoci	<i>Hernandia olivacea</i>	7	160	48	336	
Icacinaeae	nuqa	<i>Citronella vittense</i>	137	70	26.31	3,604	10.20
		<i>Cryptocarya constricta</i>	56	350	82.05	4,749	17.70
Lauraceae	diriniu	<i>Endiandra</i> sp.	13	445	95	430	0.15
	damabi, tabadamu lidi	<i>Litsea</i> sp.	297	445	48.1	14,339	161.40
		<i>Lauraceae</i>	238	164	46.65	11,102	
	vutu	<i>Barringtonia edulis</i>	13	434	86.38	1,123	
Lecythidaceae	bo	<i>Neuburgia</i> spp.	39	445	50.26	1,951	
Loganiaceae	boiboida	<i>Geniostoma</i> spp.	7	70	23.29	163	
	boiboida levu	<i>Geniostoma macrophylla</i>	203	222	37.83	7,680	46.30
	dava	<i>Astronidium</i> spp.	106	158	32.98	3,496	9.59
	cevua	<i>Vacca amicorum</i>	96	158	33.03	3,144	
Melastomataceae	cevua levu	<i>Vacca harveyii</i>	8	71	36.63	293	
	“mahogany”	<i>Svietenia macrophylla</i>	2	33	24	48	
Meliaceae	kautoa	<i>Aglaia</i> spp.	8	84	29.81	339	0.09
	sawira	<i>Dysoxylum richii</i>	12	284	37.21	9,542	71.47
	malamala	<i>Dysoxylum</i> spp.	299	147	27.43	576	
	nunu	<i>Ficus smithii</i> , <i>Ficus pritchardii</i>	21	154	46.01	5061	30.93
Moraceae	masimasi	<i>Ficus storekii</i>	3	155	58.67	176	
	lolo	<i>Ficus vittensis</i>	110	155	58.67	176	
	lolo tagane	<i>Ficus theophrastoides</i>	3	58	28.79	403	
	losilosu	<i>Ficus barclayana</i>	14	51	34.92	419	
			12	71	24.22	218	





