

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This revision supersedes BS 881 & BS 589:1974 which is now withdrawn.

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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/m³.

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, *Afzelia*, *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/m³ to 30 kg/m³ 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	mulga (mŭl. gah)		kg/m ³ 1 200	
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> R. Br.	Australia	Australian blackwood	black wattle (Australia)	670	
<i>Acanthopanax ricinifolius</i> Seem.	Japan	sen		560	Should not be confused with Japanese ash , <i>Fraxinus mandshurica</i> , which it resembles.

Acer. The English equivalent of *Acer* is **maple** which is recommended as the standard name for all species, except *Acer pseudoplatanus*, with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated.

<i>Acer campestre</i> L.	British Isles	field maple	érable (France) esdoorn (Netherlands) Ahorn (Germany)	690	
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i> Pursh	Pacific coast of Canada and USA	Pacific maple	Oregon maple (USA) big leaf maple (Canada)	560	
<i>Acer platanoides</i> L.	Europe, including British Isles	Norway maple	European maple (UK) Bosnian maple (UK)	660	
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> L.	Europe, including British Isles	sycamore	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	soft maple rock maple Japanese maple	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 ³ 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	European horse-chestnut		510	
<i>Aesculus turbinata</i> Bl.	Japan	Japanese hoarse-chestnut		590	
<i>Aextoxicon punctatum</i> Ruiz Pav..	Chile	olivillo (ōlīvīl.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 ³					
<i>Afzelia</i>. The trade name afzelia 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.					
<i>Afzelia</i> spp., including a) <i>A. africana</i> Smith b) <i>A. bipindensis</i> Harms c) <i>A. pachyloba</i> Harms d) <i>A. quanzensis</i> Welw.	West Africa East Africa	afzelia (ǎfzēl.īa)	a) lingué (Ivory Coast) papao (Ghana) a) to c) doussié (Cameroon, ATIBT) apa (Nigeria) aligna (Nigeria) d) chamfuta (Mozambique) mussacossa (Mozambique) mkora (Tanzania) mbembakofi (Tanzania)	830	The principal species producing West African afzelia are <i>A. bipindensis</i> and <i>A. pachyloba</i> .
<i>Aglaia cucullata</i> (Roxb.) Pellegr. (<i>Amoora cucullata</i> Roxb.) <i>Aphanamix is polystachya</i> (Wall.) Parker (<i>Amoora polystachya</i> Hook.f. & Jackson)	Thailand	tasua (tǎz.ūa)		560	
<i>Albizia lebbek</i> Benth. <i>Albizia</i> spp., principally a) <i>A. adianthifolia</i> (Schum.) W.F. Wight b) <i>A. ferruginea</i> (Guill. & Perr.) Benth. c) <i>A. zygia</i> (DC.) Macbride <i>Albizia</i> spp., including <i>A. grandibracteata</i> Taub. <i>A. zygia</i> (DC.) Macbride and allied species	India (including Andman Islands), Burma West Africa East Africa	kokko (kō.kō) West African albizia nongo	kokko (India, ATIBT) siris (India) a) pampena (Ghana) ayinre bona (Nigeria) b) iatandza (Ivory Coast, ATIBT) ayinre ogo (Nigeria) sifou (Congo, Zaire) c) okuro (Ghana)	650 650 (variable) 580	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. The timber is known as red or white nongo according to its colour.

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 ³					
<i>Alnus</i> . The English equivalent of <i>Alnus</i> is alder which is recommended as the standard name for all species, with a distinctive qualifying name where appropriate as indicated.					
