

Nomenclature of

# Commercial timbers including sources of supply

# Committees responsible for this British Standard

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Commonwealth Forestry Association  
 Department of the Environment (Property Services Agency)  
 Department of the Environment (Building Research Establishment)  
 Timber Research and Development Association  
 Timber Trade Federation  
 University of Oxford, Department of Plant Sciences

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# Foreword

This British Standard has been prepared under the direction of the Timber Standards Policy Committee. It is a revision of BS 881 "*Nomenclature of hardwoods*" and BS 589 "*Nomenclature of softwoods*", first issued as a single publication in 1946 and revised in 1955 and 1974. Rather than continue with two numbers, the standards have been combined and issued under a single number, with separate sections for hardwoods (Section 2) and softwoods (Section 3).

This revision has been undertaken to include new timbers on offer since the last edition was prepared, to bring up to date some botanical name changes, and to amend geographical names which have been changed.

It follows the arrangement of earlier editions and is in alphabetical order of botanical names. This brings together closely allied timbers and is an aid to indicating botanical relationships which might otherwise be obscured.

This revision supersedes BS 881 & BS 589:1974 which is now withdrawn.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

**Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.**

## Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, pages 1 to 130, an inside back cover and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

# Section 1. General

## 1 Scope

This British Standard tabulates hardwoods and softwoods of economic interest in the United Kingdom and includes botanical species, standard names, alternative commercial names, sources of supply and average densities in kg/m<sup>3</sup>.

NOTE 1 The standard retains the timbers listed in the 1974 edition of BS 881 & BS 589, though some are no longer available commercially but remain in use in wooden items.

NOTE 2 The titles of the publications referred to in this standard are listed on the inside back cover.

## 2 Definitions

For the purpose of this standard, the definitions in BS 6100-4.1 apply, and in particular the following.

### 2.1

#### hardwood

timber, whether hard or not, of broad-leaved trees belonging to the botanical group *Angiosperms*

### 2.2

#### softwood

timber of trees belonging to the botanical group *Gymnosperms*

NOTE Commercial timber of this group is practically confined to the class *Coniferae* (conifers).

## 3 Terminology

In the nomenclature the following terminology is used.

### 3.1 Botanical species

The botanical name of the species, group of species or genera producing the timber listed is given.

NOTE 1 A botanical name normally comprises two words, a generic or group name followed by a species or specific name; these are followed by the name or names, usually in abbreviated form, of the person or persons contributing to the naming of the plant. There are strict rules, accepted world-wide, governing the naming of plants and there is only one correct botanical name. However, new knowledge, for example, on the classification of plants or on the name first used for a plant, can sometimes require changes to a name. The former name is then a synonym of the new name and where a familiar name is now a synonym this is given in the standard with the new name.

NOTE 2 Though botanical names are not for everyday use, they are the only standard names in international use. Their use in a specification is recommended where doubt as to identity might otherwise arise.

### 3.2 Sources of supply

The source of supply indicates where a timber is normally available.

NOTE Timber is not necessarily exported from the sources listed; nor do these sources always indicate the full geographical range of a timber.

### 3.3 Standard names

Except as indicated below, a single standard name is given for a timber and applies only to that timber.

For a few timbers, it is not possible to choose between two well established names and alternative standard names are given. Thus, both **afara** and **limba** are recognized as standard names for *Terminalia superba* and **obeche** and **wawa** for *Triplochiton scleroxylon*. A similar departure in principle has been made with **European spruce** or **white-wood** and **Scots pine** or **redwood**, where the established custom of using one name for the British-grown timber and another for the imported is adopted.

Because the character of many commercial timbers varies with locality of growth, the name of the port of shipment or the locality of origin is often associated with timber of a particular type, as for example with pine (redwood) and oak from different parts of Europe, and mahogany from different parts of Africa. Such names may be used as alternatives to a standard name when it is desired to specify the geographical origin more precisely.

NOTE 1 In selecting standard names, the following principles have been adopted.

- It is essential any name selected as standard should have a reasonable chance of being adopted in practice.
- It is inexpedient to reject names firmly established by trade custom in this country.
- Where it is necessary to choose between several well established names, the most widely used name is selected as the standard.
- Wherever possible, names standardized in the country of origin are used as standard names.

In certain cases, it is impossible to reconcile established use in this country with standard practice in the country of origin, and some names adopted as standard in Australia, the United States of America and elsewhere are unacceptable as standard names in the United Kingdom. As a rule, such names are included as Trade and local names.

NOTE 2 A measure of standardization has been sought by adopting, in appropriate cases, a generic trade name, for example the name **oak** for all species of the botanical genus *Quercus*, with the various commercial varieties of oak distinguished by appropriate qualifying names. Other examples are **birch** (*Betula*), **beech** (*Fagus*), **ash** (*Fraxinus*), **walnut** (*Juglans*), **mahogany** (*Swietenia* and *Khaya*). Where there is no equivalent, the generic name is sometimes suitable as a standard name, for example, *Azelia*, *Antiaris*, *Canarium*, *Guarea*. This is essentially the same principle as the use of English generic names.

NOTE 3 In some instances, the names of well known timbers such as "oak", "walnut", "mahogany" or "teak" with a geographical or other qualification, are used for timbers that have no botanical relationship with those properly so named. Names of this kind are distinguished by quotation marks to indicate that they are not true **oaks, walnuts, mahoganies**, etc. Many of these names have become firmly established by long use (e.g. "Queensland walnut", "Rhodesian teak", "Tasmanian oak") and where there is no suitable alternative the established name is adopted as standard although it is botanically inappropriate. Standard names in this category are marked with a distinctive sign (\*). It should not be inferred that timbers so marked are necessarily inferior to timbers that are true to name. Furthermore, although inappropriate trade names are adopted as standard in these instances, this procedure should not be taken as a precedent to justify the acceptance of similar names in future. It is important that the meaning of such names is made clear where sales to the general public are concerned. In the timber trade the facts are known, and the question of misleading trade descriptions under the Trade Descriptions Act is unlikely to arise. It should not be assumed, however, that the facts are known to manufacturers or retailers in the many trades in which timber is used as a raw material, or to the general public. Accordingly, it is recommended that any use of such botanically inappropriate names is accompanied by sufficient explanation to ensure that the public is not misled.

NOTE 4 Some standard names are local names in a language of the country of origin. As an aid to the pronunciation of these names, a spelling is given in brackets below the standard name. Information on the symbols used is given in Appendix A.

### 3.4 Trade and local names

The trade names listed are those commonly used in commercial transactions in the United Kingdom; the local names are those which may appear on shipping documents.

NOTE 1 To aid international trading, European equivalents in three languages (French, Dutch and German) are given for some of the more familiar woods. Also, the standard names in the "General index of tropical timber", widely used in Europe, are included where appropriate. This nomenclature is issued by l'Association Technique Internationale des Bois Tropicaux and the standard names listed are indicated by the designation ATIBT.

NOTE 2 An index (section 4) enables the standard, trade and local names to be identified with the appropriate botanical name.

### 3.5 Density

An average density figure, at 15 % moisture content (m.c.), is given for each timber.

NOTE 1 Differences of 20 kg/m<sup>3</sup> to 30 kg/m<sup>3</sup> between average densities for different timbers have little or no practical significance. Individual pieces of timber can differ appreciably in density from the average figure quoted.

NOTE 2 Some timbers, particularly those produced by a mixture of species or genera, can be particularly variable in character, including density. For such timbers, a single density figure is quoted, as variable.

## Section 2. Nomenclature of hardwoods

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Acacia aneura</i> F. Muell. ex. Benth.	Australia	<b>mulga</b> (mŭl. gah)		kg/m <sup>3</sup> 1 200	
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> R. Br.	Australia	<b>Australian blackwood</b>	black wattle (Australia)	670	
<i>Acanthopanax ricinifolius</i> Seem.	Japan	<b>sen</b>		560	Should not be confused with <b>Japanese ash</b> , <i>Fraxinus mandshurica</i> , which it resembles.
<p><i>Acer</i>. The English equivalent of <i>Acer</i> is <b>maple</b> which is recommended as the standard name for all species, except <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>, with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated.</p>					
<i>Acer campestre</i> L.	British Isles	<b>field maple</b>	érable (France) esdoorn (Netherlands) Ahorn (Germany)	690	
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i> Pursh	Pacific coast of Canada and USA	<b>Pacific maple</b>	Oregon maple (USA) big leaf maple (Canada)	560	
<i>Acer platanoides</i> L.	Europe, including British Isles	<b>Norway maple</b>	European maple (UK) Bosnian maple (UK)	660	
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> L.	Europe, including British Isles	<b>sycamore</b>	sycamore plane (UK) great maple (UK)	630	In the north of England and in Scotland sometimes known as plane. Harewood is sycamore or maple artificially dyed grey. Note that in the USA the name sycamore refers to <i>Platanus occidentalis</i> . The principal figured form is known as fiddle-back sycamore.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
a) <i>Acer rubrum</i> L. } b) <i>A. saccharinum</i> L. }  <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh. (principally) <i>A. nigrum</i> Michx.f.  <i>Acer</i> spp. <i>Acer mono</i> Maxim. (and possibly other species)	Canada and Eastern USA  Canada and Eastern USA  Japan	<b>soft maple</b>  <b>rock maple</b>  <b>Japanese maple</b>	a) red maple (Canada and USA) b) silver maple (Canada and USA)  hard maple (UK, Canada and USA) sugar maple (Canada and USA) white maple (sapwood) (USA)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> a) 630 b) 550  740  670	A small proportion of boxelder ( <i>A. negundo</i> L.) is sometimes included.  Figured forms are known as fiddle-back maple, bird's-eye maple, blister maple, curly maple.
<i>Adina cordifolia</i> Hook. f.	Burma, India, Thailand	haldu (hăl · dōō)	hnaw (Burma) kwao, kwow (Thailand) haidu (India, ATIBT)	670	
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> L.	British Isles	<b>European horse-chestnut</b>		510	
<i>Aesculus turbinata</i> Bl.	Japan	<b>Japanese hoarse-chestnut</b>		590	
<i>Aextoxicon punctatum</i> Ruiz Pav..	Chile	olivillo (ōlĭvĭl.lō)		580	
<i>Afrormosia elata</i> Harms					See <i>Pericopsis elata</i> (Harms) van Meeuwen.



1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
kg/m <sup>3</sup>					
<p><i>Afzelia</i>. The trade name <b>afzelia</b> is proposed for all species of this genus. In practice the West African species are usually grouped together as a single commercial timber. The East African species is usually marketed separately.</p>					
<p><i>Afzelia</i> spp., including</p> <p>a) <i>A. africana</i> Smith</p> <p>b) <i>A. bipindensis</i> Harms</p> <p>c) <i>A. pachyloba</i> Harms</p> <p>d) <i>A. quanzensis</i> Welw.</p>	<p>West Africa</p> <p>East Africa</p>	<p><b>afzelia</b> (ǎfzēl.ĭa)</p>	<p>a) lingué (Ivory Coast) papao (Ghana)</p> <p>a) to c) doussié (Cameroon, ATIBT) apa (Nigeria) aligna (Nigeria)</p> <p>d) chamfuta (Mozambique) mussacossa (Mozambique) mkora (Tanzania) mbembakofi (Tanzania)</p>	830	<p>The principal species producing West African afzelia are <i>A. bipindensis</i> and <i>A. pachyloba</i>.</p>
<p><i>Aglaia cucullata</i> (Roxb.) Pellegr. (<i>Amoora cucullata</i> Roxb.) <i>Aphanamix is polystachya</i> (Wall.) Parker (<i>Amoora polystachya</i> Hook.f. &amp; Jackson)</p>	Thailand	<p><b>tasua</b> (tǎz.ūa)</p>		560	
<p><i>Albizia lebbeck</i> Benth.</p> <p><i>Albizia</i> spp., principally</p> <p>a) <i>A. adianthifolia</i> (Schum.) W.F. Wight</p> <p>b) <i>A. ferruginea</i> (Guill. &amp; Perr.) Benth.</p> <p>c) <i>A. zygia</i> (DC.) Macbride</p> <p><i>Albizia</i> spp., including <i>A. grandibracteata</i> Taub. <i>A. zygia</i> (DC.) Macbride and allied species</p>	<p>India (including Andman Islands), Burma</p> <p>West Africa</p> <p>East Africa</p>	<p><b>kokko</b> (kō.kō)</p> <p><b>West African albizia</b></p> <p><b>nongo</b></p>	<p>kokko (India, ATIBT) siris (India)</p> <p>a) pampena (Ghana) ayinre bona (Nigeria)</p> <p>b) iatandza (Ivory Coast, ATIBT) ayinre ogo (Nigeria) sifou (Congo, Zaire)</p> <p>c) okuro (Ghana)</p>	<p>650</p> <p>650 (variable)</p> <p>580</p>	<p>African species of <i>Albizia</i> show considerable variation in the properties of their timbers. That of <i>A. ferruginea</i> is brown; other species have paler woods.</p> <p>The timber is known as red or white nongo according to its colour.</p>

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
kg/m <sup>3</sup>					
<p><i>Alnus</i>. The English equivalent of <i>Alnus</i> is <b>alder</b> which is recommended as the standard name for all species, with a distinctive qualifying name where appropriate as indicated.</p>					
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Europe, including British Isles	<b>common alder</b>	aune (France) els (Netherlands) Erie (Germany) black alder (UK)	530	Italian alder, <i>Alnus cordata</i> Desf. is planted in Britain and provides some timber.
<i>Alnus incana</i> (L.) Moench	Northern Europe	<b>grey alder</b>		530	
<i>Alnus rubra</i> Bong.	Canada, USA	<b>American red alder</b>	western alder (USA)	460	
<i>Alstonia boonei</i> De Wild. <i>A. congensis</i> Engl.	Tropical Africa	<b>African alstonia</b> (ălstōn.ĭa)	patternwood (East and West Africa) stoolwood (East and West Africa) mujua (Uganda) ahun, awun (Nigeria) duku (Nigeria) tsongutti (Zaire) sindru (Ghana) emien (Ivory Coast, ATIBT)	400	
<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> R. Br. <i>A. spathulata</i> Bl. and spp.	South-east Asia, Western Pacific Islands	<b>Asian alstonia</b>	pulai (Malaysia, Indonesia, ATIBT) white cheesewood (Papua New Guinea)	430	
<i>Amblygonocarpus andongensis</i> (Welw. ex Oliv.) Exell & Torre	East Africa	<b>banga wanga</b>	banga wanga (Mozambique, ATIBT)	1 040	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Amburana ceárensis</i> (Fr. Allem.) A.C. Smith	Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Peru	<b>cerejeira</b> (šěřejēr.a)	trebol (Argentina) cerejeira (Brazil, ATIBT) cumaré (Brazil) sorioco (Bolivia) ishpingo (Peru)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 600	
<i>Amoora</i> spp.					See <i>Aglaia cucullata</i> and <i>Aphanamixis polystachya</i> .
<i>Andira inermis</i> H.B.K.	West Indies, Central America	<b>angelin</b> (än.jělín)	andira-uchi (Brazil) kuraru (Guyana) red cabbage-bark (Belize) cabbage-bark (USA)	800	
<i>Androstachys johnsonii</i> Prain	Mozambique	<b>mecrusse</b>		990	
<i>Aningeria</i> spp., including <i>A. altissima</i> (A. Chev.) Aubrév. & Pellegr. <i>A. robusta</i> (A. Chev.) Aubrév. & Pellegr.	West and East Africa	<b>aningeria</b>	aniégré (Ivory Coast) aningré (France, ATIBT) landosan (Nigeria) osan (Uganda) muna (Kenya) anegré (UK)	540	Longhi, <i>Gambeya</i> spp., q.v., is a similar but less abrasive timber.
<i>Anisoptera</i> . With the exception of Burmese <b>kaunghmu</b> ( <i>A. scaphula</i> ) the timbers of this genus are marketed under a group name which varies according to the country of origin. The ATIBT name for all species of <i>Anisoptera</i> is mersawa.					
<i>Anisoptera scaphula</i> (Roxb.) Kurz	Burma	<b>kaunghmu</b> (kowng.mōō)		580	
<i>Anisoptera</i> spp., principally <i>A. costata</i> Korth. <i>A. laevis</i> Ridl. <i>A. scaphula</i> (Roxb.) Kurz	Malaysia	<b>mersawa</b> (mersah.wa)	pengiran (Sabah)	640 (variable)	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Anisoptera</i> spp., including <i>A. costata</i> Korth. <i>A. curtisii</i> Dyer ex King <i>A. scaphula</i> (Roxb.) Kurz  <i>Anisoptera thurifera</i> (Blanco) Bl.	Thailand       Philippines	<b>krabak</b> (krăb.ăk)      <b>palosapis</b> (pălösă.pîs)		kg/m <sup>3</sup> 640 (variable)    720	
<i>Anogeissus acuminata</i> Wall.	Burma, India, Thailand	<b>yon</b>	takien-nu (Thailand) yon (Burma, ATIBT)	960	
<i>Antiaris toxicaria</i> Leschen. subsp. <i>welwitschii</i> (Engl.) C.C. Berg	Tropical Africa	<b>antiaris</b>	oro (Nigeria) ogiovu (Nigeria) kyenkyen, chenchen (Ghana) kirundu (Uganda) ako (Ivory Coast, ATIBT)	430	Three varieties, var. <i>welwitschii</i> (Engl.) Corner and var. <i>africana</i> A. Chev., both widely distributed in West, East and Central Africa, and var. <i>usambarensis</i> (Engl.) C. C. Berg of East Africa, have similar woods.
<i>Aphanamixis polystachya</i> (Wall.) Parker ( <i>Amoora polystachya</i> Hook. f. & Jackson) <i>Aglaia cucullata</i> (Roxb.) Pellegr. ( <i>Amoora cucullata</i> Roxb.)	Thailand	<b>tasua</b> (tăz.ŭa)		560	
<i>Aspidosperma</i> spp. (principally) <i>A. peroba</i> Fr. All.	Brazil	<b>peroba rosa</b>	red peroba (UK) peroba rosa (Brazil, ATIBT)	770	Not to be confused with <b>white peroba</b> , <i>Paratecoma peroba</i> .
<i>Astronium fraxinifolium</i> Schott <i>A. lecointei</i> Ducke <i>A. macrocalyx</i> Engl.	Brazil	<b>gonçalo alves</b> (gônsah.lô ăl.vês)	gonçalo alves (Brazil, ATIBT) muiracatiara (Brazil) zebrawood (UK)	950	Similar timbers, produced by other species of <i>Astronium</i> , occur elsewhere in tropical America.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i> Pierre	Gabon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea	<b>gaboon</b>	okoumé (Gabon, ATIBT)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 430	
<i>Bagassa guianensis</i> Aubl.	Brazil, Surinam, Guyanas	<b>tatajuba</b>	bagasse (French Guiana, ATIBT) tatajuba (Brazil)	800	
<i>Baikiaea plurijuga</i> Harms	Zimbabwe, Zambia	<b>“Rhodesian teak”*</b>	umgusi (Zimbabwe, ATIBT) mukushi, mukusi (Zimbabwe) Zambesi redwood (Zimbabwe)	960	
<i>Baillonella toxisperma</i> Pierre ( <i>Mimusops djave</i> Engl. <i>Mimusops toxisperma</i> (Pierre) A. Chev.)	West Africa	<b>moabi</b>	moabi (Congo, ATIBT) djave (Nigeria)	800	
<i>Balfourodendron riedelianum</i> Engl.	Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina	<b>pau marfim</b>	pau marfim (Brazil) guatambu (Brazil, Argentina, ATIBT) moroti (Argentina)	800	The name pau marfim is also used in Brazil for other fine textured, pale woods.
<i>Beilschmiedia tawa</i> Benth. & Hook. f.	New Zealand	<b>tawa</b>		750	
<i>Berlinia</i> . The trade name <b>berlinia</b> is proposed for all species of this genus which, as now defined botanically, have timbers which are similar in character.					
<i>Berlinia</i> spp., including <i>B. bracteosa</i> Benth. <i>B. confusa</i> Hoyle <i>B. grandiflora</i> (Vahl) Hutch. & Dalz.	West Africa	<b>berlinia</b>	ekpogoi (Nigeria) abem (Cameroon) ebiara (Gabon, ATIBT)	720	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Bertholletia excelsa</i> H.B.K.	Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, Surinam	<b>brazilnut</b>	castanheira (Brazil) castanheiro (ATIBT)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 750	
<i>Betula</i> . The English equivalent of <i>Betula</i> is <b>birch</b> which is recommended as the standard name for all species, with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated.					
<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i> Britt. (principally) <i>B. lenta</i> L.	Canada and Eastern USA	<b>yellow birch</b>	bouleau (France) berk (Netherlands) Birke (Germany) Canadian yellow birch (UK) Quebec birch (UK) American birch (in part, see also <i>Betula papyrifera</i> ) (UK) hard birch (Canada)	710	Curly grained and strongly figured varieties of this species have been marketed in Great Britain as Canadian silky wood. Sapwood is referred to as white birch and is sometimes confused with <i>B. papyrifera</i> . Heartwood is referred to as red birch.
<i>Betula maximowicziana</i> Regel and possibly allied species	Japan	<b>Japanese birch</b>		670	
<i>Butula papyrifera</i> Marsh.	Canada and Eastern USA	<b>paper birch</b>	American birch (in part, see also <i>Betula alleghaniensis</i> ) (UK) white birch (Canada)	640	
<i>Betula papyrifera</i> Marsh. var. <i>commutata</i> (Regel) Fern	Western Canada	<b>western paper birch</b>	western birch (Canada and USA) western white birch (Canada and UK)		
<i>Betula pendula</i> Roth <i>B. pubescens</i> Ehrh.	Europe, including British Isles	<b>European birch</b>	English, Finnish, Swedish birch (UK) etc., according to origin silver birch (UK) white birch (UK)	670	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
				kg/m <sup>3</sup>	
<p><i>Bombax</i>. <b>Bombax</b> is recommended as the standard name for all species of this genus, with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated.</p>					
<i>Bombax buonopozense</i> P. Beauv.	West Africa	<b>West African bombax</b>	kapokier (Ivory Coast, ATIBT)	350	Similar to and liable to confusion with the timber of <i>Ceiba pentandra</i> .
<i>Bowdichia nitida</i> Bent. and spp.	Brazil	<b>sucupira</b> (sūkūpēr.a)	sucupira (Brazil, ATIBT) black sucupira (UK)	990	This is the timber usually marketed from Brazil as sucupira. The name is also applied to species of <i>Diptotropis</i> which have similar timbers. <i>Ferreirea spectabilis</i> Fr. Allem. has a paler but heavy wood marketed as yellow sucupira.
<i>Brachylaena hutchinsii</i> Hutch.	East Africa	<b>muhuhu</b> (mūhū.hū)	muhuhu (Tanzania, ATIBT) muhugwe (Tanzania)	930	
<p><i>Brachystegia</i>. The trade name <b>okwen</b> is used here for the West African high forest species. Other, drier forest species have somewhat heavier and darker woods.</p>					
<i>Brachystegia</i> spp., including <i>B. cynometroides</i> Harms <i>B. eurycoma</i> Harms <i>B. leonensis</i> Hutch. & Burt Davy <i>B. nigerica</i> Hoyle & A. P. D. Jones	West Africa	<b>okwen</b> (ōk.wěn)	okwen (Nigeria) brachystegia (Nigeria) naga (Cameroon, ATIBT)	640	<i>B. laurentii</i> Louis in Cameroon, Gabon and Zaire and <i>B. mildbraedii</i> Harms in Cameroon and Gabon have similar woods marketed as bomanga.
<i>Brosimum guianensis</i> Hub. ( <i>Piratinera guianensis</i> Aubl.) <i>Brosimum lanciferum</i> Ducke <i>B. paraense</i> Hub. <i>B. rubescens</i> Taub.	Tropical South America Tropical America	<b>snakewood</b>  <b>satiné</b> (săt.inā)	letterwood (UK) amourette (France, ATIBT) conduru (Brazil) muirapiranga (Brazil, ATIBT) bois satiné (France) satiné rubané (France)	1 300 1 010	Not to be confused with satinwood, <i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i> and <i>Zanthoxylum</i> spp.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Brya ebenus</i> DC.	Jamaica, Cuba	<b>cocuswood</b>	cocus (UK)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 1 200	
<i>Bulnesia arborea</i> Engl.	Venezuela	<b>verawood</b>	vera (ATIBT)	1 140	Though sometimes known as "Maracaibo lignum-vitae", should not be confused with true <b>lignum-vitae</b> ( <i>Guaiacum</i> spp.)
<i>Buxus</i> . The trade name <b>boxwood</b> , originally the English equivalent of <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> , has been extended to cover a number of botanically unrelated species with wood resembling true boxwood in general character. These are known by distinctive trade names (see <i>Gonioma kamassi</i> , <i>Gossypiospermum praecox</i> , <i>Phyllostylon brasiliensis</i> ).					
<i>Buxus macowani</i> Oliv. <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> L.	South Africa Europe including British Isles), Asia Minor, Western Asia	<b>East London boxwood</b> <b>European boxwood</b>	buis (France) palmhout (Netherlands) Buchsbaum (Germany) Cape box (South Africa) box (UK) Abassian, Iranian or Persian, Trukish boxwood (UK) etc., according to origin	960 930	Names indicating the geographical origin more precisely, as in column 4, may be used as alternatives to the standard name.
<i>Caesalpinia echinata</i> Lam. ( <i>Guilandina echinata</i> Spreng.)	Brazil	<b>brazilwood</b>	Bahia wood (UK) Para wood (UK) Pernambuco wood (UK) pernambouc (ATIBT) pau brasil (Brazil)	1 280	
<i>Caesalpinia granadillo</i> Pitt. and allied spp.	Venezuela	<b>partridgewood</b>	granadillo (Venezuela)	1 230	



1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Calophyllum brasiliense</i> Camb.	Tropical South America	<b>jacareuba</b> (jăkareōō.bah, or jăkarōō.ba)	jacareuba (Brazil) guanandi (Brazil)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 610	
<i>Calophyllum brasiliense</i> Camb. var. <i>reko</i> i Standl.	Central America, including Belize	<b>Santa Maria</b>		610	
<i>Calophyllum</i> spp. (excluding <i>C. inophyllum</i> L.)	Malaysia, Indonesia, Western Pacific Islands	<b>bintangor</b>	bintangor (Malaysia, ATIBT) calophyllum (Papua New Guinea)	690	
<i>Calycophyllum candidissimum</i> DC.	Cuba, Central America, tropical South America	<b>degame</b> (degahm.ē)	lemonwood (USA) degame (Cuba)	820	
<i>Camptosperma</i> spp.	Malaysia, Indonesia, Western Pacific Islands	<b>terentang</b> (tĕrĕntăng)	terentang (Malaysia, ATIBT)	430	
<i>Canarium</i> . <b>Canarium</b> is recommended as the standard name for all species of this genus, with a distinctive qualify name, where appropriate, as indicated.					
<i>Canarium euphyllum</i> Kurz	India (Andaman Islands only)	<b>Indian canarium</b>	dhup, white dhup (India)	400	
<i>Canarium schweinfurthii</i> Engl	West and East Africa	<b>African canarium</b>	aiélé (Ivory Coast, ATIBT) abel (Cameroon) abĕ (Guinea-Bissau) mwafu (Uganda)	530	
<i>Canarium</i> spp.	Malaysia	<b>Malaysian canarium</b>	kedondong (Malaysia)	580 (variable)	Kedondong also includes timber of genera closely related to <i>Canarium</i> .

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Carapa guianensis</i> Aubl.	West Indies, tropical South America	<b>andiroba</b>	andiroba (Brazil, ATIBT) crabwood (Guyana) krappa (Suriman) figueroa (Ecuador) tangare (Ecuador)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 640	
<i>Cardwellia Sublimis</i> F. Muell.	Australia	<b>Australian silky-oak</b>	northern silky-oak (Australia)	550	Timber similar to that of <i>Grevillea robusta</i> .
<i>Cariniana</i> spp., including <i>C. legalis</i> (Mart.) O. Ktze. <i>C. pyriformis</i> Miers	Tropical South America	<b>jequitiba</b> (jěquĩtē.ba)	jequitiba (Brazil, ATIBT) jequitiba rosa (Brazil) bacu (Venezuela) abarco, albarco (Colombia)	590	
<i>Carpinus betulus</i> L.	Europe, including British Isles	<b>hornbeam</b>	charme (France) haagbeuk (Netherlands) Hainbuche (Germany)	770	
a) <i>Carya glabra</i> (Mill.) Sweet b) <i>Carya tomentosa</i> (Poir.) Nutt. c) <i>Carya laciniosa</i> (Michx.f.) Loud. d) <i>Carya ovata</i> (Mill.) K. Koch	Eastern Canada and Eastern USA	<b>hickory</b>	a) pignut hickory (USA) b) mockernut hickory (USA) c) shellbark hickory (USA) d) shagbark hickory (USA)	830	The terms “white” and “red” hickory refer to sapwood and heartwood respectively. The various botanical species are not differentiated in practice. <b>Hickory</b> exported from Canada usually includes species a) and d). Species of <i>Carya</i> were formerly known as <i>Hicoria</i> .
e) <i>Carya illinoensis</i> (Wangenh.) K. Koch f) <i>Carya aquatica</i> (Michx.f.) Nutt.			USA		

