



Standard Nomenclature of Commercial Hardwoods and Softwoods¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D1165; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 Commercial species group names are listed with common tree and botanical names. Commercial names are representative of commercial practice in the United States and Canada. Some foreign species that are used in the United States and Canada are listed in [Appendix X1](#) with their commercial and botanical names.

1.2 The official common names conform to USFS AH 41. In addition to the official common name for a species, the checklist also lists other names by which the species and the lumber produced from it are sometimes designated. Names unique to Canada are shown with an *.

1.3 The designations in parentheses, (North) and (South), a convention used by the American Lumber Standard Committee (ALSC) accredited lumber rules writing agencies listed in NIST PS 20, identify a commercial name applied only when the included species are harvested from Canada as (North) or the United States as (South).

¹ This nomenclature is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D07 on Wood and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D07.91 on Terminology and Editorial.

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2. Referenced Documents

2.1 Other Documents:

- NIST PS 20 American Softwood Lumber Standard, U.S. Department of Commerce
- USFS AH 41 Check List of Native and Naturalized Trees of the United States (including Alaska), Agriculture Handbook No. 41, 1953, U.S. Department of Agriculture

3. Terminology

3.1 Commercial names for lumber represent commercial practice in the United States and Canada.

3.2 Official common tree names are those used to identify tree species.

3.3 Botanical names are those that scientifically identify the genus and species of individual tree species.

3.4 Commercial species groups are those that are combined for marketing convenience, for growing within the same forest timber stand, or for similar performance properties and characteristics.

3.5 Single species and species groups are provided in [Table 1](#) and [Table 2](#) and shown by commercial names, official common tree names, and botanical names.

TABLE 1 Commercial Hardwood Species Group

Commercial Names ²	Common Tree Names ³	Botanical Names
Alder: Red Alder†	red alder	<i>Alnus rubra</i>
Ash: White Ash	blue ash green ash white ash	<i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i> <i>F. pennsylvanica</i> <i>F. americana</i>
Aspen:	quaking aspen (trembling aspen) bigtooth aspen (largetooth aspen)	<i>Populus tremuloides</i> <i>P. grandidentata</i>
Basswood ⁴	American basswood white basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i> <i>T. heterophylla</i>
Birch ⁵	gray birch paper birch river birch sweet birch yellow birch	<i>Betula populifolia</i> <i>B. papyrifera</i> <i>B. nigra</i> <i>B. lenta</i> <i>B. alleghaniensis</i>
Buckeye	Ohio buckeye	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>

TABLE 1 *Continued*

Commercial Names ²	Common Tree Names ³	Botanical Names
	yellow buckeye	<i>A. octandra</i>
Cottonwood	black cottonwood eastern cottonwood plains cottonwood swamp cottonwood balsam poplar	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i> <i>P. deltoides</i> <i>P. sargentii</i> <i>P. heterophylla</i> <i>P. balsamifera</i>
Dogwood	flowering dogwood Pacific dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i> <i>C. nuttallii</i>
Hackberry	hackberry sugarberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> <i>C. laevigata</i>
Hard Maple ⁶	black maple sugar maple	<i>Acer nigrum</i> <i>A. saccharum</i>
Hickory	mockernut hickory pignut hickory shagbark hickory shellbark hickory	<i>Carya tomentosa</i> <i>C. glabra</i> <i>C. ovata</i> <i>C. laciniosa</i>
Locust	black locust honeylocust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Magnolia	cucumbertree southern magnolia sweetbay	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i> <i>M. grandiflora</i> <i>M. virginiana</i>
Northern Aspen*†	bigtooth aspen (argetooth aspen) quaking aspen (trembling aspen) balsam poplar (balsam)	<i>Populus grandidentata</i> <i>P. tremuloides</i> <i>P. balsamifera</i>
Pecan	bitternut hickory nutmeg hickory water hickory pecan	<i>Carya cordiformis</i> <i>C. myristicaeformis</i> <i>C. aquatica</i> <i>C. illinoensis</i>
Red Oak	black oak blackjack oak California black oak cherrybark oak laurel oak northern pin oak northern red oak Nuttall oak pin oak scarlet oak Shumard oak southern red oak turkey oak water oak willow oak	<i>Quercus velutina</i> <i>Q. marylandica</i> <i>Q. kelloggii</i> <i>Q. falcata</i> variant <i>pagodaefolia</i> <i>Q. laurifolia</i> <i>Q. ellipsoidalis</i> <i>Q. rubra</i> <i>Q. nuttallii</i> <i>Q. palustris</i> <i>Q. coccinea</i> <i>Q. shumardii</i> <i>Q. falcata</i> <i>Q. laevis</i> <i>Q. nigra</i> <i>Q. phellos</i>
Rock Elm	cedar elm rock elm September elm winged elm	<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i> <i>U. thomasii</i> <i>U. serotina</i> <i>U. alata</i>