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Europe, including British Isles	common alder	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	grey alder		530	
<i>Alnus rubra</i> Bong.	Canada, USA	American red alder	western alder (USA)	460	
<i>Alstonia boonei</i> De Wild. <i>A. congensis</i> Engl.	Tropical Africa	African alstonia (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	Asian alstonia	pulai (Malaysia, Indonesia, ATIBT) white cheesewood (Papua New Guinea)	430	
<i>Amblygonocarpus andongensis</i> (Welw. ex Oliv.) Exell & Torre	East Africa	banga wanga	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 cearensis</i> (Fr. Allem.) A.C. Smith	Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Peru	cerejeira (šěřejēr.a)	trebol (Argentina) cerejeira (Brazil, ATIBT) cumaré (Brazil) sorioco (Bolivia) ishpingo (Peru)	kg/m ³ 600	
<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	angelin (än.jěĺín)	andira-uchi (Brazil) kuraru (Guyana) red cabbage-bark (Belize) cabbage-bark (USA)	800	
<i>Androstachys johnsonii</i> Prain	Mozambique	mecrusse		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	aningeria	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 kaunghmu (<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	kaunghmu (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	mersawa (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	krabak (krăb.ăk) palosapis (pălösă.pīs)		kg/m ³ 640 (variable) 720	
<i>Anogeissus acuminata</i> Wall.	Burma, India, Thailand	yon	takien-nu (Thailand) yon (Burma, ATIBT)	960	
<i>Antiaris toxicaria</i> Leschen. subsp. <i>welwitschii</i> (Engl.) C.C. Berg	Tropical Africa	antiaris	oro (Nigeria) ogiovu (Nigeria) kyenkyen, chenzen (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	tasua (tăz.ūa)		560	
<i>Aspidosperma</i> spp. (principally) <i>A. peroba</i> Fr. All.	Brazil	peroba rosa	red peroba (UK) peroba rosa (Brazil, ATIBT)	770	Not to be confused with white peroba , <i>Paratecoma peroba</i> .
<i>Astronium fraxinifolium</i> Schott <i>A. lecointei</i> Ducke <i>A. macrocalyx</i> Engl.	Brazil	gonçalo alves (gõnsah.lô ăl.věs)	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	gaboon	okoumé (Gabon, ATIBT)	kg/m ³ 430	
<i>Bagassa guianensis</i> Aubl.	Brazil, Surinam, Guyanas	tatajuba	bagasse (French Guiana, ATIBT) tatajuba (Brazil)	800	
<i>Baikiaea plurijuga</i> Harms	Zimbabwe, Zambia	“Rhodesian teak”*	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	moabi	moabi (Congo, ATIBT) djave (Nigeria)	800	
<i>Balfourodendron riedelianum</i> Engl.	Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina	pau marfim	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	tawa		750	
<i>Berlinia</i> . The trade name berlinia 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	berlinia	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	brazilnut	castanheira (Brazil) castanheiro (ATIBT)	kg/m ³ 750	
<i>Betula</i> . The English equivalent of <i>Betula</i> is birch 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	yellow birch	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	Japanese birch		670	
<i>Butula papyrifera</i> Marsh.	Canada and Eastern USA	paper birch	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	western paper birch	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	European birch	English, Finnish, Swedish birch (UK) etc., according to origin silver birch (UK) white birch (UK)	670	Names indicating the geographical origin more precisely, as in column 4, may be used as alternatives to the standard name. Karelian birch, masur birch, and flame or ice birch are special figured varieties.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical species	Sources of supply	Standard name	Trade and local names	Average density at 15 % m.c. kg/m ³	Remarks
<i>Bombax</i> . Bombax is recommended as the standard name for all species of this genus, with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated.					
<i>Bombax buonopozense</i> P. Beauv.	West Africa	West African bombax	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	sucupira (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>Diplotropis</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	muhuhu (mūhū.hū)	muhuhu (Tanzania, ATIBT) muhugwe (Tanzania)	930	
<i>Brachystegia</i> . The trade name okwen is used here for the West African high forest species. Other, drier forest species have somewhat heavier and darker woods.					
