Section IX

WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD; WOOD CHARCOAL; CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK; MANUFACTURES OF STRAW, OF ESPARTO OR OF OTHER PLAITING MATERIALS; BASKETWARE AND WICKERWORK

Chapter 44

Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal

Notes.

1.- This Chapter does not cover :

(a) Wood, in chips, in shavings, crushed, ground or powdered, of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy, or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes (heading 12.11);

(b) Bamboos or other materials of a woody nature of a kind used primarily for plaiting, in the rough, whether or not split, sawn lengthwise or cut to length (heading 14.01);

(c) Wood, in chips, in shavings, ground or powdered, of a kind used primarily in dyeing or in tanning (heading 14.04);

(d) Activated charcoal (heading 38.02);

(e) Articles of heading 42.02;

(f) Goods of Chapter 46;

(g) Footwear or parts thereof of Chapter 64;

(h) Goods of Chapter 66 (for example, umbrellas and walking-sticks and parts thereof);

(ij) Goods of heading 68.08;

(k) Imitation jewellery of heading 71.17;

(l) Goods of Section XVI or Section XVII (for example, machine parts, cases, covers, cabinets for machines and apparatus and wheelwrights' wares);

(m) Goods of Section XVIII (for example, clock cases and musical instruments and parts thereof);

(n) Parts of firearms (heading 93.05);

(o) Articles of Chapter 94 (for example, furniture, luminaires and lighting fittings, prefabricated buildings);

(p) Articles of Chapter 95 (for example, toys, games, sports requisites);

(q) Articles of Chapter 96 (for example, smoking pipes and parts thereof, buttons, pencils, and monopods, bipods, tripods and similar articles) excluding bodies and handles, of wood, for articles of heading 96.03; or

(r) Articles of Chapter 97 (for example, works of art).

2.- In this Chapter, the expression "densified wood" means wood which has been subjected to chemical or physical treatment (being, in the case of layers bonded together, treatment in excess of that needed to ensure a good bond), and which has thereby acquired increased density or hardness together with improved mechanical strength or resistance to chemical or electrical agencies.

3.- Headings 44.14 to 44.21 apply to articles of the respective descriptions of particle board or similar board, fibreboard, laminated wood or densified wood as they apply to such articles of wood.

4.- Products of heading 44.10, 44.11 or 44.12 may be worked to form the shapes provided for in respect of the goods of heading 44.09, curved, corrugated, perforated, cut or formed to shapes other than square or rectangular or submitted to any other operation provided it does not give them the character of articles of other headings.

5.- Heading 44.17 does not apply to tools in which the blade, working edge, working surface or other working part is formed by any of the materials specified in Note 1 to Chapter 82.

6.- Subject to Note 1 above and except where the context otherwise requires, any reference to "wood" in a heading of this Chapter applies also to bamboos and other materials of a woody nature.

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Subheading Notes.

1. For the purposes of subheading 4401.31, the expression "wood pellets" means by-products such as cutter shavings, sawdust or chips, of the mechanical wood processing industry, furniture-making industry or other wood transformation activities, which have been agglomerated either directly by compression or by the addition of a binder in a proportion not exceeding 3 % by weight. Such pellets are cylindrical, with a diameter not exceeding 25 mm and a length not exceeding 100 mm.

2. For the purposes of subheading 4401.32, the expression "wood briquettes" means by-products such as cutter shavings, sawdust or chips, of the mechanical wood processing industry, furniture making or other wood transformation activities, which have been agglomerated either directly by compression or by addition of a binder in a proportion not exceeding 3 % by weight. Such briquettes are in the form of cubiform, polyhedral or cylindrical units with the minimum cross-sectional dimension greater than 25 mm.

3. For the purposes of subheading 4407.13, "S-P-F" refers to wood sourced from mixed stands of spruce, pine and fir where the proportion of each species varies and is unknown.

4. For the purposes of subheading 4407.14, "Hem-fir" refers to wood sourced from mixed stands of Western hemlock and fir where the proportion of each species varies and is unknown.

GENERAL

This Chapter covers unmanufactured wood, semi-finished products of wood and, in general, articles of wood.

These products may be grouped broadly as follows :

(1) Wood in the rough (as felled, split, roughly squared, debarked, etc.) and fuel wood, wood waste and scrap, sawdust, wood in chips or particles; hoopwood, poles, piles, pickets, stakes, etc.; wood charcoal; wood wool and wood flour; railway or tramway sleepers (generally headings 44.01 to 44.06). However, the Chapter **excludes** wood, in chips, in shavings, crushed, ground or powdered, of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy, or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes (**heading 12.11**) and wood, in chips, in shavings, ground or powdered, of a kind used primarily in dyeing or in tanning (**heading 14.04**).

(2) Sawn, chipped, sliced, peeled, planed, sanded, end-jointed, e.g., finger-jointed (i.e., jointed by a process whereby shorter pieces of wood are glued together end to end, with joints resembling interlaced fingers, in order to obtain a greater length of wood) and continuously shaped wood (headings 44.07 to 44.09).

(3) Particle board and similar board, fibreboard, laminated wood and densified wood (headings 44.10 to 44.13).

(4) Articles of wood (**except** certain kinds specified in Note 1 to this Chapter and which, together with others, are referred to in the Explanatory Notes to particular headings below) (headings 44.14 to 44.21).

As a general rule, building panels composed of layers of wood and plastics are classified in this Chapter. Classification of these panels depends on their external surface or surfaces which normally give them their essential character in terms of their intended uses. Thus, for example, a building panel, used as a structural element in roofing, wall or floor applications and consisting of an external layer of particle board and a layer of insulating material of plastics, is classified in heading 44.10, whatever the thickness of the layer of plastics, since it is the rigid, strong, wood portion which allows the panel to be used as a structural element, the plastics having a subsidiary insulation function. On the other hand, a panel in which a wood backing serves merely as a support for an exterior surface of plastics is, in most cases, classified in **Chapter 39**.

Articles of wood presented unassembled or disassembled are classified with the corresponding complete articles, provided the parts are presented together. Similarly, accessories or parts of glass, marble, metal or other material presented with wooden articles to which they belong are classified with such articles whether fitted thereto or not.

Headings 44.14 to 44.21 which cover manufactured articles of wood, apply to such articles whether made of ordinary wood or of particle board or similar board, fibreboard, laminated wood or densified wood (see Note 3 to this Chapter).

Generally speaking, throughout the Nomenclature, the classification of wood is not affected by treatment necessary for its preservation, such as seasoning, superficial charring, priming and stopping, or impregnation with creosote or other wood preservatives (e.g., coal tar, pentachlorophenol (ISO), chromated copper arsenate or ammoniacal copper arsenate); nor is it affected by reason of being painted, stained or varnished. However, these general considerations do **not** apply in the case of the subheadings of headings 44.03 and 44.06, where specific classification provision has been made for particular categories of painted, stained or preservative-treated wood.

Certain materials of a woody nature, e.g., bamboo and osier, are used mainly in making articles of basketware. In the unmanufactured state such materials are classified in **heading 14.01**, and in the form of articles of basketware in **Chapter 46**. However, products such as bamboo in chips or particles (used for the manufacture of particle board, fibreboard or cellulose pulp) and articles of bamboo or other woody materials, **other than** basketware, furniture or other articles specifically included in other Chapters, are classified in this Chapter with the corresponding products or articles of true wood, **except** where the context otherwise requires (e.g., in the case of headings 44.10 and 44.11) (see Note 6 to this Chapter).

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Subheading Explanatory Note.

Names of certain tropical woods

For the purposes of the relevant subheadings of headings 44.03, 44.07, 44.08, 44.09 and 44.12, the names of tropical woods are designated according to the pilot-names recommended by the International Technical Association for Tropical Timber (l'Association technique internationale des bois tropicaux) (ATIBT), the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development) (Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement) (CIRAD) and the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO). The pilot-name is based on the popular name employed in the principal country of production or of consumption.

The relevant pilot-names, together with corresponding scientific names and local names, are listed in the Annex to the Explanatory Notes to this Chapter.

44.01 - Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms; wood in chips or particles; sawdust and wood waste and scrap, whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms.

- Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms :

4401.11 - - Coniferous

4401.12 - - Non-coniferous

- Wood in chips or particles :

4401.21 - - Coniferous

4401.22 - - Non-coniferous

- Sawdust and wood waste and scrap, agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms :

4401.31 - - Wood pellets

4401.32 - - Wood briquettes

4401.39 - - Other

- Sawdust and wood waste and scrap, not agglomerated :

4401.41 - - Sawdust

4401.49 - - Other

This heading covers :

(A) **Fuel wood**, which is generally in the form of :

(1) Short pieces of logs, usually with the bark.

(2) Split logs or billets.

(3) Twigs, faggots, rough sticks, vine stems, tree stumps and roots.

(B) **Wood in chips or particles**, i.e., wood mechanically reduced into small chips (flat, rigid and roughly squared) or particles (thin and flexible) used for producing cellulose pulp by mechanical means, by chemical means or by combining mechanical and chemical means or for the manufacture of fibreboard or particle board. By virtue of Note 6 to this Chapter, the heading also includes similar products obtained, for example, from bamboo.

Pulpwood presented in the round or quarter-split is **excluded** (**heading 44.03**).

(C) **Sawdust**, whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms.

(D) **Wood waste and scrap**, not usable as timber. These materials are used in particular for pulping (manufacture of paper) and in the manufacture of particle board and fibreboard and as fuel. Such waste and scrap includes, saw mill or planing mill rejects; manufacturing waste; broken planks; old crates unusable as such; bark and shavings (whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms); other waste and scrap of joinery and carpentry; spent dyewood and tanning wood or bark. The heading also includes wood waste and scrap segregated from construction and demolition waste and not usable as timber. However, wood articles so segregated and suitable for reuse as such (e.g., beams, planks, doors) are classified in their appropriate headings.

44.01

The heading also **excludes :**

(a) Wood and wood waste coated with resin or otherwise made up as firelighters (**heading 36.06**).

(b) Logs of the kind used for pulping or for the manufacture of match sticks (**heading 44.03**); these, unlike fuel logs, are carefully graded, may be barked or peeled and are generally not broken, split, curved, knotty or forked.