² The commercial names for lumber represent commercial practice in the United States and Canada. A dagger (†) indicates names recognized under the American Lumber Standard. The designation (North) identifies Canadian lumber exported to the United States. An asterisk (*) indicates a commercial name applied only when the included species are harvested in Canada.

³ The official common names conform to the *Check List of Native and Naturalized Trees of the United States* (including Alaska), Agriculture Handbook No. 41, 1953, and are sometimes used as names for lumber. In addition to the official common name for a species, the *Check List* also lists other names by which the species and the lumber produced from it are sometimes designated. Names unique to Canada are shown in parentheses.

⁴ For some commercial uses where a white appearance is a requirement, the sapwood of American basswood (*Tilia americana*) is specified under the designation white basswood. This commercial use designation should not be confused with the species (*Tilia heterophylla*) having the common name “white basswood.”

⁵ Usually designated either as red birch or as sap (white) birch, as the case may be, or as birch if unselected for color.

⁶ Hard maple or soft maple sometimes is specified to be white; this can be interpreted as being a requirement for sapwood.

TABLE 1 *Continued*

Commercial Names ²	Common Tree Names ³	Botanical Names
Soft Elm ⁷	American elm slippery elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i> <i>U. rubra</i>
Soft Maple ⁶	red maple silver maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i> <i>A. saccharinum</i>
Tupelo	black tupelo Ogeechee tupelo water tupelo	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> <i>N. ogeechee</i> <i>N. aquatica</i>
White Oak	Arizona white oak blue oak bur oak California white oak chestnut oak chinkapin oak Emory oak Gambel oak live oak Mexican blue oak Oregon white oak overcup oak post oak swamp chestnut oak swamp white oak white oak	<i>Quercus arizonica</i> <i>Q. douglasii</i> <i>Q. macrocarpa</i> <i>Q. lobata</i> <i>Q. prinus</i> <i>Q. muehlenbergii</i> <i>Q. emoryi</i> <i>Q. gambelii</i> <i>Q. virginiana</i> <i>Q. oblongifolia</i> <i>Q. garryana</i> <i>Q. lyrata</i> <i>Q. stellata</i> <i>Q. michauxii</i> <i>Q. bicolor</i> <i>Q. alba</i>
Willow	black willow peachleaf willow	<i>Salix nigra</i> <i>S. amygdaloides</i>
Yellow Poplar	yellow poplar	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>

TABLE 2 Commercial Softwood Species Group

Commercial Names ²	Common Tree Names ³	Botanical Names
Alaska Cedar†	Alaska-cedar	<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i>
Alaska Hemlock†	mountain hemlock western hemlock	<i>Tsuga mertensiana</i> <i>T. heterophylla</i>
Alaska Spruce†	Sitka spruce white spruce	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> <i>P. glauca</i>
Alaska Yellow-Cedar†	Alaska-cedar	<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i>
Alpine Fir-Hem-Fir	subalpine fir (alpine fir) California red fir grand fir noble fir Pacific silver fir white fir western hemlock	<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> <i>A. magnifica</i> <i>A. grandis</i> <i>A. procera</i> <i>A. amabilis</i> <i>A. concolor</i> <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>
Balsam Fir†	balsam fir Fraser fir	<i>Abies balsamea</i> <i>A. fraseri</i>
Coast Sitka Spruce*†	Sitka spruce	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>
Coast Species*†	Douglas-fir grand fir Pacific silver fir (amabilis fir) western hemlock western larch Sitka spruce	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> <i>Abies grandis</i> <i>A. amabilis</i> <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> <i>Larix occidentalis</i> <i>Picea sitchensis</i>
Cypress ⁸	baldcypress pond cypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i> <i>T. distichum</i> variant <i>nutans</i>

⁷ Soft elm lumber is sometimes designated as white elm.