<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	okwen (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	snakewood satiné (săt.ĩnă)	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	cocuswood	cocus (UK)	kg/m ³ 1 200	
<i>Bulnesia arborea</i> Engl.	Venezuela	verawood	vera (ATIBT)	1 140	Though sometimes known as “Maracaibo lignum-vitae”, should not be confused with true lignum-vitae (<i>Guaiacum</i> spp.)
<i>Buxus</i> . The trade name boxwood , 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	East London boxwood European boxwood	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	brazilwood	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	partridgewood	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	jacareuba (jăkareōō.bah, or jăkarōō.ba)	jacareuba (Brazil) guanandi (Brazil)	kg/m ³ 610	
<i>Calophyllum brasiliense</i> Camb. var. <i>reko</i> i Standl.	Central America, including Belize	Santa Maria		610	
<i>Calophyllum</i> spp. (excluding <i>C. inophyllum</i> L.)	Malaysia, Indonesia, Western Pacific Islands	bintangor	bintangor (Malaysia, ATIBT) calophyllum (Papua New Guinea)	690	
<i>Calycophyllum candidissimum</i> DC.	Cuba, Central America, tropical South America	degame (degahm.ē)	lemonwood (USA) degame (Cuba)	820	
<i>Campnosperma</i> spp.	Malaysia, Indonesia, Western Pacific Islands	terentang (tĕrĕntăng)	terentang (Malaysia, ATIBT)	430	
<i>Canarium</i> . Canarium 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)	Indian canarium	dhup, white dhup (India)	400	
<i>Canarium schweinfurthii</i> Engl	West and East Africa	African canarium	aiélé (Ivory Coast, ATIBT) abel (Cameroon) abë (Guinea-Bissau) mwafu (Uganda)	530	
<i>Canarium</i> spp.	Malaysia	Malaysian canarium	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	andiroba	andiroba (Brazil, ATIBT) crabwood (Guyana) krappa (Suriman) figueroa (Ecuador) tangare (Ecuador)	kg/m ³ 640	
<i>Cardwellia Sublimis</i> F. Muell.	Australia	Australian silky-oak	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	jequitiba (jěquĩtē.ba)	jequitiba (Brazil, ATIBT) jequitiba rosa (Brazil) bacu (Venezuela) abarco, albarco (Colombia)	590	
<i>Carpinus betulus</i> L.	Europe, including British Isles	hornbeam	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	hickory	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. Hickory 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	pecan	e) pecan hickory (USA) sweet pecan (USA) f) water hickory (USA) bitter pecan (USA)	750	

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	pillarwood	ndiri (Tanzania) musaisi (Kenya)	kg/m ³ 770	
<i>Castanea</i> . The English equivalent of <i>Castanea</i> is chestnut ; not to be confused with horse-chestnut (<i>Aesculus</i>).					
<i>Castanea dentata</i> (Marsh.) Borkh.	USA	American chestnut	châtaignier (France) kastanje (Netherlands) Kastanie (Germany)	480	
<i>Castanea sativa</i> Mill.	Europe, including British Isles	sweet chestnut	Spanish chestnut (UK) European chestnut (UK)	560	
<i>Castanospermum australe</i> A. Cunn. & Fraser ex Hook.	Australia	black bean		720	
<i>Cedrela</i> . The trade name cedar 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	“South American cedar”*	“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	“Central American cedar”*	“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 ³	See <i>Toona ciliata</i> M.Roem. See <i>Toona australis</i> (F.Muell.) Harms.
<i>Cedrelinga catenaeformis</i> Ducke	Brazil, Peru	tornillo (tōr.nĩllō)	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	ceiba (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	hackberry African celtis	 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	arariba (ārah.rē.ba)	amarillo (Ecuador) arariba (Brazil, ATIBT) putumuju (Brazil) balaustre (Colombia, Venezuela) canary wood (USA)	800	
<i>Cephalosphaera usambarensis</i> Warb.	Tanzania	mtambara (ũmtāmbāh.rāh)	mtambara (ATIBT)	590	
<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i> D. Don	Australia	coachwood		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	katsura (kătsōō.a)		kg/m ³ 470	
<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	Sri Lanka satinwood	East Indian satinwood (UK) Ceylon satinwood (UK)	990	Not to be confused with West Indian satinwood , <i>Zanthoxylum flavum</i> .