(c) Chipwood of a kind used for plaiting or making sieves, chip-boxes, pill-boxes, etc., and wood shavings used in the manufacture of vinegar or for the clarification of liquids (**heading 44.04**).

(d) Wood wool and wood flour (**heading 44.05**).

44.02 - Wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal), whether or not agglomerated.

4402.10 - Of bamboo

4402.20 - Of shell or nut

4402.90 - Other

Wood charcoal is obtained when wood is carbonised out of contact with air. It is classified in this heading whether in the form of blocks, sticks or in granules or powder, or agglomerated with tar or other substances in briquettes, tablets, balls, etc.

Wood charcoal, unlike animal or mineral carbon, is lighter than water and in the piece shows the grain of wood.

The similar products obtained by carbonising coconut or other shells also fall in this heading.

The heading **excludes** :

(a) Wood charcoal put up in the form of medicaments as defined in **Chapter 30**.

(b) Wood charcoal mixed with incense, put up in tablets or other forms (**heading 33.07**).

(c) Activated carbon (**heading 38.02**).

(d) Drawing charcoals (charcoal pencils) (**heading 96.09**).

44.03 - Wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared (+).

- Treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives :

4403.11 - - Coniferous

4403.12 - - Non-coniferous

- Other, coniferous :

4403.21 - - Of pine (*Pinus spp.*), of which the smallest cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more

4403.22 - - Of pine (*Pinus spp.*), other

4403.23 - - Of fir (*Abies spp.*) and spruce (*Picea spp.*), of which the smallest cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more

4403.24 - - Of fir (*Abies spp.*) and spruce (*Picea spp.*), other

4403.25 - - Other, of which the smallest cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more

4403.26 - - Other

- Other, of tropical wood :

4403.41 - - Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti and Meranti Bakau

4403.42 - - Teak

4403.49 - - Other

- Other :

4403.91 - - Of oak (*Quercus spp.*)

4403.93 - - Of beech (*Fagus spp.*), of which the smallest cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more

4403.94 - - Of beech (*Fagus spp.*), other

4403.95 - - Of birch (*Betula spp.*), of which the smallest cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more

4403.96 - - Of birch (*Betula spp.*), other

4403.97 - - Of poplar and aspen (*Populus spp.*)

4403.98 - - Of eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus spp.*)

4403.99 - - Other

This heading includes timber in the natural state as felled, usually with the branches lopped off, and such timber stripped of its outer or both its outer and inner bark or from which merely the rough protuberances have been removed. It also includes wood from which the waste outer layers, consisting of the most recent growths (sapwood), have been removed for economy in transport or to prevent decay.

The principal products classified here, when of the above description, include : timber for sawing; poles for telephone, telegraph or electrical power transmission lines; unpointed and unsplit piles, pickets, stakes, poles and props; round pit-props; logs, whether or not quarter-split, for pulping; round logs for the manufacture of veneer sheets, etc.; logs for the manufacture of match sticks, woodware, etc.

Telegraph, telephone or electrical power transmission poles are also to be classified in this heading when further trimmed with a draw knife or peeled with a mechanical peeler to a smooth surface ready for use. These poles are often painted, stained, varnished or impregnated with creosote or other substances.

Tree stumps and roots of special woods, and certain growths such as those used for making veneers or smoking pipes, also fall here.

The heading also includes roughly squared wood which consists of trunks or sections of trunks of trees, the round surfaces of which have been reduced to flat surfaces by means of axe or adze, or by coarse sawing, to form wood of roughly rectangular (including square) cross-section; roughly squared wood is characterised by the presence of rough areas or bark traces. Half-squared wood, which is wood prepared in this manner on two opposite faces only, is also classified here. Timber is prepared in these forms for sawmills or may be used as such, e.g., as roofing timber.

Certain kinds of timber (e.g., teak) are split by wedges or hewn into baulks along the grain; such baulks are also regarded as falling in this heading.

The heading **excludes :**

(a) Roughly trimmed wood suitable for the manufacture of walking-sticks, umbrellas, tool handles or the like (**heading 44.04**).

(b) Wood cut into the form of railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) (**heading 44.06**).

(c) Wood cut into the form of planks, beams, etc. (**heading 44.07** or **44.18**).

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Subheading Explanatory Notes.

Subheadings 4403.11 and 4403.12

Subheadings 4403.11 and 4403.12 cover those products which have been treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, such as coal tar, pentachlorophenol (ISO), chromated copper arsenate or ammoniacal copper arsenate, with a view to their long-term preservation.

They do not include products treated with substances for the purpose of simply maintaining them during shipment or storage.

Subheadings 4403.21, 4403.23, 4403.25, 4403.93 and 4403.95

For the purposes of these subheadings, the smallest cross-sectional dimension is measured at the upper end of the trunk (top).

44.04 - Hoopwood; split poles; piles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise; wooden sticks, roughly trimmed but not turned, bent or otherwise worked, suitable for the manufacture of walking-sticks, umbrellas, tool handles or the like; chipwood and the like.

4404.10 - Coniferous

4404.20 - Non-coniferous

This heading covers :

(1) **Hoopwood**, consisting of split rods of willow, hazel, birch, etc., whether with the bark or roughly shaved, and used in the manufacture of barrel hoops, hurdles, etc. Hoopwood is usually put up in bundles or coils.

Hoopwood cut to length and notched at the ends for interlocking when fitted to the barrel falls in **heading 44.16**.

(2) **Split poles**, consisting of stems or branches of trees split along the length. These are largely used as supports in horticulture and agriculture, for fencing or in some cases as ceiling or roofing laths.

(3) **Pointed piles, pickets and stakes** (including fence posts), consisting of round or split poles, pointed at the ends, whether or not peeled or impregnated with preservative, but not sawn lengthwise.

(4) **Wooden sticks, roughly trimmed but not turned, bent or otherwise worked**, of a length and thickness clearly suitable for the manufacture of walking-sticks, whips, golf-club shafts, umbrellas, handles for tools, besoms, etc., dyeing sticks and the like.

Similar wood which has been planed, turned (on an ordinary or a pole lathe), bent, or otherwise further worked and is recognisable as umbrella handles, walking-sticks, tool handles, etc., is classified in the **headings for the respective articles**.

(5) **Chipwood**, that is, wood sliced, peeled or sometimes sawn in flexible, narrow, thin and even strips of a kind used for plaiting and for making sieves, chip-boxes, chip-baskets, pill-boxes, match-boxes, etc. It also includes similar strips of wood for making match splints and boot or shoe pegs.

The heading also covers wood shavings, usually of beech or hazel, which resemble coiled chipwood and are used in the manufacture of vinegar or for the clarification of liquids; these can be distinguished from the waste shavings of **heading 44.01** because they are of uniform thickness, width and length and are evenly coiled into rolls.

Blanks for brush bodies or for boot or shoe lasts fall in **heading 44.17**.

44.05 - Wood wool; wood flour.

Wood wool consists of fine slivers of wood, curled or twisted to form a tangled mass. The slivers are of regular size and thickness and of considerable length (thus differing from ordinary wood shavings of **heading 44.01**). They are manufactured in this form from logs (of poplars, coniferous wood, etc.) by a special shaving machine. Wood wool is usually presented in pressed bales.

Wood wool remains in this heading if dyed, gummed, etc., or if roughly twisted together or put in the form of sheets between layers of paper. It is used mainly for packing or stuffing purposes. It is also used in the manufacture of agglomerated panels (e.g., certain boards of heading 44.10 or 68.08).

Wood flour is a powder obtained by grinding sawdust, shavings or other wood waste or by sifting sawdust. It is used largely as a filler in the plastics industry, for the manufacture of particle board and in the manufacture of linoleum. Wood flour can be distinguished from sawdust of **heading 44.01** on the basis of the smaller size and greater regularity of its particles.

Similar flour made from shells of coconuts or the like is **excluded** (**heading 14.04**).

44.06 - Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood (+).

- Not impregnated :

4406.11 - - Coniferous

4406.12 - - Non-coniferous

- Other :

4406.91 - - Coniferous

4406.92 - - Non-coniferous

This heading covers unplaned wood in pieces of more or less rectangular section of the kind commonly used to support railway or tramway track. The heading also includes switch ties, which are longer than sleepers, and bridge ties, which are wider and thicker and usually longer than sleepers.

The edges of these products may be roughly chamfered and they may be provided with holes or seatings for fixing the rails or chairs. They may also sometimes be strengthened at the ends by means of staples, nails, bolts or steel strips to prevent their splitting.

The products of this heading may be surface treated with insecticides or fungicides for the purpose of protection. For long-term preservation they are often impregnated with creosote or other substances.

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Subheading Explanatory Note.

Subheadings 4406.11 to 4406.92

For the purposes of classification in these subheadings, the expression “impregnated” means treated with creosote or other preservatives with a view to their long-term preservation. It **does not include** sleepers treated with a fungicide or insecticide for the purpose of protecting them from fungi or parasites simply during shipment or storage, which are to be classified as “not impregnated”.

44.07 - Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm.

- Coniferous :

4407.11 - - Of pine (*Pinus spp.*)

4407.12 - - Of fir (*Abies spp*.) and spruce (*Picea spp.*)

4407.13 - - Of S-P-F (spruce (*Picea spp*.), pine (*Pinus spp.*) and fir (*Abies spp*.))

4407.14 - - Of Hem-fir (Western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) and fir (*Abies spp*.))

4407.19 - - Other

- Of tropical wood :

4407.21 - - Mahogany (*Swietenia spp.*)

4407.22 - - Virola, Imbuia and Balsa

4407.23 - - Teak

4407.25 - - Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti and Meranti Bakau

4407.26 - - White Lauan, White Meranti, White Seraya, Yellow Meranti and Alan

4407.27 - - Sapelli

4407.28 - - Iroko

4407.29 - - Other

- Other :

4407.91 - - Of oak (*Quercus spp.*)

4407.92 - - Of beech (*Fagus spp.*)

4407.93 - - Of maple (*Acer spp.*)

4407.94 - - Of cherry (*Prunus spp.*)

4407.95 - - Of ash (*Fraxinus spp.*)

4407.96 - - Of birch (*Betula spp.*)

4407.97 - - Of poplar and aspen (*Populus spp.*)

4407.99 - - Other

With a few exceptions, this heading covers all wood and timber, of any length but of a thickness exceeding 6 mm, sawn or chipped along the general direction of the grain or cut by slicing or peeling. Such wood and timber includes sawn beams, planks, flitches, boards, laths, etc., and products regarded as the equivalent of sawn wood or timber, which are obtained by the use of chipping machines and which have been chipped to extremely accurate dimensions, a process which results in a surface better than that obtained by sawing and which thereby renders subsequent planing unnecessary. It also includes sheets of sliced or peeled (rotary cut) wood, and wooden blocks, strips and friezes for flooring, **other than** those which have been continuously shaped along any of their edges, ends or faces (**heading 44.09**).