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Cassipourea malosana</i> (Baker) Alston	East Africa	<b>pillarwood</b>	ndiri (Tanzania) musaisi (Kenya)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 770	
<i>Castanea</i> . The English equivalent of <i>Castanea</i> is <b>chestnut</b> ; not to be confused with horse-chestnut ( <i>Aesculus</i> ).					
<i>Castanea dentata</i> (Marsh.) Borkh.	USA	<b>American chestnut</b>	châtaignier (France) kastanje (Netherlands) Kastanie (Germany)	480	
<i>Castanea sativa</i> Mill.	Europe, including British Isles	<b>sweet chestnut</b>	Spanish chestnut (UK) European chestnut (UK)	560	
<i>Castanospermum australe</i> A. Cunn. & Fraser ex Hook.	Australia	<b>black bean</b>		720	
<i>Cedrela</i> . The trade name <b>cedar</b> is used for several different kinds of timber, both hardwood and softwood, possessed of a natural fragrance which recalls that of true cedar ( <i>Cedrus</i> ). The various kinds of cedar are known by distinctive qualifying names. (See also Section 3.) Names indicating the geographical origin more precisely, as in column 4, may be used as alternatives to the standard name.					
<i>Cedrela fissilis</i> Veil. <i>C. odorata</i> L.	Tropical South America	<b>“South American cedar”**</b>	“Brazilian cedar” (UK) “Guyana cedar” (UK) “Peruvian cedar” (UK) etc., according to origin “cedar” (UK) “cigar-box cedar” (UK) cedro (South America, ATIBT)	470	
<i>Cedrela odorata</i> L.	Central America and West Indies	<b>“Central American cedar”**</b>	“Belize cedar” (UK) “Honduras cedar” (UK) “Mexican cedar” (UK) “Nicaraguan cedar” (UK) “Tabasco cedar” (UK) “Trinidad cedar” (UK) “West Indian cedar” (UK) etc., according to origin “cedar” (UK) “cigar-box cedar” (UK)	480	Sometimes called “Spanish cedar” in reference to the former Spanish colonies in the West Indies.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Cedrela toona</i> Roxb. <i>Cedrela toona</i> Roxb. var. <i>australis</i> C. DC.				kg/m <sup>3</sup>	See <i>Toona ciliata</i> M.Roem. See <i>Toona australis</i> (F.Muell.) Harms.
<i>Cedrelinga catenaeformis</i> Ducke	Brazil, Peru	<b>tornillo</b> (tōr.nīllō)	tornillo (Peru, ATIBT) cedro rana (Brazil)	650	Brazilian timber is reputed to be somewhat heavier than that from Peru.
<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Tropics generally	<b>ceiba</b> (sē.ba)	silk cotton (Africa, etc.) fromager (ATIBT) fuma (Congo)	350	An American species introduced long ago to tropical Africa and Asia. Wood similar to that of <i>Bombax buonopozense</i> .
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> L.  <i>Celtis</i> spp., principally <i>C. adolfi-friderici</i> Engl. <i>C. mildbraedii</i> Engl. <i>C. zenkeri</i> Engl. ( <i>C. soyauxii</i> Engl.)	USA  Tropical Africa	<b>hackberry</b>  <b>African celtis</b>	  esa (Ghana) ita (Nigeria) ohia (Nigeria, ATIBT)	640  800	
<i>Centrolobium paraense</i> Tul. <i>C. robustum</i> (Veil.) Mart. <i>C. tomentosum</i> Guill. and spp.	Tropical South America	<b>arariba</b> (ārah-rē.ba)	amarillo (Ecuador) arariba (Brazil, ATIBT) putumuju (Brazil) balaustre (Colombia, Venezuela) canary wood (USA)	800	
<i>Cephalosphaera usambarensis</i> Warb.	Tanzania	<b>mtambara</b> (ūmtāmbāh.rāh)	mtambara (ATIBT)	590	
<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i> D. Don	Australia	<b>coachwood</b>		630	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i> Sieb. & Zucc.	Japan	<b>katsura</b> (kãtsõõ.a)		kg/m <sup>3</sup> 470	
<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i> (Welw.) Benth. & Hook. f. <i>C. regia</i> A. Chev.  <i>Chlorophora tinctoria</i> (L.) Gaud.					See <i>Milicia excelsa</i> (Welw.) C.C. Berg and <i>M. regia</i> (A. Chev.) C. C. Berg.  See <i>Maclura tinctoria</i> (L.) D. Don ex Steudl.
<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i> DC.	Sri Lanka, India	<b>Sri Lanka satinwood</b>	East Indian satinwood (UK) Ceylon satinwood (UK)	990	Not to be confused with <b>West Indian satinwood</b> , <i>Zanthoxylum flavum</i> .
<i>Chukrasia tabularis</i> A. Juss. ( <i>C. velutina</i> W. & A.)	India, Bangladesh, Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia	<b>chickrassy</b>	Chittagong wood (UK) yinma (Burma) yom hin (Thailand) chickrassy (ATIBT)	640	
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> Nees <i>C. iners</i> Wall. and spp.	East and South-east Asia	<b>camphorwood</b>	Asian camphorwood (ATIBT)	580	May be included with <b>medang</b> , <i>Dehaasia</i> spp., in Malaysia and Indonesia.
<i>Clarisia racemosa</i> Ruiz & Pav.	Brazil, Peru, Colombia	<b>guariuba</b> (gwahrẽõõ.ba)	guariuba (Brazil, ATIBT) oiticica (Brazil) tatajuba amarella (Brazil)	650	Not to be confused with <b>tatajuba</b> , <i>Bagassa guianensis</i> , a similar but heavier wood.
<i>Cleistopholis patens</i> (Benth.) Engl. & Diels	West Africa	<b>otu</b>	sobu (Ivory Coast, ATIBT) otu (Nigeria)	420	
<i>Combretodendron macrocarpum</i> (P. Beauv.) Keay					See <i>Petersianthus macrocarpus</i> (P. Beauv.) Liben.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Copaifera salikounda</i> Heckel	Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana, Ivory Coast	<b>etimoé</b> (ètímō.ā)	etimoé (Ivory Coast, ATIBT)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 770	Sometimes marketed as African rosewood; this name is misleading and should not be used.
a) <i>Cordia alliodora</i> (Ruiz & Pav.) Cham. b) <i>Cordia trichotoma</i> (Vell.) Arrab.	West Indies and tropical America	<b>American light cordia</b>	a) salmonwood (Belize) laurel de costa (Ecuador) b) louro pardo (Brazil) peterebi (Argentina)	550	The species listed have a medium brown, moderately light weight wood; other American species have a dark brown, heavy wood ( <b>American heavy cordia</b> ). Louro pardo is used in southern Brazil for <i>Cordia trichotoma</i> ; elsewhere louro usually refers to timbers of the Lauraceae family; see, for example, species of <i>Nectandra</i> and <i>Ocotea</i> .
<i>Cordia gerascanthus</i> L. and spp.	Central and South America	<b>American heavy cordia</b>	canalete (Colombia, Venezuela, ATIBT) zircote (Mexico) siricote (Mexico)	880	Species with a dark brown, heavy and often figured wood. Sometimes marketed as Mexican rosewood; this name is misleading and should not be used.
<i>Cordia goeldiana</i> Hub.	Brazil	<b>freijo</b> (frā.jō)		590	
<i>Cordia</i> spp., including a) <i>C. abyssinica</i> R. Br. b) <i>C. millenii</i> Bak. c) <i>C. platythyrsa</i> . Bak.	East and West Africa	<b>African cordia</b>	a) mukumari (Kenya) mringaringa (Tanzania) b) mugoma (Kenya) mukeba (Uganda) (b, c) omo (Nigeria)	480	
<i>Cornus</i> . The English equivalent of <i>Cornus</i> is cornel or <b>dogwood</b> . The only species of commercial importance as timber is <i>Cornus florida</i> (see below). At one time small quantities of timber of a species of <i>Cornus</i> were imported from Asia Minor under the name of Turkish cornel or stonewood.					
<i>Cornus florida</i> L.	USA	<b>dogwood</b>	cornel (USA)	830	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Couratari oblongifolia</i> Duce <i>C. oligantha</i> A.C. Smith <i>C. pulchra</i> Sandw. <i>C. stellata</i> A. C. Smith	Central and South America	<b>tauari</b> (twah.rē)	tauari (Venezuela, Brazil) couratari (French Guiana, ATIBT)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 590	
<i>Cratoxylon arborescens</i> (Vahl) Bl.	Malaysia, Indonesia	<b>geronggang</b> (gerōn.gāng)	geronggang (West Malaysia, Indonesia, ATIBT) serungang (East Malaysia)	540	
<i>Croton megalocarpus</i> Hutch.	East Africa	<b>musine</b> (mōsēn.ī)	musine (Kenya, ATIBT)	720	
<i>Cylicodiscus gabunensis</i> Harms	West Africa	<b>okan</b> (ō.kān)	denya (Ghana) okan (Nigeria, ATIBT)	960	
<i>Cynometra alexandri</i> C.H. Wright	Uganda	<b>muhimbi</b> (mōōhīm.bī)	muhimbi (Uganda, ATIBT) muhindi (Uganda)	910	
<i>Dacryodes buettneri</i> H.J. Lam	Gabon	<b>ozigo</b> (ōzēē.gō)	ozigo (Gabon, ATIBT) assia (Gabon)	620	
<i>Dactylocladus stenostachys</i> Oliv.	Sarawak, Sabah	<b>jongkong</b>	jongkong (Sabah, Sarawak, ATIBT) merebong, merubong (Sarawak) medang jongkong (Sarawak) medang tabak (Sarawak, Sabah)	480	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
				kg/m <sup>3</sup>	
<i>Dalbergia</i> . The trade name <b>rosewood</b> refers to species of <i>Dalbergia</i> generally, with the exception of those known by distinctive names as indicated.					
<i>Dalbergia cearensis</i> Ducke	Brazil	<b>kingwood</b>	palissandre (France) palissander (Netherlands) Rosenholz (Germany) violeta (Brazil) violet wood (USA) palissandre de violette (ATIBT)	1 200	
<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i> Rizz. & Matt. <i>D. frutescens</i> (Veil.) Britt.	Brazil	<b>Brazilian tulipwood</b>	jacaranda rosa (Brazil) sebastiao de arruda (Brazil) palissandre de rose (ATIBT) pinkwood (USA)	960	Not to be confused with the wood of the tulip tree, <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> .
<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> Roxb.	India, Java	<b>Indian rosewood</b>	Bombay blackwood (India) East Indian rosewood (UK) sonokeling (Indonesia)	870	
<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i> Guill. & Perr.	East Africa	<b>African blackwood</b>	mpingo (Tanzania) grenadille d'Afrique (ATIBT)	1 200	
<i>Dalbergia nigra</i> (Vell.) Fr. Allem.	Brazil	<b>Brazilian rosewood</b>	Bahia rosewood (UK) Rio rosewood (UK) jacaranda-de-bahia (Brazil) palissandre de Rio (ATIBT)	870	The trade name jacaranda should not be confused with the botanical name <i>Jacaranda copaia</i> .
<i>Dalbergia oliveri</i> Gamb.	Burma, Thailand	<b>Burma tulipwood</b>	tamalan (Burma) chinchin (Thailand)	1 040	Not to be confused with the wood of the tulip tree, <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> .
<i>Dalbergia retusa</i> Hemsl. and allied species	Central America	<b>cocobolo</b> (kōkōbōl.ō)	palissandre cocobolo (ATIBT)	1 100	
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb.	India Pakistan	<b>sissoo</b>	shisham (Pakistan)	830	



1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Dalbergia spruceana</i> Benth.	Brazil	<b>Para rosewood</b>	jacaranda-do-para (Brazil) palissandre de Para (ATIBT)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 950	
<i>Delbergia stevensonii</i> Standl.	Belize	<b>Honduras rosewood</b>	palissandre Honduras (ATIBT)	960	
<i>Dalbergia tucurensis</i> D. Sm. ( <i>D cubilquitzensis</i> Pitt.)	Guatemala	<b>Guatemalan rosewood</b>	palissandre de Guatemala (ATIBT)	1 000	
<i>Daniellia ogea</i> (Harms) Rolfe ex Holl. <i>D. thurifera</i> Bennett	West Africa	<b>ogea</b> (ōjē.a)	oziya (Nigeria) daniellia (Nigeria) incenso, insenso (Guinea-Bissau) faro (Ivory Coast, ATIBT) onlaviol (Gabon)	500	Some six species of <i>Daniellia</i> in West Africa have similar woods.
<i>Dehaasia</i> spp. <i>Litsea</i> spp. and other genera of Lauraceae	Malaysia, Indonesia	<b>medang</b> (mē.dǎng)	medang (Malaysia, Indonesia, ATIBT)	600 (variable)	With many botanically related species grouped for commercial use, the timber is particularly variable in colour and weight. Similar timbers occur elsewhere in Eastern Asia.
<i>Dialyanthera</i> spp.	Colombia	<b>light virola</b>	virola (Colombia, UK)	400	<i>Dialyanthera</i> is closely related botanically to <i>Virola</i> and, with similar timbers, it is recommended that both should be known as <b>light virola</b> .
a) <i>Didelotia idae</i> Old., de Witt & J. Léon. b) <i>D. brevipaniculata</i> (Aubrév. & Pell.) J. Léon.	Liberia, Ivory Coast (a, b) Cameroon, Gabon (b)	<b>didelotia</b>	bondu (Liberia) broutou (Ivory Coast) toubauaté (Ivory Coast, ATIBT) gombé (Cameroon, ATIBT)	650	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Dicorynia guianensis</i> Amsh. ( <i>D. paraensis</i> Benth.)	The Guyanas, Brazil	<b>basralocus</b> (bās.ra-lō.kūs)	basralocus (Guyana, ATIBT) angélique (French Guiana) angelica (Brazil)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 720	
<i>Dillenia</i> spp.	South-east Asia, Western Pacific Is.	<b>simpoh</b> (sīm.pō)	simpoh (Malaysia, Solomon Islands)	740	
<i>Diospyros</i> . The trade name <b>ebony</b> covers all species of <i>Diospyros</i> with predominantly black heartwood. Commercial ebony is known by distinctive trade names according to the country of origin, e.g. Sri Lanka ebony, Macassar ebony. The names coromandel and calamander wood refer to ebony with grey or brown mottling. The name white ebony refers to the light coloured wood					
<i>Diospyros ebenum</i> Koen	Sri Lanka, India	<b>Sri Lanka ebony</b>	ébène (France, ATIBT) ebben (Netherlands) Ebenholz (Germany) Ceylon ebony (UK) East Indian ebony (UK)	1 190	
<i>Diospyros</i> spp., including <i>D. crassiflora</i> Hiern <i>D. piscatoria</i> Gürke	Tropical Africa	<b>African ebony</b>	Cameroon ebony (UK) Kribi ebony (UK) Gabon ebony (UK) Madagascar ebony (UK) Nigerian ebony (U K) etc. , according to country or port of origin	1 030	
<i>Diospyros celebica</i> Bakh.	Sulawesi	<b>Macassar ebony</b>		1 090	
<i>Diospyros marmorate</i> Park	India (Andaman Islands only)	<b>Andaman marblewood</b>		1 030	
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i> L.	USA	<b>persimmon</b>		850	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
				kg/m <sup>3</sup>	
<p><i>Dipterocarpus</i>. Given below are some of the more important commercial species in each country. Differences between the commercial timbers depend, at least in part, on the number and character of the species normally exploited, although for individual shipments from any country the species included depend on the composition of the forest being cut and the character of the timber varies accordingly. As a general rule the timbers of this genus are marketed collectively under a group name which varies according to the country of origin. (Exceptions to this are <i>D. tuberculatus</i>, the <b>eng</b> or in of Burma, and <i>D. zeylanicus</i>, the <b>hora</b> of Sri Lanka.) 740 kg/m<sup>3</sup> at 15 % m.c. is an approximate average figure for <i>Dipterocarpus</i> timbers generally, except for <b>eng</b>. The ATIBT name for all species of <i>Dipterocarpus</i> is keruing.</p>					
<i>Dipterocarpus tuberculatus</i> Roxb.	Burma, Thailand	<b>eng</b>	eng, in (Burma) pluang (Thailand)	880	A small proportion of <i>D. obtusifolius</i> Teijsm. ex. Miq. is included in commercial consignments.
<i>Dipterocarpus zeylanicus</i> Thw.	Sri Lanka	<b>hora</b>		740	
<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp., (principally) <i>D. grandiflorus</i> (Blanco) Blanco <i>D. indicus</i> Bedd. <i>D. macrocarpus</i> Vesque	India (including Andaman Islands)	<b>Indian or Andaman gurjun</b>	gurjun (India) hollong (India)	740 (variable)	
<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp., (principally) <i>D. alatus</i> Roxb. <i>D. turbinatus</i> Gaertn. f.	Burma	<b>Burma gurjun</b>	gurjun (Burma) kanyin (Burma)	740 (variable)	<i>D. costatus</i> Gaertn. f. and <i>D. grandiflorus</i> (Blanco) Blanco are of lesser importance.
<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp., including <i>D. alatus</i> Roxb. <i>D. costatus</i> Gaertn. f. <i>D. dyeri</i> Pierre <i>D. obtusifolius</i> Teijsm. ex Miq.	Kampuchea, Vietnam	<b>dau</b>		740 (variable)	
<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp., (principally) <i>D. alatus</i> Roxb. <i>D. turbinatus</i> Gaertn. f.	Thailand	<b>yang</b>		740 (variable)	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp., including <i>D. cornutus</i> Dyer <i>D. costulatus</i> V.Sl. <i>D. crinitus</i> Dyer <i>D. sublamellatus</i> Foxw.	West Malaysia	<b>Malaysian keruing</b>	keruing (Malaysia)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 740 (variable)	Species of local importance include <i>D. elongatus</i> Korth., <i>D. lowii</i> Hook. f. and <i>D. verrucosus</i> Foxw. ex Sloot.
<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp., including <i>D. cornutus</i> Dyer <i>D. gracilis</i> Bl.	Indonesia, principally Sumatra and Kalimantan	<b>Indonesian keruing</b>	keruing (Indonesia) keroeing (Indonesia) keruwing (Indonesia)	740 (variable)	
<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp., including <i>D. acutangulus</i> Vesque <i>D. caudiferus</i> Merr. <i>D. elongatus</i> Korth. <i>D. lowii</i> Hook. f. <i>D. verrucosus</i> Foxw. ex Sloot.	Sarawak, Brunei	<b>Sarawak keruing</b>	keruing (Sarawak)	740 (variable)	
<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp., including <i>D. acutangulus</i> Vesque <i>D. caudiferus</i> Merr. <i>D. confertus</i> Sloot. <i>D. grandiflorus</i> (Blanco) Blanco <i>D. validus</i> Bl.	Sabah	<b>Sabah keruing</b>	keruing (Sabah) kruen (Sabah)	740 (variable)	
<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp., (principally) <i>D. gracilis</i> Bl. <i>D. grandiflorus</i> (Blanco) Blanco <i>D. validus</i> Bl.	Philippines	<b>apitong</b>	bagac (General)	740 (variable)	
<i>Dipteryx odorata</i> (Aubl.) Willd.	Central and tropical South America	<b>cumaru</b>	cumaru (Brazil, ATIBT) tonka (French Guiana, USA)	1 000	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i> Baill.	West Africa	<b>ayan</b> (ă.yǎn)	ayan, anyaran (Nigeria) bonsamdua (Ghana) movingui (Ivory Coast, ATIBT)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 690	
<i>Dracontomelon dao</i> (Blanco) Merr. & Rolfe ( <i>D. mangiferum</i> (Bl.) Bl.)	Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, New Guinea and neighbouring Islands	<b>paldao</b> (pǎldā.ō)	sengkuang (Malaysia, ATIBT) dahu (Indonesia) dao (Philippines) paldao (Philippines, ATIBT) “New Guinea walnut” (UK) “Pacific walnut” (UK) “Papuan walnut” (UK) loup, lup (New Guinea)	740	
<p><i>Dryobalanops</i>. The trade name <b>kapur</b> is recommended as the standard name for all species of this genus with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated. The ATIBT name for all <i>Dryobalanops</i> timbers is kapur.</p>					
a) <i>Dryobalanops aromatica</i> Gaertn. f. b) <i>D. oblongifolia</i> Dyer	West Malaysia	<b>Malaysia kapur</b> (kǎ.pōōr)	Locally known by distinctive names: a) kapur (in the restricted sense) b) keledan	a) 790 b) 720	
<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp., including <i>D. aromatica</i> Gaertn. f. <i>D. lanceolata</i> Burck	Sarawak	<b>Sarawak kapur</b>		750 (variable)	
<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp., including <i>D. beccaril</i> Dyer <i>D. lanceolata</i> Burck	Sabah	<b>Sabah kapur</b>	kapur (Sabah) kapor (Sabah)	750 (variable)	
<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp., including a) <i>D. aromatica</i> Gaertn. f. b) <i>D. oblongifolia</i> Dyer c) <i>D. beccarii</i> Dyer d) <i>D. fusca</i> Sloot. e) <i>D. lanceolata</i> Burck	Indonesia (a,b) Sumatra (a to e) Kalimantan	<b>Indonesian kapur</b>	kapur (Indonesia) kapoer (Indonesia)	750 (variable)	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Durio</i> spp. <i>Coelostegia</i> spp. <i>Neesia</i> spp.	South-east Asia	<b>durian</b>	durian (Malaysia, Indonesia, ATIBT)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 650 (variable)	
<i>Dyera costulata</i> (Miq.) Hook. f.	Malaysia, Indonesia	<b>jelutong</b> (jĕlũ.tǒng)	jelutong (Malaysia, Indonesia, ATIBT)	470	
<i>Endiandra palmerstonii</i> (F.M. Bail.) C.T. White & W.D. Francis	Australia	<b>Queensland walnut*</b>	“Australian walnut” (Australia) walnut bean (Australia) oriental wood (USA)	690	
<i>Endospermum diadenum</i> (Miq.) Airy Shaw <i>E. macrophyllum</i> (Muell Arg.) Pax & Hoffm. <i>E. medullosum</i> L.S. Smith and spp.	Malaysia, Indonesia, Western Pacific Is.	<b>sesendok</b> (sasĕn.dǒk)	sesendok (Malaysia, Indonesia, ATIBT) sendok sendok (Malaysia, Indonesia) kauvula (Fiji) “New Guinea basswood” (Papua New Guinea)	480	
<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i> (Welw.) C. DC. and its varieties <i>Entandrophragma candollei</i> Harms	West and East Africa  West Africa	<b>gedu nohor</b> (gĕ.dũ nōr.)  <b>omu</b> (ō.mũ)	gedu nohor (Nigeria) edinam (Ghana) tiama (Ivory Coast, ATIBT)  omu (Nigeria) heavy sapele (Nigeria) kosipo (Ivory Coast, ATIBT)	560     640	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i> (Sprague) Sprague	West and East Africa	<b>sapele</b> (sǎp.ĩlli)	sapele (Nigeria) sapelli (Cameroon, ATIBT) aboutikro (Ivory Coast)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 640	Species of <i>Entandrophragma</i> are sometimes marketed as mahogany or acajou with a qualifying name, e.g. as sapele mahogany, acajou sapelli, acajou sipo, etc. Such names should not be used to avoid confusion with true West African mahogany or acajou ( <i>Khaya</i> spp.).
<i>Entandrophragma utile</i> (Dawe & Sprague) Sprague	West and East Africa	<b>utile</b> (ũ.tĩlli)	utile (Ghana) sipa (Ivory Coast, ATIBT) assie (Cameroon) kalungi (Zaire, Angola)	660	See note under <i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i> .
a) <i>Eperua falcata</i> Aubl. b) <i>E. grandiflora</i> Benth.	Tropical South America	<b>wallaba</b> (wól.aba)	a) soft wallaba (Guyana) b) ituri wallaba (Guyana) wapa (French Guiana) walaba (Surinam, ATIBT)	910	
<i>Eribroma oblonga</i> (Mast.) Bod. ( <i>Sterculia oblonga</i> Mast.)	West Africa	<b>yellow sterculia</b>	okoko (Nigeria) eyong (Cameroon, ATIBT) white sterculia (UK)	800	
a) <i>Erythrophleum suaveolens</i> (Guill. & Perr.) Brenan b) <i>E. ivorense</i> A. Chev.	Tropical Africa	<b>missanda</b>	(a,b) tali (Ivory Coast, ATIBT) potrodom (Ghana) sasswood (Nigeria) erun (Nigeria) a) mumara (Uganda) b) kassa (Zaire, Congo) muave (Zambia, Mozambique) missanda (Mozambique)	910	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> Dehnh.	Australia	<b>red river gum</b>	red gum (Australia)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 850	Very commonly planted in Mediterranean countries, southern Africa and elsewhere.
a) <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> F.Muell. b) <i>E. sideroxylon</i> A. Cunn. ex Woolls. c) <i>E. drepanophylla</i> F.Muell. ex Benth. d) <i>E. paniculata</i> Sm. e) <i>E. siderophloia</i> Benth.	Australia (a, c, d, e) New South Wales, Queensland b) Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland	<b>ironbark</b>	a) narrow leaved red ironbark (Australia) b) red ironbark (Australia) (c to e) grey ironbark (Australia)	1 120	
<i>Eucalyptus deglupta</i> Bl.	PapuaNew Guinea, Philippine Islands, Indonesia	<b>kamarare</b> (kām. arārē)	kamarare (Papua New Guinea) bagras (Philippine Islands)	660	Planted outside its natural range in South-east Asia and Western Pacific Islands. Young Plantation growth timber is lighter in weight.
a) <i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i> R.T. Bak. b) <i>E. obliqua</i> L' Herit. c) <i>E. regnans</i> F. Muell.	Australia a) Tasmania, Victoria, New South Wales b) Tasmania, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland c) Tasmania, Victoria	<b>“Tasmanian oak”*</b>	a) “alpine ash” (Australia) b) messmate (Australia) messmate stringybark (Australia) c) “mountain ash” (Australia)	a) 610 b) 710 c) 630	
<i>Eucalyptus diversicolor</i> F. Muell.	Western Australia	<b>karri</b>		900	
<i>Eucalyptus fraxinoides</i> Deane & Maid.	Australia (New South Wales)	<b>“Australian white ash”*</b>	“white ash” (Australia)	690	
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labill.	Australia (Tasmania, Victoria)	<b>southern blue gum</b>	Tasmanian blue gum (Australia)	830	Extensively planted in warm temperate countries. Several subspecies are recognized.



1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c	Remarks
a) <i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> Hook. b) <i>E. citriodora</i> Hook.	Australia a) Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland b) Queensland	<b>spotted gum</b>	a) spotted gum (Australia) maculata gum (South Africa) b) lemon scented gum (Australia)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 1 030	
<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> Donn. ex Sm.	Western Australia	<b>jarrah</b>		820	
<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> F. Muell	Australia, (New South Wales, Queensland)	<b>tallowwood</b>		990	
<i>Eucalyptus muellerana</i> Howitt	Australia, (New South Wales, Victoria)	<b>yellow stringybark</b>		950	<i>Eucalyptus acmenioides</i> Schau., the so-called white mahogany of New South Wales and Queensland, is sometimes known as yellow stringybark in Queensland.
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> Sm.	Australia (New South Wales, Queensland)	<b>blackbutt</b>		900	
a) <i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> Sm. b) <i>E. grandis</i> Hill. ex Maid.	Australia (New South Wales, Queensland) South Africa (introduced)	<b>saligna gum</b>	a) Sydeny blue gum (Australia) blue gum (australia) b) rose gum	a) 920 b) 820 (Australia) (a,b) 480 to 640 (South Africa)	These species have been planted extensively in South Africa and elsewhere in the world. They commonly hybridize and the precise determination of plantation growth is not always feasible.
<i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i> Blakely	Western Australia	<b>wandoo</b>		1 110	
<i>Eucryphia cordifolia</i> Cav.	Chile	<b>ulmo</b> (ŭl.mō)		630	
<i>Eusideroxylon zwageri</i> Teijsm. & Binn.	Sabah, Sarawak, Indonesia	<b>belian</b> (bīlē.an)	belian, billian (Sabah, Sarawak, Indonesia, ATIBT)	1 040	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c	Remarks
<i>Fagara</i> spp.				kg/m <sup>3</sup>	See <i>Zanthoxylum</i> spp.
<i>Fagaropsis angolensis</i> (Engl.) Dale	East Africa	<b>mafu</b> (mǎ.fōō)	mfu (Tanzania) murumu (Kenya) mukarakati (Kenya) mafu (Tanzania, ATIBT)	680	
<i>Fagus</i> . The English equivalent of <i>Fagus</i> is <b>beech</b> which is recommended as the standard name for all species, with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated. Note, however, that the name beech, with qualifications, is also applied to certain species of <i>Nothofagus</i> , the Southern hemisphere beech.					
<i>Fagus crenata</i> Bl. and allied spp.	Japan	<b>Japanese beech</b>	hêtre (France) beuk (Netherlands) Buche (Germany) buna (Japan)	640	Names indicating the geographical origin more precisely, as in column 4, may be used as alternatives to the standard name.
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i> Ehrh.	Canada, Eastern USA	<b>American beech</b>		740	
<i>Fagus orientalis</i> Lipsky	Asia Minor	<b>Turkish beech</b>		720	
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.	Europe, including British Isles	<b>European beech</b>	English beech (UK) Carpathian beech (UK) Danish beech (UK) French beech (UK) Slavonian beech (UK) etc., according to origin.	720	
<i>Flindersia brayleyana</i> F. Muell. <i>F. pimenteliana</i> F. Muell.	Australia	<b>"Queensland maple"</b> *	maple silkwood (Australia)	560	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c	Remarks
					kg/m <sup>3</sup>
<p><i>Fraxinus</i>. The English equivalent of <i>Fraxinus</i> is <b>ash</b> which is recommended as the standard name for all species with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated.</p>					
a) <i>Fraxinus americana</i> L. b) <i>F. pennsylvanica</i> Marsh. c) <i>F. nigra</i> Marsh.	Canada and USA	<b>American ash</b>	frêne (France) es (Netherlands) Esche (Germany) Canadian ash (UK) a) white ash (Canada) b) green ash (USA) red ash (Canada) c) black ash (USA) brown ash (USA)	(a,b) 670 c) 560	<b>American ash</b> is mainly the product of these three species. There are others of minor importance. All the species concerned are collectively sold as ash. Commercial white ash generally excludes <i>F. nigra</i> (black or brown ash) which is inferior in strength. American ash for export is sometimes graded as tough, firm, soft, etc. The term “white” is usually associated with tough ash.
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.	Europe, including British Isles	<b>European ash</b>	English ash (UK) French ash (UK) Belgian ash (UK) etc., according to origin	710	Names indicating the geographical origin more precisely, as in column 4, may be used as alternatives to the standard name. The name olive ash is used for a variegated form of brown-hearted ash.
<i>Fraxinus mandschurica</i> Rupr.	Japan	<b>Japanese ash</b>	tamo (Japan)	690	
<i>Gambeya</i> spp., including <i>G. lacourtiana</i> Aubrév. & Pellegr. <i>G. subnuda</i> Pierre	West and Central Africa	<b>longhi</b> (lǒng.ē)	longhi (Congo, ATIBT) aninguéri (Ivory Coast) abam (Cameroon) longui (France) longui rouge (France) aniégré rose (France)	700	Similar to but heavier than <b>aningeria</b> .

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c	Remarks
<i>Gilbertiodendron dewevrei</i> J. Léon.	Zaire	<b>limbali</b>	lambali (Zaire, ATIBT) ditshipi (Zaire)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 810	Other species of <i>Gilbertiodendron</i> with similar woods occur in West and Central Africa.
<i>Gmelina arborea</i> L.	India, Burma	<b>gmelina</b> (mĕlĭn.a)	yemane (Burma, ATIBT)	500	Very commonly planted throughout the lowland tropics.
<i>Gonioma kamassi</i> E. Mey.	South Africa	<b>“Knysna boxwood”*</b> (Nĭz.na boxwood)	kamassi (South Africa) “kamassi boxwood” (UK)	880	See remarks under <i>Buxus</i> .
<i>Gonystylus bancanus</i> (Miq.) Kurz <i>G. macrophyllum</i> (Miq.) Airy Shaw and spp.	West Malaysia, Sarawak, Indonesia	<b>ramin</b> (ră.mĭn)	ramin (Sarawak, ATIBT) ramin telur (Sarawak) melawis (West Malaysia)	670	
<i>Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum</i> (Verm.) Harms	West Africa	<b>agba</b>	agba (Nigeria) tola (Zaire, ATIBT) tola branca (Angola) white tola (Angola)	510	Not to be confused with <b>tchitola</b> , <i>Oxystigma oxyphyllum</i> , sometimes known as tola, tola mafuta etc.
<i>Gossypiospermum praecox</i> P. Wils.	Venezuela, Colombia	<b>“Maracaibo boxwood”*</b>	zapatero (Venezuela, ATIBT) “Venezuelan boxwood” (UK) “Colombian boxwood” (UK) “West Indian boxwood” (UK)	800	Shipped via Curaçao; hence the name “West Indian boxwood” See also remarks under <i>Buxus</i> .

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c	Remarks
<i>Grevillea robusta</i> A. Cunn.	East Africa (introduced)	<b>grevillea</b>	African silky-oak (UK)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 580	Formerly an important export timber from Australia, where the species is native and known as Southern silky oak; planted in East Africa for shade purposes and for a while the timber was exported. Although similar in appearance, it should not be confused with <b>Australian silky-oak</b> , <i>Cardwellia sublimis</i> , from Queensland.
<i>Guaiacum</i> spp., (principally) <i>G. officinale</i> L.	West Indies and tropical America	<b>lignum vitae</b>		1 250	The principal commercial varieties are: Cuban, Jamaican, San Domingan and Puerto Rican, principally <i>G. officinale</i> L. or thin-sap <b>lignum vitae</b> ; Bahamas, Mexican and Nicaraguan, <i>G. sanctum</i> L. or thick-sap <b>lignum vitae</b> .
a) <i>Guarea cedrata</i> Pellegr. b) <i>G. thompsonii</i> Sprague, & Hutch. }	West Africa	<b>guarea</b> (gwah.rēa)	obobo (Nigeria) bossé (Ivory Coast) a) white guarea (Nigeria) obobonufua (Nigeria) bossé clair (France, ATIBT) scented guarea (UK) b) black guarea (Nigeria) obobonekwi (Nigeria) bossé foncé (France, ATIBT)	a) 590 b) 640	Timber of <i>Guarea laurentii</i> De Wild. from the Central African Republic and Zaire is like that of <i>G. cedrata</i> .

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c	Remarks
<i>Guibourtia arnoldiana</i> (De Wild. & Th. Dur.) J. Leon.	West Africa ~	<b>mutényé</b> (mūtĕn.yĩ)	mutényé (Zaire, ATIBT) benge (Zaire) libengi (Zaire)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 880	
<i>Guibourtia coleosperma</i> (Benth.) J. Léon.	South Central Africa	<b>Rhodesian copalwood</b>	umshibi (Zimbabwe) muzuale (Zimbabwe) muxibe (Angola) mussibi (Angola, ATIBT)	820	
<i>Guibourtia demeusii</i> (Harms) J.Léon. <i>G. pellegriniana</i> J. Léon. <i>G. tessmannii</i> (Harms) J. Léon.	West Africa	<b>bubinga</b> (būbĩng.ga)	bubinga (Cameroon, ATIBT) kévazingo (Gabon)	880	
<i>Guibourtia ehie</i> (A. Chev.) J. Léon.	West Africa	<b>ovankol</b>	amazakoué (Ivory Coast) anokye (Ghana) hyedua, hyeduanini (Ghana) ovengkol (Gabon, ATIBT)	850	Note that the name hyedua is also used in Ghana for <i>Daniellia</i> spp.
<i>Guilandina echinata</i> Spreng.					See <i>Caesalpinia echinata</i> Lam.
<i>Hallea ciliata</i> (Aubrév. & Pellegr.) Leroy ( <i>Mitragyna ciliata</i> Aubrév. & Pellegr.)	West Africa	<b>abura</b>	abura (Nigera, ATIBT) subaha (Ghana) bahia (Ivory Cost)	580	
<i>Hallea stipulosa</i> (DC.) Leroy ( <i>Mitragyna stipulosa</i> (DC.) O. Ktze.) <i>H. rubrostipulata</i> (K. Schum.) Leroy ( <i>Mitragyna rubrostipulata</i> (K. Schum.) Havil.)	Uganda	<b>nzingu</b> (nzĩngū)		580	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c	Remarks
<i>Haplormosia monophylla</i> (Harms) Harms	West Africa	<b>haplormosia</b>	idéwa (Gabon, ATIBT)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 870	
a) <i>Heritiera utilis</i> (Sprague) Kosterm. ( <i>Tarrietia utilis</i> (Sprague) Sprague) b) <i>H. densiflora</i> (Pellegr.) Kosterm. ( <i>Tarrietia densiflora</i> (Pellegr.) Aubrév & Normand)	West Africa a) Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana, Ivory Coast b) Gabon	<b>niangon</b>	a) niangon (Ivory Coast, ATIBT) nyankom (Ghana) wishmore (Liberia) b) ogoué (Gabon)	a) 640  b) 780	
<i>Heritiera</i> spp., including <i>H. javanica</i> (Bl.) Kosterm. ( <i>H. cochinchinensis</i> (Pierre) Kosterm.) <i>H. simplicifolia</i> (Mast.) Kosterm.	South-east Asia	<b>mengkulang</b>	mengkulang Malaysia, ATIBT) kembang (Sabah) chumprak (Thailand)	720	
<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i> (A. Juss.) Muell. Arg.	Brazil, South-east Asia	<b>hevea</b>	rubberwood (UK)	560	Trees planted for rubber production in South-east Asia and elsewhere are now a source of timber.
<i>Homalium foetidum</i> (Roxb.) Benth. <i>H. tomentosum</i> (Vent.) Benth.	Malaysia, Indonesia, Western Pacific Is.	<b>malas</b>	malas (Papua New Guinea, ATIBT)	850	
<i>Hopea odorata</i> Roxb.	India (Andaman Islands), Burma, Thailand, Kampuchea, Vietnam	<b>thingan</b>	thingan (Burma) takién (Thailand) sao (Vietnam)	770	The ATIBT name for medium weight <i>Hopea</i> timbers is merawan.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c	Remarks
<i>Hopea</i> spp., including <i>H. mengarawan</i> Miq. <i>H. nervosa</i> King <i>H. pubescens</i> Ridl.	Malaysia	<b>merawan</b> (mĕrah.wahn)	merawan (Malaysia) selangan (Sarawak, Sabah)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 760 (variable)	
<i>Hopea</i> spp., including <i>H. nutans</i> Ridl. <i>H. pentanervia</i> Sym. ex Wood	Malaysia	<b>giam</b> (jĕ.am)	giam (Malaysia, ATIBT)	960 (variable)	
<i>Hura crepitans</i> L.	West Indies and tropical America	<b>hura</b> (hū.ra)	assacu (Brazil, ATIBT) possentire (Surinam) sandbox (general)	400	
<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i> L. <i>Hymenaea</i> spp.	West Indies and tropical America	<b>courbaril</b> (kōorbārīl)	courbaril (Central America) jatoba (Brazil) West Indian locust (UK)	910	
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> L.	British Isles	<b>holly</b>		800	
a) <i>Intsia bijuga</i> (Colebr.) O. Ktze. b) <i>I. palembanica</i> Miq.	a) Madagascar, Philippine Islands, Western Pacific Is. b) Malaysia, Indonesia	<b>merbau</b> (merbow)	a) hintzy (Madagascar) ipil (Philippines) kwila (Papua New Guinea, New Britain) b) merbau (Malaysia) (a,b) merbau (ATIBT)	a) 900 b) 830	
<i>Jacaranda copaia</i> (Aubl.) D. Don.	Tropical America	<b>futui</b> (fütū.ĭ)	futui, futi (Guyana) parapara (Brazil, ATIBT)	450	See remarks under <i>Dalbergia nigra</i> .