<i>Chukrasia tabularis</i> A. Juss. (<i>C. velutina</i> W. & A.)	India, Bangladesh, Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia	chickrassy	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	camphorwood	Asian camphorwood (ATIBT)	580	May be included with medang , <i>Dehaasia</i> spp., in Malaysia and Indonesia.
<i>Clarisia racemosa</i> Ruiz & Pav.	Brazil, Peru, Colombia	guariuba (gwahrēōō.ba)	guariuba (Brazil, ATIBT) oiticica (Brazil) tatajuba amarella (Brazil)	650	Not to be confused with tatajuba , <i>Bagassa guianensis</i> , a similar but heavier wood.
<i>Cleistopholis patens</i> (Benth.) Engl. & Diels	West Africa	otu	sobu (Ivory Coast, ATIBT) otu (Nigeria)	420	
<i>Combretodendron macrocarpum</i> (P. Beauv.) Keay					See <i>Petersianthus macrocarpus</i> (P. Beauv.) 

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	etimoé (ètīmō.ā)	etimoé (Ivory Coast, ATIBT)	kg/m ³ 770	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	American light cordia	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 (American heavy cordia). 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> . 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 gerascanthus</i> L. and spp.	Central and South America	American heavy cordia	canalete (Colombia, Venezuela, ATIBT) zircote (Mexico) siricote (Mexico)	880	
<i>Cordia goeldiana</i> Hub.	Brazil	freijo (frä.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	African cordia	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 dogwood . 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	dogwood	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	tauari (twah.rē)	tauari (Venezuela, Brazil) couratari (French Guiana, ATIBT)	kg/m ³ 590	
<i>Cratoxylon arborescens</i> (Vahl) Bl.	Malaysia, Indonesia	geronggang (gerōn.gāng)	geronggang (West Malaysia, Indonesia, ATIBT) serungang (East Malaysia)	540	
<i>Croton megalocarpus</i> Hutch.	East Africa	musine (mōōsēn.ĩ)	musine (Kenya, ATIBT)	720	
<i>Cylicodiscus gabunensis</i> Harms	West Africa	okan (ō.kān)	denya (Ghana) okan (Nigeria, ATIBT)	960	
<i>Cynometra alexandri</i> C.H. Wright	Uganda	muhimbi (mōōhĩm.bĩ)	muhimbi (Uganda, ATIBT) muhindi (Uganda)	910	
<i>Dacryodes buettneri</i> H.J. Lam	Gabon	ozigo (ōzēē.gō)	ozigo (Gabon, ATIBT) assia (Gabon)	620	
<i>Dactylocladus stenostachys</i> Oliv.	Sarawak, Sabah	jongkong	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
<i>Dalbergia</i> . The trade name rosewood refers to species of <i>Dalbergia</i> generally, with the exception of those known by distinctive names as indicated.				kg/m ³	
<i>Dalbergia cearensis</i> Ducke	Brazil	kingwood	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	Brazilian tulipwood	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	Indian rosewood	Bombay blackwood (India) East Indian rosewood (UK) sonokeling (Indonesia)	870	
<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i> Guill. & Perr.	East Africa	African blackwood	mpingo (Tanzania) grenadille d'Afrique (ATIBT)	1 200	
<i>Dalbergia nigra</i> (Vell.) Fr. Allem.	Brazil	Brazilian rosewood	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	Burma tulipwood	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	cocobolo (kōkōbōl.ō)	palissandre cocobolo (ATIBT)	1 100	
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb.	India Pakistan	sissoo	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	Para rosewood	jacaranda-do-para (Brazil) palissandre de Para (ATIBT)	kg/m ³ 950	
<i>Delbergia stevensonii</i> Standl.	Belize	Honduras rosewood	palissandre Honduras (ATIBT)	960	
<i>Dalbergia tucurensis</i> D. Sm. (<i>D cubilquizensis</i> Pitt.)	Guatemala	Guatemalan rosewood	palissandre de Guatemala (ATIBT)	1 000	
<i>Daniellia ogea</i> (Harms) Rolfe ex Holl. <i>D. thurifera</i> Bennett	West Africa	ogea (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	medang (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	light virola	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 light virola .