It is to be noted that the wood of this heading need not necessarily be of rectangular (including square) section nor of uniform section along the length.

The products of this heading may be planed (whether or not the angle formed by two adjacent sides is slightly rounded during the planing process), sanded or end-jointed, e.g. finger-jointed (see the General Explanatory Note to this Chapter).

The heading also **excludes :**

(a) Wood roughly squared, e.g., by coarse sawing (**heading 44.03**).

(b) Chipwood and the like (**heading 44.04**).

(c) Veneer sheets and sheets for plywood (and other wood not elsewhere specified or included) of a thickness not exceeding 6 mm (**heading 44.08**).

(d) Wood continuously shaped along any of its edges, ends or faces, of **heading 44.09**.

(e) Strips and friezes of wood of **heading 44.12**.

(f) Builders' joinery and carpentry (**heading 44.18**).

44.08 - Sheets for veneering (including those obtained by slicing laminated wood), for plywood or for similar laminated wood and other wood, sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded, spliced or end-jointed, of a thickness not exceeding 6 mm.

4408.10 - Coniferous

- Of tropical wood :

4408.31 - - Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti and Meranti Bakau

4408.39 - - Other

4408.90 - Other

This heading applies to wood, whether actually to be used for veneering or making plywood or for other purposes (for violins, cigar boxes, etc.), in sheets of a thickness not exceeding 6 mm (excluding any reinforcing material), obtained by sawing, slicing or peeling (rotary cutting), whether or not smoothed, dyed, coated or impregnated, or reinforced with paper or fabric backings, or in decorative sheets imitating marquetry.

Woods used for the manufacture of plywood are generally cut by the peeling process in which the log, usually prepared by steaming, or soaking in hot water, is turned on its axis against the blade of the peeling machine so that it is cut in a continuous sheet.

In slicing the log of wood, often first steamed or soaked in hot water, is cut by knives driven against it in a vertical or horizontal shearing action, the log moving towards the knife or vice versa after each operation. In a variation of the process, the log is moved forward against a stationary knife. In this way the wood is sliced into very thin sheets.

Sheets for veneering are also produced by slicing blocks of laminated wood as a substitute for veneer sheets made by the traditional method.

The sheets of this heading may be spliced (i.e., taped, stitched or glued together edge to edge to make larger sheets for use in plywood and similar laminated wood). In addition, they may be planed, sanded or end-jointed, e.g. finger-jointed (see the General Explanatory Note to this Chapter). Moreover, the fact that a sheet for plywood has been patched with paper, plastics or wood to cover or strengthen a defect (e.g., a knot hole) does not affect the classification of such a sheet in this heading.

The sheets for veneering of fine highly grained woods used in cabinet-making veneers are more often obtained by sawing or slicing.

The heading also includes short lengths of approximately square cross-section and about 3 mm in thickness used in making fireworks, cases, toys, models, etc.

The heading **excludes** sliced or peeled wood in narrow strips of the kind used for plaiting or to make chip-baskets, pill-boxes, etc. (**heading 44.04**).

44.09 - Wood (including strips and friezes for parquet flooring, not assembled) continuously shaped (tongued, grooved, rebated, chamfered, v-jointed, beaded, moulded, rounded or the like) along any of its edges, ends or faces, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed.

4409.10 - Coniferous

- Non-coniferous :

4409.21 - - Of bamboo

4409.22 - - Of tropical wood

4409.29 - - Other

This heading covers timber, particularly in the form of boards, planks, etc., which, after sawing or squaring, has been continuously shaped along any of its edges, ends or faces either to facilitate subsequent assembly or to obtain the mouldings or beadings described in Item (4) below, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, e.g. finger-jointed (see the General Explanatory Note to this Chapter). Continuously shaped wood covers both products with a uniform cross-section throughout the length or width and products having a repetitive design in relief.

Tongued and grooved wood consists of boards of which one edge or end is grooved and the other flanged (tongued), the tongue of one board fitting into the groove of another when assembled side by side.

Rebated boards are those in which one or more edges or ends have been cut to form a step.

Chamfered boards are those of which one or more corners have been removed at an angle to the face and the edge or end.

Other common forms of timber covered by the heading include :

(1) **Boards with rounded edges or ends**.

(2) **V-jointed** wood (i.e., wood tongued and grooved with chamfered edges or ends), including **centre-V-jointed** wood (i.e., with a V-shaped channel in the centre of the board and also usually tongued and grooved and sometimes chamfered at the edges or ends).

(3) **Beaded** wood (i.e., wood tongued and grooved with a simple bead between the edge or end and the tongue), including **centrebeaded** wood (i.e., wood tongued and grooved with a simple bead along the centre of the face).

(4) **Moulded wood** (also known as mouldings or beadings), i.e., strips of wood shaped to various contours (obtained mechanically or by hand), such as are used for the manufacture of picture frames, decoration of walls, furniture, doors and other carpentry or joinery.

(5) **Rounded woods** such as drawn woods, which are very thin rods, generally of round section, of a kind used in the manufacture of certain types of match splints, pegs for footwear, certain types of wooden sun-blinds (pinoleum blinds), toothpicks, cheese-making screens, etc. Dowelling in the length, being round wooden rods or poles of a uniform cross-section, generally ranging in diameter from 2 mm to 75 mm and in length from 45 cm to 250 cm, of a kind used, e.g., for joining parts of wooden furniture, is also classified in this heading.

The heading also covers strips and friezes for flooring consisting of narrow pieces of boards, provided they have been continuously shaped, e.g., tongued and grooved. If they have not been worked beyond planing, sanding or end-jointing, e.g. finger-jointing, they fall in **heading 44.07**.

Strips of plywood or veneered wood for parquet flooring are also **excluded** (**heading 44.12**).

The heading also **excludes :**

(a) Planed or other worked boards presented in sets as box boards (**heading 44.15**).

(b) Wood which has been mortised or tenoned, dovetailed or similarly worked at the ends and wood assembled into panels being builders' carpentry or joinery (e.g., assembled flooring panels, including parquet flooring panels, made up from wooden blocks, strips, friezes, etc., whether or not on a support of one or more layers of wood) (**heading 44.18**).

(c) Panels consisting of laths of roughly sawn wood, assembled with glue in order to facilitate transport or later working (**heading 44.21**).

(d) Moulded wood built up by superimposing a moulding on another piece of moulded or unmoulded wood (**heading 44.18** or **44.21**).

(e) Wood which has been surface worked beyond planing or sanding, other than painting, staining or varnishing (e.g., veneered, polished, bronzed, or faced with metal leaf) (generally **heading 44.21**).

(f) Wooden strips of a kind clearly identifiable for incorporation in an article of furniture, such as notched strips for cupboard and bookcase shelves, etc. (**heading 94.03**).

44.10 - Particle board, oriented strand board (OSB) and similar board (for example, waferboard) of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not agglomerated with resins or other organic binding substances.

- Of wood :

4410.11 - - Particle board

4410.12 - - Oriented strand board (OSB)

4410.19 - - Other

4410.90 - Other

Particle board is a flat product manufactured in various lengths, widths and thicknesses by pressing or extrusion. It is usually made from wood chips or particles obtained by the mechanical reduction of roundwood or wood residues. It may also be produced from other ligneous materials such as fragments obtained from bagasse, bamboo, cereal straw or from flax or hemp shives. Particle board is normally agglomerated by means of an added organic binder, usually a thermosetting resin, which generally does not exceed 15 % of the weight of the board.

The chips, particles or other fragments constituting the particle boards of this heading are usually recognisable at the edges of the board with the naked eye. However, in some cases, microscopic examination may be required to distinguish the particles and fragments from the ligno-cellulosic fibres characterising the fibreboard of heading 44.11.

This heading also covers :

(1) **Oriented strand board**, which is made from layers of thin strands of wood which are at least twice as long as they are wide. These strands are mixed with binders (usually waterproof) such as isocyanate or phenolic resins, interleaved together and laid down in layers forming a thick mat in which the strands are generally oriented lengthwise in the surface layers and generally cross oriented or laid down randomly in the inner layers in order to give the board improved elastomechanical properties. The mat is subjected to heat and pressure producing a solid, uniform, rigid structural board.

(2) **Waferboard**, which is made from thin wafers of wood which are less than twice as long as they are wide. These wafers are mixed with binders (usually waterproof) such as isocyanate or phenolic resins, interleaved together and laid down randomly, thus forming a thick mat. The mat is subjected to heat and pressure producing a solid, uniform, structural board having high strength and water resistance.

The particle boards of this heading are usually sanded. Moreover, they may be impregnated with one or more substances not essential for the agglomeration of their constituent materials but which confer on the board an additional property, e.g., impermeability to water, resistance to rot, insect attack, fire or the spread of flame, chemical agencies or electricity, greater density. In the last instance, the impregnating substances attain an important proportion.

Extruded particle board may have holes running internally from end to end.

Also classified in this heading are laminated panels consisting of :

(1) particle board covered on one or both faces with fibreboard;

(2) several particle boards whether or not covered on one or both faces with fibreboard;

(3) several particle boards and several fibreboards assembled in any order.

The products of this heading remain classified herein whether or not they have been worked to form the shapes provided for in respect of the goods of heading 44.09, curved, corrugated, perforated, cut or formed to shapes other than square or rectangular and whether or not they have been worked at the surface, the edge or the end, or coated or covered (e.g., with textile fabric, plastics, paint, paper or metal) or submitted to any other operation, **provided** these operations do not thereby give such products the essential character of articles of other headings.

The heading **does not cover** :

(a) Plates or strips of plastics containing wood flour as a filler (**Chapter 39**).

(b) Veneered particle board and similar board (for example, oriented strand board and waferboard), whether or not with holes running internally from end to end (**heading 44.12**).

