



BS 881 & 589 : 1974

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Nomenclature of commercial timbers, including sources of supply

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The Timber Industry Standards Committee, under whose supervision this British Standard was prepared, consists of representatives from the following Government departments and scientific and industrial organizations:

British Plastics Federation	Institution of Municipal Engineers
*British Woodwork Manufacturers' Association	Institution of Structural Engineers
Department of the Environment	National Federation of Building Trade Employers
*Department of the Environment – Building Research Establishment	*National Sawmilling Association
Fibre Building Board Development Organization Ltd.	Royal Institute of British Architects
Forestry Commission	Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
Hardwood Flooring Manufacturers' Association	Softwood Agents' and Brokers' Association
Institute of Wood Science	Timber Packaging and Pallet Confederation
Institution of Civil Engineers	*Timber Research and Development Association
	*Timber Trade Federation of the United Kingdom

The organizations marked with an asterisk in the above list, together with the following, were directly represented on the Committee entrusted with the preparation of this British Standard:

Commonwealth Forestry Association	Home Timber Merchants' Association of England and Wales
Commonwealth Forestry Institute	
Hardwood Agents' and Brokers' Association	



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Foreword

1. This British Standard, prepared under the authority of the Timber Industry Standards Committee, is a second 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. The present revision has been prepared to bring the nomenclature into line with changes in the timber situation that have occurred in recent years, to bring up to date some botanical names, and to amend those geographical names which have been changed since the last edition was prepared. It should be understood that the division of commercial timbers into two classes follows the definitions of hardwoods and softwoods in BS 565 'Glossary of terms relating to timber and woodwork', based on a longstanding custom of the trade. These definitions are as follows:

Hardwood. Conventionally, the timber of broad-leaved trees belonging to the botanical group *Angiosperms*.

Softwood. Conventionally, timber of coniferous trees belonging to the botanical group *Gymnosperms*.

Commercial timbers of this group are confined to the class *Coniferae* or conifers.

2. The nomenclature is intended to include all hardwoods and softwoods of economic importance in the United Kingdom. As a general rule, only those overseas timbers that have been imported in quantity over a number of years have been accepted as being of economic importance. It will be noted, however, that some timbers imported mainly in the 1950s are retained. Some of these are again attracting interest and it was considered expedient to retain those included in the former edition at a time when new sources of hardwoods are of particular concern; also, some old-established timbers which, although nowadays rarely available commercially, are retained for reference.

3. The arrangement follows that of the 1955 edition and is in alphabetical order of botanical names. This arrangement brings together closely allied timbers and has the additional advantage of indicating true relationships which may otherwise be obscured. There is an increasing awareness of the significance of botanical names and botanical classification in the timber trade and, while it is not anticipated that botanical names will come into everyday use, their value as a precise specification cannot be overemphasized. Another important consideration is that botanical names provide a standard nomenclature for international use. It will be found that the usefulness of the standard as a reference list is not diminished by a botanical arrangement, as the alphabetical index includes all trade and vernacular names in general use, in addition to the botanical names.

4. In drawing up this nomenclature, the committee set up by the British Standards Institution has been guided by the principle of establishing a single standard name for each timber and restricting that name to one timber only. Experience has shown, however, that it is not practicable in every case to establish a single standard name to the exclusion of all others. For certain overseas timbers known by two or more names according to the country of origin, the committee has been unable to recommend one name in preference to another. Thus, it has been decided to recognize *afara* and *limba* as alternative standard names for *Terminalia superba*, and *obeche* and *wawa* as alternative standard names for *Triplochiton scleroxylon*. A similar departure from principle has been made with *European spruce* or *whitewood* and *Scots pine* or *redwood*; as in previous editions of the nomenclature, it has been considered expedient to recognize the established custom of using one name for the home-grown timber and another for the imported.

5. In selecting standard names, the drafting committee has had in mind the following considerations.

(a) Any name selected as standard must have a reasonable chance of being adopted in practice.

(b) It is inexpedient to reject names firmly established by trade custom in this country.

(c) Where it is necessary to choose between several well established names, the most widely used name should be selected as the standard.

(d) Wherever possible, names standardized in the country of origin should be adopted as standard names.

In certain cases it has been found impossible to reconcile established usage 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 have been found unacceptable as standard names in the United Kingdom. As a rule, however, all such names have been included for reference in column 4 (Trade and local names).

6. Attention is drawn to the committee's policy of achieving a measure of rationalization by standardizing, in appropriate cases, a generic trade name, for example the name *oak* for all species of the botanical genus *Quercus*, the various commercial varieties of oak being distinguished by appropriate qualifying names. Other examples are *birch* (*Betula*), *beech* (*Fagus*), *ash* (*Fraxinus*), *walnut* (*Juglans*), *mahogany* (*Swietenia* and *Khaya*), *elm* (*Ulmus*). Where there is no English equivalent, the Latin or botanical generic name itself 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.

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7. A problem that confronted the committee was the practice of applying the names of well known timbers such as oak, walnut, mahogany or teak with a geographical or other qualification, to timbers that have no botanical relationship with those properly so named. It will be noted that names of this kind are distinguished by quotation marks to indicate that they are not true oaks, walnuts, mahoganies, etc., as the case may be. Many of these names have become firmly established by long use (for example 'Queensland walnut', 'Rhodesian teak', and 'Tasmanian oak') and where there is no suitable alternative it has been decided to adopt the established name as the standard, although it is botanically inappropriate. Standard names in this category are marked with a special sign (†). It should not be inferred that the timbers in question are necessarily inferior to timbers that are true to name. Furthermore, although it has been considered expedient to accept inappropriate trade names as standard in these instances, this exceptional procedure should not be taken as a precedent to justify the acceptance of similar names hereafter. The committee wish to draw attention to the desirability of making clear the meaning of such names where sales to the general public are concerned. In the timber trade the facts are known, and here the question of misleading trade descriptions under the Trades Descriptions Act is unlikely to arise. It cannot 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 suggested that any use of such botanically inappropriate names should be accompanied by sufficient explanation, by references to this nomenclature or otherwise, to ensure that the public is not misled.