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)	didelotia	bondou (Liberia) broutou (Ivory Coast) toubouaté (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	basralocus (bās.ra-lō.kūs)	basralocus (Guyana, ATIBT) angélique (French Guiana) angelica (Brazil)	kg/m ³ 720	
<i>Dillenia</i> spp.	South-east Asia, Western Pacific Is.	simpoh (sīm.pō)	simpoh (Malaysia, Solomon Islands)	740	
<i>Diospyros</i> . The trade name ebony 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	Sri Lanka ebony	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	African ebony	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	Macassar ebony		1 090	
<i>Diospyros marmorata</i> Park	India (Andaman Islands only)	Andaman marblewood		1 030	
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i> L.	USA	persimmon		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
<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 eng or in of Burma, and <i>D. zeylanicus</i>, the hora of Sri Lanka.) 740 kg/m³ at 15 % m.c. is an approximate average figure for <i>Dipterocarpus</i> timbers generally, except for eng. The ATIBT name for all species of <i>Dipterocarpus</i> is keruing.				kg/m ³	
<i>Dipterocarpus tuberculatus</i> Roxb.	Burma, Thailand	eng	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	hora		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)	Indian or Andaman gurjun	gurjun (India) hollong (India)	740 (variable)	<i>D. costatus</i> Gaertn. f. and <i>D. grandiflorus</i> (Blanco) Blanco are of lesser importance.
<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp., (principally) <i>D. alatus</i> Roxb. <i>D. turbinatus</i> Gaertn. f.	Burma	Burma gurjun	gurjun (Burma) kanyin (Burma)	740 (variable)	
<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	dau		740 (variable)	
<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp., (principally) <i>D. alatus</i> Roxb. <i>D. turbinatus</i> Gaertn. f.	Thailand	yang		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	Malaysian keruing	keruing (Malaysia)	kg/m ³ 740 (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	Indonesian keruing	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	Sarawak keruing	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	Sabah keruing	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	apitong	bagac (General)	740 (variable)	
<i>Dipteryx odorata</i> (Aubl.) Willd.	Central and tropical South America	cumaru	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	ayan (ă.yăn)	ayan, anyaran (Nigeria) bonsamdua (Ghana) movingui (Ivory Coast, ATIBT)	kg/m ³ 690	
<i>Dracontomelon dao</i> (Blanco) Merr. & Rolfe (<i>D. mangiferum</i> (Bl.) Bl.)	Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, New Guinea and neighbouring Islands	paldao (păldă.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	
<i>Dryobalanops</i>. The trade name kapur 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.					
a) <i>Dryobalanops aromatica</i> Gaertn. f. b) <i>D. oblongifolia</i> Dyer	West Malaysia	Malaysia kapur (kă.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	Sarawak kapur		750 (variable)	
<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp., including <i>D. beccaril</i> Dyer <i>D. lanceolata</i> Burck	Sabah	Sabah kapur	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	Indonesian kapur	kapur (Indonesia) kapoor (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	durian	durian (Malaysia, Indonesia, ATIBT)	kg/m ³ 650 (variable)	
<i>Dyera costulata</i> (Miq.) Hook. f.	Malaysia, Indonesia	jelutong (jělũ.tǝng)	jelutong (Malaysia, Indonesia, ATIBT)	470	
<i>Endiandra palmerstonii</i> (F.M. Bail.) C.T. White & W.D. Francis	Australia	Queensland walnut*	“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.	sesendok (sasě.n.dǝk)	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	gedu nohor (gě.dũ nōr̄.) omu (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	sapele (săp.ĩllĩ)	sapele (Nigeria) sapelli (Cameroon, ATIBT) aboudikro (Ivory Coast)	kg/m ³ 640	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	utile (ũ.tĩllĩ)	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	wallaba (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	yellow sterculia	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	missanda	(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	red river gum	red gum (Australia)	kg/m ³ 850	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	ironbark	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	kamarare (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	“Tasmanian oak”*	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	karri		900	Extensively planted in warm temperate countries. Several subspecies are recognized.