(c) Cellular wood panels of which both faces are particle board (**heading 44.18**).

(d) Boards of ligneous materials agglomerated with cement, plaster or with other mineral binding substances (**heading 68.08**).

Also **excluded** from this heading are goods having the character of articles or parts of articles more specifically covered elsewhere, whether obtained directly by pressing, extrusion or moulding or by other processes.

44.11 - Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not bonded with resins or other organic substances.

- Medium density fibreboard (MDF) :

4411.12 - - Of a thickness not exceeding 5 mm

4411.13 - - Of a thickness exceeding 5 mm but not exceeding 9 mm

4411.14 - - Of a thickness exceeding 9 mm

- Other :

4411.92 - - Of a density exceeding 0.8 g/cm^3

4411.93 - - Of a density exceeding 0.5 g/cm^3 but not exceeding 0.8 g/cm^3

4411.94 - - Of a density not exceeding 0.5 g/cm^3

Fibreboard is most often manufactured from wood chips which have been mechanically defibred (defibrated) or steam exploded or from other defibred ligno-cellulosic material (obtained e.g., from bagasse or bamboo). The fibres making up the board are recognisable under microscopic examination. They are bonded together in the board by felting and by their own adhesive properties, generally deriving from their lignin content. Additional resins or other organic bonding substances may be used to agglomerate the fibres. Impregnating or other agents may also be added during or after manufacture of the board to give an extra property, e.g., impermeability to water or resistance to rot, insect attack, fire or the spread of flame. Fibreboard may consist of a single sheet or of several sheets bonded together.

The categories of fibreboard of this heading can be distinguished according to their production process and they include :

(A) **Fibreboard obtained by the "dry production process"**

This group includes, in particular, **medium density fibreboard (MDF)**, which is manufactured in a process in which additional thermosetting resins are added to the dried wood fibres in order to assist the bonding process in the press. The density generally ranges from 0.45 g/cm^3 to 1 g/cm^3. In the unworked state it has two smooth surfaces. It can be used in many different applications such as furniture, interior decoration and in building.

Medium density fibreboard of a density exceeding 0.8 g/cm^3 is sometimes also referred to by the trade as "high density fibreboard (HDF)".

(B) **Fibreboard obtained by the "wet production process"**

This group includes the following types of fibreboard :

(1) **Hardboard**, which is manufactured in a wet production process in which the wood fibres in suspension in water are compressed in the form of a mat under high temperature and high pressure on a metallic mesh. In the unworked state this type of fibreboard has one smooth and one rough surface with a mesh pattern. However, it can sometimes also have two smooth surfaces obtained by special surface treatment or a special production process. It generally has a density exceeding 0.8 g/cm^3. Hardboard is mainly used for furniture, in the automotive industries, for doorskins and for packaging, especially fruit and vegetable packaging.

(2) **Mediumboard**, which is manufactured in a way similar to the one for hardboard but at a lower pressure. It generally has a density exceeding 0.35 g/cm^3 but not exceeding 0.8 g/cm^3. The main application is in furniture production and for interior or exterior walls.

(3) **Softboard**. This fibreboard is not compressed as the other types of fibreboard obtained by the wet production process. It generally has a density of 0.35 g/cm^3 or less. These boards are used mainly for thermal or sound insulation in building. Special types of insulating board are used as sheathing or sarking materials.

The products of this heading remain classified herein whether or not they have been worked to form the shapes provided for in respect of the goods of heading 44.09, curved, corrugated, perforated, cut or formed to shapes other than square or rectangular and whether or not they have been worked at the surface, the edge or the end, or coated or covered (e.g., with textile fabric, plastics, paint, paper or metal) or submitted to any other operation, **provided** these operations do not thereby give such products the essential character of articles of other headings.

The heading **does not cover** :

(a) Particle board whether or not laminated with one or several fibreboards (**heading 44.10**).

(b) Laminated wood with a core consisting of fibreboard (**heading 44.12**).

(c) Cellular wood panels of which both faces are fibreboard (**heading 44.18**).

(d) Paperboard, such as multiplex paperboard, "presspan" and strawboard, which can generally be distinguished from fibreboard by their layer structure made apparent on cleaving (**Chapter 48**).

(e) Fibreboard panels clearly identifiable as parts of furniture (generally **Chapter 94**).

44.12 - Plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood (+).

4412.10 - Of bamboo

- Other plywood, consisting solely of sheets of wood (other than bamboo), each ply not exceeding 6 mm thickness :

4412.31 - - With at least one outer ply of tropical wood

4412.33 - - Other, with at least one outer ply of non-coniferous wood of the species alder (*Alnus spp.*), ash (*Fraxinus spp.*), beech (*Fagus spp.*), birch (*Betula spp.*), cherry (*Prunus spp.*), chestnut (*Castanea spp.*), elm (*Ulmus spp.*), eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus spp.*), hickory (*Carya spp.*), horse chestnut (*Aesculus spp.*), lime (*Tilia spp.*), maple (*Acer spp.*), oak (*Quercus spp.*), plane tree (*Platanus spp.*), poplar and aspen (*Populus spp.*), robinia (*Robinia spp.*), tulipwood (*Liriodendron spp.*) or walnut (*Juglans spp.*)

4412.34 - - Other, with at least one outer ply of non-coniferous wood not specified under subheading 4412.33

4412.39 - - Other, with both outer plies of coniferous wood

- Laminated veneered lumber (LVL) :

4412.41 - - With at least one outer ply of tropical wood

4412.42 - - Other, with at least one outer ply of non-coniferous wood

4412.49 - - Other, with both outer plies of coniferous wood

- Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard :

4412.51 - - With at least one outer ply of tropical wood

4412.52 - - Other, with at least one outer ply of non-coniferous wood

4412.59 - - Other, with both outer plies of coniferous wood

- Other :

4412.91 - - With at least one outer ply of tropical wood

4412.92 - - Other, with at least one outer ply of non-coniferous wood

4412.99 - - Other, with both outer plies of coniferous wood

This heading covers :

(1) **Plywood** consisting of three or more sheets of wood glued and pressed one on the other and generally disposed so that the grains of successive layers are at an angle; this gives the panels greater strength and, by compensating shrinkage, reduces warping. Each component sheet is known as a "ply" and plywood is usually formed of an odd number of plies, the middle ply being called the "core".

(2) **Veneered panels**, which are panels consisting of a thin veneer of wood affixed to a base, usually of inferior wood, by glueing under pressure.

Wood veneered on to a base other than wood (e.g., panels of plastics) is also classified here provided it is the veneer which gives the panel its essential character.

(3) **Similar laminated wood**. This group can be divided into two categories :

- Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard, in which the core is thick and composed of blocks, laths or battens of wood glued together and surfaced with the outer plies. Panels of this kind are very rigid and strong and can be used without framing or backing.

- Panels in which the wooden core is replaced by other materials such as a layer or layers of particle board, fibreboard, wood waste glued together, asbestos or cork.

However, the heading **does not cover** massive products such as laminated beams and arches (so-called "glulam" products) (generally **heading 44.18**).

The products of this heading remain classified herein whether or not they have been worked to form the shapes provided for in respect of the goods of heading 44.09, curved, corrugated, perforated, cut or formed to shapes other than square or rectangular and whether or not they have been worked at the surface, the edge or the end, or coated or covered (e.g., with textile fabric, plastics, paint, paper or metal) or submitted to any other operation, **provided** these operations do not thereby give such products the essential character of articles of other headings.

The heading also covers plywood panels, veneered panels and panels of similar laminated wood, used as flooring panels, some of which are referred to as "parquet flooring". These panels have a thin veneer of wood affixed to the surface, so as to imitate an assembled flooring panel.

The heading also **excludes :**

(a) Thin sheets of wood for veneering, obtained by slicing laminated wood (**heading 44.08**).

(b) Panels of laminated densified wood (**heading 44.13**).

(c) Cellular wood panels and assembled flooring panels, including parquet flooring panels, or tiles including those consisting of wooden blocks, strips, friezes, etc., assembled on a support of one or more layers of wood and known as "multilayer" parquet flooring panels (**heading 44.18**).

(d) Wood marquetry and inlaid wood (**heading 44.20**).

(e) Panels clearly identifiable as parts of furniture (generally **Chapter 94**).

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Subheading Explanatory Notes.

Subheadings 4412.10, 4412.31, 4412.33, 4412.34 and 4412.39

Plywood remains classified in these subheadings even if it has been surface-covered or further worked as described in the antepenultimate paragraph of the Explanatory Note to heading 44.12.

Subheadings 4412.41, 4412.42 and 4412.49

Laminated veneer lumber (LVL) is an engineered lumber composite used to build structures and has a high strength to weight ratio, however, these products are not designed to support the structural load of a building. It is composed of layers of wood veneer, the grain of the outer veneers and most or all other veneers running parallel to the longitudinal axis (e.g. successive veneers). Logs are peeled into thin veneers and glued together under heat and pressure. Veneers used in the production of LVL are often scarf jointed, butted or lapped to provide continuous strength characteristics.

44.13 - Densified wood, in blocks, plates, strips or profile shapes.

Densified wood covered by this heading has been chemically or physically treated to increase its density or hardness and improve its mechanical strength or resistance to chemical or electrical agencies. Such wood may be solid or consist of several layers bonded together, in the latter case the treatment applied being in excess of that required merely to produce a good bond between the layers.

Two main processes, impregnation and densification, are used to produce the products of this heading. These processes may be used separately or together.

In **impregnation** the wood is deeply impregnated, usually with thermosetting plastics or with molten metal.

Impregnation with thermosetting plastics (e.g., amino-resins or phenolic resins) is more often applied to very thin veneers built up into laminated wood than to solid wood, since penetration is thereby facilitated.

Metallised wood is obtained by plunging pieces of solid wood, previously heated, into a bath of molten metal (e.g., tin, antimony, lead, bismuth or their alloys) under pressure in a closed vessel. The density of metallised wood generally exceeds 3.5 g/cm^3.

Densification has the effect of contracting the cells of the wood; this may be done by transverse compression by means of powerful hydraulic presses or between rollers, or by compression in all directions at high temperature in an autoclave. Densified wood may have a density as great as 1.4 g/cm^3.

Impregnation and densification may be carried out simultaneously by glueing very thin sheets of wood (usually beech) with thermosetting plastics under heavy pressure at a high temperature so that the wood is deeply impregnated and compressed as well as bonded.