8. It is common knowledge that the quality of many commercial timbers varies with locality of growth and also depends on methods of conversion and the degree of selection exercised by shippers. For this reason, the name of the port of shipment or the locality of origin is often associated with timber of a particular quality, as for example with pine (redwood) and oak from different parts of Europe, and mahogany from different parts of Africa. There is no intention to restrict the use of such names (many of which are included in column 4 for reference) and it is recognized that they may be used as alternatives to the standard names when it is desired to specify the geographical origin more precisely.

9. To keep the list of trade and local names (column 4) within reasonable bounds, it has been considered necessary, as a general rule, to restrict the list of trade names used or likely to be used in commercial transactions, in the United Kingdom, including certain local or vernacular names that commonly appear on shipping documents and so find their way into trade use. As an aid in international trading, European equivalents in three languages (French, Dutch and German) have been included for some of the more familiar woods; also some names standardized in other countries have been included for reference wherever these differ from the British Standard names. A further innovation has been the addition to column 4 of some local names formerly included only as standard names in column 3, in order to indicate their country of origin. The index enables the trade and local names to be correlated with the appropriate standard name. Those names in column 4 that are liable to be confusing are marked with an asterisk (*).

10. Average density data, at 15% moisture content, are included for each timber in column 5. In accordance with recommended procedure, densities are given in metric units, viz., kilograms per cubic metre. It should also be understood that individual pieces of timber can differ appreciably from the average figure quoted. For some timbers the quoted figure is in brackets [] and for others a range is given; in both instances some uncertainty exists about the average figure.

11. To reduce the possibility of misunderstanding arising from different pronunciations of certain trade names, the conventional pronunciation is indicated for some standard names that may cause difficulties. See the note on pronunciation in the introductions to BS 881 and BS 589 for an explanation of the signs used to indicate the pronunciation.

12. In preparing this revised edition, the committee hopes that it will further contribute towards the general adoption of a nationally agreed standard nomenclature and result in some uniformity and simplicity in a situation which is sometimes very confused; it is to be expected that the use of some alternative names will continue, but the general position will have been greatly clarified. In specifications and contracts, where accuracy may be a matter of vital importance, reference to a timber by its British Standard name should eliminate risk of misunderstanding on either side.

13. The British Standards Institution desires to acknowledge the great assistance rendered by the Building Research Establishment and the Commonwealth Forestry Institute in the preparation of this nomenclature.

14. As with any publication of a detailed character, this nomenclature is possibly not entirely free from inaccuracies, although every effort has been made to avoid them. Furthermore, the timber situation is continually changing and it is to be expected that additions and corrections will need to be made from time to time. Suggestions for improvements will be welcomed and recorded for the attention of the committee responsible for the preparation of amendment slips or a future edition.

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British Standard Nomenclature of

Hardwoods, including sources of supply

The hardwoods listed in this British Standard Nomenclature are from broad-leaved trees belonging to the botanical group *Angiosperms*.

The densities shown in column 5 are based on the data available and are subject to revision, especially in the case of timbers not yet systematically tested.

In most cases the figures are average densities and are necessarily approximate; differences of 20 kg/m³ to 30 kg/m³ between figures have no practical significance. It should also be understood that individual pieces of timber can differ appreciably from the average figure quoted. The use of brackets [] in column 5 indicates that the figure is uncertain.

Note on pronunciation

The pronunciation of certain standard names is indicated by spelling the name afresh in brackets in the conventional manner adopted by the Concise Oxford Dictionary.

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:

fāi	mēt	pīn	hōt	cūp	mōōn
fāte	mē	mīne	mōte	mūte	cow
māre	mēre	mīre	mōre		
bah	pert				

Two indistinct sounds have been included:

about
moment

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

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1 Botanical species	2 Sources of supply	3 Standard name	4 Trade and local names	5 Average density at 15% moisture content kg/m ³	6 Remarks
<i>Acacia aneura</i> F. Muell. ex Benth.	Australia	mulga (mül-gah) Australian blackwood	black wattle (Australia)	1200	
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> R. Br.	Australia			670	
<i>Acanthopanax ricinifolius</i> Seem.	Japan	sen		560	Should not be confused with Japanese ash, <i>Fraxinus mandshurica</i> , which it resembles.
<i>Acer</i>. The English equivalent of <i>Acer</i> is maple which is recommended as the standard name for all species, except <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>, 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	plane (UK)* sycamore plane (UK) great maple (UK)	630	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) <i>Acer rubrum</i> L. (2) <i>A. saccharinum</i> L.	Canada and eastern USA	soft maple	(1) red maple (Canada and USA) (2) silver maple (Canada and USA)	(1) 630	A small proportion of boxelder (<i>A. negundo</i> L.) is sometimes included.
				(2) 550	
<i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh. (principally) <i>A. nigrum</i> Michx.f.	Canada and eastern USA	rock maple	hard maple (UK, Canada and USA) white maple (sapwood) (USA)	740	Figured forms are known as fiddle-back maple, bird's-eye maple, blister maple, curly maple.
<i>Acer</i> spp. <i>Acer mono</i> Maxim. (and possibly other species)	Japan	Japanese maple		670	

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

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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% moisture content kg/m ³	Remarks
<i>Achras zapota</i> L.					See <i>Manilkara zapota</i> (L.) van Royen.
<i>Adina cordifolia</i> Benth. & Hook. ex Brandis	Burma, India, Thailand	haldu (hāl-dōo)	hnaw (Burma) kwao or kwow (Thailand) haldu (India)	670	
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> L.	British Isles	European horse-chestnut		510	
<i>Aesculus turbinata</i> Bl.	Japan	Japanese horse-chestnut		590	
<i>Aextoxicon punctatum</i> Ruiz & Pav.	Chile	olivillo (ōlivil-lō)		580	
<i>Afromosia elata</i> Harms					See <i>Pericopsis elata</i> van Meeuwen.