<i>Eucalyptus fraxinoides</i> Deane & Maid.	Australia (New South Wales)	“Australian white ash”*	“white ash” (Australia)	690	
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labill.	Australia (Tasmania, Victoria)	southern blue gum	Tasmanian blue gum (Australia)	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
a) <i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> Hook. b) <i>E. citriodora</i> Hook.	Australia a) Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland b) Queensland	spotted gum	a) spotted gum (Australia) maculata gum (South Africa) b) lemon scented gum (Australia)	kg/m ³ 1 030	<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 marginata</i> Donn. ex Sm.	Western Australia	jarrah		820	
<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> F. Muell	Australia, (New South Wales, Queensland)	tallowwood		990	
<i>Eucalyptus muellerana</i> Howitt	Australia, (New South Wales, Victoria)	yellow stringybark		950	
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> Sm.	Australia (New South Wales, Queensland)	blackbutt		900	
a) <i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> Sm. b) <i>E. grandis</i> Hill. ex Maid.	Australia (New South Wales, Queensland) South Africa (introduced)	saligna gum	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	wandoo		1 110	
<i>Eucryphia cordifolia</i> Cav.	Chile	ulmo (ŭl.mō)		630	
<i>Eusideroxylon zwageri</i> Teijsm. & Binn.	Sabah, Sarawak, Indonesia	belian (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 ³	See <i>Zanthoxylum</i> spp.
<i>Fagaropsis angolensis</i> (Engl.) Dale	East Africa	mafu (mǎ.fǒo)	mfu (Tanzania) murumu (Kenya) mukarakati (Kenya) mafu (Tanzania, ATIBT)	680	
<i>Fagus</i> . The English equivalent of <i>Fagus</i> is beech 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	Japanese beech	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	American beech		740	
<i>Fagus orientalis</i> Lipsky	Asia Minor	Turkish beech		720	
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.	Europe, including British Isles	European beech	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	“Queensland maple”*	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 ³
<i>Fraxinus</i> . The English equivalent of <i>Fraxinus</i> is ash which is recommended as the standard name for all species with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated.					
a) <i>Fraxinus americana</i> L. b) <i>F. pennsylvanica</i> Marsh. c) <i>F. nigra</i> Marsh.	Canada and USA	American ash	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	American ash 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	European ash	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	Japanese ash	tamo (Japan)	690	
<i>Gambeya</i> spp., including <i>G. lacourtiana</i> Aubrév. & Pellegr. <i>G. subnuda</i> Pierre	West and Central Africa	longhi (lǒng.ē)	longhi (Congo, ATIBT) aninguéri (Ivory Coast) abam (Cameroon) longui (France) longui rouge (France) aniégré rose (France)	700	Similar to but heavier than aningeria .

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	limbali	lambali (Zaire, ATIBT) ditshipi (Zaire)	kg/m ³ 810	Other species of <i>Gilbertiodendron</i> with similar woods occur in West and Central Africa.
<i>Gmelina arborea</i> L.	India, Burma	gmelina (mĕlĭn.a)	yemane (Burma, ATIBT)	500	Very commonly planted throughout the lowland tropics.