1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c	Remarks
				kg/m <sup>3</sup>	
<p><i>Juglans</i>. The English equivalent of <i>Juglans</i> is <b>walnut</b> which is recommended as the standard name for all the commercial species, except <i>Juglans cinerea</i>, with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated.</p>					
<i>Juglans cinerea</i> L.	Eastern USA	<b>butternut</b>	noyer (France) walnoot (Netherlands) Walnuss (Germany) white walnut (USA)	470	A pale wood with a distinctive name to distinguish it from the darker <b>American walnut</b> , <i>Juglans nigra</i> L.
<i>Juglans nigra</i> L.	Eastern USA	<b>American walnut</b>	black walnut (USA, UK)	660	Names indicating the geographical origin more precisely, as in column 4, may be used as alternatives to the standard name.
<i>Juglans regia</i> L.	Europe, including British Isles, Asia Minor, Central Asia	<b>European walnut</b>	English walnut (UK) French walnut (UK) Italian walnut (UK) Turkish walnut (UK) etc., according to origin	670	
<i>Juglans sieboldiana</i> Maxim.	Japan	<b>Japanese walnut</b>	Japanese claro walnut (UK)	420	
<i>Kalopanax pictus</i> Nakai					See <i>Acanthopanax ricinifolius</i> Seem.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c	Remarks
				kg/m <sup>3</sup>	
<p><i>Khaya</i>. The name <b>African mahogany</b> covers all species of <i>Khaya</i>, although their timbers vary somewhat in character, particularly in weight. The bulk of the timber shipped is produced by <i>K. ivorensis</i> and <i>K. anthotheca</i>, with moderately light weight, pale to medium red woods, and it is timber of this type which is accepted commercially as African mahogany; East African <i>K. nyasica</i> is generally similar. A small proportion of <i>K. grandifoliola</i> is moderately light in weight but much of its timber and that of <i>K. senegalensis</i> is darker and appreciably heavier than that normally accepted as African mahogany. The practice of marketing such heavy wood separately should be generally adopted and the name <b>heavy African mahogany</b> is recommended. Trade names indicating individual species of timber from a particular port or locality, as in column 4, may be used as alternatives to the standard name. Note that <b>American mahogany</b> is the standard name for all species of <i>Swietenia</i>.</p>					
a) <i>Khaya ivorensis</i> A. Chev. b) <i>K. anthotheca</i> (Welw.) C. DC c) <i>K. nyasica</i> Stapf ex Baker f.	a) West Africa b) West and East Africa c) East Africa	(a to c) <b>African mahogany</b>	(a,b) Ghana, Ivory Coast, Takoradi, Grand Bassam mahogany, etc., according to origin (UK) a) Nigerian, Benin, Lagos, Degama mahogany etc. (UK) Lagoswood (Nigeria) ogwango (Nigeria) ngollon (Cameroon) b) krala (Ivory Coast) mangona (Cameroon) munyama (Uganda) c) Mozambique mahogany (UK) mbaua, umbaua (Mozambique) mbawa (Malawi) acajou umbaua (France, ATIBT) mkangazi (Tanzania)	a) 530 b) 540 c) 590	Occasional pieces of light weight <i>Khaya grandifoliola</i> are included with African mahogany (see introductory note under <i>Khaya</i> ).

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c	Remarks
d) <i>Khaya grandifoliola</i> C. DC e) <i>K. senegalensis</i> (Desr.) A. Juss.	(d,e) West and Central Africa	(d,e) <b>heavy African mahogany</b>	d) Benin wood, Benin mahogany (in part, see also <i>Khaya ivorensis</i> ) (Nigeria) grandifoliola (UK) e) bissilom (Guinea Bissau) Guinea mahogany (UK) dry-zone mahogany (general) (a,b,d) acajou d’Afrique (France, ATIBT)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> d) 720 e) 800	
<i>Koompassia malaccensis</i> Maing. ex Benth.	Malaysia, Indonesia	<b>kempas</b> (kěm.păs)	kempas (Malaysia, ATIBT) impas (Sabah)	880	
<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i> Medic.	British Isles	<b>laburnum</b>		870	
<i>Lagerstroemia hypoleuca</i> Kurz <i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i> (L.) Pers. <i>Lagerstroemia</i> spp.	India (Andaman Is.) India, Bangladesh, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia	<b>Andaman pyinma</b>  <b>pyinma</b> (pĭn.mah)	jarul (India, Bangladesh) banglang (Vietnam) pyinma (Burma) tabak (Thailand) bungur (Malaysia, Indonesia, ATIBT)	630 640	
<i>Laurelia philippiana</i> Looser  <i>Laurelia sempervirens</i> (Ruiz & Pav.) Tul.	Chile  Chile	<b>tepa</b> (tēpa)  <b>“Chilean laurel”*</b>		480  510	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> L.	South-eastern USA	<b>American red gum</b> (heartwood) <b>American sap gum</b> (sapwood)	gum (USA) sweet gum (USA) bilsted (USA)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 560	Commercial practice distinguishes between the pale, uniformly coloured sapwood, known as sap gum, and the darker heartwood, known as red gum. Heartwood has been marketed as satin walnut, a misleading name which should not be used.
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> L.	Canada and Eastern USA	<b>“American yellow poplar”*</b>	American whitewood (UK) canary wood (UK) canary whitewood (UK) tulip tree (UK, Canada, USA) “yellow poplar” (USA) “tulip poplar” (USA)	510	Not to be confused with true poplar, <i>Populus</i> spp., tulipwood, <i>Dalbergia</i> spp., or the softwood known as <b>whitewood</b> , <i>Picea abies</i> and <i>Abies alba</i> .
<i>Lophira alata</i> Banks ex Gaertn. f.	West Africa	<b>ekki</b> (ěk.kē)	hendui (Sierra Leone) azobé (Ivory Coast, ATIBT) kaku (Ghana) ekki, eba (Nigeria) bongossi (Cameroon)	1 070	
<i>Lovoa trichilioides</i> Harms ( <i>L. klaineana</i> Pierre ex Sprague)	West Africa	<b>“African walnut”*</b>	dibétou (Ivory Coast, ATIBT) nvero, embero (Guinea Bissau) lovoa (Ghana) apopo (Nigeria) bibolo (Cameroon) eyan (Gabon) “Nigerian walnut” (UK) “Benin walnut” (UK) “Ghana walnut” (UK) noyer d’Afrique (France) noyer de Gabon (France)	560	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Machaerium scleroxylon</i> Tul.	Brazil	<b>caviuna</b>	caviuna (Brazil) pau ferro (Brazil) Santos rosewood (UK) palissandre de Santos (ATIBT)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 950	Though similar to and often sold as rosewood, caviuna is a finer textured wood; the dust is particularly irritant, causing dermatitis.
<i>Maclura tinctoria</i> (L.) D. Don ex Steudl. ( <i>Chlorophora tinctoria</i> (L.) Gaud.)	West Indies and tropical America	<b>fustic</b> (fūs.tĭk)	fustic (Guyana) moral (Ecuador, ATIBT) moralfino (Ecuador) taiuva (Brazil) amoreira (Brazil) tatajuba (Brazil)	900	Note that <b>tatajuba</b> is the Standard name for <i>Bagassa guianensis</i> Aubl.
<i>Maesopsis eminii</i> Engl.	Tropical Africa	<b>musizi</b> (mōōsē.zē)	musizi (Kenya, Uganda, ATIBT)	480	
<i>Magnolia</i> spp., principally <i>M. grandiflora</i> L. <i>M. virginiana</i> L.	USA	<b>magnolia</b>		560	
<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (L.) Mill.	Europe, including British Isles	<b>apple</b>		720	
<i>Manilkara zapota</i> (L.) van Royen	Central America	<b>sapodilla</b> (sāpōdĭl.la)		1 090	
<i>Manilkara</i> spp., including <i>M. bidentata</i> (DC.) Chev. <i>M. huberi</i> Ducke	Tropical South America	<b>massaranduba</b> (māssarāndōō.ba)	macaranduba (Brazil, ATIBT) balata rouge (French Guiana) beefwood (Guyana) bulletwood (UK)	1 040	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Mansonia altissima</i> A. Chev.	West Africa	<b>mansonia</b>	bété (Ivory Coast) aprono (Ghana) ofun (Nigeria) mansonia (ATIBT)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 610	
<i>Melia composita</i> Willd	Sri Lanka	<b>lunumidella</b> (lōōnōōmídēll.a)		440	
<i>Mezilaurus itauba</i> (Meissn.) Taub.	Brazil, Surinam, French Guiana	<b>itauba</b> (ítow.ba)	itauba (Brazil, ATIBT)	800	
<i>Microberlinia bisulcata</i> A. Chev. <i>M. brazzavillensis</i> A. Chev.	Cameroon Gabon, Congo	<b>zebrano</b>	zingana (Cameroon, Gabon, ATIBT)	770	
<i>Micropholis gardnerianum</i> (A. DC.) Pierre	Brazil	<b>grumixava</b> (grūmíxah.vah)	grumixava (Brazil, ATIBT)	650	
<i>Milicia excelsa</i> (Welw.) C. C. Berg ( <i>Chlorophora excelsa</i> (Welw.) Benth. & Hook.) <i>M. regia</i> (A. Chev.) C.C. Berg ( <i>Chlorophora regia</i> A. Chev.)	West and East Africa	<b>iroko</b> (írō.kō)	iroko (Ivory Coast, ATIBT) odum (Ghana) abang (Cameroon, Gabon) kambala (Congo, Zaire) moreira (Angola) mvule (East Africa) tule, intule (Mozambique)	660	<i>Milicia regia</i> is confined to West Africa, where it occurs from Senegal to Ghana.
<i>Millettia laurentii</i> De Wild.	Cameroon, Congo, Zaire	<b>wengé</b> (wěŋ.gā)	wengé (Congo, Zaire, ATIBT) awong (Cameroon)	880	
<i>Millettia stuhlmannii</i> Taub.	East Africa	<b>panga panga</b>	wengé (ATIBT)	800	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Mimusops djave</i> Engl. <i>Mimusops heckelii</i> (A. Chev.) Hutch. & Dalz.				kg/m <sup>3</sup>	See <i>Baillonella toxisperma</i> Pierre. See <i>Tieghemella heckelii</i> Pierre ex A. Chev.
<i>Mitragyna ciliata</i> Aubrév. & Pellegr. <i>Mitragyna stipulosa</i> (DC.) O. Ktze. <i>M. rubrostipulata</i> (K. Schum.) Havil.					See <i>Hallea ciliata</i> (Aubrev. & Pellegr.) Leroy. See <i>Hallea stipulosa</i> (DC.) Leroy and <i>H. rubrostipulata</i> (K. Schum.) Leroy.
<i>Monopetalanthus heitzii</i> Pellegr. <i>Monopetalanthus</i> spp.	West Africa	<b>andoung</b> (ǎndōōng)	andoung (Gabon, ATIBT)	550	In Gabon, the name andoung is used also for <i>Tetraberlinia bifoliolata</i> with a similar wood.
<i>Mora excelsa</i> Benth.	Guyana, Trinidad	<b>mora</b>	mora (Trinidad, ATIBT)	1 040	The closely allied <i>Mora gonggrijpii</i> Sandw. is known in Guyana as morabukea.
<i>Myroxylon balsamum</i> (L.) Harms	Central and South America	<b>balsamo</b>	balsamo (Central America, ATIBT) cabriuva (Brazil) cabriuva vermelha (Brazil)	920	
<i>Nauclea diderrichii</i> (De Wild. & Th. Dur.) Merr.  <i>Nauclea orientalis</i> (L.) L.	West Africa  Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia	<b>opepe</b>  <b>kanluang</b> (kǎnlōōǎng)	kusia (Ghana) badi (Ivory Coast) opepe (Nigeria) bilinga (Gabon, ATIBT)  kanluang (Thailand) bangkal (Malaysia, ATIBT)	750  610	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Nectandra elaiophora</i> (Barb.) Rodr.	Brazil	<b>louro inamui</b> (lõõ.rõ ÿñãm.uĩ)	louro-inhamui (Brazil)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 670	Louro inamui was formerly listed as <i>Ocotea barcellensis</i> Mez.
<i>Neobalanocarpus heimii</i> (King) Ashton	Western Malaysia	<b>chengal</b> (chěň.gĩ)	chengal (West Malaysia, ATIBT)	950	
<i>Nesogordonia papaverifera</i> (A. Chev.) Capuron	West Africa	<b>danta</b>	kotibé (Ivory Coast, ATIBT) danta (Ghana) otutu (Nigeria)	750	
<i>Nothofagus</i> . <i>Nothofagus</i> is the beech of the Southern hemisphere. Strictly, beech is the English equivalent of <i>Fagus</i> , the true beech of the Northern hemisphere, but the name is applied, with qualifications, to certain species of <i>Nothofagus</i> in Australia and New Zealand, as indicated.					
<i>Nothofagus cunninghamii</i> (Hook.) Oerst.	Australia (Tasmania, Victoria)	<b>“Tasmanian myrtle”*</b>	“myrtle beech” (Australia)	740	
<i>Nothofagus dombeyi</i> Bl.	Chile	<b>coigue</b> (koy.gũ)	coihue (Chile)	640	
<i>Nothofagus menziesii</i> Oerst.	New Zealand	<b>“silver beech”*</b>	“Southland beech” (New Zealand)	550	
<i>Nothofagus moorei</i> (F. Muell.) Krasser	Australia (New South Wales, Queensland)	<b>“negro-head beech”*</b>	“Antarctic beech” (Australia)	710	
<i>Nothofagus procera</i> (Poepp. & Endl.) Oerst.	Chile	<b>rauli</b> (row.lē)		560	Rauli and roble, <i>Nothofagus obliqua</i> (Mirb.) Bl. are grown in Britain and supply small amounts of timber.
a) <i>Nyssa aquatica</i> L. b) <i>N. ogeche</i> Bartr. ex Marsh. c) <i>N. sylvatica</i> Marsh. }	USA	<b>tupelo</b>	a) water tupelo (USA) tupelo gum (USA) c) black gum (USA) black tupelo (USA)	560	Individual species may be marketed under distinctive names as shown in column 4.



1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Ochroma lagopus</i> Sw. ( <i>O. pyramidale</i> Urb.)	West Indies, Central America, tropical South America, and plantations elsewhere in the tropics	<b>balsa</b>		kg/m <sup>3</sup> 160	
<i>Ocotea barcellensis</i> Mez					See <i>Nectandra elaiophora</i> (Bard.) Rodr.
<i>Ocotea porosa</i> (Nees & Mart. ex Nees) L. Barroso ( <i>Phoebe porosa</i> Mez)	Brazil	<b>imbuia</b> (ĩmbõõ.ya)	imbuia (Brazil, ATIBT)	660	
<i>Ocotea rodiaei</i> Mez	Guyana	<b>greenheart</b>	greenheart (Guyana, ATIBT)	1 040	
<i>Ocotea rubra</i> Mez	Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana, Brazil	<b>red louro</b>	determa (Guyana) wana (Surinam) louro vermelho (Brazil, ATIBT)	640	
<i>Ocotea usambarensis</i> Engl.	Kenya, Tanzania, Zaire	<b>“East African camphorwood”*</b>	kikenzi (Zaire, ATIBT)	610	
<i>Octomeles sumatrana</i> Miq.	Sabah, Sarawak, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea	<b>binuang</b> (bĩnõõ.àng)	binaung (Sabah, Sarawak, Indonesia, benuang (ATIBT) erima (Papua New Guinea) ilimo (Papua New Guinea)	400	
<i>Olea capensis</i> L. subsp. <i>hochstetteri</i> (Baker) Friis & P.S. Green ( <i>O. hochstetteri</i> Bak.)	East Africa	<b>East African olive</b>	musharagi (Kenya, ATIBT)	900	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Olea capensis</i> L. subsp. <i>welwitschii</i> (Knobl.) Friis & P.S. Green ( <i>O. welwitschii</i> (Knobl.) Gilg & Schellenb.)	East Africa	<b>loliondo</b> (lōlīōn.dō)	Elgon olive (Kenya) loliondo (Tanzania, ATIBT)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 800	
<i>Olea europaea</i> L.	Southern Europe	<b>European olive</b>		880	
<i>Olmedioperebea sclerophylla</i> Ducke	Brazil	<b>muiratinga</b> (mōōrātīn.ga)	muiratinga (Brazil)	750	
<i>Ostrya carpinifolia</i> Scop.	Southern Europe and Asia Minor	<b>European hop-hornbeam</b>		910	
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i> (Mill.) K. Koch	Canada and USA	<b>American hop-hornbeam</b>	eastern hop-hornbeam (USA) hop hornbeam (Canada)	800	
<i>Oxandra lanceolata</i> Baill.	West Indies	<b>lancewood</b>	asta (USA)	990	
<i>Oxystigma oxyphyllum</i> (Harms) J. Léon.	West Africa	<b>tchitola</b> (chītō.la)	lolagbola (Nigeria) tchitola (Congo, ATIBT) kitola (Congo) tola mafuta (Angola) tola chimfuta (Angola)	610	Not to be confused with <b>agba</b> <i>Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum</i> , sometimes known as tola branca, white tola, etc.
<i>Palaquium</i> spp. and other spp. of Sapotaceae with a light to medium weight wood	Malaysia, Indonesia, Western Pacific Islands	<b>nyatoh</b> (nēāt.ō)	nyatoh (Malaysia, Indonesia) njatuh (Indonesia) padang (UK)	720 (variable)	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Parashorea densiflora</i> Sloot. & Sym. <i>P. stellata</i> Kurz	West Malaysia	<b>meranti gerutu</b>	gerutu gerutu (Malaysia)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 690	<b>White lauan</b> is a group name for lightweight species of <i>Parashorea</i> and <i>Shorea</i> having a pale coloured timber. Individual species of this group are sometimes known by distinctive names, e.g. bagtikan.
<i>Parashorea malaanonan</i> (Blanco) Merr. <i>P. tomentella</i> (Sym.) Meijer	Sabah, Philippines	<b>white seraya, white lauan</b> (in part) (lowahn)	urat mata (Sabah) bagtikan (Philippines) white seraya (ATIBT)	530	
<i>Parashorea stellata</i> Kurz	Burma	<b>thingadu</b> (thingadōō)		710	
<i>Paratecoma peroba</i> (Record) Kuhlman.	Brazil	<b>white peroba</b>	peroba de campos (Brazil, ATIBT) ipê peroba (Brazil) peroba amarela (Brazil)	770	Not to be confused with <b>peroba rosa</b> , <i>Aspidosperma</i> spp.
<i>Parishia insignis</i> Hook. f.	India (Andaman Islands only)	<b>red dhup</b> (dōōp)		500	
<i>Peltogyne</i> spp.	Central America, tropical South America, West Indies	<b>purpleheart</b>	amarante (French Guiana, ATIBT) pau roxo (Brazil) amaranth (USA)	880	
<i>Pentace burmanica</i> Kurz	Burma	<b>thitka</b>	thitka (Burma, ATIBT) kashit (Burma)	690	A similar timber of other species of <i>Pentace</i> is known in Malaysia as melunak.
<i>Pentacme contorta</i> (Vidal) Merr. & Rolfe <i>P. mindanensis</i> Foxw.					See <i>Shorea contorta</i> Vidal, <b>white lauan</b> .

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (Harms) van Meeuwen ( <i>Afrormosia elata</i> Harms)	West Africa	<b>afroormosia</b>	kokrodua (Ghana) assaméla (Ivory Coast) afroormosia (ATIBT)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 710	Similar to but heavier than African <b>afroormosia</b> , <i>Pericopsis elata</i> .
<i>Pericopsis mooniana</i> Thw.	Sri Lanka, Indonesia	<b>Asian pericopsis</b>	nedun (Sri Lanka) kuku (Indonesia, ATIBT)	800	
<i>Persea lingue</i> Nees	Chile	<b>lingue</b> (lín.gōōĩ)		580	Not to be confused with lingué. <i>Afzelia</i> species.
<i>Petersianthus macrocarpus</i> (P. Beauv.) Liben ( <i>Combretodendron macrocarpum</i> (P. Beauv.) Keay)	West Africa	<b>esia</b>	esia (Ghana) essia (ATIBT) owewe (Nigeria) minzu (Congo)	800	
<i>Phoebe porosa</i> Mez					See <i>Ocotea porosa</i> (Nees & Mart. ex Nees) L. Barroso.
<i>Phyllostylon brasiliensis</i> Cap.	West Indies, Mexico, South America	<b>“San Domingan boxwood”*</b>	baitoa (Dominican Republic)	950	See remarks under <i>Buxus</i> .
<i>Piptadeniastrum africanum</i> (Hook. f.) Brenan	West and East Africa	<b>dahoma</b> (dahō.mah)	dahoma (Ghana) debéma (Ivory Coast, ATIBT) ekhimi (Nigeria) agboin (Nigeria) mpewere (Uganda)	710	The Ugandan name mpewere is also used for <i>Newtonia buchananii</i> (Bak.) Gilb. & Bout., usually called muchenche in Uganda and mkufi in Tanzania.
<i>Piratinera guianensis</i> Aubl.					See <i>Brosimum guianensis</i> Hub.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
				kg/m <sup>3</sup>	
<p><i>Platanus</i>. The English equivalent of <i>Platanus</i> is <b>plane</b> which is recommended as the standard name for all species, with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated. Note however that in the USA the American species <i>P. occidentalis</i> is known as sycamore. Note also that in the north of England and in Scotland the name plane is sometimes used for <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>.</p>					
<i>Platanus x hispanica</i> Muenchh. ( <i>P. acerifolia</i> (Ait.) Willd.) ( <i>P. x hybrida</i> Brot.)	Europe, including British Isles	<b>European plane</b>	platane (France) plataan (Netherlands) platane (Germany) English plane (UK) French plane (UK) etc., according to origin London plane (UK) lacewood (quarter-cut wood only) (UK)	640	
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> L.	USA	<b>American plane</b>	buttonwood (USA)	560	
<i>Plathymenia reticulata</i> Benth.	Brazil	<b>vinhatico</b> (vĩnhăt.ikō)	vinhatico (Brazil, ATIBT) vinhatico castanho (Brazil)	600	
<i>Platymiscium duckei</i> Hub. <i>P. ulei</i> Harms and spp.	Central and tropical South America	<b>trebol</b> (trăy.bõl)	trebol (Brazil, Paraguay, ATIBT) macacauba (Brazil) macawood (USA)	850	
<i>Poga oleosa</i> Pierre	West Africa	<b>poga</b> (pō.ga)	inoi nut (Nigeria) angalé (Cameroon) afo (Equatorial Guinea) ovoga (Gabon, ATIBT)	400	
<i>Pometia pinnata</i> Forst.	South-east Asia, Western Pacific Islands	<b>taun</b> (town)	taun (Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands) kasai (Malaysia, ATIBT)	720	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
				kg/m <sup>3</sup>	
<p><i>Populus</i>. The English equivalent of <i>Populus</i> is <b>poplar</b> which is recommended as the standard name for all species, except the aspens and the cottonwoods, with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated. Note that in the USA the trade name poplar refers to <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>.</p>					
<i>Populus alba</i> L.	British Isles	<b>white poplar</b>	peuplier (France) populier (Netherlands) Pappel (Germany) abele (UK)	450	
<i>Populus balsamifera</i> L.	Canada and USA	<b>Canadian poplar</b>	cottonwood (Canada, USA) balm poplar (Canada) black poplar (Canada) balsam poplar (Canada, USA) tacamahac poplar (USA)	470	
<i>Populus canescens</i> (Ait.) Sm.	British Isles	<b>grey poplar</b>		480	
<i>Populus deltoides</i> Marshall	Eastern Canada and USA	<b>eastern cottonwood</b>		430	
<i>Populus grandidentata</i> Michx.	Canada and USA	<b>Canadian poplar</b>	aspen (Canada, USA) large tooth aspen (Canada)	450	
<i>Populus tremula</i> L.	Europe, including British Isles	<b>European aspen</b>	Finnish aspen (UK) Swedish aspen (UK) etc., according to origin	450	
<i>Populus tremuloides</i> Michx.	Canada and USA	<b>Canadian aspen</b>	aspen (Canada, USA) quaking aspen (Canada, USA) trembling aspen (Canada)	450	
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i> Hook.	Western Canada and Western USA	<b>black cottonwood</b>	balsam cottonwood (Canada, USA) western balsam poplar (Canada, USA)	400	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Populus</i> spp., including a) <i>P. nigra</i> L. b) <i>P. x euramericana</i> (Dode) Guinier “serotina” c) <i>P. x euramericana</i> (Dode) Guinier “robusta”	Europe, including British Isles	<b>black poplar</b>	a) European black poplar (UK) b) black Italian poplar (UK) serotina (UK) c) robusta (UK)	kg/m <sup>3</sup>  450	The various kinds of <b>black poplar</b> in cultivation may be marketed under distinctive names, as indicated, or simply as <b>black poplar</b> . The timber imported from France and Belgium is mostly of this group.
<i>Prioria copaiifera</i> Griseb.	West Indies and Central America	<b>cativo</b> (kătē.vō)	cativo (Panama, ATIBT) cautivo (Panama, USA)	470	
<i>Prunus avium</i> L.	Europe, including British Isles	<b>European cherry</b>	gean (UK) cherry, wild cherry (UK) merisier (France) kers (Netherlands) Kirsche (Germany)	630	
<i>Prunus serotina</i> Ehrh.	Canada and Eastern USA	<b>American cherry</b>	black cherry (Canada, USA) cabinet cherry (USA)	580	
<i>Pseudosindora palustris</i> Sym.	Sarawak	<b>swamp sepetir</b>	sepetir paya (Sarawak) sepetir (ATIBT)	670	<i>Pseudosindora palustris</i> , <b>swamp sepetir</b> , has a reddish wood. It differs quite significantly from the brown woods of species of <i>Sindora</i> , known as <b>sepetir</b> , q.v. and it is recommended that the two timbers are known by distinctive names.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Pterocarpus angolensis</i> DC.	Tanzania, Zambia, Angola, Mozambique, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa	<b>muninga</b> (mōō nín.gǎ)	mununga (Tanzania, ATIBT) mninga (Tanzania) umbila (Mozambique) mukwa (Zambia, Zimbabwe) kiaat, kajat, kajatenhout (South Africa)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 640	The trade name <b>amboyna</b> is restricted to figured burr wood.  <i>Baphia nitida</i> Lodd. may formerly have produced small quantities of camwood; nowadays, this timber is produced by <i>P. soyauxii</i> and possibly allied species.
<i>Pterocarpus dalbergioides</i> Roxb.	India (Andaman Islands only)	<b>Andaman padauk</b> (padowk)	padauk (UK) Andaman redwood (USA) vermilion wood (USA)	790	
<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i> Willd. and possibly allied spp.	Indonesia, Philippines	<b>amboyna</b>	angsana (Indonesia) narra (Philippines USA)	670	
<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i> Kurz	Burma, Thailand	<b>Burma padauk</b> (padowk)	pradoo, mai pradoo (Thailand)	850	
<i>Pterocarpus pedatus</i> Pierre	Kampuchea, Laos, Vietnam	<b>maidu</b> (mī.dōō)	maidu, mai dou (Laos) dang huong (Vietnam) thnong (Kampuchea) false amboyna (UK)	1 010	
<i>Pterocarpus soyauxii</i> Taub. <i>P. osun</i> Craib	West Africa	<b>African padauk</b> (padowk)	camwood (UK) barwood (UK) corail (Belgium) padouk d'Afrique (ATIBT)	740	
a) <i>Pterygota bequaertii</i> De Wild. b) <i>P. macrocarpa</i> K. Schum.	West Africa	<b>African pterygota</b>	koto (Ivory Coast, ATIBT) ware, awari (Ghana) kefe (Nigeria)	a) 670 b) 580	



1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i> (Welw.) Warb.	West and East Africa	<b>ilomba</b> (ĩlóm.ba)	akomu (Nigeria) otie (Ghana) walélé (Ivory Coast) ilomba (Congo, Zaire, ATIBT) eteng (Cameroon, Gabon)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 510	
<i>Pyrus communis</i> L.	Europe, including British Isles	<b>pear</b>		720	
<i>Qualea paraensis</i> Ducke <i>Q. rosa</i> Aubl. and spp.	Brazil, Venezuela, Guyanas	<b>mandio</b>	mandioqueira (Brazil) gronfolo rose (French Guiana, ATIBT) gronfoeloe (Surinam)	600	
<i>Quercus</i> . The English equivalent of <i>Quercus</i> is <b>oak</b> which is recommended as the standard name for all species, with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated.					
<i>Quercus castaneaefolia</i> C.A. Mey.	Iran	<b>Persian oak</b>	chêne (France) eik (Netherlands) Eiche (Germany)	770	
<i>Quercus cerris</i> L.	Europe, including British Isles	<b>Turkey oak</b>		840	
<i>Quercus ilex</i> L.	Europe, including British Isles	<b>holm oak</b>	evergreen oak (UK)	880	
a) <i>Quercus petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl. b) <i>Q. robur</i> L.	Europe, including British Isles	<b>European oak</b>	English oak (UK) French oak (UK) Polish oak (UK) Slavonian oak (UK) etc., according to origin a) sessile oak (UK) durmast oak (UK) b) pedunculate oak (UK)	720	Hybrids between these two species are common. <b>Oak</b> imported from European countries may be either one or both of these two species.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Quercus</i> spp., including <i>Q. dentata</i> Thunb. <i>Q. mongolica</i> Fisch. ex. Turcz.	China	<b>Chinese oak</b>		kg/m <sup>3</sup> 670	Density uncertain but thought to be similar to <b>Japanese oak</b>
<i>Quercus</i> spp., principally <i>Q. mongolica</i> Fisch. ex Turcz. var. <i>grosseserrata</i> Rehd. and Wils.	Japan	<b>Japanese oak</b>		670	
<i>Quercus</i> spp., principally a) <i>Q. alba</i> L. b) <i>Q. prinus</i> L. c) <i>Q. lyrata</i> Wait. d) <i>Q. michauxii</i> Nutt.	Eastern Canada and USA	<b>American white oak</b>	a) white oak (USA) b) chestnut oak (USA) c) overcup oak (USA) d) swamp chestnut oak (USA)	770	American oak from the USA is sometimes marketed as northern or southern, according to the locality of origin. The trade name Appalachian oak refers to timber from that region.
<i>Quercus</i> spp., principally a) <i>Q. rubra</i> L. b) <i>Q. falcata</i> Michx. f. var. <i>falcata</i> c) <i>Q. falcata</i> Michx. f. var. <i>pagodaefolia</i> Ell. d) <i>Q. shumardii</i> Buckl.	Eastern Canada and USA	<b>American red oak</b>	a) northern red oak (Canada, USA) b) southern red oak (USA) Spanish oak (USA) c) swamp red oak (USA) cherrybark oak (USA) d) Shumard oak (USA)	790	
<i>Rapanea rhododendroides</i> (Gilg) Mez	East Africa	<b>rapanea</b> (răpăn.ēa)	mlimangombe (Tanzania) mugaita (Kenya, ATIBT)	910	
<i>Rhodognaphalon brevicuspe</i> Roberty	West Africa	<b>kondroti</b>	kondroti (Ivory Coast, ATIBT) alone (Gabon)	500	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Ricinodendron heudelotii</i> (Baill.) Heckel subsp. <i>africanum</i> (Muell. Arg.) J. Léon.	Tropical Africa	<b>erimado</b> (ěřimah.dō)	wama (Ghana) sanga sanga (Congo) erimado (Nigeria) essessang (Cameroon, Gabon, ATIBT) musodo (Uganda)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 350	
<i>Ricinodendron rautanenii</i> Schinz	South tropical Africa	<b>mugongo</b> (mōōgōn.gō)	mugongo (Zimbabwe) mungongo (Botswana)	180	The name mugongo is used in Zaire for the timber of species of <i>Antrocaryon</i> , also known as onzabili.
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> L.	Europe, including British Isles, USA	<b>robinia</b>	false acacia (UK) black locust (USA)	740	
<i>Roseodendron donnell-smithii</i> Miranda ( <i>Tabebuia donnell-smithii</i> J. M. Rose)	Mexico and Central America	<b>prima vera</b>	prima vera (Mexico, ATIBT)	450	
<i>Salix</i> . The English equivalent of <i>Salix</i> is <b>willow</b> which is recommended as the standard name for all species, with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated.					
a) <i>Salix alba</i> L. b) <i>S. fragilis</i> L.	British Isles	<b>white willow</b>	saule (France) wilg (Netherlands) Weide (Germany) a) white willow (UK) b) crack willow (UK)	450	
<i>Salix alba</i> L. "coerulea"	British Isles	<b>cricket-bat willow</b>	close-bark willow (UK)	380	
<i>Salix nigra</i> Marsh.	USA	<b>black willow</b>		430	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Sandoricum koetjape</i> (Burm.f.) Merr. ( <i>S. indicum</i> Cav.)	Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia	<b>katon</b> (kā.tõn)	thitto (Burma) katon (Thailand) sentul (Malaysia, ATIBT)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 580	
<i>Santalum album</i> L.	India	<b>sandalwood</b>		960	
<i>Scottellia coriacea</i> A. Chev. ex Hutch. & Dalz.	West Africa	<b>odoko</b> (õdõ.kõ)	odoko (Nigeria) akossika (Ivory Coast, ATIBT)	640	

*Shorea*. The genus *Shorea* provides a number of important commercial timbers, most of which are the product of many botanical species. The nomenclature is somewhat involved as the trade names vary according to the country of origin. The timbers are classified for export mainly on the basis of colour and density.