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Afzelia. 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 (1) <i>A. africana</i> Smith (2) <i>A. bipindensis</i> Harms (3) <i>A. pachyloba</i> Harms (4) <i>A. quanzensis</i> Welw.	West Africa	afzelia (āfzē-lī-ā)	(1-3) doussié (Cameroons and France) apa (Nigeria) aligna (Nigeria) (1) lingué (Ivory Coast) (1) papao (Ghana) (4) chamfuta (Mozambique) mussacossa (Mozambique) mkora (Tanzania) mbembakofi (Tanzania)	830	The principal species producing West African afzelia are believed to be <i>A. bipindensis</i> and <i>A. pachyloba</i> .
	East Africa			830	
<i>Albizia lebbek</i> Benth.	India (including Andaman Islands), Burma	kokko (kō-kō)	'East Indian walnut' (UK)* siris (India)	650	



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<i>Albizia</i> spp., principally <i>A. adianthifolia</i> (Schum.) W. F. Wight <i>A. ferruginea</i> (Guill. & Perr.) Benth. <i>A. zygia</i> (D.C.) Macbride	West Africa	West African <i>albizia</i>	ayinre (Nigeria) okuro (Ghana) sifou (France and Zaire)	580-720	The numerous African species of <i>Albizia</i> show considerable variation in the properties of their timbers. The precise identity of the commercial species is uncertain.
<i>A. grandibracteata</i> Taub. <i>A. zygia</i> (D.C.) Macbride and allied species	East Africa	nongo		580	The timber is usually marketed as red or white nongo according to its colour.

Alnus. The English equivalent of *Alnus* 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) Erle (Germany)	530	
<i>Alnus incana</i> Moench	Northern Europe	grey alder	black alder (UK)	530	
<i>Alstonia congensis</i> Engl. <i>A. boonei</i> De Wild.	Tropical Africa	alstonia (<i>alstonia</i>)	patternwood (East and West Africa) stoolwood (East and West Africa) mujua (Uganda) ahun, awun (Nigeria) duku (Nigeria) tsongutti (Zaire) sindru (Ghana) emien (France and Ivory Coast)	400	
<i>Amblygonocarpus andongensis</i> (Weiw. ex Oliv.) Exell & Torre	East Africa	banga wanga	banga wanga (Mozambique)	1040	

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

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1 Botanical species	2 Sources of supply	3 Standard name	4 Trade and local names	5 Average density at 15% moisture content kg/m ³	6 Remarks
<i>Amoora polystachya</i> Hook. f. & Jackson <i>A. cucullata</i> Roxb.	Thailand	tasua (tǎz-ŭa)		560	
<i>Andira inermis</i> H.B. & K.	West Indies, Central America, tropical South America	angelin (ǎn jěln)	angelim (Brazil) partridge wood (UK)* kuraru (Guyana) red cabbage-bark (British Honduras) cabbage-bark (USA)	800	
<i>Androstachys johnsonii</i> Prain	Mozambique	mecrusse		990	
<i>Aningeria</i> spp., including <i>A. altissima</i> Aubrév. & Pellegr. <i>A. robusta</i> Aubrév. & Pellegr.	West and East Africa	aningeria	aniègre (France and Ivory Coast) landosan (Nigeria) muna (Kenya) osan (Uganda) anegré (UK) 'Tanzanian walnut' (UK)*	540	

Anisoptera. With the exception of Burmese *kaungmu* (*A. scaphula*) the timbers of this genus are marketed under a group name which varies according to the country of origin.

<i>Anisoptera scaphula</i> Pierre	Burma	kaungmu (kowng-moo)	580
<i>Anisoptera</i> spp., principally <i>A. costata</i> Korth. <i>A. laevis</i> Ridl. <i>A. scaphula</i> Pierre	Malaysia	mersawa (mersah-wa)	640
<i>Anisoptera</i> spp., including <i>A. curtisii</i> Dyer <i>A. oblonga</i> Dyer <i>A. scaphula</i> Pierre	Thailand	krabak (krăb-ăk)	640