Densified wood is generally used in the manufacture of gears, shuttles, bearings and other machine parts, propellers, insulators and other electric goods, vessels for the chemical industry, etc.

44.14 - Wooden frames for paintings, photographs, mirrors or similar objects.

4414.10 - - Of tropical wood

4414.90 - - Other

This heading covers wooden frames of all shapes and dimensions, whether cut in one piece from a solid block of wood or built up from beadings or mouldings. The frames of the heading may also be of wood marquetry or inlaid wood.

The articles of this heading may be made of ordinary wood or of particle board or similar board, fibreboard, laminated wood or densified wood (see Note 3 to this Chapter).

Frames remain in this heading if fitted with backs, supports and plain glass.

Printed pictures and photographs presented in wooden frames are also classified in this heading when the essential character of the whole is given by the frames; in other cases such articles are classified in **heading 49.11**.

Framed glass mirrors are also **excluded** (**heading 70.09**).

In the case of framed paintings, drawings, pastels, collages and similar decorative plaques, and original engravings, prints and lithographs, to determine whether the framed articles are to be classified as a whole or whether the frames are to be classified separately, see Note 5 to Chapter 97 and the Explanatory Notes to headings 97.01 and 97.02.

44.15 - Packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, of wood; cable-drums of wood; pallets, box pallets and other load boards, of wood; pallet collars of wood.

4415.10 - Cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings; cable-drums

4415.20 - Pallets, box pallets and other load boards; pallet collars

The articles of this heading may be made of ordinary wood or of particle board or similar board, fibreboard, laminated wood or densified wood (see Note 3 to this Chapter).

(I) PACKING CASES, BOXES, CRATES, DRUMS AND SIMILAR PACKINGS

This part of the heading includes :

(1) Packing cases and boxes with solid sides, lids and bottoms, used for general packing and transport purposes.

(2) Crates, fruit or vegetable boxes, egg trays and other containers with slatted sides and open tops (including those of a kind used for the transport of glassware, ceramic products, machinery, etc.).

(3) Boxes made of sliced or peeled wood (but **not** those of plaited wood) of the kind used for packing cheese, pharmaceutical products, etc.; match-boxes (including those with a striking surface) and conical open containers for marketing butter, fruit, etc.

(4) Drums and barrel-shaped containers, **not** of the kind made by coopers, such as are used for the transport of dry colours, chemicals, etc.

These containers may be presented without a lid ("open" containers such as cases, crates, etc.). They may be unassembled or partly assembled, **provided** the wood is in sets of the parts necessary to make a complete container or an incomplete container having the essential character of a complete container. Where the wood is not in such sets, it is to be classified as sawn or planed wood, plywood, etc., as the case may be.

The packing cases, etc., of this heading may be simply nailed or dovetailed or otherwise jointed. They may be fitted with hinges, handles, fasteners, feet or corner pieces, or lined with metal, paper, etc.

Used boxes, crates, etc., capable of further use as such, remain classified in this heading, but those not usable except as fuel are **excluded** (**heading 44.01**).

The heading also **excludes** :

(a) Articles of **heading 42.02**.

(b) Caskets, cases, and similar articles of **heading 44.20**.

(c) Containers specially designed and equipped for carriage by one or more modes of transport (**heading 86.09).**

(II) **CABLE-DRUMS**

Cable-drums are large drums, often with a diameter exceeding 1 m, used to hold and transport electric cables, telephone cables and similar cables. They are intended to be rolled to assist in laying the cable.

(III) **PALLETS, BOX PALLETS AND OTHER LOAD BOARDS**

Load boards are portable platforms for the assembly of a quantity of goods to form a unit load for handling, transportation and storage by mechanical appliances.

A pallet is a load board consisting of two decks separated by bearers or a single deck supported by feet and designed essentially for handling by means of fork-lift trucks or pallet trucks. Box pallets have a superstructure of at least three fixed, removable or collapsible vertical sides and designed for stacking with a double-decked pallet or another box pallet.

Platforms, post platforms, collar-type box platforms, side-rail platforms and end-rail platforms are other examples of load boards.

(IV) **PALLET COLLARS**

Pallet collars are collars made up of four pieces of wood, usually with hinges on the ends to form a frame that is placed over the pallet itself.

44.16 - Casks, barrels, vats, tubs and other coopers' products and parts thereof, of wood, including staves.

This heading is restricted to containers which are products of the coopers' trade, that is those of which the bodies are composed of staves with grooves into which the heads and bottoms are fitted, the shape being maintained by hoops of wood or metal.

Coopers' products include casks of various kinds (tuns, barrels, hogsheads, etc.) whether tight (for wet goods) or slack (for dry goods), as well as vats, tubs, etc.

These goods may be disassembled or partly assembled, and are sometimes lined or coated inside.

The heading also covers staves and all other wooden products, finished or not, recognisable as parts of coopers' products (e.g., barrel heads, hoopwood cut to length and notched at the ends for assembly).

The heading also includes unfinished staves (stavewood), that is, the strips of wood used for forming the sides, heads or bottoms of barrels and other coopers' products. Such stavewood may be in the form of :

(1) Strips cleft from sectors of tree trunks along the direction of the medullary rays. Such cleft staves may also be further flat sawn on one of the principal faces, the other face being merely trued by axe or knife.

(2) Sawn staves, **provided** that at least one of the two-principal faces is concave or convex, such curved surfaces being produced by sawing with a cylindrical saw.

The heading **excludes** :

(a) Wood which is sawn flat on both principal faces (**heading 44.07** or **44.08**).

(b) Containers made of staves fixed to the heads and bottoms by nailing (**heading 44.15**).

(c) Casks, etc., cut to shape for use as furniture (e.g., tables and chairs) (**Chapter 94**).

44.17 - Tools, tool bodies, tool handles, broom or brush bodies and handles, of wood; boot or shoe lasts and trees, of wood.

This heading covers :

(1) **Tools of wood**, **other than** tools in which the blade, working edge, working surface or other working part is formed by any of the materials specified in Note 1 to Chapter 82.

Tools of this heading include spatulas (**other than** kitchenware of **heading 44.19**), modelling-knives, mallets or mauls, rakes, forks, shovels, bench-screws and clamps, sand-papering blocks, etc.

(2) **Tool bodies of wood** (e.g., stocks for planes, spokeshaves, bow saws or similar tools) not fitted with their metal working parts (blades and irons).

(3) **Wooden handles**, whether or not turned, for tools or implements of all kinds (e.g., handles for spades, shovels, rakes, hammers, screwdrivers, saws, files, knives, smoothing irons, date or similar stamps).

(4) **Broom or brush bodies of wood**. These are pieces of wood, finished or not, shaped to the actual form of broom or brush heads. They may sometimes consist of more than one piece.

(5) **Brush or broom handles of wood**, whether or not turned, and whether of a kind for fitting with fibres or bristles at one end (such as paint brushes) or for fixing to bodies (e.g., broom handles).

(6) **Boot or shoe lasts of wood** (i.e., shapes used in the manufacture of footwear) and **boot or shoe trees**, finished or not, for preserving the shape or for stretching footwear.

The articles of this heading may be made of ordinary wood or of particle board or similar board, fibreboard, laminated wood or densified wood (see Note 3 to this Chapter).

The heading **does not cover** :

(a) Wood roughly trimmed or rounded for the manufacture of tool handles (**heading 44.04**).

(b) Wood merely sawn (e.g., into blocks) for manufacture into articles of this heading, but not having been shaped to the stage of blanks (**heading 44.07**).

(c) Wooden handles for table knives, spoons and forks (**heading 44.21**).

(d) Hat-making blocks (**heading 84.49**).

(e) Casting moulds, etc., of wood, of **heading 84.80**.

(f) Machinery or parts of machinery (**Chapter 84**).

44.18 - Builders' joinery and carpentry of wood, including cellular wood panels, assembled flooring panels, shingles and shakes (+).

- Windows, French-windows and their frames :

4418.11 - - Of tropical wood

4418.19 - - Other

- Doors and their frames and thresholds :

4418.21 - - Of tropical wood

4418.29 - - Other

4418.30 - Posts and beams other than products of subheadings 4418.81 to 4418.89

4418.40 - Shuttering for concrete constructional work

4418.50 - Shingles and shakes

- Assembled flooring panels :

4418.73 - - Of bamboo or with at least the top layer (wear layer) of bamboo

4418.74 - - Other, for mosaic floors

4418.75 - - Other, multilayer

4418.79 - - Other

- Engineered structural timber products :

4418.81 - - Glue-laminated timber (glulam)

4418.82 - - Cross-laminated timber (CLT or X-lam)

4418.83 - - I beams

4418.89 - - Other

- Other :

4418.91 - - Of bamboo

4418.92 - - Cellular wood panels

4418.99 - - Other

This heading applies to woodwork, including that of wood marquetry or inlaid wood, used in the construction of any kind of building, etc., in the form of assembled goods or as recognisable unassembled pieces (e.g., prepared with tenons, mortises, dovetails or other similar joints for assembly), whether or not with their metal fittings such as hinges, locks, etc.

The articles of this heading may be made of ordinary wood or of particle board or similar board, fibreboard, laminated wood or densified wood (see Note 3 to this Chapter).

The term "**joinery**" applies more particularly to builders' fittings (such as doors, windows, shutters, stairs, door or window frames), whereas the term "**carpentry**" refers to woodwork (such as beams, rafters and roof struts) used for structural purposes or in scaffoldings, arch supports, etc., and includes assembled shuttering for concrete constructional work. However, plywood panels, even if surface treated for the purposes of concrete shuttering, are classified in **heading 44.12**.

Builders' carpentry also includes glue-laminated timber (glulam), which is a structural timber product obtained by gluing together a number of wood laminations having their grain essentially parallel. Laminations of curved members are arranged so that the plane of each lamination is at 90 degrees to the plane of the applied load; thus, laminations of a straight glulam beam are laid flat.