<i>Gonioma kamassi</i> E. Mey.	South Africa	“Knysna boxwood”* (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	ramin (ră.mĭn)	ramin (Sarawak, ATIBT) ramin telur (Sarawak) melawis (West Malaysia)	670	
<i>Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum</i> (Verm.) Harms	West Africa	agba	agba (Nigeria) tola (Zaire, ATIBT) tola branca (Angola) white tola (Angola)	510	Not to be confused with tchitola , <i>Oxystigma oxyphyllum</i> , sometimes known as tola, tola mafuta etc.
<i>Gossypiospermum praecox</i> P. Wils.	Venezuela, Colombia	“Maracaibo boxwood”*	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)	grevillea	African silky-oak (UK)	kg/m ³ 580	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 Australian silky-oak , <i>Cardwellia sublimis</i> , from Queensland.
<i>Guaiacum</i> spp., (principally) <i>G. officinale</i> L.	West Indies and tropical America	lignum vitae		1 250	The principal commercial varieties are: Cuban, Jamaican, San Domingan and Puerto Rican, principally <i>G. officinale</i> L. or thin-sap lignum vitae ; Bahamas, Mexican and Nicaraguan, <i>G. sanctum</i> L. or thick-sap lignum vitae .
a) <i>Guarea cedrata</i> Pellegr. b) <i>G. thompsonii</i> Sprague, & Hutch.	West Africa	guarea (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 ~	mutényé (mūtěň.yĩ)	mutényé (Zaire, ATIBT) benge (Zaire) libengi (Zaire)	kg/m ³ 880	Note that the name hyedua is also used in Ghana for <i>Daniellia</i> spp.
<i>Guibourtia coleosperma</i> (Benth.) J. Léon.	South Central Africa	Rhodesian copalwood	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	bubinga (būbĩng.ga)	bubinga (Cameroon, ATIBT) kévazingo (Gabon)	880	
<i>Guibourtia ehie</i> (A. Chev.) J. Léon.	West Africa	ovangkol	amazakoué (Ivory Coast) anokye (Ghana) hyedua, hyeduanini (Ghana) ovengkol (Gabon, ATIBT)	850	
<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	abura	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	nzingu (nzĩngū)		580	

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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	merawan (měrah.wahn)	merawan (Malaysia) selangan (Sarawak, Sabah)	kg/m ³ 760 (variable)	
<i>Hopea</i> spp., including <i>H. nutans</i> Ridl. <i>H. pentanervia</i> Sym. ex Wood	Malaysia	giam (jē.am)	giam (Malaysia, ATIBT)	960 (variable)	
<i>Hura crepitans</i> L.	West Indies and tropical America	hura (hū.ra)	assacu (Brazil, ATIBT) possentire (Surinam) sandbox (general)	400	
<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i> L. <i>Hymenaea</i> spp.	West Indies and tropical America	courbaril (kōōrbārīl)	courbaril (Central America) jatoba (Brazil) West Indian locust (UK)	910	
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> L.	British Isles	holly		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	merbau (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	futui (fūtū.ĩ)	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
<i>Juglans</i> . The English equivalent of <i>Juglans</i> is walnut 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.				kg/m ³	
<i>Juglans cinerea</i> L.	Eastern USA	butternut	noyer (France) walnoot (Netherlands) Walnuss (Germany) white walnut (USA)	470	A pale wood with a distinctive name to distinguish it from the darker American walnut , <i>Juglans nigra</i> L. Names indicating the geographical origin more precisely, as in column 4, may be used as alternatives to the standard name.
<i>Juglans nigra</i> L.	Eastern USA	American walnut	black walnut (USA, UK)	660	
<i>Juglans regia</i> L.	Europe, including British Isles, Asia Minor, Central Asia	European walnut	English walnut (UK) French walnut (UK) Italian walnut (UK) Turkish walnut (UK) etc., according to origin	670	
<i>Juglans sieboldiana</i> Maxim.	Japan	Japanese walnut	Japanese claro walnut (UK)	420	
<i>Kalopanax pictus</i> Nakai					See <i>Acanthopanax ricinifolius</i> Seem.