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<i>Anisoptera</i> spp., principally <i>A. thurifera</i> Bl.	Philippines	palosapis (pālōsāp-īs)	720	
<i>Anogeissus acuminata</i> Wall.	Burma, India, Thailand	yon (yōn)	960	ta khian nu (Thailand) yon (Burma)
<i>Antiaris toxicaria</i> (Rumph ex Pers.) Lesch. (<i>A. africana</i> Engl. <i>A. welwitschii</i> Engl.)	Tropical Africa	antiaris	430	oro (Nigeria) ogiovu (Nigeria) kyenkyen or cheuchen (Ghana) kirundu (Uganda) ako (France and Ivory Coast)
<i>Aspidosperma</i> spp., principally <i>A. peroba</i> Fr. All. (<i>A. polyneuron</i> Muell. Arg.)	Brazil	peroba rosa	770	red peroba (UK) Not to be confused with white peroba, <i>Paratecoma peroba</i> .
<i>Astronium fraxinifolium</i> Schott <i>A. graveolens</i> Jacq.	Brazil	gonçalo alves (gōnsah-iō āl-vēs)	950	zebrawood (UK) courbaril (UK)* locust wood (UK)* kingwood (USA)* tigerwood (USA)* urunday (Brazil)
<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i> Pierre	Gabon, Spanish Guinea	gaboon	430	okoumé (Gabon) 'Gaboon mahogany' (UK)*
<i>Baikiaea plurijuga</i> Harms	Rhodesia, Zambia	'Rhodesian teak' †	960	Zambesi redwood (Rhodesia) umgusi, mukushi or mukusi (Rhodesia)
<i>Baillonella toxisperma</i> Pierre (<i>Mimusops djave</i> Engl. <i>Mimusops toxisperma</i> (Pierre) A. Chev.)	West Africa	moabi	800	djave (Nigeria) moabi (France and Gabon)
<i>Balfouriodendron riedelianum</i> Engl.	Brazil, Argentina	pau marfim	800	pau marfim (Brazil) moroti (Argentina) guatambu moroti (Argentina) The name pau marfim is also used in Brazil for fine textured, pale woods of some species of <i>Aspidosperma</i> .

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

† See foreword, paragraph 7.

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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% moisture content kg/m ³	Remarks
<i>Beilschmiedia tawa</i> Benth. & Hook.f.	New Zealand	tawa	'New Zealand oak' (UK)*	750	

Berlinia. The trade name *berlinia* is proposed provisionally to cover all species of this genus. At present it is uncertain whether the various commercial species show significant differences so far as their timber is concerned.

<i>Berlinia</i> spp., including <i>B. bracteosa</i> Benth. <i>B. confusa</i> Hoyle <i>B. grandiflora</i> (Vahl.) Hutch. & Dalz.	West Africa	<i>berlinia</i>	ekpogoi (Nigeria) abem (Cameroons) ébiara (France and Gabon) 'rose zebrano' (UK)*	720	
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Betula. The English equivalent of *Betula* 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. (<i>B. lutea</i> Michx.f.) (principally) <i>B. lenta</i> L.	Canada and eastern USA	yellow birch	bouveau (France) berk (Netherlands) Birke (Germany) Canadian yellow birch (UK) Quebec birch (UK) American birch (in part) (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 maximoviciana</i> Regel. and possibly allied species	Japan	Japanese birch		670	
<i>Betula papyrifera</i> Marsh.	Canada and eastern USA	paper birch	American birch (in part) (UK) white birch (Canada)	640	

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<i>Betula papyrifera</i> Marsh. var. <i>occidentalis</i> Sarg.	Western Canada and USA	western paper birch	western birch (Canada and USA) western white birch (Canada and UK)	610	Names indicating the geographical origin more precisely, as in column 4, may be used as alterna- tives to the standard name. Karelian birch, masur birch, and flame or ice birch are special figured varieties.
	Europe, including British Isles	European birch	English birch (UK) Finnish birch (UK) Swedish birch (UK) etc., according to origin silver birch (UK) white birch (UK)	670	
Bombax. 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 (France and Ivory Coast)	350
<i>Bowdichia nitida</i> Benth.	Brazil	sucupira (sūkūpēr-ā)	black sucupira (UK)	990	This is the timber usually imported from Brazil as sucupira. The name is also applied to species of <i>Diploptropis</i> and to <i>Ferreira</i> <i>spectabilis</i> Fr. All. The latter has been marketed as yellow sucupira.
<i>Brachylaena hutchinsii</i> Hutch.	East Africa	muhuhu (mūhū-hū)	muhugwe (Tanzania)	930	
Brachystegia. The trade name okwen is proposed provisionally to cover all the West African species. At present it is uncertain whether the various commercial species show significant differences so far as their timber is concerned.					
<i>Brachystegia</i> spp., including <i>B. eurycoma</i> Harms <i>B. leonensis</i> Hutch. & Burt Davy <i>B. nigerica</i> Hovle & A.P.D. Jones	West Africa	okwen (ōk-wēn)	brachystegia (Nigeria) naga (Cameroons and France) okwen (Nigeria)	640	

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

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1 Botanical species	2 Sources of supply	3 Standard name	4 Trade and local names	5 Average density at 15% moisture content kg/m ³	6 Remarks
<i>Brosimum paraense</i> Hub.	Tropical America	satiné (săt-ină)	mutirapiranga (Brazil) bois satiné (France) satiné rubané (France)	1010	Not to be confused with satin-wood, <i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i> and <i>Fagaya</i> spp.
<i>Brya ebenus</i> DC.	Jamaica, Cuba	cocuswood	cocus (UK) granadillo (general)* 'brown ebony' (USA)* 'green ebony' (USA)* 'Jamaica ebony' (USA)*	1200	
<i>Bulnesia arborea</i> Engl.	Venezuela	verawood	'Maracaibo lignum vitae' (UK)*	1140	Not to be confused with lignum vitae, <i>Guaiacum</i> spp.
<i>Buxus macowani</i> Oliv.	South Africa	East London boxwood	buis (France) palmhout (Netherlands) Buchsbaum (Germany) Cape box (South Africa)	960	Names indicating the geographical origin more precisely, as in column 4, may be used as alternatives to the standard name.
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i> L.	Europe (including British Isles), Asia Minor, western Asia	European boxwood	box (UK) Abassian boxwood (UK) Iranian or Persian boxwood (UK) Turkey boxwood (UK) etc. according to origin	930	
<i>Caesalpinia echinata</i> Lam. (<i>Guilandina echinata</i> Spreng.)	Brazil	brazilwood	Bahia wood (UK) Para wood (UK) Pernambuco wood (UK)	1280	

12 *Buxus*. The trade name boxwood, originally the English equivalent of *Buxus sempervirens*, 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 *Gonioma kamassi*, *Gossypiospermum praecox*, *Phyllostylon brasiliense*).