This heading also covers **cellular wood panels** which are somewhat similar in appearance to the blockboard and battenboard described in the Explanatory Note to heading 44.12, but the battens or laths forming the core are spaced one from the other, either parallel or in lattice form. In certain cases the panels may consist of facing sheets separated by an internal frame at the edges only. The interstices may be packed with sound-insulating or heat-resisting materials (e.g., cork, glass wool, wood pulp, asbestos). The facing sheets may be of solid wood, particle board or similar board, fibreboard or plywood, and the panels (like those in heading 44.12) may be faced with base metal. Panels of this kind are relatively light but strong and are used for partitions, doors and sometimes in the manufacture of furniture.

This heading also covers **solid blocks, strips, friezes, etc., assembled into flooring panels (including parquet panels) or tiles**, with or without borders. It also includes flooring panels or tiles consisting of blocks, strips, friezes, etc., assembled on a support of one or more layers of wood, known as **"multilayer" parquet flooring panels**. The top layer (wear layer) is commonly made from two or more rows of strips making up the panel. These panels or tiles may be tongued and grooved at the edges to facilitate assembly.

A **shingle** is wood sawn lengthwise which is generally thicker than 5 mm at one end (the butt) but thinner than 5 mm at the other end (the tip). It may have its edges resawn to be parallel; its butt may be resawn to be at right angles to its edges or to form a curve or other shape. One of its faces may be sanded from the butt to the tip or grooved along its length.

A **shake** is wood split by hand or machine from a bolt or block. Its face reveals the natural texture of the wood resulting from the splitting process. Shakes are sometimes sawn lengthwise through their thicknesses to obtain two shakes, each then having a split face and a sawn back.

The heading **does not cover** :

(a) Plywood panels, veneered panels or panels of similar laminated wood, used as flooring panels, which have a thin veneer of wood affixed to the surface so as to imitate an assembled flooring panel of heading 44.18 (**heading 44.12**).

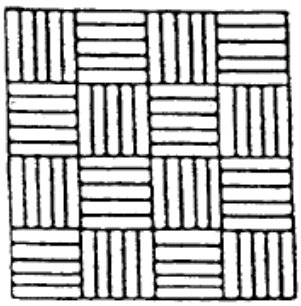
(b) Cupboards, with or without backs, even if designed to be nailed or otherwise secured to the ceiling or wall (**heading 94.03**).

(c) Prefabricated buildings (**heading 94.06**).

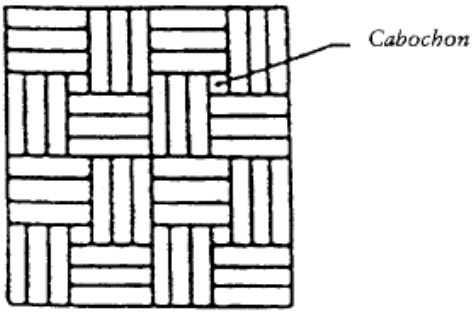
Subheading Explanatory Notes.

Subheading 4418.74

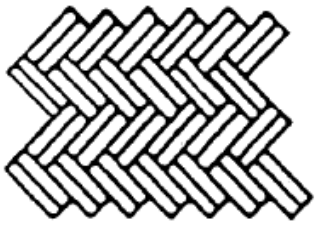
Assembled flooring panels for mosaic floors are prefabricated panels composed of a number of separate square or rectangular elements and possibly including "cabochons" (small square, rectangular, triangle, diamond or otherwise shaped wooden pieces used as fillers to attain the desired pattern). The strips are laid out according to a certain pattern, e.g., chequered, "basket-weave" and herringbone (see examples below).



Chequered pattern



'Basket-weave' pattern



Herringbone pattern

Subheadings 4418.81, 4418.82, 4418.83 and 4418.89

For the purpose of these subheadings, the term "**Engineered structural timber products**" applies to products consisting of laminated timber or a combination of wood products, such as timber, laminated veneer lumber, plywood or Oriented Strand Board (OSB), to provide greater strength than just sawn timber (heading 44.07). These manufactured products are designed to support the structural load of a building.

Glue-laminated timber (Glulam) is a massive structural member constructed of multiple layers of timber that are glued together with the grain of each layer oriented parallel to those of the successive layers.

Cross-laminated timber (CLT, also referred to as **X-lam** or cross-ply timber) is a large structural building panel constructed of at least three layers of wood laminated together. Each layer is constructed of multiple solid timber boards (wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced, or peeled, with a thickness exceeding 6 mm) that have been placed side by side, whether or not glued together. The wood grain of each layer is typically oriented at a right angle to the grain of adjacent layers.

CLT is distinct from plywood as it is constructed from multiple pieces of solid sawn timber oriented in layers rather than sheets of veneer (which have a thickness not exceeding 6 mm). The alternating grain construction provides greater structural rigidity in both lengthwise and crosswise directions and provides structural support in load-bearing applications.

I-Beams (also called I-joists) are "I" shaped engineered wood structural members and are comprised of top and bottom flanges (horizontal members), united with webs (vertical members). The flange material is typically laminated veneer lumber (LVL) or solid sawn timber, and the web is made with plywood or oriented strand board (OSB).

44.19 - Tableware and kitchenware, of wood.

- Of bamboo :

4419.11 - - Bread boards, chopping boards and similar boards

4419.12 - - Chopsticks

4419.19 - - Other

4419.20 - Of tropical wood

4419.90 - Other

This heading covers **only** household articles of wood, whether or not turned, or of wood marquetry or inlaid wood, which are of the nature of tableware or kitchenware. It **does not**, however, **cover** goods which are primarily ornamental in character, nor furniture.

The articles of this heading may be made of ordinary wood or of particle board or similar board, fibreboard, laminated wood or densified wood (see Note 3 to this Chapter).

The heading includes : spoons, forks, salad-servers; platters and serving-dishes; jars, cups and saucers; common spice-boxes and other kitchen containers; crumb-scoops, **not** incorporating brushes; napkin rings; rolling pins; pastry moulds; butter patters; pestles; nutcrackers; trays; bowls; bread boards; chopping boards; plate racks; capacity measures for use in the kitchen.

The heading **does not cover :**

(a) Coopers' products (**heading 44.16**).

(b) Wooden parts of tableware or kitchenware (**heading 44.21**).

(c) Brushes and brooms (**heading 96.03**).

(d) Hand sieves (**heading 96.04**).

44.20 - Wood marquetry and inlaid wood; caskets and cases for jewellery or cutlery, and similar articles, of wood; statuettes and other ornaments, of wood; wooden articles of furniture not falling in chapter 94.

- Statuettes and other ornaments :

4420.11 - - Of tropical wood

4420.19 - - Other

4420.90 - Other

This heading covers panels of wood marquetry and inlaid wood, including those partly of material other than wood.

The articles of this heading may be made of ordinary wood or of particle board or similar board, fibreboard, laminated wood or densified wood (see Note 3 to this Chapter).

It also covers a wide variety of articles of wood (including those of wood marquetry or inlaid wood), generally of careful manufacture and good finish, such as : small articles of cabinetwork (for example, caskets and jewel cases); small furnishing goods; decorative articles. Such articles are classified in this heading, even if fitted with mirrors, **provided** they remain essentially articles of the kind described in the heading. Similarly, the heading includes articles wholly or partly lined with natural or composition leather, paperboard, plastics, textile fabrics, etc., **provided** they are articles essentially of wood.

The heading includes :

(1) Boxes of lacquered wood (of the Chinese or Japanese type); cases and boxes of wood, for knives, cutlery, scientific apparatus, etc; snuff-boxes and other small boxes to be carried in the pocket, in the handbag or on the person; stationery cases, etc.; needlework boxes; tobacco jars and sweetmeat boxes. However, the heading **excludes** ordinary kitchen spice-boxes, etc. (**heading 44.19**).

(2) Articles of wooden furniture, **other than** those of **Chapter 94** (see the General Explanatory Note to that Chapter). This heading therefore covers such goods as coat or hat racks, clothes brush hangers, letter trays for office use, ashtrays, pen-trays and ink stands.

(3) Statuettes, animals, figures and other ornaments.

Wooden parts of the articles of this heading are **excluded** (**heading 44.21**).

The heading also **excludes** :

(a) Cases for musical instruments or for guns, of wood, and sheaths, cases, boxes and similar containers covered with leather or composition leather, paper or paperboard, vulcanised fibre, sheeting of plastics, or textile materials (**heading 42.02**).

(b) Imitation jewellery (**heading 71.17**).

(c) Clock cases and parts thereof of **Chapter 91**.

(d) Musical instruments and parts thereof of **Chapter 92**.

(e) Scabbards and sheaths for side-arms (**heading 93.07**).

(f) Articles of **Chapter 94** (for example, furniture, luminaires and lighting fittings).

(g) Smoking pipes and parts thereof, buttons, pencils and other articles of **Chapter 96**.

(h) Works of art or antiques of **Chapter 97**.

44.21 - Other articles of wood.

4421.10 - Clothes hangers

4421.20 - Coffins

- Other :

4421.91 - - Of bamboo

4421.99 - - Other

This heading covers all articles of wood manufactured by turning or by any other method, or of wood marquetry or inlaid wood, **other than** those specified or included in the preceding headings and **other than** articles of a kind classified elsewhere irrespective of their constituent material (see, for example, Chapter Note 1).

It also covers wooden parts of the articles specified or included in the preceding headings, **other than** those of **heading 44.16**.

The articles of this heading may be made of ordinary wood or of particle board or similar board, fibreboard, laminated wood or densified wood (see Note 3 to this Chapter).

The heading includes :

(1) Spools, cops, bobbins, sewing thread reels, etc. These articles normally have a stem (or core) of turned wood on which yarn or fine wire can be wound; the stem may be cylindrical or conical, usually with a central bore, and may have a flange at one or both ends. The heading also includes bobbins made up of a central stem of turned wood with fitted ends of wood or other material and used, for example, for insulated electric wire.

(2) Rabbit-hutches, hen-coops, bee-hives, cages, kennels, troughs; yokes for livestock.

(3) Theatrical scenery; joiners' benches; tables with a screw device for holding the cross threads, used in the hand sewing of books; ladders and steps; trestles; letters, road signs, figures; signs; labels for horticulture, etc.; toothpicks; trellises and fencing panels; level crossing gates; roller blinds, Venetian and other blinds; spigots; templates; rollers for spring blinds; clothes hangers; washing boards; ironing boards; clothes pegs; dowel pins; oars, paddles, rudders; coffins.

(4) Wood paving blocks which are usually uniform in size and generally have rectangular sides. They are manufactured by means of a multiple circular saw cutter.

