



Common Name: Pandakaking-puti, Kampupot

Scientific Name: *Tabernaemontana pandacaqui* Poir.

Family: *Apocynaceae*

Distribution: Australia, Borneo, China, Java, Lesser Sunda Isls, Malay Peninsula, Moluccas, New Caledonia, New Guinea, Pacific Ocean, Philippines, Sulawesi, Taiwan, Thailand. ALABAT, BALABAC, BANTAYAN, BASILAN, BATAN, BILIRAN, BOHOL, BUSUANGA, CAGAYAN DE SULU, CAMIGUIN, CATANDUANES, CEBU, CORON, CULION, DALUPIRI, DANJUGAN, DINAGAT, GUIMARAS, HUNDRED ISLS, JOLO, KALANGGAMAN, LEYTE, LUBANG, LUZON: Albay, Apayao, Aurora, Bataan, Batangas, Benguet, Bulacan, Cagayan, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Cavite, Ifugao, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Isabela, La Union, Laguna, Mountain Province, NCR, Nueva Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Quezon, Rizal, Sorsogon, Zambales, MARINDUQUE, MASBATE, MINDANAO: Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Cotabato, Davao, Davao Oriental, Davao del Sur, Lanao, Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao del Norte, Misamis Oriental, South Cotabato, Surigao, Zamboanga, Zamboanga del Sur, MINDORO, NEGROS, PABELLON ISLS, PALAWAN, PANAY, POLILLO, SAMAR, SEMIRARA, SIARGAO, SIBUYAN, TABLAS, TICA0

DAO/IUCN category: Least Concern



Description: Pandakaki is a large shrub or small tree with white to pale yellow flowers. It is common in thickets at low altitudes from Babuyan Islands and Luzon to Mindanao, in most Islands and provinces. Its leaves are used to induce menstruation, for eczema, skin lesions, and wound healing. Its roots and bark are used for a variety of stomach and intestinal ailments, fever, pain, and dysentery.

Source: <http://www.stuartxchange.org/PandakakiPuti.html>
<https://www.nparks.gov.sg/florafaunaweb/flora/6/3/6388>

Image Source: http://herbarium.bh.cornell.edu/CUBIC_IMAGES/phytoimages/pelserpb/6_8_11/8June11/Tabernaemontanapandacaqui.jpg