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<i>Caesalpinia granadillo</i> Pitt. and allied species	Venezuela	partridge wood	'Maracaibo ebony' (UK)* granadillo (Venezuela)	1230	
<i>Calophyllum brasiliense</i> Camb.	Tropical South America	jacareuba (jākārāōō·ba, or jākārōō·ba)		610	
<i>Calophyllum brasiliense</i> Camb. var. <i>rekoi</i> Standl.	Central America, including British Honduras	Santa Maria		610	
<i>Calophyllum</i> spp. (excluding <i>C. inophyllum</i> L.)	Malaysia	bintangor		690	
<i>Calycophyllum candidissimum</i> DC.	Cuba, Central America, tropical South America	degame (degahm-ē)	'degame lancewood' (UK)* lemonwood (USA) degame (Cuba)	820	
<i>Camptosperma</i> spp.	Malaysia	terentang (tērētāng)		430	
<i>Canarium euphyllum</i> Kurz	India (Andaman Islands only)	Indian canarium	'Indian white mahogany' (UK)* dhup, white dhup (India)	400	
<i>Canarium schweinfurthii</i> Engl.	West and East Africa	African canarium	abel (Cameroons) aiélé (France and Ivory Coast) mwafu (Uganda) abé (Spanish Guinea)	530	
<i>Canarium</i> spp.	Malaysia	Malaysian canarium	kedondong (Malaysia)	580	Kedondong also includes timber of genera closely related to <i>Canarium</i> .

Canarium. *Canarium* is recommended as the standard name for all species of this genus, with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated.

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

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1 Botanical species	2 Sources of supply	3 Standard name	4 Trade and local names	5 Average density at 15% moisture content kg/m ³	6 Remarks
<i>Carapa guianensis</i> Aubl.	West Indies, tropical South America	andiroba	crabwood (Guyana) 'Brazilian mahogany', (UK)* 'British Guiana mahogany', (UK)* 'Demerara mahogany', (UK)* 'Para mahogany', (UK)* figueroa (Ecuador) tangare (Surinam) krappa (Surinam) 'Surinam mahogany', (UK)* andiroba (Brazil)	640	
<i>Cardwellia sublimis</i> F. Muell.	Australia	Australian silky-oak	northern silky-oak (Australia)	550	Not to be confused with <i>Grevillea</i> , <i>Grevillea robusta</i> , from East Africa.
<i>Cariniana</i> spp., including <i>C. legalis</i> O. Ktze. <i>C. pyriformis</i> Miers	Tropical South America	jequitiba (jêquitê-ba)	jequitiba (Brazil) 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	
(1) <i>Carya glabra</i> (Mill.) Sweet (<i>Hicoria glabra</i> Brit.) (2) <i>Carya tomentosa</i> Nutt. (<i>C. alba</i> K. Koch <i>Hicoria alba</i> Brit.) (3) <i>Carya laciniata</i> Loud. (<i>Hicoria laciniata</i> Sarg.) (4) <i>Carya ovata</i> (Mill.) K. Koch (<i>Hicoria ovata</i> Brit.)	Eastern Canada and eastern USA	hickory	(1) pignut hickory (USA) (2) mockernut hickory (USA) (3) shellbark hickory (USA) (4) 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 (1) and (4). Species of <i>Carya</i> were formerly known as <i>Hicoria</i> .

(5) <i>Carya illinoensis</i> K. Koch (<i>C. pecan</i> Engl. & Graebn. <i>Hicoria pecan</i> Brit.) (6) <i>Carya aquatica</i> Nutt. (<i>Hicoria aquatica</i> Brit.)	USA	pecan (pē-kān)	(5) pecan hickory (USA) sweet pecan (USA) (6) water hickory (USA) bitter pecan (USA)	750
<i>Cassipourea malosana</i> (Baker) Alston (<i>C. elliotii</i> (Engl.) Alston)	East Africa	pillarwood	ndiri (Tanzania) musaisi (Kenya)	770

Castanea. The English equivalent of *Castanea* is chestnut; not to be confused with horse-chestnut (*Aesculus*).

<i>Castanea dentata</i> 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

Cedrela. The trade name cedar has become firmly attached to several different kinds of timber, both hardwood and softwood, possessed of a natural fragrance which recalls that of true cedar (*Cedrus*). The various kinds of cedar are known by distinctive qualifying names. (See also Nomenclature of Softwoods.) Names indicating the geographical origin more precisely, as in column 4, may be used as alternatives to the standard name.

<i>Cedrela fissilis</i> Vell. and possibly allied species	Tropical South America	'South American cedar' †	'Brazilian cedar' (UK) 'British Guiana cedar' (UK) 'Peruvian cedar' (UK) etc., according to origin 'cedar' (UK) 'cigar-box cedar' (UK) cedro (South America)	470
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* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

† See foreword, paragraph 7.