Spacing strips may sometimes be nailed to the sides to allow for swelling of the blocks when laid.

(5) Match splints which are manufactured by cutting drawn, or more usually, sliced or peeled wood, to the dimensions of matches. They may also be punched in quantity out of a single block of wood. They may be impregnated with chemical substances (e.g., ammonium phosphates) but are not classified in this Chapter if with their inflammable heads. The heading also covers strips of wood toothed or slotted on one edge for the manufacture of book matches.

(6) Wooden pegs or pins for footwear which are made in the same way as match splints, but which are pointed at one end and may be of round, square or triangular section. They are used in some cases instead of nails for fixing the soles and heels of boots and shoes.

(7) Capacity measures **other than** kitchenware of **heading 44.19**.

(8) Wooden handles for table knives, spoons and forks.

(9) Panels consisting of laths of roughly sawn wood, assembled with glue in order to facilitate transport or later working.

(10) Moulded wood built up by superimposing a moulding on another piece of moulded or unmoulded wood (**other than** that of **heading 44.18**).

The heading **does not cover :**

(a) Strips of wood for match splints (**heading 44.04**).

(b) Unfinished shoe pegs in the form of strips of wood, of which one edge is sharply bevelled on both sides, ready for cutting into pegs (**heading 44.09**).

(c) Wooden handles, for knives (**other than** table knives) and other tools or implements, of **heading 44.17**.

(d) Articles of **Chapter 46**.

(e) Footwear and parts thereof of **Chapter 64**.

(f) Walking-sticks and parts of walking-sticks, umbrellas or riding-crops (**Chapter 66**).

(g) Machines, machinery parts and electrical goods of **Section XVI** (for example, wooden moulding patterns of **heading 84.80**).

(h) Goods of **Section XVII** (for example, boats, wheel-barrows, carts and other vehicles, wheelwrights' wares).

(ij) Mathematical or drawing instruments, measuring instruments (**other than** those for measuring capacity) and other goods of **Chapter 90**.

(k) Gun stocks and other parts of arms (**heading 93.05**).

(l) Toys, games and sports requisites (**Chapter 95**).

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* *

ANNEX

APPELLATION OF CERTAIN TROPICAL WOODS [1]

Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Abarco	*Cariniana pyriformis* Miers.	Venezuela	Bacu
Abura	*Hallea ciliata* Leroy (Syn. *Mitragyna ciliata* Aubr. & Pellegr.) *Hallea rubrostipulata* F. Leroy (Syn. *Mitragyna rubrostipulata* Harv.) *Hallea stipulosa* O. Kuntze (Syn. *Mitragyna stipulosa* O. Ktze)	Angola Cameroon Congo Côte d'Ivoire Equatorial Guinea Gabon Ghana Nigeria Sierra Leone Uganda Dem. Rep. of the Congo Zambia *France*	Mivuku Elolom Vuku Bahia Elelon Elelom Nzam Subaha Abura Mboi Nzingu Mvuku Nzingu *Bahia*
Acacia	*Acacia auriculiformis* A.Cunn. ex Benth. *Acacia mangium* Willd.	Australia Indonesia Malaysia Papua New Guinea Thailand *UK* *USA*	Black Wattle, Brown Salwood Mangge Hutan, Tongke Hutan Kayu Safoda Arr Kra Thin Tepa *Brown Salwood, Black Wattle* *Brown Salwood, Black Wattle*

[1] **Note :**

The third column shows the commercial names used in the *exporting* countries, together with the name of the exporting country. The commercial names in use in the *importing* countries, when they differ from the pilot-names, are given in italics.

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Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Acajou d'Afrique	*Khaya spp.*	Angola	Undia Nunu
		Cameroon	N'Gollon
	Khaya ivorensis A. Chev.	Côte d'Ivoire	Acajou Bassam
	(Syn. *Khaya klainei* Pierre ex A.Chev.)	Equatorial Guinea	Caoba del Galón
		Gabon	Zaminguila
		Ghana	Takoradi Mahogany
		Nigeria	Ogwango
		France	*Acajou Bassam*
		Germany	*Khaya Mahagoni*
		UK	*African Mahogany*
	Khaya anthotheca C. DC.	Angola	N'Dola
		Cameroon	Mangona
		Congo	N'Dola
		Côte d'Ivoire	Acajou Blanc, Acajou Krala
		Ghana	Ahafo
		Uganda	Munyama
		France	*Acajou Blanc*
		Germany	*Khaya Mahagoni*
	Khaya grandifoliola C. DC.	Côte d'Ivoire	Acajou à Grandes Feuilles
		Nigeria	Akuk, Benin Mahogany,
		Uganda	Eri Kire
		France	*Acajou à Grandes Feuilles*
		UK	*Heavy African Mahogany*
Adjouaba	*Dacryodes klaineana* (Pierre) H. J. Lam	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Mouguengueri
	(Syn. *Pahylobus deliciosa* Pellegr.)	Congo	Safukala
		Gabon	Assia, Igaganga, Ossabel
Afina	*Strombosia glaucescens* Engl.	Côte d'Ivoire	Poe
		Nigeria	Itako, Otingbo
	Strombosia pustulata Oliv.		
Afrormosia	*Pericopsis elata* Van Meeuwen	Cameroon	Obang
	(Syn. *Afrormosia elata* Harms)	Central African Republic	Obang
		Côte d'Ivoire	Assamela
		Ghana	Kokrodua
		Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Ole, Bohala, Mohole
		France	*Assamela, Oleo Pardo*

Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Aielé	*Canarium schweinfurtii* Engl.	Angola Cameroon Central African Republic Congo Gabon Ghana Equatorial Guinea Nigeria Uganda Dem. Rep. of the Congo Sierra Leone *UK*	M'bili Abel Gberi M'bili Abeul, Ovili Bediwunua, Eyere Abe Elemi Mwafu Bidikala, M'bidikala Billi *Canarium*
Aiéouéko	*Dimorphandra spp.*		
Akak	*Duboscia viridiflora* (K.Schum.) Mildbr.		
Ako	*Antiaris toxicaria* subsp. *africana* (Engl.) C.C.Berg (Syn. *Antiaris africana* Engl.) *Antiaris toxicaria* subsp. *welwitschii* (Engl.) C.C.Berg. (Syn. *Antiaris welwitschii* Engl.)	Angola Côte d'Ivoire Ghana Nigeria Tanzania Uganda Dem. Rep. of the Congo *Germany* *UK*	Sansama Ako, Akede Chenchen, Kyenkyen Oro, Ogiovu Mlulu, Mkuzu Kirundu, Mumaka Bonkonko, Bonkongo *Antiaris* *Antiaris*
Akossika	*Scottellia spp.* *Scottellia coriacea* A. Chev.	Cameroon Central African Republic Gabon Ghana Liberia Nigeria *Germany* *Italy* *UK*	Ngobisolo Kelembicho Bilogh-Bi-Nkele Koroko, Kruku Korokon Odoko *Odoko* *Odoko* *Odoko*
Alan	*Shorea albida* Sym.	Malaysia	Alan-Batu, Red Selangan, Meraka, Selangan Merah, Alan-Paya
Alep	*Desbordesia glaucescens* A. Chev. ex Hutch. & Dalziel	Cameroon Congo Gabon Nigeria Dem. Rep of the Congo	Omang Benga Alep Kowo Benga

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Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Almácigo	*Bursera simaruba (L.) Sarg.*	South America	Almácigo, Almácigo Blanco, Chacaj Chaca-Jiote, Desnudo, Gumo-Limbo, Indio Desnudo, Indo Desnudo, Jiñocuave
		France	*Bois d'encens,* *Chiboue,* *Chique,* *Gommier blanc*
		UK	*Gum tree,* *Mexican White Beach,* *Turpentine Tree,* *West Indian Birch*
Almendrillo	*Taralea oppositifolia* Aubl. (Syn. *Coumarouna oppositifolia* (Willd.)Taub.)	South America	Cumaru Rana, Shihuahuaco, Tarala
Alumbi	*Julbernardia seretii* Troupin (Syn. *Berlinia seretii* De Wild.)		
Amapa	*Brosimum parinarioides* Ducke	Brazil	Amapá Doce
Amapola	*Pseudobombax ellipticum* (Kunth) Dugand		
Amberoi	*Pterocymbium beccarii* K. Schum.	Indonesia	Kelumbuk, Papita
		Malaysia	Melembu, Teluto, Keluak
		Myanmar	Sawbya
		Philippines	Taluto
		Thailand	Oi-chang, Po-ikeng, Po-kradang
Amourette	*Brosimum guianense* (Aubl.) Huber	French Guiana	Lettre Mouchete, Mourette
		Peru	Cashiba Playa, Waira Caspi
		Suriname	Belokoro, Peni-Paia, Poevinga
		Venezuela	Palo de Oro
		UK	*Snakewood*
Andira	*Andira spp.*	Brazil	Acapurana, Almendo de Rio, Andira Uchi, Angelim
		Colombia	Congo
		Ecuador	Moton
		French Guiana	Saint Martin Rouge
		Guyana	Bat Seed, Koraro
		Mexico	Maquilla
		Peru	Quinillo Colorado
		Suriname	Rode Kabbes
		Trinidad and Tobago	Angelin
		Venezuela	Sarrapio Montanero

Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Andiroba	*Carapa guianensis* Aubl. *Carapa procera* DC.	Brazil	Andiroba, Carapa, Andirobeira, Andiroba Branca, Andiroba Vermelha
		Colombia	Masabalo, Mazabalo
		Costa Rica	Cedro Bateo, Cedro Macho
		Ecuador	Tangare, Figueroa
		Guyana	Crabwood
		French Guiana	Carapa
		Honduras	Bastard Mahogany, Cedro Macho
		Panama	Cedro Bateo, Cedro Macho
		Surinam	Krappa
		Trinidad and Tobago	Crappo
		Venezuela	Carapa, Masabalo
Andoung	*Monopetalanthus spp.* *Monopetalanthus coriaceus* Morel *Monopetalanthus durandii* Hallé & Normand *Monopetalanthus hedinii* (A.Chev.) Aubrev. *Monopetalanthus heitzii* Pellegr. *Monopetalanthus letestui* Pellegr.	Gabon	Andjung, Andoung de heitz, Ekop, Ekop-mayo, N'Douma, Zoele
Angelim	*Hymenolobium spp.*	Brazil	Angelim Amarelo, Angelim da Mata, Angelim Pedra, Angelim Rosa, Mirarena, Sapupira Amarella
		French Guiana	Saint Martin Gris, Saint Martin Jaune
		Suriname	Makkakabes, Saandoe
Angelim rajado	*Marmaroxylon racemosum* (Ducke) Killip.	Brazil	Angelim Rajado, Ingarana da Terra Firma, Ingarana,
		French Guiana	Bois Serpent
		Guyana	Snakewood
		Suriname	Bostamarinde Sneki Oedoe
Angelim vermelho	*Dinizia excelsa* Ducke	Brazil	Angelim Falso, Angelim Ferro, Angelim Pedra, Faveira Grande, Faveira Preta, Gurupa
		Guyana	Parakwa