⁸ Cypress includes types designated as red cypress, white cypress, and yellow cypress. Red cypress is frequently classified and sold separately from the other types.

TABLE 2 *Continued*

Commercial Names ²	Common Tree Names ³	Botanical Names
Douglas Fir-Larch (North)*†	Douglas-fir ⁹ western larch	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> <i>Larix occidentalis</i>
Douglas Fir-Larch†	Douglas-fir western larch	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> <i>Larix occidentalis</i>
Eastern Hemlock†	Carolina hemlock eastern hemlock	<i>Tsuga caroliniana</i> <i>T. canadensis</i>
Eastern Hemlock-Tamarack (North)*†	eastern hemlock tamarack	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> <i>Larix laricina</i>
Eastern Hemlock-Tamarack†	eastern hemlock tamarack	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> <i>Larix laricina</i>
Eastern Red Cedar	eastern redcedar southern redcedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> <i>J. silicicola</i>
Eastern Softwoods†	balsam fir black spruce eastern hemlock eastern white pine jack pine red pine red spruce tamarack white spruce	<i>Abies balsamea</i> <i>Picea mariana</i> <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> <i>Pinus strobus</i> <i>P. banksiana</i> <i>P. resinata</i> <i>Picea rubens</i> <i>Larix laricina</i> <i>Picea glauca</i>
Eastern Spruce-Balsam Fir†	balsam fir black spruce red spruce white spruce	<i>Abies balsamea</i> <i>Picea mariana</i> <i>P. rubens</i> <i>P. glauca</i>
Eastern Woods†	bigtooth aspen quaking aspen balsam fir Carolina hemlock eastern hemlock eastern white pine jack pine red pine black spruce red spruce white spruce tamarack	<i>Populus grandidentata</i> <i>P. tremuloides</i> <i>Abies balsamea</i> <i>Tsuga caroliniana</i> <i>T. canadensis</i> <i>Pinus strobus</i> <i>P. banksiana</i> <i>P. resinata</i> <i>Picea mariana</i> <i>P. rubens</i> <i>P. glauca</i> <i>Larix laricina</i>
Engelmann Spruce	blue spruce Engelmann spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i> <i>P. engelmannii</i>
Engelmann Spruce-Alpine Fir†	subalpine fir Engelmann spruce	<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> <i>Picea engelmannii</i>
Engelmann Spruce-Lodgepole Pine	lodgepole pine Engelmann spruce	<i>Pinus contorta</i> <i>Picea engelmannii</i>
Engelmann Spruce-Lodgepole Pine-Alpine Fir	Engelmann spruce lodgepole pine subalpine fir	<i>Picea engelmannii</i> <i>Pinus contorta</i> <i>Abies lasiocarpa</i>
Hem-Fir†	California red fir grand fir noble fir Pacific silver fir subalpine fir white fir	<i>Abies magnifica</i> <i>A. grandis</i> <i>A. procera</i> <i>A. amabilis</i> <i>A. lasiocarpa</i> <i>A. concolor</i>
Hem-Fir (North)*†	Pacific silver fir (amabilis fir) western hemlock	<i>Abies amabilis</i> <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>
Longleaf Pine	longleaf pine	<i>Pinus palustris</i>

⁹ Douglas-fir from anywhere in the United States except Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah.