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1 Botanical species	2 Sources of supply	3 Standard name	4 Trade and local names	5 Average density at 15% moisture content kg/m ³	6 Remarks
<i>Cedrela odorata</i> L. (<i>C. mexicana</i> Roem.)	Central America and West Indies	'Central American cedar'†	'British Honduras 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.
<i>Cedrela toona</i> Roxb.					See <i>Toona ciliata</i> M. Roem.
<i>Cedrela toona</i> Roxb. var. <i>australis</i> C.DC.					See <i>Toona australis</i> (F. Muell.) Harms.
(1) <i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Eastern hemisphere tropics generally	ceiba (sē-ba)	(1) silk cotton (Africa etc.) fromager (France) funa (Congo)	350	
(2) <i>Ceiba occidentalis</i> Burk.	Tropical America		(2) 'Honduras cottonwood' (UK)*	350	
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> L.	USA	hackberry		640	
<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.)	Tropical Africa	African celtis	esa (Ghana) ita (Nigeria) olia (Nigeria)	800	
<i>Cephalosphaera usambarensis</i> Warb.	Tanzania	mtambara (umtāmbāh-rāh)		590	
<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i> D. Don	Australia	coachwood		630	
<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i> Sieb. & Zucc.	Japan	katsura (kātsūr-a)		470	

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<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i> (Welw.) Benth. & Hook. f. <i>C. regia</i> A. Chev.	West and East Africa	iroko (irók-ò)	mvule (East Africa) odum (Ghana and Ivory Coast) kambala (Zaire) tule, intule (Mozambique) moreira (Angola)	660	<i>Chlorophora regia</i> is confined to West Africa, where it occurs from Senegal to Ghana.
<i>Chlorophora tinctoria</i> Gaud.	West Indies and tropical America	fustic (fús-tík)	moralino (Ecuador) yellowwood (West Indies)* tatajuba (Brazil)	880-960	
<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i> DC.	Sri Lanka, India	Ceylon satinwood	East Indian satinwood (UK)	990	Not to be confused with West Indian satinwood, <i>Fagaya flava</i> .
<i>Chukrasia tabularis</i> A. Juss. (<i>Chukrasia velutina</i> W. & A.)	Burma, India, Pakistan, West Malaysia, Thailand	chickrassy	Chittagong wood (UK) yinma (Burma) yom hin (Thailand)	640	
<i>Cleistopholis patens</i> (Benth.) Engl. & Diels	West Africa	otu (ò.tù)	sobu (France and Ivory Coast) otu (Nigeria)	420	
<i>Combretodendron macrocarpum</i> (P. Beauv.) Keay (<i>C. africanum</i> (Welw. ex Benth. & Hook.f.) Exell)	West Africa	esia	esia (Ghana) owewe (Nigeria) minzu (Congo)	800	
(1) <i>Cordia alliodora</i> Cham. (2) <i>Cordia trichotoma</i> Allab.	West Indies and tropical America	American light cordia	(1) salmwood (British Honduras) laurel de costa (Ecuador) 'Ecuador laurel' (UK)* (2) louro (Brazil)* peterebi (Argentina)	550	The species listed have a medium brown, moderately light weight wood; other American species have a dark brown, heavy wood (heavy cordia) but have been of local use only. Louro is used in Southern Brazil for <i>Cordia trichotoma</i> ; elsewhere in South America it usually refers to timbers of the Lauraceae family; see, for example, species of <i>Ocotea</i> , q.v.

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† See foreword, paragraph 7.

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1 Botanical species	2 Sources of supply	3 Standard name	4 Trade and local names	5 Average density at 15% moisture content kg/m ³	6 Remarks
<i>Cordia goeldiana</i> Hub.	Brazil	freijo (frã-jõ)		590	
<i>Cordia</i> spp., including (1) <i>C. abyssinica</i> R.Br. (2) <i>C. millenii</i> Bak. (3) <i>C. platythyrsa</i> Bak.	East and West Africa	African cordia	(1) mukumari (Kenya) mringaringa (Tanzania) (2) mugoma (Kenya) mukeba (Uganda) (2, 3) omo (Nigeria)	480	

Cornus. The English equivalent of *Cornus* is cornel or dogwood. The only species of commercial importance as timber is *Cornus florida* (see below). Formerly small quantities of an unidentified species of *Cornus* were imported from Asia Minor under the name of Turkish cornel or stonewood.

<i>Cornus florida</i> L.	USA	dogwood	cornel (USA)	830	
<i>Croton megalocarpus</i> Hutch.	East Africa	musine (mōōsēn-i)	musine (Kenya)	720	
<i>Cylocodiscus gabunensis</i> Harms	West Africa	okan (ō-kān)	denya (Ghana) okan (Nigeria)	960	
<i>Cynometra alexandri</i> C. H. Wright	Uganda	muhimbi (mūhīm-bī)	muhindi (Uganda)	910	
<i>Dactylocladus stenostachys</i> Oliv.	Sarawak, Sabah	jongkong	merebong (Sarawak) merubong (Sarawak) medang jongkong (Sarawak) medang tabak (Sarawak and Sabah)	480	

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Dalbergia. The trade name rosewood refers to *Dalbergias* generally with the exception of certain species which are known by distinctive names as indicated.