For the light to medium weight timbers it should be noted that

**meranti** is the group name for species of *Shorea* in Western Malaysia, Sarawak, Brunei and Indonesia;

**seraya** is the group name for species of *Shorea* (and *Parashorea* q.v.) in Sabah;

**lauan** is the group name for species of *Shorea* (and *Parashorea* q.v.) in the Philippines.

For the heavy timbers **balau** is the group name for species of *Shorea* in Western Malaysia and is broadly equivalent to **selangan batu**, the name used for similar timbers in Sarawak and Sabah. Other timbers of this type are **sal** (India) and **chan** (Thailand).

The timber of certain species shows considerable variation in colour and may be classed as light or dark according to the colour of the particular piece. Thus the lighter coloured timber of *Shorea acuminata* in Malaysia is classed as **light red meranti** while the darker material is included with **dark red meranti**. Similarly Philippine mayapis, *S. palosapis*, is sometimes included in **red lauan** and sometimes in **white lauan**.

As with most shipments of mixed species, there is a considerable variation from the quoted average density.

#### Moderately light weight, pale red or pink timbers

<i>Shorea</i> spp., principally <i>S. acuminata</i> Dyer (in part) <i>S. leprosula</i> Miq. <i>S. macroptera</i> Dyer <i>S. ovalis</i> (Korth.) Bl. <i>S. parvifolia</i> Dyer	West Malaysia	<b>light red meranti</b> (merăn.tĩ)	red meranti (Malaysia, UK)	550 (variable)	The name red meranti is used for shipments which include both <b>light red meranti</b> and <b>dark red meranti</b> .
<i>Shorea</i> spp., including <i>S. albida</i> Sym. (in part) <i>S. parvifolia</i> Dyer <i>S. quadrinervis</i> Sloot.	Sarawak, Brunei	<b>light red meranti</b>	red meranti (Sarawak) perawan (Sarawak) meranti bunga, alan bunga ( <i>S. albida</i> only) (Sarawak)	550 (variable)	Light weight timber of <i>Shorea albida</i> is classed as <b>light red meranti</b> ; denser timber of the same species is marketed as <b>alan</b> , q.v.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<p><i>Shorea</i> spp., principally  <i>S. leprosula</i> Miq.  <i>S. ovalis</i> (Korth.) Bl.  <i>S. parvifolia</i> Dyer</p> <p><i>Shorea</i> spp., principally  <i>S. johorensis</i> Foxw.  <i>S. leprosula</i> Miq.  <i>S. parvifolia</i> Dyer  <i>S. smithiana</i> Sym.</p> <p>a) <i>Shorea almon</i> Foxw.  b) <i>S. contorta</i> Vidal  (Pentacme contorta (Vidal)  Merr. &amp; Rolfe)  (Pentacme mindanensis  Foxw.)</p> <p>c) <i>S. palosapis</i> (Blanco)  Merr. (in part)  (<i>S. squamata</i> Benth.  &amp; Hook. f.)</p>	<p>Indonesia,  principally Sumatra  and Kalimantan</p> <p>Sabah</p> <p>Philippines</p>	<p><b>light red meranti</b></p> <p><b>light red seraya</b>  (sěř.ya)</p> <p><b>white lauan</b>  (in part)  (lowahn)</p>	<p>red meranti (Indonesia)  lanan (Kalimantan)</p> <p>red seraya (Sabah)  seraya merah (Sabah)</p> <p>light red lauan (UK)  a) almon (Philippines)  b) white lauan  (Philippines)  lamao (Philippines)  c) mayapis (Philippines)</p>	<p>kg/m<sup>3</sup></p> <p>550  (variable)</p> <p>550  (variable)</p> <p>a) 580  b) 530  c) 530</p>	<p><b>White lauan</b> is a group name for light weight species of <i>Shorea</i> and <i>Parashorea</i> in the Philippines producing a pale coloured timber. Individual species of this group are sometimes known by distinctive names as shown.</p> <p>Note that species formerly listed as <i>Pentacme</i> are now considered to be <i>Shorea</i>.</p>
<b>Medium weight, dark red timbers</b>					
<p><i>Shorea</i> spp., principally  a) <i>S. pauciflora</i> King  b) <i>S. uliginosa</i> Foxw.  (<i>S. rugosa</i> Sym. var.  <uliginosa heim)<="" p=""> <p>also some  <i>S. acuminata</i> Dyer (in part)  <i>S. curtisii</i> Dyer ex King  (in part)</p> </uliginosa></p>	<p>West Malaysia</p>	<p><b>dark red meranti</b></p>	<p>a) nemesu (Malaysia)  b) meranti bakau  (Malaysia)</p>	<p>a) 710  b) 680</p>	<p>See note on <b>light red meranti</b> above.</p>

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
a) <i>Shorea negrosensis</i> Foxw. b) <i>S. polysperma</i> (Blanco) Merr. c) <i>S. ovata</i> Dyer ex Brandis ( <i>S. agsaboensis</i> Stern) d) <i>S. palosapis</i> (Blanco) Merr. (in part) ( <i>S. squamata</i> Benth. & Hook. f.)	Philippines	<b>red lauan</b>	(a to d) dark red lauan (UK) a) red lauan (Philippines) b) tangile (Philippines) c) tiaong (Philippines) d) mayapis (Philippines)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 630 (variable)	Individual species of this group are sometimes known by distinctive trade names as shown. <b>Red lauan</b> has been marketed as Philippine mahogany; this name is misleading and should not be used.
<i>Shorea</i> spp.	Sarawak, Brunei	<b>dark red meranti</b>		710 (variable)	
<i>Shorea</i> spp., principally <i>S. pauciflora</i> King	Sabah	<b>dark red seraya</b>	oba suluk (Sabah)	710 (variable)	
<b>Medium weight, yellow timbers</b>					
<i>Shorea</i> spp. (Section Richetioides) principally <i>S. faguetiana</i> Heim <i>S. longisperma</i> Roxb. <i>S. multiflora</i> (Burck) Sym.	West Malaysia	<b>yellow meranti</b>	meranti damar hitam (Malaysia)	660 (variable)	
<i>Shorea</i> spp. (Section Richetioides) including <i>S. faguetiana</i> Heim <i>S. hopeifolia</i> (Heim) Sym. <i>S. multiflora</i> (Burck) Sym.	Sarawak, Brunei	<b>yellow meranti</b>	lun, lun kuning (Sarawak)	660 (variable)	
<i>Shorea</i> spp. (Section Richetioides) including <i>S. acuminatissima</i> Sym. <i>S. faguetiana</i> Heim <i>S. gibbosa</i> Brandis	Sabah	<b>yellow seraya</b>	seraya kuning (Sabah)	660 (variable)	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<b>Medium weight, white or pale coloured timbers</b>					
<i>Shorea</i> spp. (Section Anthoshorea)	West Malaysia, Sarawak, Brunei,	<b>white meranti</b>	meranti pa'ang (Malaysia) lun, lun puteh (Sarawak) melapi (Sabah)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 670 (variable)	Note that <b>white meranti</b> is not the equivalent of Sabah <b>white seraya</b> or Philippine <b>white lauan</b> .
<b>Heavy, red timbers</b>					
<i>Shorea albida</i> Sym.	Sarawak, Brunei	<b>alan</b> (alahn)	meraka alan (Sarawak) seringawan (Brunei)	880	Light weight timber of this species is classed as <b>light red meranti</b> , q.v. A heavy red timber of the <b>red selangan batu</b> type.
<i>Shorea inaequilateralis</i> Sym.	Sarawak, Brunei	<b>semayur</b> (sēmā.yer)	semayur (Sarawak, Brunei)	860	
<i>Shorea</i> spp., principally <i>S. guiso</i> (Blanco) Bl. <i>S. kunstleri</i> King	West Malaysia	<b>red balau</b> (bāl.ow)		880 (variable)	
<i>Shorea</i> spp., principally <i>S. guiso</i> (Blanco) Bl	Sabah	<b>red selangan batu</b> (sěläng.an)	selangan batu merah (Sabah)	850 (variable)	
<b>Heavy, yellow or brown timbers</b>					
<i>Shorea robusta</i> Gaertn. f.	India	<b>sal</b> (sahl)		840	
<i>Shorea</i> spp.	Thailand	<b>chan</b> (chăn)		790	
<i>Shorea</i> spp., including <i>S. glauca</i> King <i>S. laevis</i> Ridl. <i>S. maxwelliana</i> King	West Malaysia, Indonesia	<b>balau</b> (bāl.ow)	bangkirai ( <i>S. laevis</i> only) (Indonesia)	980 (variable)	Indonesian <b>balau</b> may contain timber of heavy species of <i>Hopea</i> and <i>Upuna borneensis</i> Sym.
<i>Shorea</i> spp., including <i>S. laevis</i> Ridl. <i>S. seminis</i> (de Vriese) Sloot. <i>S. superba</i> Sym.	Sarawak, Brunei, Sabah	<b>selangan batu</b> (sěläng.an bă tū)		920 (variable)	Heavy timber of <i>Hopea</i> spp, at one time included in <b>selangan batu</b> , is now distinguished, as elsewhere in Malaysia, as <b>giam</b> , q.v.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Simaruba amara</i> Aubl.	Tropical America	<b>simaruba</b> (sĩmarõõ.bah)	marupa (Brazil, ATIBT) simarupa (Guianas)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 450	
<i>Sindora</i> spp.	Vietnam, Kampuchea, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines	<b>sepetir</b>	makatae (Thailand) sepetir (Malaysia, ATIBT) supa (Philippines)	680 (variable)	<b>Sepetir</b> is sometimes used for <i>Pseudosindora palustris</i> as well as for <i>Sindora</i> spp; because its timber differs from that of species of <i>Sindora</i> , it is recommended that <i>Pseudosindora palustris</i> should be known as <b>swamp sepetir</b> , q.v.
<i>Sindoropsis letestui</i> J. Léon.	Gabon	<b>ghéombi</b> (gāyõm.bē)	ghéombi (Gabon, ATIBT)	650	
<i>Sorbus aria</i> (L.) Crantz	Europe, including British Isles	<b>whitebeam</b>		750	
<i>Staudtia stipitata</i> Warb.	West Africa	<b>niové</b>	niové (Gabon, ATIBT)	880	
<i>Sterculia oblonga</i> Mast. <i>Sterculia rhinopetala</i> K. Schum.	West Africa	<b>brown sterculia</b>	wawabima (Ghana) aye (Nigeria) lotofa (Ivory Coast, ATIBT) red sterculia (UK)	830	See <i>Eribroma oblonga</i> Bod.
<i>Swartzia fistuloides</i> Harms <i>S. madagascariensis</i> Desv.	Tropical Africa	<b>African swartzia</b>	pao rosa (Angola, Zaire) pau ferro (Mozambique)	950	



1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<p><i>Swietenia</i>. The standard name <b>American mahogany</b> is used for the three species of <i>Swietenia</i>. Trade names indicating timber from a particular locality, as in column 4, may be used as alternatives to the standard name.                      Note that <b>African mahogany</b> is the standard name for all species of <i>Khaya</i>.</p>					
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> King	Central America, tropical South America. Plantation growth elsewhere, e.g. Java	<b>American mahogany</b>	Central American mahogany (UK) Mexican mahogany (UK) Belize mahogany (UK) Honduras mahogany (UK) Guatemalan mahogany (UK) Costa Rica mahogany (UK) Nicaraguan mahogany (UK) Panama mahogany (UK) Venezuelan mahogany (UK) Peruvian mahogany (UK) Brazilian mahogany (UK) Bolivian mahogany (UK) etc., according to origin aguano (Brazil, Peru) araputanga (Brazil) mogno (Brazil) caoba (Peru)	560	<p><i>Swietenia humilis</i> Zucc. may furnish a small proportion of Mexican mahogany imported into the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Peruvian mahogany is commonly shipped through Brazil.</p> <p><i>Swietenia</i> spp. have been established in plantations in many parts of the tropical world. Plantation timber is shipped from Java, and other countries can be expected to contribute to this trade.</p>
<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (L.) Jacq.	West Indies	<b>American mahogany</b>	Cuban mahogany (UK) Jamaican mahogany (UK) Puerto Rico mahogany (UK) West Indian mahogany (UK) etc., according to origin	720	<p>Sometimes called Spanish mahogany in reference to the former Spanish colonies in the West Indies.</p> <p>Because of the distinctive character of its wood, compared with that of <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>, commonly distinguished as Cuban mahogany.</p>

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> (Sm.) Niedenzu	Australia (New South Wales, Queensland)	<b>turpentine</b>	luster (Queensland)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 950	
<i>Tabebuia donnell-smithii</i> J.M. Rose  <i>Tabebuia ipe</i> (Mart.) Standl. <i>T. serratifolia</i> (Vahl) Nichols	Central and tropical South America	<b>ipê</b> (ē.pāy)	ipê (Brazil, Paraguay, ATIBT) pau d'arco (Brazil) guayacan (Panama, Ecuador) lapacho (Argentina)	1 100	See <i>Roseodendron donnell-smithii</i> Miranda.
<i>Talauma ovata</i> St. Hill.	Brazil	<b>baguaçu</b> (băgwă.sū)	baguaçu (Brazil, ATIBT)	570	
<i>Tarrietia</i> spp.					See <i>Heritiera</i> spp.
<i>Tectona grandis</i> L.f.	India, Burma, Thailand, Java, plantations elsewhere	<b>teak</b>	jati (Indonesia)	660	This is the only true teak. Teak is grown in many tropical countries and plantation timber is expected to contribute increasingly to commercial supply.
<i>Terminalia alata</i> Heyne ex Roth <i>T. coriacea</i> (Roxb.) W. & A. <i>T. crenulata</i> Heyne ex Roth	India, Burma	<b>"Indian laurel"*</b>	asna (India) mutti (India) sain (India) taukkyan (Burma)	870	At one time regarded as a single species, <i>Terminalia tomentosa</i> W. & A. There is some evidence that only <i>Terminalia crenulata</i> furnishes figured laurel.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> Bedd. <i>Terminalia bialata</i> Steud.	India, Sri Lanka India (Andaman Islands only)	<b>kumbuk</b> <b>white chuglam,</b> <b>Indian silver-grey wood</b>	arjun (India)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 750 690	Pale wood is known as <b>white chuglam</b> ; darker wood, which is usually figured, is marketed as <b>Indian silver-grey wood</b> . In Nigeria, the tree, as distinct from the timber, is sometimes known as black afara. As a timber name it is confusing and should not be used (see also the note to <i>Terminalia superba</i> ).
<i>Terminalia ivorensis</i> A. Chev.	West Africa	<b>idigbo</b> (ĩdĩgbō)	emeri (Ghana) framiré (Ivory Coast, ATIBT) idigbo (Nigeria)	560	
<i>Terminalia procera</i> Roxb.	India (Andaman Islands only)	<b>white bombway</b>	badam (India)	660	
<i>Terminalia superba</i> Engl. & Diels	West Africa	<b>afara, limba</b>	fraké (Ivory Coast) ofram (Ghana) afara (Nigeria) akom (Cameroon, Gabon) limba (Congo, Zaire ATIBT) noyer du Mayombé (France)	560	
<i>Testulea gabonensis</i> Pellegr.	Gabon	<b>izombé</b> (ĩzõm.bã)	izombé (Gabon, ATIBT)	750	Following the custom of the trade, <b>limba</b> is recognized as an alternative standard name for timber of this species coming from the Congo region. The plain light coloured wood is called light afara, light limba, limba clair or limba blanc; the figured heartwood is dark afara, dark limba, limba noir or limba bariolé. In Nigeria, the tree, as distinct from the timber, is sometimes known as white afara. As a timber name it is confusing and should not be used (see also the note to <i>Terminalia ivorensis</i> ).

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
a) <i>Tetraberlinia bifoliolata</i> (Harms) Haumann b) <i>T. tubmaniana</i> J. Léon.	a) Cameroon, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea b) Liberia	<b>tetraberlinia</b>	ekop (Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea) andoung (Gabon) ekaba (ATIBT)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 600	Note that <b>andoung</b> is the standard name for <i>Monopetalanthus</i> spp. with a similar wood.
<i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i> R.Br.	South-east Asia, Indonesia	<b>kapong</b>	kapong (Thailand) sompong (Thailand) binung (Indonesia, ATIBT)	350	The Indonesian and ATIBT name binung should not be confused with <b>binuang</b> , <i>Octomeles sumatrana</i> , which has a similar timber.
<i>Tetramerista glabra</i> Miq.	Malaysia, Indonesia	<b>punah</b> (pōō.nah)	punah (Malaysia, ATIBT)	720	
a) <i>Tieghemella heckelii</i> Pierre ex A. Chev. ( <i>Mimusops heckelii</i> (A. Chev.) Hutch. & Dalz.) b) <i>T. africana</i> Pierre	West Africa	<b>makoré</b>	a) makoré (Ivory Coast) baku (Ghana) b) douka (Cameroon, Gabon) (a, b) makoré (ATIBT)	640	
<i>Tilia</i> . The English equivalent of <i>Tilia</i> is <b>lime</b> which is recommended as the standard name for all except the American species with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated.					
<i>Tilia americana</i> L. and allied species	Canada and Eastern USA	<b>basswood</b>	tilleul (France) linde (Netherlands) Linde (Germany) American lime (UK)	420	
a) <i>Tilia cordata</i> Mill. b) <i>T. platyphyllos</i> Scop. c) <i>T. x europaea</i> L.	Europe, including British Isles Japan	<b>European lime</b>	a) small-leaved lime (UK) b) large-leaved lime (UK) c) common lime (a to c) English lime (UK)	560	The common lime is a hybrid between the small-leaved and large-leaved limes.
<i>Tilia japonica</i> Simpk. and allied species		<b>Japanese lime</b>	shina (Japan) shinanoki (Japan) Japanese basswood (UK)	420	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Toona australis</i> (F. Muell.) Harms	Australia	“ <b>Australian cedar</b> ”*	“red cedar” (Australia)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 450	
<i>Toona ciliata</i> M. Roem.	India, Bangladesh, Burma, Thailand	“ <b>Burmese cedar</b> ”*	toon (India, Bangladesh) yomham (Thailand)	450	
<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i> K. Schum.	West Africa	<b>obeche</b> (ōbĕk.ē) <b>wawa</b>	arere (Nigeria) ayous (Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea) samba (Ivory Coast) obeche (Nigeria, ATIBT) wawa (Ghana)	390	Following the custom of the trade, <b>wawa</b> is recognized as an alternative standard name for timber of this species from Ghana.
<i>Tristania conferta</i> R. Br.	Australia (New South Wales, Queensland)	<b>brush box</b>		910	
<i>Turraeanthus africanus</i> (Welw. ex C. DC.) Pellegr.	West Africa	<b>avodiré</b> (āvōdēr.ā)	avodiré (Ivory Coast, ATIBT)	560	
<i>Ulmus</i> . The English equivalent of <i>Ulmus</i> is <b>elm</b> which is recommended as the standard name for all species, with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated. <b>English</b> , <b>Dutch</b> and <b>wych elm</b> are the principal United Kingdom species though little timber is available now following the ravages of Dutch elm disease.					
<i>Ulmus americana</i> L.	Eastern Canada and USA	<b>white elm</b>	orme (France) iep (Netherlands) Ulme (Germany) American elm (Canada, UK) soft elm (USA)	580	
<i>Ulmus carpinifolia</i> Gleditsch	Europe, including British Isles	<b>smooth-leaved elm</b>	French elm (UK) Flemish elm (UK) etc., according to origin	580	This species is the common elm of continental Europe; in Britain it occurred in East Anglia and East Kent.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Ulmus glabra</i> Huds.	British Isles	<b>wych elm</b>	mountain elm (UK) Scotch elm (UK)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 690	A hybrid between <b>wych elm</b> and <b>smooth-leaved elm</b> .
<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i> Mill.	British Isles	<b>Dutch elm</b>		580	
<i>Ulmus procera</i> Salisb.	British Isles	<b>English elm</b>	red elm (UK) nave elm (UK)	560	
<i>Ulmus rubra</i> Muhl.	Eastern Canada and USA	<b>red elm</b>	slippery elm (USA)	670	
<i>Ulmus thomasi</i> Sarg.	Eastern Canada and USA	<b>rock elm</b>	Canadian rock elm (Canada, UK) cork elm (Canada, USA)	720	
<i>Ulmus</i> spp., principally <i>U. laciniata</i> (Trautv.) Mayr <i>U. davidiana</i> Planch. var. <i>japonica</i> (Rehd.) Nakai	Japan	<b>Japanese elm</b>	nire (Japan)	590	
<i>Virola bicuhyba</i> (Schott.) Warb.	Brazil	<b>heavy virola</b>	bicuiba (Brazil)	670	Species of <i>Virola</i> have timber covering a range of colour and weight. It is recommended that pale, light weight wood should be known as <b>light virola</b> in contrast to the darker, heavier wood, <b>heavy virola</b> , produced mainly by <i>V. bicuhyba</i> . See also note under <i>Dialyanthera</i> spp.
<i>Virola</i> spp., including a) <i>V. koschnyi</i> Warb. b) <i>V. sebifera</i> Aubl. c) <i>V. surinamensis</i> (Rol.) Warb.	Central and tropical South America	<b>light virola</b>	a) banak (Belize) sangre palo (Belize) palo de sangre (Belize) (b,c) dalli (Guyana) baboen (Surinam) ucuuba (Brazil) virola (Brazil, ATIBT)	530	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Vochysia</i> spp., including <i>V. hondurensis</i> Sprague <i>V. guianensis</i> Aubl. <i>V. tetraphylla</i> DC. <i>V. vismiaefolia</i> Warm.	Central America, tropical South America	<b>quaruba</b> (kwahōō.bah)	yemeri (Belize) iteballi (Guyana) kwarie (Surinam) quaruba (Brazil, ATIBT)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 500	
<i>Weinmannia trichosperma</i> Cav.	Chile	<b>tineo</b> (tīn.ēō)		550	
a) <i>Xylia dolabriformis</i> Benth. b) <i>X. kerrii</i> Craib & Hutch. c) <i>X. xylocarpa</i> (Roxb.) Taub.	a) Burma, Thailand b) Thailand c) India	<b>pyinkado</b> (pīng.gadōō)	pyinkado (Burma, ATIBT) deng, daeng (Thailand) irul (India)	990	
<i>Zanthoxylum flavum</i> Vahl ( <i>Fagara flava</i> Krug. & Urb.) and possibly allied species	West Indies	<b>West Indian satinwood</b>	Jamaican satinwood (UK) San Domingan satinwood (USA)	900	Not to be confused with <b>Ceylon satinwood</b> , <i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i> .
<i>Zanthoxylum gillettii</i> (De Wild.) Waterman ( <i>Fagara macrophylla</i> (Oliv.) Engl.)	West and East Africa	<b>African satinwood</b>	olonvogo (Gabon, ATIBT) olon dur (France)	800	
<i>Zanthoxylum heitzii</i> (Aubrév. & Pellegr.) Waterman ( <i>Fagara heitzii</i> Aubrév. & Pellegr.)	West Africa	<b>olon</b>	olon (Gabon, ATIBT) olon tendre (France)	600	

## Section 3. Nomenclature of softwoods

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<p><i>Abies</i>. The English equivalent of <i>Abies</i> is <b>fir</b> which is recommended as the standard name for all species. Names indicating the geographical origin more precisely, as in column 4, may be used as alternatives to the standard name. Note, however, that the name fir is also used for other softwoods, e.g. in the standard name “<b>Douglas fir</b>” (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>), and in alternative names for <b>Scots pine</b> or <b>redwood</b> (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), namely “Scots fir”, “Norway fir” etc. (See also note on <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>).</p>					
<i>Abies alba</i> Mill.	Central and Southern Europe, British Isles (introduced)	<b>silver fir, whitewood</b> (in part; see <i>Picea abies</i> )	sapin (France) den (Netherlands) Weisstanne (Germany)	480	
<i>Abies amabilis</i> Douglas ex Forbes	British Columbia, Western USA	<b>amabilis fir</b>	Pacific silver fir (USA) white fir (USA) amabilis fir (Canada)	420	<p>The “western balsam” sometimes included in shipments of <b>western hemlock</b> (<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>) is believed to be mainly <b>amabilis fir</b> but other species of <i>Abies</i> may be included.</p> <p>Canadian hem-fir is a mixture of <b>western hemlock</b> (<i>Tsuga hetero-phylla</i>), <b>amabilis fir</b> and <b>grand fir</b>; US shipments of hem-fir can also include <b>noble fir</b>, white fir (<i>Abies concolor</i> (Gord. &amp; Glend.) Lindl. ex Hildebr.) and Californian red fir (<i>Abies magnifica</i> A. Murr.)</p> <p>Shipments of western white woods from the USA are mixtures of pale woods, including <b>Engelmann spruce</b> and any true firs (<i>Abies</i> spp.) hemlocks (<i>Tsuga</i> spp.) and pines (<i>Pinus</i> spp.) from the Western American states. <b>Amabilis fir</b> is included in shipments of spruce-pine-fir, see <i>Picea glauca</i>.</p>



1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Abies balsamea</i> (L.) Mill.	Central and Eastern Canada, Northern USA	<b>balsam fir</b>	balsam (USA)	400	Included in shipments of spruce-pine-fir, see <i>Picea glauca</i> , and of western white woods, see <i>Abies amabilis</i> .
<i>Abies grandis</i> (Douglas ex D. Don) Lindl.	British Columbia, Western USA, British Isles (introduced)	<b>grand fir</b>	lowland fir (Canada) western balsam fir (USA)	450	Included in shipments of hem-fir, see <i>Abies amabilis</i> .
<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> (Hook.) Nutt.	British Columbia, Alberta, Western USA	<b>alpine fir</b>	subalpine fir (USA)	370	Included in shipments of spruce-pine-fir, see <i>Picea glauca</i> , and of western white woods, see <i>Abies amabilis</i> .
<i>Abies procera</i> Rehder ( <i>A. nobilis</i> (Douglas) Lindl.)	Western USA, British Isles (introduced)	<b>noble fir</b>		420	Included in US shipments of hem-fir, see <i>Abies amabilis</i> .
<p><i>Agathis</i>. The trade name <b>kauri</b>, originally applied to the New Zealand timber, is recommended as the standard name for all species of <i>Agathis</i>. Names indicating the geographical origin more precisely, e.g. Sabah kauri, Sarawak kauri, as in column 4, may be used as alternatives to the standard name.</p>					
<i>Agathis australis</i> (D. Don) Salisb.	New Zealand	<b>New Zealand kauri</b>	“kauri pine” (UK)	580	
<i>Agathis dammara</i> (A.B. Lamb.) L.C. Rich.	Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea	<b>East Indian kauri</b>	Sabah kauri (UK) Sarawak kauri (UK) Malaysian kauri (UK) etc., according to origin bindang, bendang (Sarawak) mengilan (Sabah) damar minyak (Malaysia)	480	
<i>Agathis robusta</i> (C. Moore ex F. Muell.) F.M. Bailey	Australia (Queensland)	<b>Queensland kauri</b>	“Queensland kauri pine” (UK) “kauri pine” (Australia)	480	<b>Queensland kauri</b> is also produced by <i>Agathis atropurpurea</i> and <i>A. microstachya</i> but both species are rare.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Agathis vitiensis</i> (Seem.) Drake	Fiji	<b>Fijian kauri</b>	“Fijian kauri pine” (UK) dakua (Fiji)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 550	
<i>Araucaria angustifolia</i> (Bert.) O. Ktze.	Southern Brazil, Argentina	“ <b>Parana pine</b> ” <sup>**</sup> (părăhna)	“Brazilian pine” (USA) pino do parana (Brazil)	550	Plantation-grown timber of true pines ( <i>Pinus spp.</i> ) has been shipped from Chile as Chilean pine.
<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (Molina) K. Koch.	Chile	“ <b>Chile pine</b> ” <sup>**</sup>	“Chilean pine” (UK)	550	
<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i> Hook.	Australia (Queensland)	“ <b>bunya pine</b> ” <sup>**</sup>		510	
<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> Ait. ex D. Don	Australia (New South Wales, Queensland), Papua New Guinea	“ <b>hoop pine</b> ” <sup>**</sup>		560	
<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i> (Torr.) Florin ( <i>Libocedrus decurrens</i> Torr.)	Oregon, California	“ <b>incense cedar</b> ” <sup>**</sup>	“California incenseceder” (USA)	400	See remarks under <i>Cedrus</i> .
<p><i>Cedrus</i>. The English equivalent of <i>Cedrus</i> is <b>cedar</b> which is recommended as the standard name for all three species, with a distinctive qualifying name for each species as indicated. Note, however, that the name cedar with qualifications is also applied to several different kinds of timber, both softwood and hardwood, which possess a natural fragrance which recalls that of the true cedars (<i>Cedrus</i>). See <i>Chamaecyparis</i>, <i>Juniperus</i>, <i>Calocedrus</i>, <i>Thuja</i> and the hardwood <i>Cedrela</i>.</p>					
a) <i>Cedrus atlantica</i> (Endl.) Carr. b) <i>C. deodara</i> (Roxb.) G. Don ex Loud. c) <i>C. libani</i> A. Rich.	British Isles (introduced)	<b>cedar</b>	cédre (France) ceder (Netherlands) Zedernholz (Germany) a) Atlas cedar (UK) Atlantic cedar (UK) b) deodar (India, UK) c) cedar of Lebanon (UK)	580	Commonly planted in the British Isles for ornamental purposes. <i>Cedrus deodara</i> is an important timber in northern India.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> (A. Murr.) Parl.	Oregon, California, British Isles (introduced)	<b>“Port Orford cedar”</b> **	Lawson’s cypress (UK)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 500	See remarks under <i>Cedrus</i> .
<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i> (D. Don) Spach	Pacific coast region of North America	<b>“yellow cedar”</b> **	“Alaska yellow cedar” (USA) Nootka cypress (USA) yellow cypress (Canada, USA) “Pacific coast yellow cedar” (Canada)	500	
<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i> (L.) Britton, Sterns & Pogg.	Eastern USA	<b>“southern white cedar”</b> **	“Atlantic white cedar” (USA) “white cedar” (USA)	370	
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> (L.f.) D. Don	Japan, Azores (introduced)	<b>sugi</b> (sōō.gǐ)	“Japanese cedar” (UK) “Azores cedar” (Portugal)	400	
<i>Cupressus</i> . The English equivalent of <i>Cupressus</i> is <b>cypress</b> which is recommended as the standard name for all species. To avoid confusion, however, a qualifying name indicating the geographical origin should be used. Note that the name cypress, with qualifications, is also used for <i>Chamaecyparis</i> and <i>Taxodium distichum</i> .					
<i>Cupressus</i> spp.	East Africa (introduced)	<b>East African cypress</b> etc. according to origin		470	Grown in East Africa and elsewhere in plantations.
<i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i> Sol. ex Lamb.	New Zealand	<b>rimu</b> (rĭm.ū)		610	
<i>Dacrydium elatum</i> (Roxb.) Wall.	South-east Asia, Malaysia, Indonesia	<b>sempilor</b> (sĕmpĕ.lōr)		550	
<i>Dacrydium franklinii</i> Hook. f.	Australia (Tasmania)	<b>“huon pine”</b> ** (hū.ōn)		530	
<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i> (Mol.) F.M. Johnston	Chile	<b>alerce</b> (ăler.sĭ)		510	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Juniperus procera</i> Hochst. ex Endl.	East Africa	<b>“East African pencil cedar”*</b>	“African pencil cedar” (UK)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 580	See remarks under <b>Cedrus</b> .
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> L. <i>J. silicicola</i> (Small) Bailey	Eastern USA	<b>“Virginian pencil cedar”*</b>	“eastern red cedar” (USA)	530	
<i>Larix</i> . The English equivalent of <i>Larix</i> is larch which is recommended as the standard name for all species, with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated.					
<i>Larix decidua</i> Mill. ( <i>L. europaea</i> DC.)	Europe, including British Isles (introduced)	<b>European larch</b>	mélèze (France) lariks (Netherlands) Lärche (Germany)	550	A hybrid between <i>Larix decidua</i> and <i>L. kaempferi</i> .
<i>Larix x eurolepis</i> A. Henry	British Isles	<b>Dunkeld larch</b>	hybrid larch (UK)	480	
<i>Larix kaempferi</i> (Lamb.) Carr. ( <i>L. leptolepis</i> (Sieb. & Zucc.) Endl.)	Japan, British Isles (introduced)	<b>Japanese larch</b>		530	
<i>Larix laricina</i> (Du Roi) K. Koch	Canada, North-eastern USA	<b>tamarack larch</b>	tamarack (Canada, USA) eastern larch (USA) eastern Canadian larch (UK)	580	
<i>Larix occidentalis</i> Nutt.	British Columbia, Western USA	<b>western larch</b>		610	
<i>Larix russica</i> (Endl.) Sabine ex Trautr.	Western Siberia, North-east Russia	<b>Siberian larch</b>		590	
<i>Libocedrus decurrens</i> Torr.					See <i>Calocedrus decurrens</i> .