TABLE 2 *Continued*

Commercial Names ²	Common Tree Names ³	Botanical Names
	slash pine	<i>P. elliotii</i>
Mountain Hemlock-Hem Fir†	California red fir grand fir noble fir Pacific silver fir white fir mountain hemlock western hemlock	<i>Abies magnifica</i> <i>A. grandis</i> <i>A. procera</i> <i>A. amabilis</i> <i>A. concolor</i> <i>Tsuga mertensiana</i> <i>T. heterophylla</i>
Northern Pine†	jack pine red pine pitch pine	<i>Pinus banksiana</i> <i>P. resinosa</i> <i>P. rigida</i>
Northern Species*†	Alaska-cedar (Pacific Coast yellow cedar) northern white-cedar (eastern white-cedar) western redcedar Douglas-fir balsam fir grand fir Pacific silver fir (amabilis fir) subalpine fir (alpine fir) eastern hemlock western hemlock eastern white pine jack pine lodgepole pine ponderosa pine red pine western white pine black spruce Engelmann spruce red spruce Sitka spruce white spruce tamarack	<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i> <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> <i>T. plicata</i> <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> <i>Abies balsamea</i> <i>A. grandis</i> <i>A. amabilis</i> <i>A. lasiocarpa</i> <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> <i>T. heterophylla</i> <i>Pinus strobus</i> <i>P. banksiana</i> <i>P. contorta</i> <i>P. ponderosa</i> <i>P. resinosa</i> <i>P. monticola</i> <i>Picea mariana</i> <i>P. engelmannii</i> <i>P. rubens</i> <i>P. sitchensis</i> <i>P. glauca</i> <i>Larix laricina</i>
Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine	lodgepole pine ponderosa pine	<i>Pinus contorta</i> <i>P. ponderosa</i>
Ponderosa Pine-Sugar Pine	ponderosa pine sugar pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> <i>P. lambertiana</i>
Port Orford Cedar	Port-Orford-Cedar	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>
Southern Pine (Minor)	pond pine sand pine Spruce pine Virginia pine	<i>Pinus serotina</i> <i>P. clausa</i> <i>P. glabra</i> <i>P. virginiana</i>
Sitka spruce†	Sitka Spruce	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>
Southern Pine†	loblolly pine longleaf pine shortleaf pine slash pine	<i>Pinus taeda</i> <i>P. palustris</i> <i>P. echinata</i> <i>P. elliotii</i>
Spruce-Pine-Fir*†	balsam fir subalpine fir (alpine fir) jack pine lodgepole pine black spruce Engelmann spruce red spruce white spruce	<i>Abies balsamea</i> <i>A. lasiocarpa</i> <i>Pinus banksiana</i> <i>P. contorta</i> <i>Picea mariana</i> <i>P. engelmannii</i> <i>P. rubens</i> <i>P. glauca</i>
Spruce-Pine-Fir (South)†	balsam fir black spruce Engelmann spruce jack pine lodgepole pine red pine	<i>Abies balsamea</i> <i>Picea mariana</i> <i>P. engelmannii</i> <i>Pinus banksiana</i> <i>P. contorta</i> <i>P. resinosa</i>

TABLE 2 *Continued*

Commercial Names ²	Common Tree Names ³	Botanical Names
	red spruce Sitka spruce white spruce	<i>Picea rubens</i> <i>P. sitchensis</i> <i>P. glauca</i>
Western Cedars (North)*†	Alaska-cedar (Pacific Coast yellow cedar) western redcedar	<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i> <i>Thuja plicata</i>
Western Cedars†	Alaska-cedar incense-cedar Port-Orford-cedar western redcedar	<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i> <i>Libocedrus decurrens</i> <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> <i>Thuja plicata</i>
Western Juniper	alligator juniper Rocky Mountain juniper Utah juniper western juniper	<i>Juniperus deppeana</i> <i>J. scopulorum</i> <i>J. osteosperma</i> <i>J. occidentalis</i>
Western Woods†	California red fir Douglas-fir Engelmann spruce grand fir lodgepole pine mountain hemlock noble fir Pacific silver fir ponderosa pine subalpine fir sugar pine western hemlock western larch western white pine white fir	<i>Abies magnifica</i> <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> <i>Picea engelmannii</i> <i>Abies grandis</i> <i>Pinus contorta</i> <i>Tsuga mertensiana</i> <i>Abies procera</i> <i>A. amabilis</i> <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> <i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> <i>Pinus lambertiana</i> <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> <i>Larix occidentalis</i> <i>Pinus monticola</i> <i>Abies concolor</i>
White Firs†	California red fir grand fir noble fir Pacific silver fir white fir	<i>Abies magnifica</i> <i>A. grandis</i> <i>A. procera</i> <i>A. amabilis</i> <i>A. concolor</i>
White Woods†	California red fir grand fir noble fir Pacific silver fir subalpine fir white fir mountain hemlock western hemlock lodgepole pine ponderosa pine sugar pine western white pine Engelmann spruce	<i>Abies magnifica</i> <i>A. grandis</i> <i>A. procera</i> <i>A. amabilis</i> <i>A. lasiocarpa</i> <i>A. concolor</i> <i>Tsuga mertensiana</i> <i>T. heterophylla</i> <i>Pinus contorta</i> <i>P. ponderosa</i> <i>P. lambertiana</i> <i>P. monticola</i> <i>Picea engelmannii</i>
Yellow Cedar (N)*†	pacific coast yellow cedar	<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i>