<i>Dalbergia cearensis</i> Ducke (probably)	Brazil	Kingwood	palissandre (France) palissander (Netherlands) Rosenholz (Germany)	1200	Not to be confused with the wood of the tulip tree, <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> .
<i>Dalbergia frutescens</i> Britton var. <i>tomentosa</i> Standl.	Brazil	Brazilian tulipwood	violetta (USA) violet wood (USA)	960	
<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> Roxb.	India, Java	Indian rosewood	pinkwood (USA) bois de rose (France)*	870	
<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i> Guill. & Perr.	East Africa	African blackwood	Bombay blackwood (India) East Indian rosewood (UK)	1200	
<i>Dalbergia nigra</i> Fr. All. (principally)	Brazil	Brazilian rosewood	'Mozambique ebony' (UK)* mpingo (Tanzania)	870	The commercial name jacaranda should not be confused with the botanical name <i>Jacaranda copaia</i> .
<i>Dalbergia oliveri</i> Gamb.	Burma	Burma tulip wood	Bahia rosewood (UK) Rio rosewood (UK) jacaranda (Brazil)*	1040	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)	tamalan (Burma)	990-1200	
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb.	India, Pakistan	sissoo	shisham (Pakistan)	830	
<i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i> Standl.	British Honduras	Honduras rosewood		960	
<i>Daniellia ogea</i> (Harms) Rolfe ex Holl. <i>D. thurifera</i> Bennett	West Africa	ogea (ōjē-ā)	oziya (Nigeria) daniellia (Nigeria) incenso or insenso (Portuguese Guinea) faro (France and Ivory Coast)	420-580	As there are other species of <i>Daniellia</i> which should not be confused with <i>D. ogea</i> and <i>D. thurifera</i> the distinctive name <i>ogea</i> is to be preferred.

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1 Botanical species	2 Sources of supply	3 Standard name	4 Trade and local names	5 Average density at 15% moisture content kg/m ³	6 Remarks
<i>Dialyanthera</i> spp.	Colombia	light virola	virola (Colombia and UK)	[400]	<i>Dialyanthera</i> is closely related botanically to <i>Virola</i> and, as the light weight timbers of both genera are similar, it is recommended that they should be known as light <i>virola</i> .
<i>Dicorynia guianensis</i> Amsh. (<i>D. paraensis</i> Benth.)	The Guianas, Brazil	basralocus (bás-ra lô-kús)	angélique (French Guiana) 'Guyana teak' (UK)*	720	
<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. Ceylon 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	Ceylon ebony	ébène (France) ebben (Netherlands) Ebenholz (Germany)	1190	
<i>Diospyros</i> spp., including <i>D. crassiflora</i> Hiern <i>D. piscatoria</i> Gürke	Tropical Africa	African ebony	East Indian ebony (UK) Cameroons ebony (UK) Kribi ebony (UK) Gaboon ebony (UK) Madagascar ebony (UK) Nigerian ebony (UK) etc., according to country or port of origin	1030	
<i>Diospyros celebica</i> Bakh.	Celebes	Macassar ebony		1090	
<i>Diospyros marmorata</i> Park.	India (Andaman Islands only)	Andaman marblewood	zebrawood (UK)*	1030	
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i> L.	USA	persimmon		850	

Dipterocarpus. 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 the 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 *D. tuberculatus*, the **eng** or **in** of Burma, and *D. zeylanicus*, the **hora** of Sri Lanka.) 740 kg/m³ at 15% moisture content is an approximate average figure for *Dipterocarpus* timbers generally, except the *tuberculatus* group.

<i>Dipterocarpus tuberculatus</i> Roxb.	Burma, Thailand	eng	in (Burma) pluang (Thailand)	880	A small proportion of <i>D. obtusifolius</i> Tejism. is included in commercial consignments.
<i>Dipterocarpus zeylanicus</i> Thw.	Sri Lanka	hora	Ceylon gurjun (UK)	740	
<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp., principally <i>D. grandiflorus</i> Blanco	India (including Andaman Islands)	Indian or Andaman gurjun	gurjun (India) hollong (India)	740	
<i>D. indicus</i> Bedd. <i>D. macrocarpus</i> Vesque	Burma	Burma gurjun	gurjun (Burma) kanyin (Burma)	740	<i>D. costatus</i> Gaertn. f. and <i>D. grandiflorus</i> Blanco are of lesser importance.
<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp., principally <i>D. alatus</i> Roxb. <i>D. turbinatus</i> Gaertn. f.	Thailand	yang	Thailand or Siamese gurjun (UK)	740	
<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp., including <i>D. alatus</i> Roxb. <i>D. costatus</i> Gaertn. f. <i>D. dyeri</i> Pierre <i>D. intricatus</i> Dyer <i>D. obtusifolius</i> Tejism. ex Miq.	South Vietnam, Khmer Republic	dau		740	
<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) Malaysian gurjun (UK)	740	Species of local importance include <i>D. apterus</i> , <i>D. lowii</i> , and <i>D. verrucosus</i> .

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1 Botanical species	2 Sources of supply	3 Standard name	4 Trade and local names	5 Average density at 15% moisture content kg/m ³	6 Remarks
<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp., principally <i>D. cornutus</i> Dyer <i>D. gracilis</i> Bl.	Indonesia, principally Sumatra and Kalimantan	Indonesian keruing	keruing (Indonesia) keroeing (Indonesia) keruwing (Indonesia) Indonesian gurjun (UK)	740	
<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp., including <i>D. acutangulus</i> Vesque <i>D. apterus</i> Foxw. <i>D. caudiferus</i> Merr. <i>D. lowii</i> Hook.f. <i>D. verrucosus</i> Foxw. ex V.Sl.	Sarawak, Brunei	Sarawak keruing	keruing (Sarawak) Sarawak gurjun (UK)	740	
<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp., including <i>D. acutangulus</i> Vesque <i>D. caudiferus</i> Merr. <i>D. confertus</i> V.Sl. <i>D. grandiflorus</i> Blanco <i>D. warburgii</i> Brandis	Sabah	Sabah keruing	keruing (Sabah) kruen (Sabah) Sabah gurjun (UK)	740	
<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp., principally <i>D. gracilis</i> Bl. <i>D. grandiflorus</i> Blanco <i>D. lasiopodus</i> Perkins	Philippines	apitong	bagac (general) Philippine gurjun (UK)	740	
<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i> Baill.	West Africa	ayan (ā-yān)	anyaran (Nigeria) distemonanthus (UK) 'Nigerian satinwood', (UK)* 'Nigerian yellow satinwood', (UK)* bonsamdua (Ghana) movingui (France and Ivory Coast) ayan (Nigeria)	690	