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
					kg/m <sup>3</sup>
<p><i>Picea</i>. The English equivalent of <i>Picea</i> is <b>spruce</b> which is recommended as the standard name for all species, with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated. An exception is made in the case of <i>Picea abies</i> timber imported from the continent of Europe, which is traditionally known as <b>whitewood</b>.</p>					
<i>Picea abies</i> (L.) Karst.	Northern and central Europe, British Isles (introduced)	<b>whitewood</b> (in part; see <i>Abies alba</i> ), <b>Norway spruce</b>	épicea (France) spar (Netherlands) Fichte (Germany) Baltic whitewood (UK) Finnish whitewood (UK) Swedish whitewood (UK) Russian whitewood (UK) Yugoslavian whitewood (UK) northern whitewood (UK) etc., according to origin common spruce (UK) European spruce (UK) white deal or “white” (UK)	470	In accordance with established custom, timber of this species imported from the continent of Europe is commonly called <b>whitewood</b> , white deal or simply “white”, while timber grown in the British Isles is generally known as <b>Norway spruce</b> or common spruce. Names indicating the geographical origin of imported timber, e.g. Finnish whitewood, as in column 4, may be used as alternatives in the basic standard name, whitewood. Shipments of whitewood from central and southern Europe commonly consist of spruce and silver fir ( <i>Abies alba</i> Mill.) Not to be confused with the hardwood, American whitewood ( <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> ).
<i>Picea engelmannii</i> Parry ex Engelm.	Alberta, British Columbia, Western USA	<b>Engelmann spruce</b>	mountain spruce (Canada) Rocky Mountain spruce (Canada)	450	Included in shipments of spruce-pine-fir, see <i>Picea glauca</i> , and of western white woods, see <i>Abies amabilis</i> .

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Picea glauca</i> (Moench) Voss	Canada, USA	<b>white spruce</b>	western white spruce (Canada, USA) Eastern Canadian spruce (UK) Quebec spruce (UK) New Brunswick spruce (UK) Nova Scotia spruce (UK) St John spruce (UK) Maritime spruce (UK)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 430	Shipments of Eastern Canadian spruce may include red spruce ( <i>Picea rubens</i> Sarg.) and black spruce ( <i>Picea mariana</i> (Miller) Britton, Sterns & Pogg.) Spruce-pine-fir is the name for a mixture of timbers of Canadian origin and comprising some at least of the following: <b>white spruce, Engelmann spruce, black spruce</b> ( <i>Picea mariana</i> (Miller) Britton, Sterns & Pogg.), red spruce ( <i>Picea rubens</i> Sarg.), <b>jack pine, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, balsam fir</b> and <b>alpine fir</b> .
<i>Picea sitchensis</i> (Bong.) Carr.	Western Canada, Western USA, British Isles (introduced)	<b>Sitka spruce</b>	silver spruce (UK, Canada, USA) tideland spruce (Canada, USA)	450	
<p><i>Pinus</i>. The English equivalent of <i>Pinus</i> is <b>pine</b> which is recommended as the standard name for all species, with a distinctive qualifying name, indicated where appropriate. An exception is made in the case of <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> timber imported from the continent of Europe, which is traditionally known as <b>redwood</b>, yellow deal, etc. Note that the name pine, with qualifications, is applied to a number of other softwoods not of the genus <i>Pinus</i>.</p>					
<i>Pinus banksiana</i> Lamb.	Eastern and central Canada, Northern USA	<b>jack pine</b>	pin (France) pijn (Netherlands) Kiefer (Germany) princess pine (Canada) Banksian pine (Canada)	500	Included in shipments of spruce-pine-fir, see <i>Picea glauca</i> .

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15% m.c.	Remarks
a) <i>Pinus caribaea</i> Morelet b) <i>P. oocarpa</i> Schiede	Central America, Cuba, Bahamas. Lowland tropics generally (introduced)	<b>Caribbean pitch pine</b>	(a,b) Caribbean longleaf pitch pine (UK) (a,b) Nicaraguan pitch pine (UK) etc., according to origin a) Bahamas pitch pine (UK) b) west coast Nicaraguan pitch pine (UK) ocote pine (Central America)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 710	<i>Pinus caribaea</i> is the principal species of pitch pine exported from the Caribbean region (as distinct from the southern USA). <i>P. oocarpa</i> grows at higher elevations on the central American mainland and has been shipped from the west coast of Nicaragua and Honduras. <i>P. pseudostrobus</i> Lindl. grows in association with <i>P. oocarpa</i> but is less abundant and it is doubtful whether any timber of this species is exported. Names indicating the geographical origin more precisely, as in column 4, may be used as alternatives to the standard name. Note that the slash pine of the south-eastern USA, formerly called <i>Pinus caribaea</i> , is now known to be another species, <i>P. elliottii</i> Engelm., q.v.
<i>Pinus contorta</i> Douglas ex Loud.	British Columbia, Alberta, Western USA, British Isles (introduced)	<b>lodgepole pine</b>	contorta pine (UK)	470	Included in shipments of spruce-pine-fir, see <i>Picea glauca</i> , and of western white woods, see <i>Abies amabilis</i> .

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
a) <i>Pinus echinata</i> Mill. b) <i>P. elliottii</i> Engelm. c) <i>P. palustris</i> Mill. d) <i>P. taeda</i> L. and other species	South-eastern USA	<b>southern pine</b>	a) shortleaf pine (USA) b) slash pine (USA) c) longleaf pine (USA) d) loblolly pine (USA) (a to d) yellow pine (USA, UK) southern yellow pine (USA, UK)	kg/m <sup>3</sup>  590	The name southern pine is used in the USA as a group name for nine species of pine but those listed are the most important. Sawntwood (lumbar) is graded dense if it averages, on one end or other of the piece, not less than six rings per inch and one third or more latewood. Loblolly pine has been very extensively planted in the south-eastern states of the USA and both loblolly and slash pines elsewhere in the world. Timber of slash pine has been shipped from Brazil as elliotis pine and is believed to contribute to shipments of Chilean pine from that country.  See under <i>Pinus echinata</i> and <i>Pinus palustris</i> .
<i>Pinus elliottii</i> Engelm.					
<i>Pinus kesiya</i> Royle ex Gord.	Burma, Philippines	<b>kesiya pine</b>	tinyu, tinshu (Burma) saleng (Philippines)	580	Though native to East Asia, planted elsewhere, notably in East and South Africa.
<i>Pinus lambertiana</i> Douglas	Oregon, California	<b>sugar pine</b>	Californian sugar pine (USA)	430	Included in shipments of western white woods, see <i>Abies amabilis</i> .
<i>Pinus merkusii</i> Jungh. & de Vriese	Burma, Indonesia, Philippines	<b>merkus pine</b>	tinyu, tinshu (Burma) tapulan (Philippines)	690	
<i>Pinus monticola</i> Douglas ex D. Don	Western Canada, Western USA	<b>western white pine</b>	Idaho white pine (USA)	450	Included in shipments of western white woods see <i>Abies amabilis</i> .



1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Pinus nigra</i> Arnold var. <i>nigra</i>	South-eastern Europe, British Isles (introduced)	<b>Austrian pine</b>	See column 6	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 800 (South-east Europe) 510 (British Isles)	Timber has been imported in the past under the misleading name of Bosnian pitch pine. Planted in Britain mainly as a shelterbelt tree.
<i>Pinus nigra</i> Arnold var. <i>maritima</i> (Ait.) Melville ( <i>P. nigra</i> Arnold subsp. <i>laricio</i> (Poir.) Maire)	Southern Europe, British Isles (introduced)	<b>Corsican pine</b>		510	
a) <i>Pinus palustris</i> Mill. b) <i>P. elliotii</i> Engelm. (formerly confused with <i>P. caribaea</i> Morelet)	Southern USA	<b>American pitch pine</b>	a) longleaf yellow pine (USA) longleaf pine (USA) b) slash pine (USA) longleaf pitch pine (UK) Gulf Coast pitch pine (UK) southern pine (in part) (USA)	670	The Southern Pine Inspection Bureau Grading Rules require that commercial longleaf shall be produced only from <i>P. elliotii</i> and <i>P. palustris</i> and shall average on one end or the other of each piece not less than six growth rings per inch and have one-third or more latewood. Timber of these species not meeting these requirements can be included in southern pine. Pitch pine is the name used in the export trade and in the United Kingdom for longleaf yellow pine except in so far as specifications admit other material.
<i>Pinus pinaster</i> Ait.	Southern and South-western Europe	<b>maritime pine</b>		530	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> Douglas ex Laws.	British Columbia Western USA	<b>ponderosa pine</b>	western yellow pine (USA, Australia) British Columbia soft pine (Canada) ponderosa pine (Canada)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 480	In the USA, timber of Jeffrey pine ( <i>P. jeffreyi</i> Grev.& Balf.) is usually marketed with ponderosa, pine and sold under that name. Included in shipments of spruce-pine-fir, see <i>Picea glauca</i> , and of western white woods, see <i>Abies amabilis</i> .
<i>Pinus radiata</i> D. Don	Plantations in Australia, New Zealand, Chile, South Africa, Brazil and elsewhere. Introduced to all these countries.	<b>radiata pine</b>	Monterey pine (USA, Australia) insignis (South Africa) insignis pine (General) radiata (General)	480	One of the most commonly planted pines and an increasingly important source of commercial timber.
<i>Pinus resinosa</i> Ait.	Eastern Canada, Northern USA	<b>Canadian red pine</b>	red pine (Canada, USA) Norway pine (USA)	450	
<i>Pinus sibirica</i> Du Tour <i>P. koraiensis</i> Sieb. & Zucc.	Siberia, Manchuria	<b>Siberian yellow pine</b>	Siberian pine (UK) Korean pine (UK) Manchurian pine (UK)	420	
<i>Pinus strobus</i> L.	Eastern Canada, Eastern USA	<b>yellow pine</b>	white pine (Canada, USA) eastern white pine (Canada, USA) northern white pine (USA) Quebec yellow pine (UK) Quebec pine (UK) northern pine (USA) Weymouth pine (UK)	420	Widely known elsewhere as "white pine". In the USA, the name yellow pine is used for timber of the pitch pine type, see <i>Pinus palustris</i> .

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L.	Northern Europe, including British Isles, Western Siberia	<b>redwood, Scots pine</b>	red deal or “red” (UK) yellow deal or “yellow” (UK) Baltic/Finnish/Swedish/Archangel/Siberian/Polish redwood or yellow deal, etc., according to origin (UK) “Norway fir” (UK) red pine (Scotland) “Scots fir” (UK)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 510	In accordance with established custom, timber of this species imported from the continent of Europe is commercially called <b>redwood</b> , red deal or simply “red” (especially in the north) or “yellow” (especially in the south) while timber grown in the British Isles is generally known as <b>Scots pine</b> . Names indicating the geographical origin of imported timber, e.g. Finnish redwood, as in column 4, may be used as alternatives to the basic standard name <b>redwood</b> . The timber should not be confused with <b>sequoia</b> or Californian redwood ( <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> , q.v.). Note that the name fir has been widely used in architects’ and surveyors’ specifications to refer to this species. <i>See Pinus echinata</i> Mill.
<i>Pinus taeda</i> L.					
<i>Podocarpus dacrydioides</i> A. Rich.	New Zealand	<b>“New Zealand white pine”*</b>	kahikatea (New Zealand)	470	
<i>Podocarpus ferrugineus</i> D. Don	New Zealand	<b>miro</b> (mī.rō)		590	
<i>Podocarpus</i> spp., principally <i>P. gracilior</i> Pilg. <i>P. milanjanus</i> Rendle <i>P. usambarensis</i> Pilg.	Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda	<b>podo</b> (pō.dō)		510	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Podocarpus guatemalensis</i> Standl.	Belize	<b>Belize yellowwood</b>		kg/m <sup>3</sup> 510	
<i>Podocarpus imbricatus</i> Bl. <i>P. neriifolius</i> D. Don and species	Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippine Islands, Western Pacific Islands	<b>Asian podo</b>	kayu cin (West Malaysia, ATIBT) rempayan (East Malaysia) melur (Indonesia) igem (Philippines)	560	
a) <i>Podocarpus nubigenus</i> Lindl. b) <i>P. salignus</i> D. Don c) <i>Saxegothaea conspicua</i> Lindl.	Chile	<b>manio</b>	maniu (Chile) a) manilihuan maniu hembra (Chile) b) maniu de la frontera (Chile) c) maniu macho (Chile)	560	
<i>Podocarpus spicatus</i> R. Br.	New Zealand	<b>matai</b> (mä.ti)	mai (New Zealand) "black pine" (New Zealand)	630	
<i>Podocarpus totara</i> D. Don ex Lamb. <i>P. hallii</i> T. Kirk	New Zealand	<b>totara</b> (tõtahr.a)		480	
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> (Mirb.) Franco ( <i>P. taxifolia</i> (Lamb.) Britton)	British Columbia, Western USA, British Isles (introduced)	<b>"Douglas fir"*</b>	"British Columbia pine" (UK) "Columbian pine" (UK) "Oregon pine" (USA)	530	Shipments of Douglas fir-larch from western North America include <b>western larch</b> , <i>Larix occidentalis</i> .
<i>Saxegothaea conspicua</i> Lindl.					See under <i>Podocarpus nubigenus</i> Lindl.
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> (D. Don) Endl.	USA	<b>sequoia</b>	redwood (USA) Californian redwood (UK USA)	420	Not to be confused with <b>European redwood</b> ( <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> ).

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i> (Lindl.) Buch. ( <i>Sequoia gigantea</i> (Lindl.) Deene.) ( <i>Sequoia wellingtonia</i> Seem.)	British Isles (introduced)	<b>wellingtonia</b>	giant sequoia (USA)	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 340	A native of California planted in the British Isles as an ornamental tree.
<i>Taxodium distichum</i> (L.) Rich.	South-eastern USA	<b>“southern cypress”*</b>	“bald cypress” (USA) “Louisiana cypress” (USA) “swamp cypress” (USA)	510	Timber from the coastal swamps is commonly known as tidewater red cypress or black cypress, from the dark colour of the heartwood, as distinct from the yellow or white cypress of inland districts.
<i>Taxus baccata</i> L.	British Isles	<b>yew</b>	common yew (UK) European yew (UK)	670	
<i>Tetraclinis articulata</i> (Vahl) Mast.	North Africa	<b>thuya</b>			Only seen in the form of burrs. Not to be confused with species of the botanical genus <i>Thuja</i> .
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> L.	Eastern North America	<b>“white cedar”*</b>	“northern white cedar” (USA) eastern arborvitae (USA) “eastern white cedar” (Canada)	340	
<i>Thuja plicata</i> Donn ex D. Don	British Columbia, Western USA, British Isles (introduced)	<b>“western red cedar”*</b>	giant arborvitae (USA) “British Columbia red cedar” (UK) “red cedar” (Canada)	390	See remarks under <i>Cedrus</i> .

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c.	Remarks
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> (L.) Carr.	Eastern Canada, Eastern USA	<b>eastern hemlock</b>		kg/m <sup>3</sup> 470	
<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> (Raf.) Sarg.	British Columbia, Alaska, Western USA, British Isles (introduced)	<b>western hemlock</b>	Pacific hemlock (USA) West Coast hemlock (USA)	500	Shipments may include western balsam (see <i>Abies amabilis</i> ) and some mountain hemlock ( <i>Tsuga mertensiana</i> (Bong.) Carr.). Hem-fir is a mixture of <b>western hemlock</b> and species of <i>Abies</i> , see under <i>Abies amabilis</i> .

## Section 4. Index of standard and other names

All standard, trade and local names are listed alphabetically with the corresponding botanical names; standard names are shown in heavy type. Entries in the standard can be found by reference to the botanical names, which are in alphabetical order, but it should be noted that hardwoods (section 2) are listed separately and precede the softwoods (section 3). Softwoods in the index are indicated by an asterisk \* after the botanical name.

Special treatment is given to entries for species of *Shorea* as these occupy several pages of the standard; each species in the index is further distinguished according to its timber type (light weight, pale red; medium weight, yellow; etc.) which is clearly distinguished in the section under *Shorea* in section 2.

Where the standard, trade or local name applies to more than one species only the first botanical name is shown in the index. For example **American ash** is indexed against *Fraxinus americana* but reference to this entry in the standard shows that three botanical species are listed and that all produce American ash.

### A

abam	<i>Gambeya</i> spp.
abarco	<i>Cariniana</i> spp.
Abassian boxwood	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
abë	<i>Canarium schweinfurthii</i>
abel	<i>Canarium schweinfurthii</i>
abele	<i>Populus alba</i>
abem	<i>Berlinia</i> spp.
aboudikro	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>
<b>abura</b>	<i>Hallea ciliata</i>
acacia, false	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
acajou d'Afrique	<i>Khaya</i> spp.
acajou sapelli	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>
acajou sipo	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>
acajou umbaua	<i>Khaya nyasica</i>
<b>afara</b>	<i>Terminalia superba</i>
afara, black	<i>Terminalia ivorensis</i>
afara, dark	<i>Terminalia superba</i>
afara, light	<i>Terminalia superba</i>
afara, white	<i>Terminalia superba</i>
afo	<i>Poga oleosa</i>
<b>African alstonia</b>	<i>Alstonia boonei</i>
<b>African blackwood</b>	<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i>
<b>African canarium</b>	<i>Canarium schweinfurthii</i>
<b>African celtis</b>	<i>Celtis</i> spp.
<b>African cordia</b>	<i>Cordia</i> spp.
<b>African ebony</b>	<i>Diospyros</i> spp.
<b>African mahogany</b>	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>
<b>African mahogany, heavy</b>	<i>Khaya grandifoliola</i>
<b>African padauk</b>	<i>Pterocarpus soyauxii</i>
African pencil cedar	<i>Juniperus procera</i> *
<b>African pterygota</b>	<i>Pterygota bequaertii</i>
African rosewood	<i>Copaifera salikounda</i>
<b>African satinwood</b>	<i>Zanthoxylum gillettii</i>
African silky-oak	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>
<b>African swartzia</b>	<i>Swartzia fistuloides</i>
<b>African walnut</b>	<i>Lovoa trichilioides</i>

<b>afroformosia</b>	<i>Pericopsis elata</i>
<b>afzelia</b>	<i>Afzelia</i> spp.
<b>agba</b>	<i>Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum</i>
agboin	<i>Piptadeniastrum africanum</i>
aguano	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>
Ahorn	<i>Acer</i> spp.
ahun	<i>Alstonia boonei</i>
aiélé	<i>Canarium schweinfurthii</i>
ako	<i>Antiaris toxicaria</i> subsp. <i>welwitschii</i>
akom	<i>Terminalia superba</i>
akomu	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>
akossika	<i>Scotellia coriacea</i>
<b>alan</b>	<i>Shorea albida</i> (heavy, red)
alan bunga	<i>Shorea albida</i> (light weight, pale red)
Alaska yellow-cedar	<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i> *
albarco	<i>Cariniana</i> spp.
<b>albizia, West African</b>	<i>Albizia</i> spp.
<b>alder</b>	<i>Alnus</i> spp.
<b>alder, American red</b>	<i>Alnus rubra</i>
alder, black	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
<b>alder, common</b>	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
<b>alder, grey</b>	<i>Alnus incana</i>
alder, Italian	<i>Alnus cordata</i> , see <i>A. glutinosa</i>
alder, western	<i>Alnus rubra</i>
<b>alerce</b>	<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i> *
aligna	<i>Afzelia</i> spp.
almon	<i>Shorea almon</i> (light weight, pale red)
alone	<i>Rhodognaphalon brevicuspe</i>
alpine ash	<i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i>
<b>alpine fir</b>	<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> *
<b>alstonia, African</b>	<i>Alstonia boonei</i>
<b>alstonia, Asian</b>	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>
<b>amabilis fir</b>	<i>Abies amabilis</i> *
amarante	<i>Peltogyne</i> spp.
amaranth	<i>Peltogyne</i> spp.
amarillo	<i>Centrolobium paraense</i>
amazakoué	<i>Guibourtia ehie</i>
<b>amboyna</b>	<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i>
amboyna, false	<i>Pterocarpus pedatus</i>
<b>American ash</b>	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
<b>American beech</b>	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>
American birch	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>
American birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
<b>American cherry</b>	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
<b>American chestnut</b>	<i>Castanea dentata</i>
American elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>
<b>American heavy cordia</b>	<i>Cordia gerascanthus</i>
<b>American hop-hornbeam</b>	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>
<b>American light cordia</b>	<i>Cordia alliodora</i>
American lime	<i>Tilia americana</i>
<b>American mahogany</b>	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>



<b>American mahogany</b>	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>
<b>American pitch pine</b>	<i>Pinus palustris</i>
<b>American plane</b>	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
<b>American red alder</b>	<i>Alnus rubra</i>
<b>American red gum</b>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
<b>American red oak</b>	<i>Quercus</i> spp.
<b>American sap gum</b>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
<b>American walnut</b>	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
<b>American white oak</b>	<i>Quercus</i> spp.
American whitewood	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
<b>American yellow poplar</b>	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
amoreira	<i>Maclura tinctoria</i>
amourette	<i>Brosimum guianensis</i>
<b>Andaman gurjun</b>	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.
<b>Andaman marblewood</b>	<i>Diospyros marmorata</i>
<b>Andaman padauk</b>	<i>Pterocarpus dalbergioides</i>
<b>Andaman pyinma</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia hypoleuca</i>
Andaman redwood	<i>Pterocarpus dalbergioides</i>
andira uchi	<i>Andira inermis</i>
<b>andiroba</b>	<i>Carapa guianensis</i>
<b>andoung</b>	<i>Monopetalanthus heitzii</i>
andoung	<i>Tetraberlinia bifoliolata</i>
anegré	<i>Aningeria</i> spp.
angalé	<i>Poga oleosa</i>
angelica	<i>Dicorynia guianensis</i>
<b>angelin</b>	<i>Andira inermis</i>
angélique	<i>Dicorynia guianensis</i>
angsana	<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i>
aniégré	<i>Aningeria</i> spp.
aniégré rose	<i>Gambeya</i> spp.
<b>aningeria</b>	<i>Aningeria</i> spp.
aningré	<i>Aningeria</i> spp.
aninguéri	<i>Gambeya</i> spp.
anokye	<i>Guibourtia ehie</i>
Antarctic beech	<i>Nothofagus moorei</i>
<b>antiaris</b>	<i>Antiaris toxicaria</i> subsp. <i>welwitschii</i>
anyaran	<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>
apa	<i>Azelia</i> spp.
<b>apitong</b>	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.
apopo	<i>Lovoa trichilioides</i>
<b>apple</b>	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>
aprono	<i>Mansonia altissima</i>
araputanga	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>
<b>arariba</b>	<i>Centrolobium paraense</i>
arborvitae, eastern	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> *
arborvitae, giant	<i>Thuja plicata</i> *
Archangel redwood	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> *
Archangel yellow deal	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> *
arere	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>
arjun	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>
<b>ash</b>	<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.

ash, alpine	<i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i>
<b>ash, American</b>	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
<b>ash, Australian white</b>	<i>Eucalyptus fraxinoides</i>
ash, Belgian	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
ash, black	<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>
ash, brown	<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>
ash, Canadian	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
ash, English	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
<b>ash, European</b>	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
ash, French	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
ash, green	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>
<b>ash, Japanese</b>	<i>Fraxinus mandshurica</i>
ash, mountain	<i>Eucalyptus regnans</i>
ash, olive	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
ash, red	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>
ash, white	<i>Eucalyptus fraxinoides</i>
ash, white	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
<b>Asian alstonia</b>	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>
Asian camphorwood	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>
<b>Asian pericopsis</b>	<i>Pericopsis mooniana</i>
<b>Asian podo</b>	<i>Podocarpus imbricatus*</i>
asna	<i>Terminalia alata</i>
aspen	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>
aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
<b>aspen, Canadian</b>	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
<b>aspen, European</b>	<i>Populus tremula</i>
aspen, Finnish	<i>Populus tremula</i>
aspen, large tooth	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>
aspen, quaking	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
aspen, Swedish	<i>Populus tremula</i>
aspen, trembling	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
assacu	<i>Hura crepitans</i>
assaméla	<i>Pericopsis elata</i>
assia	<i>Dacryodes buettneri</i>
assié	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>
asta	<i>Oxandra lanceolata</i>
Atlantic cedar	<i>Cedrus atlantica*</i>
Atlantic white cedar	<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides*</i>
Atlas cedar	<i>Cedrus atlantica*</i>
aune	<i>Alnus</i> spp.
<b>Australian blackwood</b>	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>
<b>Australian cedar</b>	<i>Toona australis</i>
<b>Australian silky-oak</b>	<i>Cardwellia sublimis</i>
Australian walnut	<i>Endiandra palmerstonii</i>
<b>Australian white ash</b>	<i>Eucalyptus fraxinoides</i>
<b>Austrian pine</b>	<i>Pinus nigra</i> var. <i>nigra*</i>
<b>avodiré</b>	<i>Turraeanthus africanus</i>
awari	<i>Pterygota bequaertii</i>
awong	<i>Millettia laurentii</i>
awun	<i>Alstonia boonei</i>
<b>ayan</b>	<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>

aye	<i>Sterculia rhinopetala</i>
ayinre bona	<i>Albizia adianthifolia</i>
ayinre ogo	<i>Albizia ferruginea</i>
ayous	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>
azobé	<i>Lophira alata</i>
Azores cedar	<i>Cryptomeria japonica*</i>
<b>B</b>	
baboen	<i>Virola sebifera</i>
baboen	<i>Virola surinamensis</i>
bacu	<i>Cariniana</i> spp.
badam	<i>Terminalia procera</i>
badi	<i>Nauclea diderrichii</i>
bagac	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.
bagasse	<i>Bagassa guianensis</i>
bagras	<i>Eucalyptus deglupta</i>
bagtikan	<i>Parashorea malaanonan</i>
<b>baguaçu</b>	<i>Talauma ovata</i>
Bahamas lignum vitae	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i>
Bahamas pitch pine	<i>Pinus caribaea*</i>
bahia	<i>Hallea ciliata</i>
Bahia rosewood	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>
Bahia wood	<i>Caesalpinia echinata</i>
baitoa	<i>Phyllostylon brasiliensis</i>
baku	<i>Tieghemella heckelii</i>
balata rouge	<i>Manilkara</i> spp.
<b>balau</b>	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (heavy, yellow/brown)
<b>balau, red</b>	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (heavy, red)
balaustre	<i>Centrolobium paraense</i>
bald cypress	<i>Taxodium distichum*</i>
balm poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>
<b>balsa</b>	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>
balsam	<i>Abies balsamea*</i>
balsam, western	<i>Abies amabilis*</i>
balsam cottonwood	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>
balsam cottonwood, western	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>
<b>balsam fir</b>	<i>Abies balsamea*</i>
balsam fir, western	<i>Abies grandis*</i>
balsam poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>
<b>balsamo</b>	<i>Myroxylon balsamum</i>
Baltic redwood	<i>Pinus sylvestris*</i>
Baltic whitewood	<i>Picea abies*</i>
Baltic yellow deal	<i>Pinus sylvestris*</i>
banak	<i>Virola koschnyi</i>
<b>banga wanga</b>	<i>Amblygonocarpus andongensis</i>
bangkal	<i>Nauclea orientalis</i>
bangkirai	<i>Shorea laevis</i> (heavy, yellow/brown)
banglang	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>
Banksian pine	<i>Pinus banksiana*</i>
barwood	<i>Pterocarpus soyauxii</i>
<b>basralocus</b>	<i>Dicorynia guianensis</i>

<b>basswood</b>	<i>Tilia americana</i>
basswood, Japanese	<i>Tilia japonica</i>
basswood, New Guinea	<i>Endospermum diadenum</i>
<b>bean, black</b>	<i>Castanospermum australe</i>
bean, walnut	<i>Endiandra palmerstonii</i>
<b>beech</b>	<i>Fagus</i> spp.
<b>beech, American</b>	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>
beech, Antarctic	<i>Nothofagus moorei</i>
beech, Carpathian	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
beech, Danish	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
beech, English	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
<b>beech, European</b>	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
beech, French	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
<b>beech, Japanese</b>	<i>Fagus crenata</i>
beech, myrtle	<i>Nothofagus cunninghamii</i>
<b>beech, negro-head</b>	<i>Nothofagus moorei</i>
<b>beech, silver</b>	<i>Nothofagus menziesii</i>
beech, Slavonian	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
beech, Southland	<i>Nothofagus menziesii</i>
<b>beech, Turkish</b>	<i>Fagus orientalis</i>
beefwood	<i>Manilkara</i> spp.
Belgian ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
<b>belian</b>	<i>Eusideroxylon zwageri</i>
Belize cedar	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>
Belize mahogany	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>
<b>Belize yellowwood</b>	<i>Podocarpus guatemalensis*</i>
bendang	<i>Agathis dammara*</i>
benge	<i>Guibourtia arnoldiana</i>
Benin mahogany	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>
Benin walnut	<i>Lovoa trichilioides</i>
Benin wood	<i>Khaya grandifoliola</i>
benuang	<i>Octomeles sumatrana</i>
berk	<i>Betula</i> spp.
<b>berlinia</b>	<i>Berlinia</i> spp.
bété	<i>Mansonia altissima</i>
beuk	<i>Fagus</i> spp.
bibolo	<i>Lovoa trichilioides</i>
bicuiba	<i>Virola bicuhyba</i>
big leaf maple	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>
bilina	<i>Nauclea diderrichii</i>
billian	<i>Eusideroxylon zwageri</i>
bilsted	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
bindang	<i>Agathis dammara*</i>
<b>bintangor</b>	<i>Calophyllum</i> spp.
<b>binuang</b>	<i>Octomeles sumatrana</i>
binung	<i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i>
<b>birch</b>	<i>Betula</i> spp.
birch, American	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>
birch, American	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
birch, Canadian yellow	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>
birch, English	<i>Betula pendula</i>

<b>birch, European</b>	<i>Betula pendula</i>
birch, Finnish	<i>Betula pendula</i>
birch, flame	<i>Betula pendula</i>
birch, hard	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>
birch, ice	<i>Betula pendula</i>
<b>birch, Japanese</b>	<i>Betula maximowicziana</i>
birch, Karelian	<i>Betula pendula</i>
birch, masur	<i>Betula pendula</i>
<b>birch, paper</b>	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
birch, Quebec	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>
birch, red	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i> (heartwood)
birch, silver	<i>Betula pendula</i>
birch, Swedish	<i>Betula pendula</i>
birch, western	<i>Betula papyrifera</i> var. <i>commutata</i>
<b>birch, western paper</b>	<i>Betula papyrifera</i> var. <i>commutata</i>
birch, western white	<i>Betula papyrifera</i> var. <i>commutata</i>
birch, white	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i> (sapwood)
birch, white	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
birch, white	<i>Betula pendula</i>
<b>birch, yellow</b>	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>
Birke	<i>Betula</i> spp.
bissilom	<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>
bitter pecan	<i>Carya aquatica</i>
black afara	<i>Terminalia ivorensis</i>
black alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
black ash	<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>
<b>black bean</b>	<i>Castanospermum australe</i>
black cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
<b>black cottonwood</b>	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>
black guarea	<i>Guarea thompsonii</i>
black gum	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
black Italian poplar	<i>Populus x euramericana</i> “serotina”
black locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
black pine	<i>Podocarpus spicatus*</i>
black poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>
<b>black poplar</b>	<i>Populus</i> spp.
black spruce	<i>Picea mariana*</i> (see <i>Picea glauca*</i> )
black sucupira	<i>Bowdichia nitida</i>
black tupelo	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
black walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
black wattle	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>
<b>black willow</b>	<i>Salix nigra</i>
<b>blackbutt</b>	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>
<b>blackwood, African</b>	<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i>
<b>blackwood, Australian</b>	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>
blackwood, Bombay	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>
blue gum	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>
<b>blue gum, southern</b>	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>
blue gum, Sydney	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>
blue gum, Tasmanian	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>
bois satiné	<i>Brosimum lanciferum</i>