3.6 Species groups for hardwoods are shown in [Table 1](#).

3.7 Species groups for softwoods are shown in [Table 2](#).

4. Significance and Use

4.1 The purpose of this standard is to provide common tree names and botanical names for commercial species and species groups but is not intended to be all inclusive of commercial practice. The decision about which commercial species are included in this practice is made by the D07 committee on wood.

4.2 Individual species are frequently mixed in commercial species groups for marketing or harvesting convenience, or for similar appearance or performance properties, or both.

4.3 Consumers of lumber, plywood, and other wood-based products may use different mixes of species for the same species group name. This practice should provide clarity for nomenclature used throughout wood-consuming industries.

5. Keywords

5.1 commercial species; domestic hardwoods; domestic softwoods; tree

APPENDIX
(Nonmandatory Information)
**XI. STANDARD NOMENCLATURE OF FOREIGN SPECIES AND TRADE GROUPS OF WOODS
COMMONLY USED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA ¹⁴**

Commercial Terminology ¹⁰	Botanical Name ¹¹	Commercial Terminology	Botanical Name ¹¹
HARDWOODS		HARDWOODS	
Abiurana	<i>Bumelia obtusifolia</i>	Primavera	<i>Cybistax donnell smithii</i>
Andiroba	<i>Carapa guianensis</i> (South America)	Ramin	<i>Gonystylus</i> spp.
Angeliqoe	<i>Dicorynia guianensis</i>	Rosewood, Brazilian	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>
Apamate	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	Rosewood, Indian	<i>D. latifolia</i>
Apitong	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp. (Philippines)	Sajo	<i>Camposperma panamensis</i>
Avodire	<i>Turraeanthus africanus</i>	Sande	<i>Brosimum utile</i>
Balsa	<i>Ochroma pyramidale</i>	Santa Maria	<i>Calophyllum brasiliensis</i>
Banak	<i>Virola</i> spp.	Sapele	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>
Capirona	<i>Calycophyllum spruceanum</i>	Seraya	<i>Shorea</i> spp. [Borneo (Kalimantan)]
Cativo	<i>Prioria copaifera</i>	Spanish-cedar	<i>Cedrela</i> spp.
Cedro (see Spanish-cedar)		Teak	<i>Tectona grandis</i>
Cedar macló	<i>Carapa</i> spp. (Central America)	Teraling	<i>Tarrietia</i> spp. ¹² (Indonesia)
Courbaril	<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>	"Virola" ¹³ (see cuangare)	
Crabwood (see Andiroba)		Walnut, European	<i>Juglans regia</i>
Cuangare	<i>Dialyanthera</i> spp.	Walnut, topical	<i>Juglans</i> spp. (Central and South America)
		SOFTWOODS	
Gola	<i>Tetraberlinia tubmaniana</i>	African montane pine ^A	<i>Pinus taeda</i>
Gommier	<i>Dacryodes excelsa</i>		<i>P. elliotii</i>
Goncalo alves	<i>Astronium graveolens</i>		<i>P. patula</i>
Grapia	<i>Apuleia leiocarpa</i>	Austrian spruce ^A	<i>Picea excelsa</i>
Greenheart	<i>Octotea rodiaei</i>	Caribbean pine	<i>Pinus caribaea</i>
Grumixava	<i>Micropholis gardnerianum</i>	Douglas fir/European larch ^A	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Guatambu	<i>Balfourodendron riedelianum</i>		
Gurjun	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp. (India and Burma)		
Ilomba	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	Imported southern pine ^A	<i>Larix desidua</i>
Jarra	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>		<i>Pinus elliotii</i>
Jelutung	<i>Dyera costulata</i>		<i>P. taeda</i>