<i>Dracontomelum dao</i> Merr. & Rolfe	Philippines	paldao (páldá-ō)	dao (Philippines)	740
<i>Dracontomelum mangiferum</i> Bl.	New Guinea and neighbouring islands	'New Guinea walnut' †	'Pacific walnut' (UK) 'Papuan walnut' (UK) loup or lup (New Guinea)	750
<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.				
(1) <i>Dryobalanops aromatica</i> Gaertn.f.	West Malaysia	Malaysian kapur (ká·pōōr)	Locally the species are known under distinctive names: (1) kapur (in the restricted sense) (2) keladan	790
(2) <i>D. oblongifolia</i> Dyer				750
<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp., including <i>D. aromatica</i> Gaertn.f. <i>D. lanceolata</i> Burck	Sarawak	Sarawak kapur		750
<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp., including <i>D. beccarii</i> Dyer <i>D. lanceolata</i> Burck	Sabah	Sabah kapur	kapur (Sabah) kapor (Sabah)	750
<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp., including (1) <i>D. aromatica</i> Gaertn.f. (2) <i>D. oblongifolia</i> Dyer (3) <i>D. beccarii</i> Dyer (4) <i>D. fusca</i> V.Sl. (5) <i>D. lanceolata</i> Burck	Indonesia (1, 2) Sumatra (1-5) Kalimantan	Indonesian kapur	kapur (Indonesia and general) kapoor (Indonesia)	590-830
<i>Dyera costulata</i> Hook.f.	Malaysia, Indonesia	jelutong (jēlū·tōng)		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

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1 Botanical species	2 Sources of supply	3 Standard name	4 Trade and local names	5 Average density at 15% moisture content kg/m ³	6 Remarks
<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i> (Welw.) C.DC. and its varieties	West and East Africa	gedu nohor (gē-dū nor·)	gedu nohor (Nigeria) edinam (Ghana) tiama (France and Ivory Coast) kahingi (Zaire)	560	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. It is recommended that these names be discontinued to avoid confusion with true West African mahogany or acajou (<i>Khaya</i> spp.). Similarly the name cedar, used occasionally for species of <i>Entandrophragma</i> , is deprecated. (See note under <i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i> .)
<i>Entandrophragma candollei</i> Harms	West Africa	omu (ō-mū)	heavy sapele (Nigeria) kosipo (France and Ivory Coast) omu (Nigeria)	640	
<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i> (Sprague) Sprague	West and East Africa	sapele (sāp·illī)	Sapelewood (Nigeria) aboudikro (Ivory Coast) sapelli (France and Cameroons) 'cedar' (Ghana)* sapele (Nigeria)	640	
<i>Entandrophragma utile</i> (Dawe & Sprague) Sprague	West and East Africa	utile (u·tillī)	sipo (France and Ivory Coast) assié (Cameroons) 'cedar' (Ghana)* utile (Ghana)	660	
(1) <i>Eperua falcata</i> Aubl. (2) <i>E. grandiflora</i> Benth.	Tropical South America	wallaba (wōl·aba)	(1) soft wallaba (Guyana) (2) ituri wallaba (Guyana)	910	

(1) <i>Erythrophileum suaveolens</i> (Guill. & Perr.) Brenan (<i>E. guineense</i> G. Don.) (2) <i>E. ivorense</i> A. Chev. (<i>E. micranthum</i> Harms)	Tropical Africa	missanda	(1, 2) tali (France and Ivory Coast) potrodom (Ghana) sasswood (Nigeria) erun (Nigeria) (1) mumara (Uganda) (2) kassa (Zaire) muave (Zambia, Mozambique) missanda (Mozambique)	910
<i>Eucalyptus acmenioides</i> Schan. <i>E. umbra</i> R. T. Bak. ssp. <i>carnea</i> (R. T. Bak.) L. Johnson (<i>E. carnea</i> R. T. Bak.)	Australia	yellow stringybark	'white mahogany' (Australia)*	950
(1) <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> F. Muell. (2) <i>E. sideroxylon</i> A. Cunn. ex Wools. (3) <i>E. drepanophylla</i> F. Muell. ex Benth. (4) <i>E. paniculata</i> Sm. (5) <i>E. siderophloia</i> Benth.	Australia	ironbark	(1) narrow leaved red ironbark (Australia) (2) red ironbark (Australia) (3-5) grey ironbark (Australia)	1120
(1) <i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i> R. T. Bak. (<i>E. gigantea</i> Hook.f.) (2) <i>E. obliqua</i> L'Hérit. (3) <i>E. regnans</i> F. Muell.	Australia	'Tasmanian oak'†	(1) 'alpine ash' (Australia)* (2) messmate stringybark (Australia) (3) 'mountain ash' (Australia)* 'Victorian ash' (Australia)*	(1) 610 (2) 710 (3) 630
<i>Eucalyptus diversicolor</i> F. Muell.	Western Australia	karri		900
<i>Eucalyptus fraxinoides</i> Deane & Maid.	Australia	'Australian white ash'†	'white ash' (Australia)*	690
(1) <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labill. (2) <i>E. stipitata</i> (R. T. Bak.) R. T. Bak. (<i>E. bicostata</i> Maid., Blakely & Simmonds)	Australia	southern blue gum	(1) Tasmanian blue gum (Australia) (2) Southern blue gum (Australia)	830

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.
† See foreword, paragraph 7.