Bolivian mahogany	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>
bomanga	<i>Brachystegia</i> spp.
<b>bombax, West African</b>	<i>Bombax buonopozense</i>
Bombay blackwood	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>
<b>bombway, white</b>	<i>Terminalia procera</i>
bondu	<i>Didelotia idae</i>
bongossi	<i>Lophira alata</i>
bonsamdua	<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>
Bosnian maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Bosnian pitch pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i> var. <i>nigra</i> *
bossé	<i>Guarea cedrata</i>
bossé clair	<i>Guarea cedrata</i>
bossé foncé	<i>Guarea thompsonii</i>
bouleau	<i>Betula</i> spp.
box	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
<b>box, brush</b>	<i>Tristania conferta</i>
box, Cape	<i>Buxus macowani</i>
boxelder	<i>Acer negundo</i> (see <i>Acer rubrum</i> )
boxwood	<i>Buxus</i> spp.
boxwood, Abassian	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
boxwood, Colombian	<i>Gossypiospermum praecox</i>
<b>boxwood, East London</b>	<i>Buxus macowani</i>
<b>boxwood, European</b>	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
boxwood, Iranian	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
boxwood, kamassi	<i>Gonioma kamassi</i>
<b>boxwood, Knysna</b>	<i>Gonioma kamassi</i>
<b>boxwood, Maracaibo</b>	<i>Gossypiospermum praecox</i>
boxwood, Persian	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
<b>boxwood, San Domingan</b>	<i>Phyllostylon brasiliensis</i>
boxwood, Turkish	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
boxwood, Venezuelan	<i>Gossypiospermum praecox</i>
boxwood, West Indian	<i>Gossypiospermum praecox</i>
brachystegia	<i>Brachystegia</i> spp.
Brazilian cedar	<i>Cedrela fissilis</i>
Brazilian mahogany	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>
Brazilian pine	<i>Araucaria angustifolia</i> *
<b>Brazilian rosewood</b>	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>
<b>Brazilian tulip wood</b>	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>
<b>brazilnut</b>	<i>Bertholletia excelsa</i>
<b>brazilwood</b>	<i>Caesalpinia echinata</i>
British Columbian pine	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> *
British Columbian red cedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i> *
British Columbian soft pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> *
broutou	<i>Didelotia idae</i>
brown ash	<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>
<b>brown sterculia</b>	<i>Sterculia rhinopetala</i>
<b>brush box</b>	<i>Tristania conferta</i>
<b>bubinga</b>	<i>Guibourtia demeusei</i>
Buche	<i>Fagus</i> spp.
Buchsbaum	<i>Buxus</i> spp.
buis	<i>Buxus</i> spp.

bulletwood	<i>Manilkara</i> spp.
buna	<i>Fagus crenata</i>
bungur	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>
<b>bunya pine</b>	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i> *
<b>Burma gurjun</b>	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.
<b>Burma padauk</b>	<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i>
<b>Burma tulip wood</b>	<i>Dalbergia oliveri</i>
<b>Burmese cedar</b>	<i>Toona ciliata</i>
<b>butternut</b>	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>
buttonwood	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
<b>C</b>	
cabbage-bark	<i>Andira inermis</i>
cabbage-bark, red	<i>Andira inermis</i>
cabinet cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
cabriuva	<i>Myroxylon balsamum</i>
cabriuva vermelha	<i>Myroxylon balsamum</i>
calamander wood	<i>Diospyros</i> spp.
California incense-cedar	<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i> *
Californian redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> *
Californian sugar pine	<i>Pinus lambertiana</i> *
calophyllum	<i>Calophyllum</i> spp.
Cameroon ebony	<i>Diospyros</i> spp.
<b>camphorwood</b>	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>
camphorwood, Asian	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>
<b>camphorwood, East African</b>	<i>Ocotea usambarensis</i>
camwood	<i>Pterocarpus soyauxii</i>
Canadian ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
<b>Canadian aspen</b>	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
<b>Canadian poplar</b>	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>
<b>Canadian poplar</b>	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>
<b>Canadian red pine</b>	<i>Pinus resinosa</i> *
Canadian rock elm	<i>Ulmus thomasii</i>
Canadian silky wood	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>
Canadian yellow birch	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>
canalete	<i>Cordia gerascanthus</i>
<b>canarium, African</b>	<i>Canarium schweinfurthii</i>
<b>canarium, Indian</b>	<i>Canarium euphyllum</i>
<b>canarium, Malaysian</b>	<i>Canarium</i> spp.
canary whitewood	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
canary wood	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
canary wood	<i>Centrolobium paraense</i>
caoba	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>
Cape box	<i>Buxus macowani</i>
Caribbean longleaf pitch pine	<i>Pinus caribaea</i> *
<b>Caribbean pitch pine</b>	<i>Pinus caribaea</i> *
Carpathian beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
castanheira	<i>Bertholletia excelsa</i>
castanheiro	<i>Bertholletia excelsa</i>
<b>cativo</b>	<i>Prioria copaiifera</i>
cautivo	<i>Prioria copaiifera</i>

**caviuna**

cedar

**cedar**

cedar

cedar, African pencil

cedar, Alaska yellow

cedar, Atlas

cedar, Atlantic

cedar, Atlantic white

**cedar, Australian**

cedar, Azores

cedar, Belize

cedar, Brazilian

cedar, British Columbia red

**cedar, Burmese**

cedar, California incense-

**cedar, Central American**

cedar, cigar box

**cedar, East African pencil**

cedar, eastern red

cedar, eastern white

cedar, Guyana

cedar, Honduras

**cedar, incense**

cedar, Japanese

cedar, Mexican

cedar, Nicaraguan

cedar, northern white

cedar, Pacific Coast yellow

cedar, Peruvian

**cedar, Port Orford**

cedar, red

cedar, red

**cedar, South American****cedar, southern white**

cedar, Spanish

cedar, Tabasco

cedar, Trinidad

**cedar, Virginian pencil**

cedar, West Indian

**cedar, western red**

cedar, white

**cedar, white****cedar, yellow**

cedar of Lebanon

ceder

cèdre

cedro

cedro rana

**ceiba****celtis, African***Machaerium scleroxylon**Cedrela fissilis, Cedrela odorata**Cedrus* spp.\**Cedrus atlantica*\**Juniperus procera*\**Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*\**Cedrus atlantica*\**Cedrus atlantica*\**Chamaecyparis thyoides*\**Toona australis**Cryptomeria japonica*\**Cedrela odorata**Cedrela fissilis**Thuja plicata*\**Toona ciliata**Calocedrus decurrens*\**Cedrela odorata**Cedrela fissilis, Cedrela odorata**Juniperus procera*\**Juniperus virginiana*\**Thuja occidentalis*\**Cedrela odorata**Cedrela odorata**Calocedrus decurrens*\**Cryptomeria japonica*\**Cedrela odorata**Cedrela odorata**Thuja occidentalis*\**Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*\**Cedrela fissilis**Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*\**Toona australis**Thuja plicata*\**Cedrela fissilis**Chamaecyparis thyoides*\**Cedrela odorata**Cedrela odorata**Cedrela odorata**Juniperus virginiana*\**Cedrela odorata**Thuja plicata*\**Chamaecyparis thyoides*\**Thuja occidentalis*\**Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*\**Cedrus libani*\**Cedrus* spp.\**Cedrus* spp.\**Cedrela fissilis**Cedrelinga catenaeformis**Ceiba pentandra**Celtis* spp.



<b>Central American cedar</b>	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>
Central American mahogany	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>
<b>cerejeira</b>	<i>Amburana cearensis</i>
Ceylon cedar	<i>Melia composita</i>
Ceylon ebony	<i>Diospyros ebenum</i>
Ceylon satinwood	<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i>
chamfuta	<i>Azelia quanzensis</i>
<b>chan</b>	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (heavy, yellow/brown)
charme	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
châtaignier	<i>Castanea</i> spp.
cheesewood, white	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>
chenchen	<i>Antiaris toxicaria</i> subsp. <i>welwitschii</i>
chêne	<i>Quercus</i> spp.
<b>chengal</b>	<i>Neobalanocarpus heimii</i>
cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
<b>cherry, American</b>	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
cherry, black	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
cherry, cabinet	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
<b>cherry, European</b>	<i>Prunus avium</i>
cherry, wild	<i>Prunus avium</i>
cherrybark oak	<i>Quercus falcata</i> var. <i>pagodaefolia</i>
<b>chestnut</b>	<i>Castanea</i> spp.
<b>chestnut, American</b>	<i>Castanea dentata</i>
chestnut, European	<i>Castanea sativa</i>
chestnut, Spanish	<i>Castanea sativa</i>
chestnut, swamp	<i>Quercus michauxii</i>
<b>chestnut, sweet</b>	<i>Castanea sativa</i>
chestnut oak	<i>Quercus prinus</i>
<b>chickrassy</b>	<i>Chukrasia tabularis</i>
<b>Chile pine</b>	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> *
<b>Chilean laurel</b>	<i>Laurelia sempervirens</i>
Chilean pine	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> *
Chilean pine	<i>Pinus elliotii</i> *
chinchán	<i>Dalbergia oliveri</i>
<b>Chinese oak</b>	<i>Quercus</i> spp.
chittagong wood	<i>Chukrasia tabularis</i>
<b>chuglam, white</b>	<i>Terminalia bialata</i>
chumprak	<i>Heritiera</i> spp.
cigar-box cedar	<i>Cedrela fissilis</i> , <i>Cedrela odorata</i>
claro walnut, Japanese	<i>Juglans sieboldiana</i>
close-bark willow	<i>Salix alba</i> "coerulea"
<b>coachwood</b>	<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>
<b>cocobolo</b>	<i>Dalbergia retusa</i>
cocus	<i>Brya ebenus</i>
<b>cocuswood</b>	<i>Brya ebenus</i>
<b>coigue</b>	<i>Nothofagus dombeyi</i>
coihue	<i>Nothofagus dombeyi</i>
Colombian boxwood	<i>Gossypiospermum praecox</i>
Columbian pine	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> *
<b>common alder</b>	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
common lime	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>

common spruce	<i>Picea abies</i> *
common yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i> *
conduru	<i>Brosimum lanciferum</i>
contorta pine	<i>Pinus contorta</i> *
<b>copalwood, Rhodesian</b>	<i>Guibourtia coleosperma</i>
corail	<i>Pterocarpus soyauxii</i>
<b>cordia, African</b>	<i>Cordia</i> spp.
<b>cordia, American heavy</b>	<i>Cordia gerascanthus</i>
<b>cordia, American light</b>	<i>Cordia alliodora</i>
cork elm	<i>Ulmus thomasii</i>
cornel	<i>Cornus florida</i>
cornel, Turkish	<i>Cornus</i> spp.
coromandel	<i>Diospyros</i> spp.
<b>Corsican pine</b>	<i>Pinus nigra</i> var. <i>maritima</i> *
Costa Rica mahogany	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>
cottonwood	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>
cottonwood, balsam	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>
<b>cottonwood, black</b>	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>
<b>cottonwood, eastern</b>	<i>Populus deltoides</i>
cottonwood, western balsam	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>
couratari	<i>Couratari oblongifolia</i>
<b>courbaril</b>	<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>
crabwood	<i>Carapa guianensis</i>
crack willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>
<b>cricket-bat willow</b>	<i>Salix alba</i> "coerulea"
Cuban lignum vitae	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>
Cuban mahogany	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>
cumaré	<i>Amburana cearensis</i>
<b>cumaru</b>	<i>Dipteryx odorata</i>
<b>cypress</b>	<i>Cupressus</i> spp.*
cypress, bald	<i>Taxodium distichum</i> *
<b>cypress, East African</b>	<i>Cupressus</i> spp.*
cypress, Lawson's	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> *
cypress, Louisiana	<i>Taxodium distichum</i> *
cypress, Nootka	<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i> *
<b>cypress, southern</b>	<i>Taxodium distichum</i> *
cypress, swamp	<i>Taxodium distichum</i> *
cypress, yellow	<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i> *
<b>D</b>	
dabéma	<i>Piptadeniastrum africanum</i>
daeng	<i>Xylia dolabriformis</i>
<b>dahoma</b>	<i>Piptadeniastrum africanum</i>
dahu	<i>Dracontomelon dao</i>
dakua	<i>Agathis vitiensis</i> *
dalli	<i>Virola sebifera</i> , <i>V. surinamensis</i>
damar minyak	<i>Agathis dammara</i> *
dang huong	<i>Pterocarpus pedatus</i>
daniellia	<i>Daniellia ogea</i>
Danish beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
<b>danta</b>	<i>Nesogordonia papaverifera</i>

dao	<i>Dracontomelon dao</i>
dark red lauan	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (medium weight, dark red)
<b>dark red meranti</b>	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (medium weight, dark red)
<b>dark red seraya</b>	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (medium weight, dark red)
<b>dau</b>	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.
deal, red	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> *
deal, white	<i>Picea abies</i> *
deal, yellow	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> *
deal, yellow, Archangel, Baltic, Finnish, Polish, Siberian, Swedish	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> *
<b>degame</b>	<i>Calycophyllum candidissimum</i>
Degema mahogany	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>
den	<i>Abies</i> spp.*
deng	<i>Xylia dolabriformis</i>
denya	<i>Cylicodiscus gabunensis</i>
deodar	<i>Cedrus deodara</i> *
determa	<i>Ocotea rubra</i>
dhup	<i>Canarium euphyllum</i>
<b>dhup, red</b>	<i>Parishia insignis</i>
dhup, white	<i>Canarium euphyllum</i>
dibétou	<i>Lovoa trichilioides</i>
<b>didelotia</b>	<i>Didelotia idae</i>
ditshipi	<i>Gilbertiodendron dewevrei</i>
djave	<i>Baillonella toxisperma</i>
<b>dogwood</b>	<i>Cornus florida</i>
<b>Douglas fir</b>	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> *
douka	<i>Tieghemella africana</i>
doussié	<i>Azelia</i> spp.
dry-zone mahogany	<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>
duku	<i>Alstonia boonei</i>
<b>Dunkeld larch</b>	<i>Larix x eurolepis</i> *
<b>durian</b>	<i>Durio</i> spp.
durmast oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>
<b>Dutch elm</b>	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>
<b>E</b>	
<b>East African camphorwood</b>	<i>Ocotea usambarensis</i>
<b>East African cypress</b>	<i>Cupressus</i> spp.*
<b>East African olive</b>	<i>Olea capensis</i> subsp. <i>hochstetteri</i>
<b>East African pencil cedar</b>	<i>Juniperus procera</i> *
<b>East African podo</b>	<i>Podocarpus</i> spp.*
East Indian ebony	<i>Diospyros ebenum</i>
<b>East Indian kauri</b>	<i>Agathis dammara</i> *
East Indian rosewood	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>
East Indian satinwood	<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i>
<b>East London boxwood</b>	<i>Buxus macowani</i>
eastern arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> *
eastern Canadian larch	<i>Larix laricina</i> *
eastern Canadian spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i> *
<b>eastern cottonwood</b>	<i>Populus deltoides</i>
<b>eastern hemlock</b>	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> *

eastern hop-hornbeam  
 eastern larch  
 eastern red cedar  
 eastern white cedar  
 eastern white pine  
 eba  
 ebben  
 ébène  
 Ebenholz  
 ebiara  
**ebony**  
**ebony, African**  
 ebony, Cameroon  
 ebony, Ceylon  
 ebony, East Indian  
 ebony, Gabon  
 ebony, Kribi  
**ebony, Macassar**  
 ebony, Madagascar  
 ebony, Nigerian  
**ebony, Sri Lanka**  
 ebony, white  
 edinam  
 Eiche  
 eik  
 ekaba  
 ekhimi  
**ekki**  
 ekop  
 ekpogoi  
 Elgon olive  
 elliotis pine  
**elm**  
 elm, American  
 elm, Canadian rock  
 elm, cork  
**elm, Dutch**  
**elm, English**  
 elm, Flemish  
 elm, French  
**elm, Japanese**  
 elm, mountain  
 elm, red  
**elm, red**  
**elm, rock**  
 elm, Scotch  
 elm, slippery  
**elm, smooth-leaved**  
 elm, soft  
**elm, white**  
**elm, wych**

*Ostrya virginiana*  
*Larix laricina*\*  
*Juniperus virginiana*\*  
*Thuja occidentalis*\*  
*Pinus strobus*\*  
*Lophira alata*  
*Diospyros* spp.  
*Diospyros* spp.  
*Diospyros* spp.  
*Berlinia* spp.  
*Diospyros* spp.  
*Diospyros* spp.  
*Diospyros* spp.  
*Diospyros ebenum*  
*Diospyros ebenum*  
*Diospyros* spp.  
*Diospyros* spp.  
*Diospyros celebica*  
*Diospyros* spp.  
*Diospyros* spp.  
*Diospyros ebenum*  
*Diospyros* spp.  
*Entandrophragma angolense*  
*Quercus* spp.  
*Quercus* spp.  
*Tetraberlinia bifoliolata*  
*Piptadeniastrum africanum*  
*Lophira alata*  
*Tetraberlinia bifoliolata*  
*Berlinia* spp.  
*Olea capensis* subsp. *welwitschii*  
*Pinus elliotii*\*  
*Ulmus* spp.  
*Ulmus americana*  
*Ulmus thomasii*  
*Ulmus thomasii*  
*Ulmus x hollandica*  
*Ulmus procera*  
*Ulmus carpinifolia*  
*Ulmus carpinifolia*  
*Ulmus* spp.  
*Ulmus glabra*  
*Ulmus procera*  
*Ulmus rubra*  
*Ulmus thomasii*  
*Ulmus glabra*  
*Ulmus rubra*  
*Ulmus carpinifolia*  
*Ulmus americana*  
*Ulmus americana*  
*Ulmus glabra*

els	<i>Alnus</i> spp.
embero	<i>Lovoa trichilioides</i>
emeri	<i>Terminalia ivorensis</i>
emien	<i>Alstonia boonei</i>
<b>eng</b>	<i>Dipterocarpus tuberculatus</i>
<b>Engelmann spruce</b>	<i>Picea engelmannii*</i>
English ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
English beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
English birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
<b>English elm</b>	<i>Ulmus procera</i>
English lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
English oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>
English plane	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>
English walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>
épicea	<i>Picea</i> spp.
érable	<i>Acer</i> spp.
erima	<i>Octomeles sumatrana</i>
<b>erimado</b>	<i>Ricinodendron heudelotii</i> subsp. <i>africanum</i>
Erle	<i>Alnus</i> spp.
erun	<i>Erythrophleum suaveolens</i>
erun	<i>Erythrophleum ivorense</i>
es	<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.
esa	<i>Celtis</i> spp.
Esche	<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.
esdoorn	<i>Acer</i> spp.
<b>esia</b>	<i>Petersianthus macrocarpus</i>
essessang	<i>Ricinodendron heudelotii</i> subsp. <i>africanum</i>
essia	<i>Petersianthus macrocarpus</i>
eteng	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>
<b>etimoé</b>	<i>Copaifera salikounda</i>
<b>European ash</b>	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
<b>European aspen</b>	<i>Populus tremula</i>
<b>European beech</b>	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
<b>European birch</b>	<i>Betula pendula</i>
European black poplar	<i>Populus nigra</i>
<b>European boxwood</b>	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
<b>European cherry</b>	<i>Prunus avium</i>
European chestnut	<i>Castanea sativa</i>
<b>European hop-hornbeam</b>	<i>Ostrya carpinifolia</i>
<b>European horse-chestnut</b>	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>
<b>European larch</b>	<i>Larix decidua*</i>
<b>European lime</b>	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
European maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
<b>European oak</b>	<i>Quercus petraea</i>
<b>European olive</b>	<i>Olea europaea</i>
<b>European plane</b>	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>
European spruce	<i>Picea abies*</i>
<b>European walnut</b>	<i>Juglans regia</i>
European yew	<i>Taxus baccata*</i>
evergreen oak	<i>Quercus ilex</i>
eyan	<i>Lovoa trichilioides</i>

eyong

*Eribroma oblonga***F**

false acacia

*Robinia pseudoacacia*

false amboyna

*Pterocarpus pedatus*

faro

*Daniellia ogea*

Fichte

*Picea* spp.**field maple***Acer campestre*

figueroa

*Carapa guianensis***Fijian kauri***Agathis vitiensis\**

Fijian kauri pine

*Agathis vitiensis\**

Finnish aspen

*Populus tremula*

Finnish birch

*Betula pendula*

Finnish redwood

*Pinus sylvestris\**

Finnish whitewood

*Picea abies\**

Finnish yellow deal

*Pinus sylvestris\****fir***Abies* spp.

fir

*Pinus sylvestris\****fir, alpine***Abies lasiocarpa\****fir, amabilis***Abies amabilis\****fir, balsam***Abies balsamea\****fir, Douglas***Pseudotsuga menziesii\****fir, grand***Abies grandis\**

fir, lowland

*Abies grandis\****fir, noble***Abies procera\**

fir, Norway

*Pinus sylvestris\**

fir, Pacific silver

*Abies amabilis\**

fir, Scots

*Pinus sylvestris\**

fir, silver

*Abies amabilis\****fir, silver***Abies alba\**

fir, subalpine

*Abies lasiocarpa\**

fir, western balsam

*Abies grandis\**

fir, white

*Abies amabilis\**

flame birch

*Betula pendula*

Flemish elm

*Ulmus carpinifolia*

fraké

*Terminalia superba*

framiré

*Terminalia ivorensis***freijo***Cordia goeldiana*

French ash

*Fraxinus excelsior*

French beech

*Fagus sylvatica*

French elm

*Ulmus carpinifolia*

French oak

*Quercus petraea*

French plane

*Platanus x hispanica*

French walnut

*Juglans regia*

frêne

*Fraxinus* spp.

fromager

*Ceiba pentandra*

fuma

*Ceiba pentandra***fustic***Maclura tinctoria*

futi

*Jacaranda copaia***futui***Jacaranda copaia*

## G

**gaboon**

Gabon ebony

gean

**gedu nohor****geronggang**

gerutu gerutu

Ghana mahogany

Ghana walnut

**ghéombi****giam**

giant arborvitae

giant sequoia

**gmelina**

golden walnut, Nigerian

gombé

**gonçalo-alves**

granadillo

Grand Bassam mahogany

**grand fir**

grandifoliola

great maple

green ash

**greenheart**

grenadille d'Afrique

**grevillea****grey alder**

grey ironbark

**grey poplar**

gronfoeloe

gronfolo rose

**grumixava**

guanandi

**guarea**

guarea, black

guarea, scented

guarea, white

**guariuba**

guatambu

Guatemalan mahogany

**Guatemalan rosewood**

guayacan

Guinea mahogany

Gulf Coast pitch pine

gum

**gum, American red****gum, American sap**

gum, black

gum, blue

gum, lemon scented

gum, maculata

*Aucoumea klaineana**Diospyros* spp.*Prunus avium**Entandrophragma angolense**Cratoxylon arborescens**Parashorea densiflora**Khaya ivorensis**Lovoa trichilioides**Sindoropsis letestui**Hopea* spp.*Thuja plicata*\**Sequoiadendron giganteum*\**Gmelina arborea**Lovoa trichilioides**Didelotia brevipaniculata**Astronium fraxinifolium**Caesalpinia granadillo**Khaya ivorensis**Abies grandis*\**Khaya grandifoliola**Acer pseudoplatanus**Fraxinus pennsylvanica**Ocotea rodiaei**Dalbergia melanoxylon**Grevillea robusta**Alnus incana**Eucalyptus drepanophylla*, etc.*Populus canescens**Qualea paraensis**Qualea paraensis**Micropholis gardnerianum**Calophyllum brasiliense**Guarea cedrata**Guarea thompsonii**Guarea cedrata**Guarea cedrata**Clarisia racemosa**Balfourodendron riedelianum**Swietenia macrophylla**Dalbergia tucurensis**Tabebuia ipe**Khaya senegalensis**Pinus palustris*\**Liquidambar styraciflua**Liquidambar styraciflua**Liquidambar styraciflua**Nyssa sylvatica**Eucalyptus saligna**Eucalyptus citriodora**Eucalyptus maculata*

gum, red	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>
gum, red	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
<b>gum, red river</b>	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>
gum, rose	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>
<b>gum, saligna</b>	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>
gum, sap	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
<b>gum, southern blue</b>	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>
<b>gum, spotted</b>	<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i>
gum, sweet	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
gum, Sydney blue	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>
gum, Tasmanian blue	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>
gum, tupelo	<i>Nyssa aquatica</i>
gurjun	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.
<b>gurjun, Andaman</b>	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.
<b>gurjun, Burma</b>	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.
<b>gurjun, Indian</b>	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.
Guyana cedar	<i>Cedrela fissilis</i>
<b>H</b>	
haagbeuk	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
<b>hackberry</b>	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>
Hainbuche	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
<b>haldu</b>	<i>Adina cordifolia</i>
<b>haplormosia</b>	<i>Haplormosia monophylla</i>
hard birch	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>
hard maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
harewood	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
<b>heavy African mahogany</b>	<i>Khaya grandifoliola</i>
heavy sapele	<i>Entandrophragma candollei</i>
<b>heavy virola</b>	<i>Virola bicuhyba</i>
hem-fir	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> *, <i>Abies amabilis</i> *
<b>hemlock, eastern</b>	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> *
hemlock, mountain	<i>Tsuga mertensiana</i> * see <i>T. heterophylla</i> *
hemlock, Pacific	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> *
hemlock, west coast	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> *
<b>hemlock, western</b>	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> *
hendui	<i>Lophira alata</i>
hêtre	<i>Fagus</i> spp.
<b>hevea</b>	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>
<b>hickory</b>	<i>Carya glabra</i>
hickory, mockernut	<i>Carya tomentosa</i>
hickory, pecan	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>
hickory, pignut	<i>Carya glabra</i>
hickory, shagbark	<i>Carya ovata</i>
hickory, shellbark	<i>Carya laciniosa</i>
hickory, water	<i>Carya aquatica</i>
hintzy	<i>Intsia bijuga</i>
hnaw	<i>Adina cordifolia</i>
<b>holly</b>	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
<b>holm oak</b>	<i>Quercus ilex</i>
Honduras cedar	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>



Honduras mahogany	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>
<b>Honduras rosewood</b>	<i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i>
<b>hoop pine</b>	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> *
hop-hornbeam	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>
<b>hop-hornbeam, American</b>	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>
hop-hornbeam, eastern	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>
<b>hop-hornbeam, European</b>	<i>Ostrya carpinifolia</i>
hora	<i>Dipterocarpus zeylanicus</i>
<b>hornbeam</b>	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
hornbeam, hop-	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>
<b>horse-chestnut, European</b>	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>
<b>horse-chestnut, Japanese</b>	<i>Aesculus turbinata</i>
<b>huon pine</b>	<i>Dacrydium franklinii</i> *
<b>hura</b>	<i>Hura crepitans</i>
hybrid larch	<i>Larix x eurolepis</i> *
hyedua	<i>Guibourtia ehie</i>
hyeduanini	<i>Guibourtia ehie</i>
<b>I</b>	
iatandza	<i>Albizia ferruginea</i>
ice birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Idaho white pine	<i>Pinus monticola</i> *
idéwa	<i>Haplormosia monophylla</i>
<b>idigbo</b>	<i>Terminalia ivorensis</i>
iep	<i>Ulmus</i> spp.
igem	<i>Podocarpus imbricatus</i> *
ilimo	<i>Octomeles sumatrana</i>
<b>ilomba</b>	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>
<b>imbuia</b>	<i>Ocotea porosa</i>
impas	<i>Koompassia malaccensis</i>
in	<i>Dipterocarpus tuberculatus</i>
<b>incense cedar</b>	<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i> *
incense-cedar, California	<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i> *
incenso	<i>Daniellia ogea</i>
<b>Indian canarium</b>	<i>Canarium euphyllum</i>
<b>Indian gurjun</b>	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.
<b>Indian laurel</b>	<i>Terminalia alata</i>
<b>Indian rosewood</b>	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>
<b>Indian silver-grey wood</b>	<i>Terminalia bialata</i>
<b>Indonesian kapur</b>	<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp.
<b>Indonesian keruing</b>	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.
inoi nut	<i>Poga oleosa</i>
insenso	<i>Daniellia ogea</i>
insignis	<i>Pinus radiata</i> *
insignis pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i> *
intule	<i>Milicia excelsa</i>
<b>ipê</b>	<i>Tabebuia ipe</i>
ipê peroba	<i>Paratecoma peroba</i>
ipil	<i>Intsia bijuga</i>
Iranian boxwood	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
<b>iroko</b>	<i>Milicia excelsa</i>

**ironbark**

ironbark, grey  
 ironbark, narrow-leaved  
 ironbark, red  
 irul  
 ishpingo  
 ita  
 Italian alder  
 Italian walnut  
**itauba**  
 iteballi  
 ituri wallaba  
 Ivory Coast mahogany  
**izombé**

**J**

jacaranda-da-bahia  
 jacaranda-do-para  
 jacaranda rosa  
**jacareuba**  
**jack pine**  
 Jamaican lignum vitae  
 Jamaican mahogany  
 Jamaican satinwood  
**Japanese ash**  
 Japanese basswood  
**Japanese beech**  
**Japanese birch**  
 Japanese cedar  
 Japanese claro walnut  
**Japanese elm**  
**Japanese horse-chestnut**  
**Japanese larch**  
**Japanese lime**  
**Japanese maple**  
**Japanese oak**  
**Japanese walnut**  
**jarrah**  
 jarul  
 jati  
 jatoba  
 Jeffrey pine  
**jelutong**  
**jequitiba**  
 jequitiba rosa  
**jongkong**

**K**  
 kahikatea  
 kajat  
 kajatenhout

*Eucalyptus crebra*  
*Eucalyptus drepanophylla* etc.  
*Eucalyptus crebra*  
*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*  
*Xylia xylocarpa*  
*Amburana cearensis*  
*Celtis* spp.  
*Alnus cordata*, see *A. glutinosa*  
*Juglans regia*  
*Mezilaurus itauba*  
*Vochysia* spp.  
*Eperua grandiflora*  
*Khaya ivorensis*  
*Testulea gabonensis*

*Dalbergia nigra*  
*Dalbergia spruceana*  
*Dalbergia decipularis*  
*Calophyllum brasiliense*  
*Pinus banksiana*\*  
*Guaiacum officinale*  
*Swietenia mahagoni*  
*Zanthoxylum flavum*  
*Fraxinus mandshurica*  
*Tilia japonica*  
*Fagus crenata*  
*Betula maximowicziana*  
*Cryptomeria japonica*\*  
*Juglans sieboldana*  
*Ulmus* spp.  
*Aesculus turbinata*  
*Larix kaempferi*\*  
*Tilia japonica*  
*Acer* spp.  
*Quercus* spp.  
*Juglans sieboldiana*  
*Eucalyptus marginata*  
*Lagerstroemia speciosa*  
*Tectona grandis*  
*Hymenaea courbaril*  
*Pinus jeffreyi* (see *Pinus ponderosa*)\*  
*Dyera costulata*  
*Cariniana* spp.  
*Cariniana* spp.  
*Dactylocladus stenostachys*

*Podocarpus dactyloides*\*  
*Pterocarpus angolensis*  
*Pterocarpus angolensis*

kaku	<i>Lophira alata</i>
kalungi	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>
<b>kamarare</b>	<i>Eucalyptus deglupta</i>
kamassi	<i>Gonioma kamassi</i>
kamassi boxwood	<i>Gonioma kamassi</i>
kambala	<i>Milicia excelsa</i>
<b>kanluang</b>	<i>Nauclea orientalis</i>
kanyin	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.
kapoer	<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp.
kapokier	<i>Bombax buonopozense</i>
<b>kapong</b>	<i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i>
kapor	<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp.
kapur	<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp.
kapur	<i>Dryobalanops aromatica</i>
<b>kapur, Indonesian</b>	<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp.
<b>kapur, Malaysian</b>	<i>Dryobalanops aromatica</i>
<b>kapur, Sabah</b>	<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp.
<b>kapur, Sarawak</b>	<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp.
Karelian birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
<b>karri</b>	<i>Eucalyptus diversicolor</i>
kasai	<i>Pometia pinnata</i>
kashit	<i>Pentace burmanica</i>
kassa	<i>Erythrophleum ivorense</i>
Kastanie	<i>Castanea</i> spp.
kastanje	<i>Castanea</i> spp.
<b>katon</b>	<i>Sandoricum koetjape</i>
<b>katsura</b>	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>
<b>kaunghmu</b>	<i>Anisoptera scaphula</i>
<b>kauri</b>	<i>Agathis</i> spp.*
<b>kauri, East Indian</b>	<i>Agathis dammara</i> *
<b>kauri, Fijian</b>	<i>Agathis vitiensis</i> *
kauri, Malaysian	<i>Agathis dammara</i> *
<b>kauri, New Zealand</b>	<i>Agathis australis</i> *
<b>kauri, Queensland</b>	<i>Agathis robusta</i> *
kauri, Sabah	<i>Agathis dammara</i> *
kauri, Sarawak	<i>Agathis dammara</i> *
kauri pine	<i>Agathis australis</i> *
kauri pine	<i>Agathis robusta</i> *
kauri pine, Fijian	<i>Agathis vitiensis</i> *
kauri pine, Queensland	<i>Agathis robusta</i> *
kauvula	<i>Endospermurn diadenum</i>
kayu cin	<i>Podocarpus imbricatus</i> *
kedondong	<i>Canarium</i> spp.
kefe	<i>Pterygota bequaertii</i>
keledan	<i>Dryobalanops oblongifolia</i>
kembang	<i>Heritiera</i> spp.
<b>kempas</b>	<i>Koompassia malaccensis</i>
keroeing	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.
kers	<i>Prunus avium</i>
keruing	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.
<b>keruing, Indonesian</b>	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.