Kalunti	<i>Shorea kalunti</i> (Philippines)	Mexican pine grouping ^A	<i>Pinus strobiforbus</i>
Kapur	<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp.		<i>P. ayacahuite</i>
Karri	<i>Eucalyptus diversicolor</i>		<i>P. leiophylla</i>
Keladan	<i>Dryobalanops oblongifolia</i> (Malaysia)		<i>P. chihuahuana</i>
Keruing	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp. (Indonesia and Malaysia)		<i>P. lumholtzii</i>
Khaya	<i>Khaya</i> spp.		<i>P. arizonae</i>
Kokrodua	<i>Pericopsis elata</i>		<i>P. engelmannii</i>
Lapacho	<i>Tabebuia</i> spp. (lapacho group)		<i>P. durangensis</i>
Lauan: ¹⁴			<i>P. jeffreyi</i>
Dark red commercial subgroup:			<i>P. montezumae</i>
Red lauan	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i>		<i>P. douglasiana</i>
Tangile	<i>S. polysperma</i>		<i>P. rudis</i>
Light red commercial subgroup:			<i>P. hartwegii</i>
Almon	<i>Shorea almon</i>		<i>P. michoacana</i>
Bagtikan	<i>Parashorea plicata</i>		<i>P. pseudostrobus</i>
MayapisLaurel	<i>Shorea squamata</i> P		<i>P. maximinoi</i>
White lauanLignumvitae	<i>Pentacme contorta</i>		<i>P. oaxacana</i>
Laurel	<i>Cordia</i> spp. (alliodora group)		<i>P. nubicola</i>
Lignumvitae	<i>Guaiaacum sanctum</i>		<i>P. patula</i>
Limba	<i>Terminalia superba</i>		<i>P. oocarpa</i>
Lupuna	<i>Ceiba samauma</i>		<i>P. pringeli</i>
Mahogany	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>		<i>P. teocote</i>
Mengkulang	<i>Tarrietia</i> spp. ¹² (Malaysia)		<i>P. lawsoni</i>
Meranti	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (Malaysia and Indonesia)		<i>P. herrerae</i>

¹⁰ Principal reference for nomenclature is FPL 125, "Properties of Imported Tropical Woods," Forest Service, USDA. Many species have local or vernacular names, particularly if growing over a wide distribution. The common name used is offered as in most common use in the general area of production or trade.

¹¹ Locations in parentheses indicate the general geographic source corresponding to the indicated species or species combination. "Spp." indicates a trade group. More than one species are often represented in wood furnished under this commercial terminology.

¹² The generic name *Heritiera* is sometimes used in place of the *Tarrietia*. The anatomical and lumber characteristic of *Tarrietia* and *Heritiera* are quite different, however.

¹³ The vernacular name "virola" should not be confused with the botanical name of banak, which has the same spelling.

¹⁴ A commercial grouping of *Shorea* spp. *Parashorea plicata*, and *Pentacme contorta* from the Philippines.

Commercial Terminology ¹⁰	Botanical Name ¹¹	Commercial Terminology	Botanical Name ¹¹
Mersawa	<i>Anisoptera</i> spp. (Malaysia and Indonesia)	Norway spruce ^A	<i>Pinus abies</i>
Obeche	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	"Parana-pine"	<i>Araucaria angustifolia</i>
Okoume	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	Pine, Caribbean	<i>Pinus caribaea</i>
Palosapis	<i>Anisoptera</i> spp. (Philippines)	Pine, ocote	<i>Pinus oocarpa</i>
Pau marfim (see guatambu)		Radiata pine ^A	<i>Pinus radiata</i>
Peroba de campos	<i>Paratecoma peroba</i>	Scots pine ^A	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
"Philippine-mahogany" (see lauan)		Silver fir ^A	<i>Abies alba</i>

^ADesignates names of foreign species approved through American Lumber Standard Committee.

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