<b>keruing, Malaysian</b>	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.
<b>keruing, Sabah</b>	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.
<b>keruing, Sarawak</b>	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.
keruwing	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.
<b>kesiya pine</b>	<i>Pinus kesiya</i> *
kévazingo	<i>Guibourtia demeusei</i>
kiaat	<i>Pterocarpus angolensis</i>
Kiefer	<i>Pinus</i> spp.*
kikenzi	<i>Ocotea usambarensis</i>
<b>kingwood</b>	<i>Dalbergia cearensis</i>
Kirsche	<i>Prunus avium</i>
kirundu	<i>Antiaris toxicaria</i> subsp. <i>welwitschii</i>
kitola	<i>Oxystigma oxyphyllum</i>
klinki pine	<i>Araucaria hunsteinii</i> * (see <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> *)
<b>Knysna boxwood</b>	<i>Gonioma kamassi</i>
<b>kokko</b>	<i>Albizia lebbek</i>
kokrodua	<i>Pericopsis elata</i>
<b>kondroti</b>	<i>Rhodognaphalon brevicuspe</i>
Korean pine	<i>Pinus sibirica</i> *
kosipo	<i>Entandrophragma candollei</i>
kotibé	<i>Nesogordonia papaverifera</i>
koto	<i>Pterygota bequaertii</i>
<b>krabak</b>	<i>Anisoptera</i> spp.
krala	<i>Khaya anthotheca</i>
krappa	<i>Carapa guianensis</i>
Kribi ebony	<i>Diospyros</i> spp.
kruen	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.
kuku	<i>Pericopsis mooniana</i>
<b>kumbuk</b>	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>
kuraru	<i>Andira inermis</i>
kusia	<i>Nauclea diderrichii</i>
kwao	<i>Adina cordifolia</i>
kwarie	<i>Vochysia</i> spp.
kwila	<i>Intsia bijuga</i>
kwow	<i>Adina cordifolia</i>
kyenkyen	<i>Antiaris toxicaria</i> subsp. <i>welwitschii</i>
<b>L</b>	
<b>laburnum</b>	<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>
lacewood	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>
Lagos mahogany	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>
Lagoswood	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>
lamao	<i>Shorea contorta</i> (light weight, pale red)
lanan	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (light weight, pale red)
<b>lancewood</b>	<i>Oxandra lanceolata</i>
landosan	<i>Aningeria</i> spp.
lapacho	<i>Tabebuia ipe</i>
<b>larch</b>	<i>Larix</i> spp.*
<b>larch, Dunkeld</b>	<i>Larix x eurolepis</i> *
larch, eastern	<i>Larix laricina</i> *
larch, eastern Canadian	<i>Larix laricina</i> *

<b>larch, European</b>	<i>Larix decidua</i> *
larch, hybrid	<i>Larix x eurolepis</i> *
<b>larch, Japanese</b>	<i>Larix kaempferi</i> *
<b>larch, Siberian</b>	<i>Larix russica</i> *
<b>larch, tamarack</b>	<i>Larix laricina</i> *
<b>larch, western</b>	<i>Larix occidentalis</i> *
Lärche	<i>Larix</i> spp.*
large-leaved lime	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>
large tooth aspen	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>
lariks	<i>Larix</i> spp.*
<b>lauan</b>	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Shorea</i> spp.
lauan, dark red	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (medium weight, dark red)
lauan, light red	<i>Shorea almon</i> (light weight, pale red)
<b>lauan, red</b>	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i> (medium weight, dark red)
lauan, red	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i> (medium weight, dark red)
<b>lauan, white</b>	<i>Parashorea malaanonan</i>
<b>lauan, white</b>	<i>Shorea almon</i> (light weight, pale red)
lauan, white	<i>Shorea contorta</i> (light weight, pale red)
<b>laurel, Chilean</b>	<i>Laurelia sempervirens</i>
<b>laurel, Indian</b>	<i>Terminalia alata</i>
laurel de costa	<i>Cordia alliodora</i>
Lawson's cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> *
Lebanon, cedar of	<i>Cedrus libani</i> *
lemon scented gum	<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>
lemonwood	<i>Calycophyllum candidissimum</i>
letterwood	<i>Brosimum guianensis</i>
libengi	<i>Guibourtia arnoldiana</i>
light red lauan	<i>Shorea almon</i> (light weight, pale red)
<b>light red meranti</b>	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (light weight, pale red)
<b>light red seraya</b>	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (light weight, pale red)
<b>light virola</b>	<i>Dialyanthera</i> spp.
<b>light virola</b>	<i>Virola</i> spp.
<b>lignum vitae</b>	<i>Guaiacum</i> spp.
lignum vitae, Bahamas	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i>
lignum vitae, Cuban	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>
lignum vitae, Jamaican	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>
lignum vitae, Maracaibo	<i>Bulnesia arborea</i>
lignum vitae, Mexican	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i>
lignum vitae, Nicaraguan	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i>
lignum vitae, San Domingan	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>
lignum vitae, thick sap	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i>
lignum vitae, thin sap ,	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>
<b>limba</b>	<i>Terminalia superba</i>
limba bariolé	<i>Terminalia superba</i>
limba blanc	<i>Terminalia superba</i>
limba clair	<i>Terminalia superba</i>
limba noir	<i>Terminalia superba</i>
<b>limbali</b>	<i>Gilbertiodendron dewevrei</i>
<b>lime</b>	<i>Tilia</i> spp.
lime, American	<i>Tilia americana</i>
lime, common	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>

lime, English	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
<b>lime, European</b>	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
<b>lime, Japanese</b>	<i>Tilia japonica</i>
lime, large-leaved	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>
lime, small-leaved	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
Linde	<i>Tilia</i> spp.
linde	<i>Tilia</i> spp.
<b>lingue</b>	<i>Persea lingue</i>
lingué	<i>Azelia africana</i>
loblolly pine	<i>Pinus taeda</i> * (see <i>Pinus echinata</i> )
locust, black	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
locust, West Indian	<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>
<b>lodgepole pine</b>	<i>Pinus contorta</i> *
lolagbola	<i>Oxystigma oxyphyllum</i>
<b>loliondo</b>	<i>Olea capensis</i> subsp. <i>welwitschii</i>
London plane	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>
<b>longhi</b>	<i>Gambeya</i> spp.
longleaf	<i>Pinus palustris</i> *
longleaf pine	<i>Pinus palustris</i> *
longleaf pitch pine	<i>Pinus palustris</i> *
longleaf pitch pine, Caribbean	<i>Pinus caribaea</i> *
longleaf yellow pine	<i>Pinus palustris</i> *
longui	<i>Gambeya</i> spp.
longui rouge	<i>Gambeya</i> spp.
lonlaviol	<i>Daniellia ogea</i>
lotofa	<i>Sterculia rhinopetala</i>
Louisiana cypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i> *
loup	<i>Dracontomelon dao</i>
<b>louro, red</b>	<i>Ocotea rubra</i>
<b>louro inamui</b>	<i>Nectandra elaiophora</i>
louro pardo	<i>Cordia trichotoma</i>
louro vermelho	<i>Ocotea rubra</i>
lovoa	<i>Lovoa trichilioides</i>
lowland fir	<i>Abies grandis</i> *
lun	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (medium weight, yellow and white)
lun kuning	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (medium weight, yellow)
lun puteh	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (medium weight, white)
<b>lunumidella</b>	<i>Melia composita</i>
lup	<i>Dracontomelon dao</i>
luster	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>
<b>M</b>	
macacauba	<i>Platymiscium duckei</i>
macaranduba	<i>Manilkara</i> spp.
<b>Macassar ebony</b>	<i>Diospyros celebica</i>
macawood	<i>Platymiscium duckei</i>
maculata gum	<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i>
Madagascar ebony	<i>Diospyros</i> spp.
<b>mafu</b>	<i>Fagaropsis angolensis</i>
<b>magnolia</b>	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.
<b>mahogany, African</b>	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>

<b>mahogany, American</b>	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>
<b>mahogany, American</b>	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>
mahogany, Benin	<i>Khaya grandifoliola</i>
mahogany, Benin	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>
mahogany, Belize	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>
mahogany, Bolivian	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>
mahogany, Brazil	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>
mahogany, Central American	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>
mahogany, Costa Rica	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>
mahogany Cuban	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>
mahogany, Degema	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>
mahogany, dry-zone	<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>
mahogany, Ghana	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>
mahogany, Grand Bassam	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>
mahogany, Guatemalan	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>
mahogany, Guinea	<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>
<b>mahogany, heavy African</b>	<i>Khaya grandifoliola</i>
mahogany, Honduras	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>
mahogany, Ivory Coast	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>
mahogany, Jamaican	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>
mahogany, Lagos	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>
mahogany, Mexican	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>
mahogany, Mozambique	<i>Khaya nyasica</i>
mahogany, Nicaraguan	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>
mahogany, Nigerian	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>
mahogany, Panama	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>
mahogany, Peruvian	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>
mahogany, Puerto Rico	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>
mahogany, Philippine	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i> (medium weight, dark red)
mahogany, sapele	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>
mahogany, Spanish	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>
mahogany, Takoradi	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>
mahogany, Venezuelan	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>
mahogany, West Indian	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>
mahogany, white	<i>Eucalyptus acmenioides</i> (see <i>E. muellerana</i> )
mai	<i>Podocarpus spicatus</i> *
mai dou	<i>Pterocarpus pedatus</i>
mai pradoo	<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i>
<b>maidu</b>	<i>Pterocarpus pedatus</i>
mak atae	<i>Sindora</i> spp.
<b>makoré</b>	<i>Tieghemella heckelii</i>
<b>malas</b>	<i>Homalium foetidum</i>
<b>Malaysian canarium</b>	<i>Canarium</i> spp.
<b>Malaysian kapur</b>	<i>Dryobalanops aromatica</i>
Malaysian kauri	<i>Agathis dammara</i> *
<b>Malaysian keruing</b>	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.
Manchurian pine	<i>Pinus sibirica</i> *
<b>mandio</b>	<i>Qualea paraensis</i>
mandioqueira	<i>Qualea paraensis</i>
mangona	<i>Khaya anthotheca</i>
manilihuan maniu hembra	<i>Podocarpus nubigenus</i> *

<b>manio</b>	<i>Podocarpus nubigenus*</i>
maniu	<i>Podocarpus nubigenus*</i>
maniu de la frontera	<i>Podocarpus salignus*</i>
maniu macho	<i>Saxegothaea conspicua*</i>
<b>mansonia</b>	<i>Mansonia altissima</i>
<b>maple</b>	<i>Acer</i> spp.
maple, big leaf	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>
maple, Bosnian	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
maple, European	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
<b>maple, field</b>	<i>Acer campestre</i>
maple, great	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
maple, hard	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
<b>maple, Japanese</b>	<i>Acer</i> spp.
<b>maple, Norway</b>	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
maple, Oregon	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>
<b>maple, Pacific</b>	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>
<b>maple, Queensland</b>	<i>Flindersia brayleyana</i>
maple, red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
<b>maple, rock</b>	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
maple, silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>
<b>maple, soft</b>	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
maple, white	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
maple silkwood	<i>Flindersia brayleyana</i>
<b>Maracaibo boxwood</b>	<i>Gossypiospermum praecox</i>
Maracaibo lignum vitae	<i>Bulnesia arborea</i>
<b>marblewood, Andarnan</b>	<i>Diospyros marmorata</i>
<b>maritime pine</b>	<i>Pinus pinaster*</i>
Maritime spruce	<i>Picea glauca*</i>
marupa	<i>Simaruba amara</i>
<b>massaranduba</b>	<i>Manilkara</i> spp.
masur birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
<b>matai</b>	<i>Podocarpus spicatus*</i>
mayapis	<i>Shorea palosapis</i> (light/medium weight, pale/dark red)
mbaua	<i>Khaya nyasica</i>
mbawa	<i>Khaya nyasica</i>
mbembakofi	<i>Azelia quanzensis</i>
<b>mecrusse</b>	<i>Androstachys johnsonii</i>
<b>medang</b>	<i>Dehaasia</i> spp.
medang jongkong	<i>Dactylocladus stenostachys</i>
medang tabak	<i>Dactylocladus stenostachys</i>
melapi	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (medium weight, white)
melawis	<i>Gonystylus bancanus</i>
mélèze	<i>Larix</i> spp.*
melur	<i>Podocarpus imbricatus*</i>
mangilan	<i>Agathis dammara*</i>
<b>mengkulang</b>	<i>Heritiera</i> spp.
meraka alan	<i>Shorea albida</i> (heavy, red)
<b>meranti</b>	<i>Shorea</i> spp.
<b>meranti, dark red</b>	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (medium weight, dark red)
<b>meranti, light red</b>	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (light weight, pale red)
meranti, red	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (light weight, pale red)



<b>meranti, white</b>	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (medium weight, white)
<b>meranti, yellow</b>	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (medium weight, yellow)
meranti bakau	<i>Shorea uliginosa</i> (medium weight, dark red)
meranti bunga	<i>Shorea albida</i> (light weight, pale red)
meranti damar hitam	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (medium weight, yellow)
<b>meranti gerutu</b>	<i>Parashorea densiflora</i>
meranti pa'ang	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (medium weight, white)
<b>merawan</b>	<i>Hopea</i> spp.
<b>merbau</b>	<i>Intsia bijuga</i>
merebong	<i>Dactylocladus stenostachys</i>
merisier	<i>Prunus avium</i>
<b>merkus pine</b>	<i>Pinus merkusii</i> *
<b>mersawa</b>	<i>Anisoptera</i> spp.
merubong	<i>Dactylocladus stenostachys</i>
messmate	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>
messmate stringybark	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>
Mexican cedar	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>
Mexican lignum vitae	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i>
Mexican mahogany	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>
mfu	<i>Fagaropsis angolensis</i>
minzu	<i>Petersianthus macrocarpus</i>
miro	<i>Podocarpus ferrugineus</i> *
<b>missanda</b>	<i>Erythrophleum suaveolens</i>
missanda	<i>Erythrophleum ivorense</i>
mkangazi	<i>Khaya nyasica</i>
mkora	<i>Azelia quanzensis</i>
mlimangombe	<i>Rapanea rhododendroides</i>
mninga	<i>Pterocarpus angolensis</i>
<b>moabi</b>	<i>Baillonella toxisperma</i>
mockernut hickory	<i>Carya tomentosa</i>
mogno	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>
Monterey pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i> *
<b>mora</b>	<i>Mora excelsa</i>
morabukea	<i>Mora gonggripii</i> (see <i>M. excelsa</i> )
moral	<i>Maclura tinctoria</i>
moralfino	<i>Maclura tinctoria</i>
moreira	<i>Milicia excelsa</i>
moroti	<i>Balfourodendron riedelianum</i>
mountain ash	<i>Eucalyptus regnans</i>
mountain elm	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>
mountain hemlock	<i>Tsuga mertensiana</i> * (see <i>T. heterophylla</i> *)
mountain spruce	<i>Picea engelmannii</i> *
movingui	<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>
Mozambique mahogany	<i>Khaya nyasica</i>
mpewere	<i>Piptadeniastrum africanum</i>
mpingo	<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i>
mringaringa	<i>Cordia abyssinica</i>
<b>mtambara</b>	<i>Cephalosphaera usambarensis</i>
muave	<i>Erythrophleum ivorense</i>
muchenche	<i>Newtonia buchananii</i> (see <i>Piptadeniastrum africanum</i> )
mugaita	<i>Rapanea rhododendroides</i>

mugoma	<i>Cordia millenii</i>
<b>mugongo</b>	<i>Ricinodendron rautanenii</i>
<b>muhimbi</b>	<i>Cynometra alexandri</i>
muhindi	<i>Cynometra alexandri</i>
muhugwe	<i>Brachylaena hutchinsii</i>
<b>muhuhu</b>	<i>Brachylaena hutchinsii</i>
muiracatiara	<i>Astronium fraxinifolium</i>
muirapiringa	<i>Brosimum lanciferum</i>
<b>muiratinga</b>	<i>Olmedioperebea sclerophylla</i>
mujua	<i>Alstonia boonei</i>
mukarakati	<i>Fagaropsis angolensis</i>
mukeba	<i>Cordia millenii</i>
mukumari	<i>Cordia abyssinica</i>
mukushi	<i>Baikiaea plurijuga</i>
mukusi	<i>Baikiaea plurijuga</i>
mukwa	<i>Pterocarpus angolensis</i>
<b>mulga</b>	<i>Acacia aneura</i>
mumara	<i>Erythrophleum suaveolens</i>
muna	<i>Aningeria</i> spp.
mungongo	<i>Ricinodendron rautanenii</i>
<b>muninga</b>	<i>Pterocarpus angolensis</i>
mununga	<i>Pterocarpus angolensis</i>
munyama	<i>Khaya anthotheca</i>
murumu	<i>Fagaropsis angolensis</i>
musaisi	<i>Cassipourea malosana</i>
musharagi	<i>Olea capensis</i> subsp. <i>hochstetteri</i>
<b>musine</b>	<i>Croton megalocarpus</i>
<b>musizi</b>	<i>Maesopsis eminii</i>
musodo	<i>Ricinodendron heudelotii</i> subsp. <i>africanum</i>
mussacossa	<i>Azelia quanzensis</i>
mussibi	<i>Guibourtia coleosperma</i>
<b>mutényé</b>	<i>Guibourtia arnoldiana</i>
mutti	<i>Terminalia alata</i>
muxibe	<i>Guibourtia coleosperma</i>
muzuale	<i>Guibourtia coleosperma</i>
mvule	<i>Milicia excelsa</i>
mwafu	<i>Canarium schweinfurthii</i>
<b>myrtle, Tasmanian</b>	<i>Nothofagus cunninghamii</i>
myrtle beech	<i>Nothofagus cunninghamii</i>
<b>N</b>	
naga	<i>Brachystegia</i> spp.
narra	<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i>
narrow-leaved red ironbark	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>
nave elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>
ndiri	<i>Cassipourea malosana</i>
nedun	<i>Pericopsis mooniana</i>
<b>negro-head beech</b>	<i>Nothofagus moorei</i>
nemesu	<i>Shorea pauciflora</i>
New Brunswick spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i> *
New Guinea basswood	<i>Endospermum diadenum</i>

<b>New Guinea walnut</b>	<i>Dracontomelon dao</i>
<b>New Zealand kauri</b>	<i>Agathis australis*</i>
<b>New Zealand white pine</b>	<i>Podocarpus dacrydioides*</i>
ngollon	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>
<b>niangon</b>	<i>Heritiera utilis</i>
Nicaraguan cedar	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>
Nicaraguan lignum vitae	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i>
Nicaraguan mahogany	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>
Nicaraguan pitch pine	<i>Pinus caribaea*</i>
Nigerian ebony	<i>Diospyros</i> spp.
Nigerian mahogany	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>
Nigerian walnut	<i>Lovoa trichilioides</i>
<b>niové</b>	<i>Staudtia stipitata</i>
nire	<i>Ulmus</i> spp.
njatuh	<i>Palaquium</i> spp.
<b>noble fir</b>	<i>Abies procera*</i>
<b>nongo</b>	<i>Albizia</i> spp.
nongo, red	<i>Albizia</i> spp.
nongo, white	<i>Albizia</i> spp.
Nootka cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*</i>
northern pine	<i>Pinus strobus*</i>
northern red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
northern silky-oak	<i>Cardwellia sublimis</i>
northern white cedar	<i>Thuja occidentalis*</i>
northern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus*</i>
northern whitewood	<i>Picea abies*</i>
Norway fir	<i>Pinus sylvestris*</i>
<b>Norway maple</b>	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Norway pine	<i>Pinus resinosa*</i>
<b>Norway spruce</b>	<i>Picea abies*</i>
Nova Scotia spruce	<i>Picea glauca*</i>
noyer	<i>Juglans</i> spp.
noyer d'Afrique	<i>Lovoa trichilioides</i>
noyer de Gabon	<i>Lovoa trichilioides</i>
noyer du Mayombé	<i>Terminalia superba</i>
nvero	<i>Lovoa trichilioides</i>
nyankom	<i>Heritiera utilis</i>
<b>nyatoh</b>	<i>Palquium</i> spp.
<b>nzingu</b>	<i>Hallea stipulosa</i>
<b>O</b>	
<b>oak</b>	<i>Quercus</i> spp.
<b>oak, American red</b>	<i>Quercus</i> spp.
<b>oak, American white</b>	<i>Quercus</i> spp. (American white oak)
oak, Appalachian	<i>Quercus</i> spp. (American white oak)
oak, cherrybark	<i>Quercus falcata</i> var. <i>pagodaefolia</i>
oak, chestnut	<i>Quercus prinus</i>
<b>oak, Chinese</b>	<i>Quercus</i> spp.
oak, durmast	<i>Quercus petraea</i>
oak, English	<i>Quercus petraea</i>
<b>oak, European</b>	<i>Quercus petraea</i>

oak, evergreen	<i>Quercus ilex</i>
oak, French	<i>Quercus petraea</i>
<b>oak, holm</b>	<i>Quercus ilex</i>
<b>oak, Japanese</b>	<i>Quercus</i> spp.
oak, northern red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
oak, overcup	<i>Quercus lyrata</i>
oak, pedunculate	<i>Quercus robur</i>
<b>oak, Persian</b>	<i>Quercus castaneaefolia</i>
oak, Polish	<i>Quercus petraea</i>
oak, sessile	<i>Quercus petraea</i>
oak, Shumard	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>
oak, Slavonian	<i>Quercus petraea</i>
oak, southern red	<i>Quercus falcata</i> var. <i>pagodaefolia</i>
<b>oak, Tasmanian</b>	<i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i>
<b>oak, Turkey</b>	<i>Quercus cerris</i>
oak, white	<i>Quercus alba</i>
oba suluk	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (medium weight, dark red)
<b>obeche</b>	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>
obobo	<i>Guarea cedrata</i>
obobonekwi	<i>Guarea thompsonii</i>
obobonufua	<i>Guarea cedrata</i>
ocote pine	<i>Pinus oocarpa</i> *
<b>odoko</b>	<i>Scottellia coriacea</i>
odum	<i>Milicia excelsa</i>
ofram	<i>Terminalia superba</i>
ofun	<i>Mansonia altissima</i>
<b>ogea</b>	<i>Daniellia ogea</i>
ogiovu	<i>Antiaris toxicaria</i> subsp. <i>welwitschii</i>
ogoué	<i>Heritiera densiflora</i>
ogwango	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>
ohia	<i>Celtis</i> spp.
oiticica	<i>Clarisia racemosa</i>
<b>okan</b>	<i>Cylicodiscus gabunensis</i>
okoko	<i>Eribroma oblonga</i>
okoumé	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>
okuro	<i>Albizia zygia</i>
<b>okwen</b>	<i>Brachystegia</i> spp.
<b>olive, East African</b>	<i>Olea capensis</i> subsp. <i>hochstetteri</i>
olive, Elgon	<i>Olea capensis</i> subsp. <i>welwitschii</i>
<b>olive, European</b>	<i>Olea europaea</i>
olive ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
<b>olivillo</b>	<i>Aextoxicon punctatum</i>
<b>olon</b>	<i>Zanthoxylum heitzii</i>
olon dur	<i>Zanthoxylum gillettii</i>
olon tendre	<i>Zanthoxylum heitzii</i>
olonvogo	<i>Zanthoxylum gillettii</i>
omo	<i>Cordia platythyrsa</i>
<b>omu</b>	<i>Entandrophragma candollei</i>
<b>opepe</b>	<i>Nauclea diderrichii</i>
Oregon maple	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>
Oregon pine	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> *

oriental wood	<i>Endiandra palmerstonii</i>
orme	<i>Ulmus</i> spp.
oro	<i>Antiaris toxicaria</i> subsp. <i>welwitschii</i>
osan	<i>Aningeria</i> spp.
otie	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>
<b>otu</b>	<i>Cleistopholis patens</i>
otutu	<i>Nesogordonia papaverifera</i>
<b>ovangkol</b>	<i>Guibourtia ehie</i>
ovengkol	<i>Guibourtia ehie</i>
overcup oak	<i>Quercus lyrata</i>
ovoga	<i>Poga oleosa</i>
owewe	<i>Petersianthus macrocarpus</i>
<b>ozigo</b>	<i>Dacryodes buettneri</i>
oziya	<i>Daniellia ogea</i>
<b>P</b>	
Pacific coast yellow cedar	<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i> *
Pacific hemlock	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> *
<b>Pacific maple</b>	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>
Pacific silver fir	<i>Abies amabilis</i> *
Pacific walnut	<i>Dracontomelon dao</i>
padang	<i>Palaquium</i> spp.
padauk	<i>Pterocarpus dalbergioides</i>
<b>padauk, African</b>	<i>Pterocarpus soyauxii</i>
<b>padauk, Andaman</b>	<i>Pterocarpus dalbergioides</i>
<b>padauk, Burma</b>	<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i>
padouk d'Afrique	<i>Pterocarpus soyauxii</i>
<b>paldao</b>	<i>Dracontomelon dao</i>
palissander	<i>Dalbergia</i> spp.
palissandre	<i>Dalbergia</i> spp.
palissandre cocobolo	<i>Dalbergia retusa</i>
palissandre de Guatemala	<i>Dalbergia tucurensis</i>
palissandre de Para	<i>Dalbergia spruceana</i>
palissandre de Rio	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>
palissandre de rose	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>
palissandre de Santos	<i>Machaerium scleroxylon</i>
palissandre de violette	<i>Dalbergia cearensis</i>
palissandre Honduras	<i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i>
palmhout	<i>Buxus</i> spp.
palo de sangre	<i>Virola koschnyi</i>
<b>palosapis</b>	<i>Anisoptera</i> spp.
pampena	<i>Albizia adianthifolia</i>
Panama mahogany	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>
<b>panga panga</b>	<i>Millettia stuhlmannii</i>
pao rosa	<i>Swartzia fistuloides</i>
papao	<i>Azelia africana</i>
<b>paper birch</b>	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Pappel	<i>Populus</i> spp.
Papuan walnut	<i>Dracontomelon dao</i>
<b>Para rosewood</b>	<i>Dalbergia spruceana</i>
Para wood	<i>Caesalpinia echinata</i>

<b>Parana pine</b>	<i>Araucaria angustifolia</i> *
parapara	<i>Jacaranda copaia</i>
<b>partridgewood</b>	<i>Caesalpinia granadillo</i>
patternwood	<i>Alstonia boonei</i>
pau brasil	<i>Caesalpinia echinata</i>
pau d'arco	<i>Tabebuia ipe</i>
pau ferro	<i>Machaerium scleroxylon</i>
pau ferro	<i>Swartzia fistuloides</i>
<b>pau marfim</b>	<i>Balfourodendron riedelianum</i>
pau roxo	<i>Peltogyne</i> spp.
<b>pear</b>	<i>Pyrus communis</i>
<b>pecan</b>	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>
pecan, bitter	<i>Carya aquatica</i>
pecan, sweet	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>
pecan hickory	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>
pedunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
pencil cedar, African	<i>Juniperus procera</i> *
<b>pencil cedar, East African</b>	<i>Juniperus procera</i> *
<b>pencil cedar, Virginian</b>	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> *
pengiran	<i>Anisoptera</i> spp.
perawan	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (light weight, pale red)
<b>pericopsis, Asian</b>	<i>Pericopsis mooniana</i>
pernambouc	<i>Caesalpinia echinata</i>
Pernambuco wood	<i>Caesalpinia echinata</i>
peroba, îpe	<i>Paratecoma peroba</i>
peroba, red	<i>Aspidosperma</i> spp.
<b>peroba, white</b>	<i>Paratecoma peroba</i>
peroba amarela	<i>Paratecoma peroba</i>
peroba de campos	<i>Paratecoma peroba</i>
<b>peroba rosa</b>	<i>Aspidosperma</i> spp.
Persian boxwood	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
<b>Persian oak</b>	<i>Quercus castaneaefolia</i>
<b>persimmon</b>	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>
Peruvian cedar	<i>Cedrela fissilis</i>
Peruvian mahogany	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>
peterebi	<i>Cordia trichotoma</i>
peuplier	<i>Populus</i> spp.
Philippine mahogany	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i> (medium weight, dark red)
pignut hickory	<i>Carya glabra</i>
pijn	<i>Pinus</i> spp.*
<b>pillarwood</b>	<i>Cassipourea malosana</i>
pin	<i>Pinus</i> spp.*
<b>pine</b>	<i>Pinus</i> spp.*
<b>pine, American pitch</b>	<i>Pinus palustris</i> *
<b>pine, Austrian</b>	<i>Pinus nigra</i> var. <i>nigra</i> *
pine, Bahamas pitch	<i>Pinus caribaea</i> *
pine, Banksian	<i>Pinus banksiana</i> *
pine, black	<i>Podocarpus spicatus</i> *
pine, Bosnian pitch	<i>Pinus nigra</i> var. <i>nigra</i> *
pine, Brazilian	<i>Araucaria angustifolia</i> *
pine, British Columbia	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> *

pine, British Columbia soft	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> *
<b>pine, bunya</b>	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i> *
pine, Californian sugar	<i>Pinus lambertiana</i> *
<b>pine, Canadian red</b>	<i>Pinus resinosa</i> *
pine, Caribbean longleaf pitch	<i>Pinus caribaea</i> *
<b>pine, Caribbean pitch</b>	<i>Pinus caribaea</i> *
<b>pine, Chile</b>	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> *
pine, Chilean	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> *
pine, Chilean	<i>Pinus elliotii</i> *
pine, Columbian	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> *
pine, contorta	<i>Pinus contorta</i> *
<b>pine, Corsican</b>	<i>Pinus nigra</i> var. <i>maritima</i> *
pine, eastern white	<i>Pinus strobus</i> *
pine, elliotis	<i>Pinus elliotii</i> *
pine, Fijian kauri	<i>Agathis vitiensis</i> *
pine, Gulf coast pitch	<i>Pinus palustris</i> *
<b>pine, hoop</b>	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> *
<b>pine, huon</b>	<i>Dacrydium franklinii</i> *
pine, Idaho white	<i>Pinus monticola</i> *
pine, insignis	<i>Pinus radiata</i> *
<b>pine, jack</b>	<i>Pinus banksiana</i> *
pine, Jeffrey	<i>Pinus jeffreyi</i> * (see <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> *)
pine, kauri	<i>Agathis australis</i> *
pine, kauri	<i>Agathis robusta</i> *
<b>pine, kesiya</b>	<i>Pinus kesiya</i> *
pine, klinki	<i>Araucaria hunsteinii</i> * (see <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> *)
pine, Korean	<i>Pinus sibirica</i> *
pine, loblolly	<i>Pinus taeda</i> *
<b>pine, lodgepole</b>	<i>Pinus contorta</i> *
pine, longleaf	<i>Pinus palustris</i> *
pine, longleaf pitch	<i>Pinus palustris</i> *
pine, longleaf yellow	<i>Pinus palustris</i> *
pine, Manchurian	<i>Pinus sibirica</i> *
<b>pine, maritime</b>	<i>Pinus pinaster</i> *
<b>pine, merkus</b>	<i>Pinus merkusii</i> *
pine, Monterey	<i>Pinus radiata</i> *
<b>pine, New Zealand white</b>	<i>Podocarpus dacrydioides</i> *
pine, Nicaraguan pitch	<i>Pinus caribaea</i> *
pine, Norway	<i>Pinus resinosa</i> *
pine, northern	<i>Pinus strobus</i> *
pine, northern white	<i>Pinus strobus</i> *
pine, ocote	<i>Pinus oocarpa</i> *
pine, Oregon	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> *
<b>pine, Parana</b>	<i>Araucaria angustifolia</i> *
<b>pine, ponderosa</b>	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> *
pine, princess	<i>Pinus banksiana</i> *
pine, Quebec	<i>Pinus strobus</i> *
pine, Quebec yellow	<i>Pinus strobus</i> *
pine, Queensland kauri	<i>Agathis robusta</i> *
<b>pine, radiata</b>	<i>Pinus radiata</i> *
pine, red	<i>Pinus resinosa</i> *

pine, red	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> *
<b>pine, Scots</b>	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> *
pine, shortleaf	<i>Pinus echinata</i> *
pine, Siberian	<i>Pinus sibirica</i> *
<b>pine, Siberian yellow</b>	<i>Pinus sibirica</i> *
pine, slash	<i>Pinus elliottii</i> * (see <i>P. palustris</i> *)
<b>pine, southern</b>	<i>Pinus echinata</i> *
pine, southern yellow	<i>Pinus echinata</i> *
<b>pine, sugar</b>	<i>Pinus lambertiana</i> *
pine, West Coast Nicaraguan pitch	<i>Pinus oocarpa</i> *
<b>pine, western white</b>	<i>Pinus monticola</i> *
pine, western yellow	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> *
pine, Weymouth	<i>Pinus strobus</i> *
<b>pine, yellow</b>	<i>Pinus strobus</i> *
pine, yellow	<i>Pinus echinata</i> *
pinkwood	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>
pino do parana	<i>Araucaria angustifolia</i> *
<b>pitch pine, American</b>	<i>Pinus palustris</i> *
pitch pine, Bahamas	<i>Pinus caribaea</i> *
pitch pine, Bosnian	<i>Pinus nigra</i> var. <i>nigra</i> *
<b>pitch pine, Caribbean</b>	<i>Pinus caribaea</i> *
pitch pine, Caribbean longleaf	<i>Pinus caribaea</i> *
pitch pine, Gulf coast	<i>Pinus palustris</i> *
pitch pine, longleaf	<i>Pinus palustris</i> *
pitch pine, Nicaraguan	<i>Pinus caribaea</i> *
pitch pine, West Coast Nicaraguan	<i>Pinus oocarpa</i>
plane	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
<b>plane</b>	<i>Platanus</i> spp.
<b>plane, American</b>	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
plane, English	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>
<b>plane, European</b>	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>
plane, French	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>
plane, London	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>
plane, sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
plataan	<i>Platanus</i> spp.
platane	<i>Platanus</i> spp.
pluang	<i>Dipterocarpus tuberculatus</i>
<b>podo, Asian</b>	<i>Podocarpus imbricatus</i> *
<b>podo, East African</b>	<i>Podocarpus</i> spp.*
<b>poga</b>	<i>Poga oleosa</i>
Polish oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>
Polish redwood	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> *
Polish yellow deal	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> *
<b>ponderosa pine</b>	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> *
<b>poplar</b>	<i>Populus</i> spp.
<b>poplar, American yellow</b>	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
poplar, balm	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>
poplar, balsam	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>
poplar, black	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>
<b>poplar, black</b>	<i>Populus</i> spp.
poplar, black Italian	<i>Populus x euramericana</i> “serotina”



<b>poplar, Canadian</b>	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>
<b>poplar, Canadian</b>	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>
poplar, European black	<i>Populus nigra</i>
<b>poplar, grey</b>	<i>Populus canescens</i>
poplar, tacamahac	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>
poplar, tulip	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
poplar, western balsam	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>
<b>poplar, white</b>	<i>Populus alba</i>
populier	<i>Populus</i> spp.
<b>Port Orford cedar</b>	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*</i>
possentrie	<i>Hura crepitans</i>
potrodom	<i>Erythrophleum ivorense</i>
potrodom	<i>Erythrophleum suaveolens</i>
pradoo	<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i>
<b>prima vera</b>	<i>Roseodendron donnell-smithii</i>
princess pine	<i>Pinus banksiana*</i>
<b>pterygota, African</b>	<i>Pterygota bequaertii</i>
Puerto Rico mahogany	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>
pulai	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>
<b>punah</b>	<i>Tetramerista glabra</i>
<b>purpleheart</b>	<i>Peltogyne</i> spp.
putumuju	<i>Centrolobium paraense</i>
<b>pyinkado</b>	<i>Xylia dolabriformis</i>
<b>pyinma</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>
<b>pyinma, Anadman</b>	<i>Lagerstroemia hypoleuca</i>
<b>Q</b>	
quaking aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
<b>quaruba</b>	<i>Vochysia</i> spp.
Quebec birch	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>
Quebec pine	<i>Pinus strobus*</i>
Quebec spruce	<i>Picea glauca*</i>
Quebec yellow pine	<i>Pinus strobus*</i>
<b>Queensland kauri</b>	<i>Agathis robusta*</i>
Queensland kauri pine	<i>Agathis robusta*</i>
<b>Queensland maple</b>	<i>Flindersia brayleyana</i>
<b>Queensland walnut</b>	<i>Endiandra palmerstonii</i>
<b>R</b>	
radiata	<i>Pinus radiata*</i>
<b>radiata pine</b>	<i>Pinus radiata*</i>
<b>ramin</b>	<i>Gonystylus bancanus</i>
ramin telur	<i>Gonystylus bancanus</i>
<b>rapanea</b>	<i>Rapanea rhododendroides</i>
<b>rauli</b>	<i>Nothofagus procera</i>
red	<i>Pinus sylvestris*</i>
<b>red alder, American</b>	<i>Alnus rubra</i>
red ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>
<b>red balau</b>	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (heavy, red)
red birch	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i> (heartwood)
red cabbage-bark	<i>Andira inermis</i>

red cedar	<i>Toona australis</i>
red cedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i> *
red cedar, British Columbia	<i>Thuja plicata</i> *
red cedar, eastern	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> *
<b>red cedar, western</b>	<i>Thuja plicata</i> *
red deal	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> *
<b>red dhup</b>	<i>Parishia insignis</i>
<b>red elm</b>	<i>Ulmus rubra</i>
red elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>
red gum	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>
red gum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
<b>red gum, American</b>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
red ironbark	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>
red ironbark, narrow leaved	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>
<b>red lauan</b>	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i> (medium weight, dark red)
<b>red louro</b>	<i>Ocotea rubra</i>
red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
red meranti	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (lightweight, pale red)
red nongo	<i>Albizia grandibracteata</i>
<b>red oak, American</b>	<i>Quercus</i> spp.
red oak, northern	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
red oak, southern	<i>Quercus falcata</i> var. <i>falcata</i>
red oak, swamp	<i>Quercus falcata</i> var. <i>pagodaefolia</i>
red peroba	<i>Aspidosperma</i> spp.
red pine	<i>Pinus resinosa</i> *
red pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> *
<b>red pine, Canadian</b>	<i>Pinus resinosa</i> *
<b>red river gum</b>	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>
<b>red selangan batu</b>	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (heavy red)
red seraya	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (light weight, pale red)
red spruce	<i>Picea rubens</i> * (see <i>Picea glauca</i> *)
red sterculia	<i>Sterculia rhinopetala</i>
<b>redwood</b>	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> *
redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> *
redwood, Andaman	<i>Pterocarpus dalbergioides</i>
redwood, Archangel (Baltic, Finnish, Polish, Siberian, Swedish)	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> *
redwood, Californian	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> *
redwood, Zambesi	<i>Baikiaea plurijuga</i>
rempayan	<i>Podocarpus imbricatus</i> *
<b>Rhodesian copalwood</b>	<i>Guibourtia coleosperma</i>
<b>Rhodesian teak</b>	<i>Baikiaea plurijuga</i>
<b>rimu</b>	<i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i> *
Rio rosewood	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>
<b>robinia</b>	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
robusta	<i>Populus x euramericana</i> "robusta"
<b>rock elm</b>	<i>Ulmus thomasi</i>
rock elm, Canadian	<i>Ulmus thomasi</i>
<b>rock maple</b>	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Rocky Mountain spruce	<i>Picea engelmannii</i> *
rose gum	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>

Rosenholz	<i>Dalbergia</i> spp.
<b>rosewood</b>	<i>Dalbergia</i> spp.
rosewood, African	<i>Copaifera salikounda</i>
rosewood, Bahia	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>
<b>rosewood, Brazilian</b>	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>
rosewood, East Indian	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>
<b>rosewood, Guatemalan</b>	<i>Dalbergia tucurensis</i>
<b>rosewood, Honduras</b>	<i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i>
<b>rosewood, Indian</b>	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>
<b>rosewood, Para</b>	<i>Dalbergia spruceana</i>
rosewood, Rio	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>
rosewood, Santos	<i>Machaerium scleroxylon</i>
rubberwood	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>
Russian whitewood	<i>Picea abies</i> *
<b>S</b>	
<b>Sabah kapur</b>	<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp.
Sabah kauri	<i>Agathis dammara</i> *
<b>Sabah keruing</b>	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.
sain	<i>Terminalia alata</i>
St. John spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i> *
<b>sal</b>	<i>Shorea robusta</i> (heavy, yellow/brown)
saleng	<i>Pinus kesiya</i> *
<b>saligna gum</b>	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>
salmwood	<i>Cordia alliodora</i>
samba	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>
<b>San Domingan boxwood</b>	<i>Phyllostylon brasiliensis</i>
San Domingan lignum vitae	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>
San Domingan mahogany	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>
Sam Domingan satinwood	<i>Zanthoxylum flavum</i>
<b>sandalwood</b>	<i>Santalum album</i>
sandbox	<i>Hura crepitans</i>
sanga sanga	<i>Ricinodendron heudelotii</i> subsp. <i>africanum</i>
sangre palo	<i>Virola koschnyi</i>
<b>Santa Maria</b>	<i>Calophyllum brasiliense</i> var. <i>rekoi</i>
Santos rosewood	<i>Machaerium scleroxylon</i>
sao	<i>Hopea odorata</i>
sap gum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
<b>sap gum, American</b>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
<b>sapele</b>	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>
sapele, heavy	<i>Entandrophragma candollei</i>
sapele mahogany	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>
sapelli	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>
sapelli, acajou	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>
sapin	<i>Abies</i> spp.*
<b>sapodilla</b>	<i>Manilkara zapota</i>
<b>Sarawak kapur</b>	<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp.
Sarawak kauri	<i>Agathis dammara</i> *
<b>Sarawak keruing</b>	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.
sasswood	<i>Erythrophleum ivorense</i>
sasswood	<i>Erythrophleum suaveolens</i>

satin walnut	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
<b>satiné</b>	<i>Brosimum lanciferum</i>
satiné rubané	<i>Brosimum lanciferum</i>
<b>satinwood, African</b>	<i>Zanthoxylum gillettii</i>
satinwood, Ceylon	<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i>
satinwood, Jamaican	<i>Zanthoxylum flavum</i>
satinwood, San Domingan	<i>Zanthoxylum flavum</i>
<b>satinwood, Sri Lanka</b>	<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i>
<b>satinwood, West Indian</b>	<i>Zanthoxylum flavum</i>
saule	<i>Salix</i> spp.
scented guarea	<i>Guarea cedrata</i>
Scotch elm	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>
Scots fir	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> *
<b>Scots pine</b>	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> *
sebastiao de arruda	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>
selangan	<i>Hopea</i> spp.
selangan, red	<i>Shorea albida</i> (heavy, red)
<b>selangan batu</b>	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (heavy, yellow/brown)
<b>selangan batu, red</b>	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (heavy, red)
selangan batu merah	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (heavy, red)
<b>semayur</b>	<i>Shorea inaequilateralis</i> (heavy, red)
<b>sempilor</b>	<i>Dacrydium elatum</i> *
<b>sen</b>	<i>Acanthopanax ricinifolius</i>
sendok sendok	<i>Endospermum diadenum</i>
sengkuang	<i>Dracontomelon dao</i>
sentul	<i>Sandoricum koetjape</i>
sepetir	<i>Pseudosindora palustris</i>
<b>sepetir</b>	<i>Sindora</i> spp.
<b>sepetir, swamp</b>	<i>Pseudosindora palustris</i>
sepetir paya	<i>Pseudosindora palustris</i>
<b>sequoia</b>	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> *
sequoia, giant	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i> *
<b>seraya</b>	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Shorea</i> spp.
<b>seraya, dark red</b>	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (medium weight, dark red)
<b>seraya, light red</b>	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (light weight, pale red)
seraya, red	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (light weight, pale red)
<b>seraya, white</b>	<i>Parashorea malaanonan</i>
<b>seraya, yellow</b>	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (medium weight, yellow)
seraya kuning	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (medium weight, yellow)
seraya merah	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (light weight, pale red)
seringawan	<i>Shorea albida</i> (heavy, red)
serotina	<i>Populus x euramericana</i> “serotina”
serungan	<i>Cratoxylon arborescens</i>
<b>sesendok</b>	<i>Endospermum diadenum</i>
sessile oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>
shagbark hickory	<i>Carya ovata</i>
shellbark hickory	<i>Carya laciniosa</i>
shina	<i>Tilia japonica</i>
shinanoki	<i>Tilia japonica</i>
shisham	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>
shortleaf pine	<i>Pinus echinata</i> *

Shumard oak	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>
<b>Siberian larch</b>	<i>Larix russica*</i>
Siberian pine	<i>Pinus sibirica*</i>
Siberian redwood	<i>Pinus sylvestris*</i>
Siberian yellow deal	<i>Pinus sylvestris*</i>
<b>Siberian yellow pine</b>	<i>Pinus sibirica*</i>
sifou	<i>Albizia ferruginea</i>
silk cotton	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>
silkwood, maple	<i>Flindersia brayleyana</i>
silky-oak, African	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>
<b>silky-oak, Australian</b>	<i>Cardwellia sublimis</i>
silky-oak, northern	<i>Cardwellia sublimis</i>
silky wood, Canadian	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>
<b>silver beech</b>	<i>Nothofagus menziesii</i>
silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
<b>silver fir</b>	<i>Abies alba*</i>
silver fir, Pacific	<i>Abies amabilis*</i>
<b>silver-grey wood, Indian</b>	<i>Terminalia bialata</i>
silver maple	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>
silver spruce	<i>Picea sitchensis*</i>
<b>simaruba</b>	<i>Simaruba amara</i>
simarupa	<i>Simaruba amara</i>
<b>simpoh</b>	<i>Dillenia</i> spp.
sindru	<i>Alstonia boonei</i>
sipo	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>
siricote	<i>Cordia gerascanthus</i>
siris	<i>Albizia lebbek</i>
<b>sissoo</b>	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>
<b>Sitka spruce</b>	<i>Picea sitchensis*</i>
slash pine	<i>Pinus elliottii*</i> (see <i>Pinus palustris*</i> )
Slavonian beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Slavonian oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>
slippery elm	<i>Ulmus rubra</i>
small-leaved lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
<b>smooth-leaved elm</b>	<i>Ulmus carpinifolia</i>
<b>snakewood</b>	<i>Brosimum guianensis</i>
sobu	<i>Cleistopholis patens</i>
soft elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>
<b>soft maple</b>	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
soft pine, British Columbia	<i>Pinus ponderosa*</i>
soft wallaba	<i>Eperua falcata</i>
sompong	<i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i>
sonokeling	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>
sorioco	<i>Amburana cearensis</i>
<b>South American cedar</b>	<i>Cedrela fissilis</i>
<b>southern blue gum</b>	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>
<b>southern cypress</b>	<i>Taxodium distichum*</i>
<b>southern pine</b>	<i>Pinus echinata*</i>
southern red oak	<i>Quercus falcata</i> var. <i>falcata</i>
<b>southern white cedar</b>	<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides*</i>
southern yellow pine	<i>Pinus echinata*</i>

Southland beech	<i>Nothofagus menziesii</i>
Spanish cedar	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>
Spanish chestnut	<i>Castanea sativa</i>
Spanish oak	<i>Quercus falcata</i> var. <i>falcata</i>
Spanish mahogany	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>
spar	<i>Picea</i> spp.*
<b>spotted gum</b>	<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i>
<b>spruce</b>	<i>Picea</i> spp.*
spruce, black	<i>Picea mariana</i> * (see <i>Picea glauca</i> *)
spruce, common	<i>Picea abies</i> *
spruce, eastern Canadian	<i>Picea glauca</i> *
<b>spruce, Engelmann</b>	<i>Picea engelmannii</i> *
spruce, European	<i>Picea abies</i> *
spruce, Maritime	<i>Picea glauca</i> *
spruce, mountain	<i>Picea engelmannii</i> *
spruce, New Brunswick	<i>Picea glauca</i> *
<b>spruce, Norway</b>	<i>Picea abies</i> *
spruce, Nova Scotia	<i>Picea glauca</i> *
spruce, Quebec	<i>Picea glauca</i> *
spruce, red	<i>Picea rubens</i> * (see <i>Picea glauca</i> *)
spruce, Rocky Mountain	<i>Picea engelmannii</i> *
spruce, St. John	<i>Picea glauca</i> *
spruce, silver	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> *
<b>spruce, Sitka</b>	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> *
spruce, tideland	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> *
spruce, western white	<i>Picea glauca</i> *
<b>spruce, white</b>	<i>Picea glauca</i> *
spruce-pine-fir	see <i>Picea glauca</i> *
<b>Sri Lanka ebony</b>	<i>Diospyros ebenum</i>
<b>Sri Lanka satinwood</b>	<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i>
<b>sterculia, brown</b>	<i>Sterculia rhinopetala</i>
sterculia, red	<i>Sterculia rhinopetala</i>
sterculia, white	<i>Eribroma oblonga</i>
<b>sterculia, yellow</b>	<i>Eribroma oblonga</i>
stonewood	<i>Cornus</i> sp.
stoolwood	<i>Alstonia boonei</i>
stringybark, messmate	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>
<b>stringybark, yellow</b>	<i>Eucalyptus muellerana</i>
stringybark, yellow	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> (see <i>Eucalyptus muellerana</i> )
subaha	<i>Hallea ciliata</i>
subalpine fir	<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> *
<b>sucupira</b>	<i>Bowdichia nitida</i>
sucupira, black	<i>Bowdichia nitida</i>
sugar maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
<b>sugar pine</b>	<i>Pinus lambertiana</i> *
sugar pine, Californian	<i>Pinus lambertiana</i> *
<b>sugi</b>	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> *
supa	<i>Sindora</i> spp.
swamp chestnut oak	<i>Quercus michauxii</i>
swamp cypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i> *
swamp red oak	<i>Quercus falcata</i> var. <i>pagodaefolia</i>

<b>swamp sepetir</b>	<i>Pseudosindora palustris</i>
<b>swartzia, African</b>	<i>Swartzia fistuloides</i>
Swedish aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>
Swedish birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Swedish redwood	<i>Pinus sylvestris*</i>
Swedish whitewood	<i>Picea abies*</i>
Swedish yellow deal	<i>Pinus sylvestris*</i>
<b>sweet chestnut</b>	<i>Castanea sativa</i>
sweet gum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
sweet pecan	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>
<b>sycamore</b>	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
sycamore plane	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Sydney blue gum	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>
<b>T</b>	
tabak	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>
Tabasco cedar	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>
tacamahac poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>
taiuva	<i>Maclura tinctoria</i>
takien	<i>Hopea odorata</i>
takien-nu	<i>Anogeissus acuminata</i>
Takoradi mahogany	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>
tali	<i>Erythrophleum ivorense</i>
tali	<i>Erythrophleum suaveolens</i>
<b>tallowwood</b>	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>
tamalan	<i>Dalbergia oliveri</i>
tamarack	<i>Larix laricina*</i>
<b>tamarack larch</b>	<i>Larix laricina*</i>
tamo	<i>Fraxinus mandshurica</i>
tangare	<i>Carapa guianensis</i>
tangile	<i>Shorea polysperma</i> (medium weight, dark red)
tapulan	<i>Pinus merkusii*</i>
Tasmanian blue gum	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>
<b>Tasmanian myrtle</b>	<i>Nothofagus cunninghamii</i>
<b>Tasmanian oak</b>	<i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i>
<b>tasau</b>	<i>Aglaia cucullata</i>
<b>tatajuba</b>	<i>Bagassa guianensis</i>
tatajuba	<i>Maclura tinctoria</i>
tatajuba amarella	<i>Clarisia racemosa</i>
<b>tauari</b>	<i>Couratari oblongifolia</i>
taukkyan	<i>Terminalia alata</i>
<b>taun</b>	<i>Pometia pinnata</i>
<b>tawa</b>	<i>Beilschmiedia tawa</i>
<b>tchitola</b>	<i>Oxystigma oxyphyllum</i>
<b>teak</b>	<i>Tectona grandis</i>
<b>teak, Rhodesian</b>	<i>Baikiaea plurijuga</i>
<b>tapa</b>	<i>Laurelia philippiana</i>
<b>terentang</b>	<i>Camptosperma</i> spp.
<b>tetraberlinia</b>	<i>Tetraberlinia bifoliolata</i>
thick-sap lignum vitae	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i>

<b>thingadu</b>	<i>Parashorea stellata</i>
<b>thingan</b>	<i>Hopea odorata</i>
thin-sap lignum vitae	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>
<b>thitka</b>	<i>Pentace burmanica</i>
thitto	<i>Sandoricum koetjape</i>
thnong	<i>Pterocarpus pedatus</i>
<b>thuya</b>	<i>Tetraclinis articulata*</i>
tiama	<i>Entandropragma angolense</i>
tiaong	<i>Shorea ovata</i> (medium weight, dark red)
tideland spruce	<i>Picea sitchensis*</i>
tilleul	<i>Tilia</i> spp.
<b>tineo</b>	<i>Weinmannia trichosperma</i>
tinshu	<i>Pinus kesiya*</i> , <i>Pinus merkusii*</i>
tinyu	<i>Pinus kesiya*</i> , <i>Pinus merkusii*</i>
tola	<i>Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum</i>
tola, white	<i>Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum</i>
tola branca	<i>Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum</i>
tola chimfuta	<i>Oxystigma oxyphyllum</i>
tola mafuta	<i>Oxystigma oxyphyllum</i>
tonka	<i>Dipteryx odorata</i>
toon	<i>Toona ciliata</i>
<b>tornillo</b>	<i>Cedrelinga catenaeformis</i>
<b>totara</b>	<i>Podocarpus totara*</i>
toubauaté	<i>Didelotia idae</i>
trebol	<i>Amburana cearensis</i>
<b>trebol</b>	<i>Platymiscium duckei</i>
trembling aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Trinidad cedar	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>
tsongutti	<i>Alstonia boonei</i>
tule	<i>Milicia excelsa</i>
tulip poplar	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
tulip tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
<b>tulip wood, Brazilian</b>	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>
<b>tulip wood, Burma</b>	<i>Dalbergia oliveri</i>
<b>tupelo</b>	<i>Nyssa aquatica</i>
tupelo, black	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
tupelo, water	<i>Nyssa aquatica</i>
tupelo gum	<i>Nyssa aquatica</i>
<b>Turkey oak</b>	<i>Quercus cerris</i>
<b>Turkish beech</b>	<i>Fagus orientalis</i>
Turkish boxwood	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Turkish walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>
<b>turpentine</b>	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>
<b>U</b>	
ucuuba	<i>Virola sebifera</i> , <i>V. surinamensis</i>
Ulme	<i>Ulmus</i> spp.
<b>ulmo</b>	<i>Eucryphia cordifolia</i>
umbaua	<i>Khaya nyasica</i>
umbaua, acajou	<i>Khaya nyasica</i>
umbila	<i>Pterocarpus angolensis</i>



umgusi  
 umshibi  
 urat mata  
**utile**

*Baikiaea plurijuga*  
*Guibourtia coleosperma*  
*Parashorea malaanonan*  
*Entandrophragma utile*

**V**

Venezuelan boxwood  
 Venezuelan mahogany  
 vera  
**verawood**  
 vermilion wood  
**vinhatico**  
 vinhatico castanho  
 violet wood  
**Virginian pencil cedar**  
 virola  
 virola  
**virola, heavy**  
**virola, light**  
**virola, light**

*Gossypiospermum praecox*  
*Swietenia macrophylla*  
*Bulnesia arborea*  
*Bulnesia arborea*  
*Pterocarpus dalbergioides*  
*Plathymenia reticulata*  
*Plathymenia reticulata*  
*Dalbergia cearensis*  
*Juniperus virginiana\**  
*Dialyanthera* spp.  
*Virola sebifera*, *V. surinamensis*  
*Virola bicuhyba*  
*Dialyanthera* spp.  
*Virola* spp.

**W**

walaba  
 walélé  
**wallaba**  
 wallaba, ituri  
 wallaba, soft  
 walnoot  
 Walnuss  
**walnut**  
**walnut, African**  
**walnut, American**  
 walnut, Australian  
 walnut, Benin  
 walnut, black  
 walnut, English  
**walnut, European**  
 walnut, French  
 walnut, Ghana  
 walnut, Italian  
**walnut, Japanese**  
 walnut, Japanese claro  
**walnut, New Guinea**  
 walnut, Nigerian  
 walnut, Pacific  
 walnut, Papuan  
**walnut, Queensland**  
 walnut, satin  
 walnut, Turkish  
 walnut, white  
 walnut bean

*Eperua falcata*  
*Pycnanthus angolensis*  
*Eperua falcata*  
*Eperua grandiflora*  
*Eperua falcata*  
*Juglans* spp.  
*Juglans* spp.  
*Juglans* spp.  
*Lovoa trichilioides*  
*Juglans nigra*  
*Endiandra palmerstonii*  
*Lovoa trichilioides*  
*Juglans nigra*  
*Juglans regia*  
*Juglans regia*  
*Juglans regia*  
*Lovoa trichilioides*  
*Juglans regia*  
*Juglans sieboldiana*  
*Juglans sieboldiana*  
*Dracontomelon dao*  
*Lovoa trichilioides*  
*Dracontomelon dao*  
*Dracontomelon dao*  
*Endiandra palmerstonii*  
*Liquidambar styraciflua*  
*Juglans regia*  
*Juglans cinerea*  
*Endiandra palmerstonii*

wama	<i>Ricinodendron heudelotii</i> subsp. <i>africanum</i>
wama	<i>Ocotea rubra</i>
<b>wandoo</b>	<i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i>
wapa	<i>Eperua falcata</i>
ware	<i>Pterygota bequaertii</i>
water hickory	<i>Carya aquatica</i>
water tupelo	<i>Nyssa aquatica</i>
wattle, black	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>
<b>wawa</b>	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>
wawabima	<i>Sterculia rhinopetala</i>
Weide	<i>Salix</i> spp.
Weisstanne	<i>Abies</i> spp.*
<b>wellingtonia</b>	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i> *
<b>wengé</b>	<i>Millettia laurentii</i>
<b>West African albizia</b>	<i>Albizia</i> spp.
<b>West African bombax</b>	<i>Bombax buonopozense</i>
West coast hemlock	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> *
West coast Nicaraguan pitch pine	<i>Pinus oocarpa</i> *
West Indian boxwood	<i>Gossypiospermum praecox</i>
West Indian cedar	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>
West Indian locust	<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>
West Indian mahogany	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>
<b>West Indian satinwood</b>	<i>Zanthoxylum flavum</i>
western alder	<i>Alnus rubra</i>
western balsam	<i>Abies amabilis</i> *
western balsam fir	<i>Abies grandis</i> *
western balsam poplar	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>
western birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i> var. <i>commutata</i>
<b>western hemlock</b>	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> *
<b>western larch</b>	<i>Larix occidentalis</i> *
<b>western paper birch</b>	<i>Betula papyrifera</i> var. <i>commutata</i>
<b>western red cedar</b>	<i>Thuja plicata</i> *
western white birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i> var. <i>commutata</i>
<b>western white pine</b>	<i>Pinus monticola</i> *
western white spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i> *
western white woods	see <i>Abies balsamea</i> *
western yellow pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> *
Weymouth pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i> *
white	<i>Picea abies</i> *
white afara	<i>Terminalia superba</i>
white ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
white ash	<i>Eucalyptus fraxinoides</i>
<b>white ash, Australian</b>	<i>Eucalyptus fraxinoides</i>
white birch	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i> (sapwood)
white birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
white birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
<b>white bombway</b>	<i>Terminalia procera</i>
<b>white cedar</b>	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> *
white cedar	<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i> *
white cedar, Atlantic	<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i> *
white cedar, eastern	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> *

white cedar, northern	<i>Thuja occidentalis*</i>
<b>white cedar, southern</b>	<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides*</i>
white cheesewood	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>
<b>white chuglam</b>	<i>Terminalia bialata</i>
white deal	<i>Picea abies*</i>
white dhup	<i>Canarium euphyllum</i>
<b>white elm</b>	<i>Ulmus americana</i>
white fir	<i>Abies amabilis*</i>
white guarea	<i>Guarea cedrata</i>
<b>white lauan</b>	<i>Parashorea malaanonan</i>
<b>white lauan</b>	<i>Shorea almon</i> (light weight, pale red)
white lauan	<i>Shorea contorta</i> (light weight, pale red)
white mahogany	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> (see <i>Eucalyptus muellerana</i> )
white maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
<b>white meranti</b>	<i>Shorea</i> spp. (medium weight, white)
white nongo	<i>Albizia grandibracteata</i>
white oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
<b>white oak, American</b>	<i>Quercus</i> spp.
<b>white peroba</b>	<i>Paratecoma peroba</i>
white pine	<i>Pinus strobus*</i>
white pine, eastern	<i>Pinus strobus*</i>
white pine, Idaho	<i>Pinus monticola*</i>
<b>white pine, New Zealand</b>	<i>Podocarpus dacrydioides*</i>
white pine, northern	<i>Pinus strobus*</i>
<b>white pine, western</b>	<i>Pinus monticola*</i>
<b>white poplar</b>	<i>Populus alba</i>
<b>white seraya</b>	<i>Parashorea malaanonan</i>
<b>white spruce</b>	<i>Picea glauca*</i>
white spruce, western	<i>Picea glauca*</i>
white sterculia	<i>Eribroma oblonga</i>
white tola	<i>Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum</i>
white walnut	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>
<b>white willow</b>	<i>Salix alba</i>
<b>whitebeam</b>	<i>Sorbus aria</i>
<b>whitewood</b>	<i>Abies alba*</i>
whitewood	<i>Picea abies*</i>
whitewood, American	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
whitewood, Baltic	<i>Picea abies*</i>
whitewood, canary	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
whitewood, Finnish	<i>Picea abies*</i>
whitewood, northern	<i>Picea abies*</i>
whitewood, Russian	<i>Picea abies*</i>
whitewood, Swedish	<i>Picea abies*</i>
whitewood, Yugoslavian	<i>Picea abies*</i>
white woods, western	see <i>Abies balsamea*</i>
wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
wilg	<i>Salix</i> spp.
<b>willow</b>	<i>Salix</i> spp.
<b>willow, black</b>	<i>Salix nigra</i>
willow, close-bark	<i>Salix alba</i> “coerulea”
willow, crack	<i>Salix fragilis</i>

**willow, cricket-bat****willow, white**

wishmore

**wych elm***Salix alba* "coerulea"*Salix alba**Heritiera utilis**Ulmus glabra***Y****yang**

yellow

**yellow birch****yellow cedar**

yellow cedar, Alaska

yellow cedar, Pacific Coast

yellow cypress

yellow deal

yellow deal, Archangel (Baltic, Finnish,  
Polish, Siberian, Swedish)**yellow meranti****yellow pine**

yellow pine, longleaf

yellow pine, Quebec

**yellow pine, Siberian**

yellow pine, southern

yellow pine, western

yellow poplar

**yellow poplar, American****yellow seraya****yellow sterculia****yellow stringybark****yellowwood, Belize**

yemane

yemeri

**yew**

yew, common

yew, European

yinma

yom hin

yomham

**yon**

Yugoslavian whitewood

*Dipterocarpus* spp.*Pinus sylvestris*\**Betula alleghaniensis**Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*\**Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*\**Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*\**Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*\**Pinus sylvestris*\**Pinus sylvestris*\**Shorea* spp. (medium weight, yellow)*Pinus strobus*\**Pinus palustris*\**Pinus strobus*\**Pinus sibirica*\**Pinus echinata*\**Pinus ponderosa*\**Liriodendron tulipifera**Liriodendron tulipifera**Shorea* spp. (medium weight, yellow)*Eribroma oblonga**Eucalyptus muellerana**Podocarpus guatemalensis*\**Gmelina arborea**Vochysia* spp.*Taxus baccata*\**Taxus baccata*\**Taxus baccata*\**Chukrasia tabularis**Chukrasia tabularis**Toona ciliata**Anogeissis acuminata**Picea abies*\***Z**

Zambesi redwood

zapatero

**zebrano**

zebrawood

Zedernholz

zingana

ziricote

*Baikiaea plurijuga**Gossypiospermum praecox**Microberlinia bisulcata**Astronium fraxinifolium**Cedrus* spp.\**Microberlinia bisulcata**Cordia gerascanthus*

## Appendix A Note on pronunciation

The pronunciation of certain standard names is indicated by spelling the name, in brackets, below the standard name in the conventional manner.

Each consonant is given its ordinary sound.

Where “g” is used it is hard (as in gain); a soft “g” is given as a “j”.

The following vowel sounds are used:

Făt	mět	pĭn	hőt	cŭp	mōōn
fāte	mē	mīne	mōte	mūte	cow
māre	mēre	mīre	mōre		
bah	pert				

Two indistinct sounds are included:

about  
moment

Accent is marked by a dot (.) placed *after* the accented syllable.



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## Publications referred to

BS 6100, *Glossary of building and civil engineering terms*.

BS 6100-4, *Forest products*.

BS 6100-4.1, *Characteristics and properties of timber and wood based panel products*.

Nomenclature générale des bols tropicaux (1982). General Index of Tropical Timber<sup>1)</sup>.

The Southern Pine Inspection Bureau Grading Rules (1977)<sup>2)</sup>.

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<sup>1)</sup> This publication is obtainable from: Association Technique Internationale des Bois Tropicaux; 8 rue du Colonel Moll, 75017 Paris, France.

<sup>2)</sup> This publication is obtainable from: Southern Pine Inspection Bureau, 4709 Scenic Highway, Pensacola, Florida 32504, USA.

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