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Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Angueuk	*Ongokea gore* Pierre	Cameroon	Andjek, Angueuk
		Côte d'Ivoire	Kouero
		Gabon	Andjek, Angueuk
		Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Boleko
Aniégré (Aningré)	*Aningeria spp.*	Angola	Mukali, Kali
	Aningeria robusta Aubr. & Pellegr.	Central African Republic	M'Boul
		Congo	Mukali, N'Kali
	Aningeria altissima Aubr. & Pellegr. (Syn. *Sideroxylon altissimum* Hutch. & Dalz.)	Côte d'Ivoire	Aningueri blanc, Aniegre
		Ethiopia	Kararo
		Kenya	Muna, Mukangu
	Pouteria superba A.Chev. (Syn. *Aningeria superba* A. Chev. Syn. *Malacantha superba* Verm.)	Nigeria	Landojan
		Uganda	Osan
		Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Tutu
		Germany	*Aningré-Tanganyika Nuss*
	Chrysophyllum giganteum A.Chev (Syn. *Gambeyobotrys gigantea* (A.Chev.) Aubrev.)	*Italy*	*Tanganyika Nuss*
		UK	*Aningeria*
Apobeaou	*Breviea leptosperma* (Baehni) Heine		
Araribà	*Centrolobium spp.*	Brazil	Ararauba, Ararauva
		Colombia	Guayacan Hobo, Balaustre
		Ecuador	Amarillo Guayaquil
		Panama	Amarillo Guayaquil
		Paraguay	Morosimo
		Venezuela	Balaustre, Guayacan Hobo
Arisauro	*Vatairea guianensis* Aubl.	Brazil	Amargoso, Gele Kabbes, Inkassa, Yonko
Aromata	*Clathrotropis macrocarpa* Ducke	South America	Alma negra, Cabari, Sapan, Timbo Pau, Timbo Rana
Assacù	*Hura crepitans* L.	Bolivia	Ochoco
		Brazil	Assacu
		Colombia	Ceiba Lechosa
		Ecuador	Habillo
		Guyana	Sandbox
		French Guiana	Bois du Diable, Sablier
		Peru	Catahua
		Suriname	Possentrie, Possum, Ura Wood
		Venezuela	Ceiba Habillo, Jabillo
		USA	*Possumwood*

Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Assas	*Bridelia aubrevillei* Pellegr.		
Avodiré	*Turraeanthus africana* Pellegr.	Côte d'Ivoire Ghana Liberia Nigeria Dem. Rep. of the Congo *Belgium*	Avodiré Apapaye Blimah-Pu Apaya M'Fube, Lusamba *Lusamba*
Awoura	*Julbernardia pellegriniana* Troupin (Syn. *Paraberlinia bifoliolata* Pellegr.)	Cameroon Gabon *France* *Germany*	Ekop-Beli Awoura, Beli *Zebrali* *Zebrali*
Ayous (Obéché)	*Triplochiton scleroxylon* K. Schum.	Cameroon Central African Republic Côte d'Ivoire Equatorial Guinea Ghana Nigeria *France* *Germany* *UK* *USA*	Ayous M'Bado Samba Ayus Wawa Arere, Obeche *Samba,* *Abachi* *Wawa* *Obeche* or *Samba*
Azobé	*Lophira alata* Banks ex Gaertn. (Syn. *Lophira procera* A. Chev.)	Cameroon Congo Côte d'Ivoire Equatorial Guinea Gabon Ghana Nigeria Sierra Leone *Germany* *UK*	Bongossi Bonkolé Azobé Akoga Akoga Kaku Ekki, Eba Hendui *Bonkole,* *Bongossi* *Ekki*
Balata pomme	*Chrysophyllum sanguinolentum* (Pierre) Baehni	South America	Assopokballi, Balata Pommier, Balata Saignant, Barataballi, Bois Cochon, Suitiamini

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Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Balau red	*Shorea spp.*	Indonesia	Belangeran, Balau Merah
	Shorea balangeran (Korth.) Burck	Malaysia	Balau Laut Merah, Damar Laut Merah, Balau Membatu, Balau Merah, Red Selangan Batu, Membatu, Seri, Selangan Batu Merah, Seraya Sirup, Selangan Batu No. 1, Sengawan, Semayur, Empenit-Meraka
	Shorea collina Ridl.		
	Shorea guiso Blume		
	Shorea inaequilateralis Sym.		
	Shorea kunstleri King		
	Shorea ochrophloia Strugnell ex Desch.		
		Philippines	Guijo, Gisok
		Thailand	Makata, Chankhau
		Germany	*Red Balau*
		UK	*Red Balau*

Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Balau yellow	*Shorea spp.*	India	Sal
		Indonesia	Bangkirai,
	Shorea argentea C.F.C. Fisher		Agelam,
			Benuas,
			Brunas,
	Shorea atrinervosa Sym.		Selangan batu,
			Kumus,
	Shorea balangeran (Korth.) Burck		Kedawang,
			Pooti
		Malaysia	Damar laut
	Shorea barbata Brandis		Kumus,
			Sengkawan Darat,
	Shorea ciliata King		Balau Kumus,
			Balau Simantok,
	Shorea exelliptica W. Meijer		Selangan Batu No.1,
			Selangan Batu No.2
	Shorea foxworthyi Sym.	Myanmar	Thitya
		Philippines	Yakal,
	Shorea gisok Foxw.		Gisok,
			Malaykal
	Shorea glauca King	Thailand	Chan,
			Ak or Aek,
	Shorea laevis Ridl.		Pa-Yom Dong
	Shorea laevifolia (Parijs.) Endert	*Germany*	*Balau*
		UK	*Balau,*
			Selangan Batu
	Shorea materialis Ridl.		
	Shorea maxwelliana King		
	Shorea obtusa Wall. ex Blume		
	Shorea roxburghii G. Don		
	Shorea seminis V. Sl.		
	Shorea submontana Sym.		
	Shorea sumatrana Sym.		
	Shorea scrobiculata Burck		
	Shorea superba Sym.		

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Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Balsa	*Ochroma lagopus* Sw. *Ochroma pyramidale* (Cav. ex Lam.) Urb.	Bolivia Brazil Colombia Central America Ecuador El Salvador Guatemala Honduras Nicaragua Peru Trinidad and Tobago Venezuela	Tami Pau de Balsa Lanu Balsa Balsa Algodon Lanilla Guano, Balsa Gatillo Balsa, Topa, Palo de Balsa Bois flot Balso
Balsamo	*Myroxylon balsamum* Harms.	Mexico Peru *France*	Arbol del Bálsamo, Bálsamo, Bálsamo de Perú o de Tolu Myroxylon *Baumier du Pérou*
Banga-wanga	*Amblygonocarpus andongensis* Exell & Torre (Syn. *Amblygonocarpus obtusangulus* (Oliv.) Harms)		
Baromalli	*Catostemma fragrans* Benth.	South America	Arenillo, Baramalli, Baraman, Baramanni, Flambeau Rouge, Kajoewaballi
Basralocus	*Dicorynia guianensis* Amshoff & Vouacapoua	Brazil French Guiana Suriname	Angelica do Para, Tapainuna Angelique Basralokus, Barakaroeballi
Batai	*Paraserianthes falcataria* (L.) I.C.Nielsen (Syn. *Albizia falcataria* (L.) Fosberg)	Philippines Indonesia Malaysia *UK*	Falcata, Moluccan sau Jeungjing, Sengon laut, Sikat Batai, Kayu machis, Puah *Indonesian albizia*
Batibatra	*Enterolobium schomburgkii* Benth.	Brazil French Guiana Suriname	Batibatra, Fava de Rosca, Fava Orelha de Macaco, Fava Orelha de Negro, Timbauba, Timborana Acacia Franc, Bougou Bati Batra Tamaren Prokoni

Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Benuang	*Octomeles sumatrana* Miq.	Indonesia	Benuang, Binuang Bini, Winuang
		Papua New Guinea	Erima, Irima, Ilimo
		Philippines	Binuang
Bété (Mansonia)	*Mansonia altissima* A. Chev.	Cameroon	Koul
		Côte d'Ivoire	Bété
		Ghana	Aprono
		Nigeria	Ofun
Bilinga	*Nauclea diderrichii* Merr. (Syn. *Sarcocephalus diderrichii* De Wild. Syn. *Nauclea trillesii* Merr.) *Nauclea xanthoxylon* (A.Chev.) Aubrév. (Syn. *Sarcocephalus xanthoxylon* A. Chev.) *Nauclea gilletii* De Wild. Merr.	Angola	Engolo
		Benin	Opepe
		Cameroon	Akondoc
		Central African Republic	Kilu
		Congo	Linzi, Mokesse, N'Gulu-Maza
		Côte d'Ivoire	Badi
		Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Bonkingu, N'Gulu-Maza
		Equatorial Guinea	Aloma
		Ghana	Kusia
		Gabon	Bilinga
		Nigeria	Opepe
		Sierra Leone	Bundui
		Uganda	Kilingi
		Germany	*Aloma*
		UK	*Opepe*
Billian	*Eusideroxylon zwageri* Teijsm. & Binn.	Indonesia	Onglen, Un
		Philippines	Tambulian
Bintangor	*Calophyllum spp.*	Indonesia	Bintangur
		Madagascar	Vintanina
		Malaysia	Bintangor, Penaga
		Myanmar	Sultan Champa
		New Caledonia	Tamanou
		Papua New Guinea	Calophyllum
		Philippines	Bansanghal, Vutalau
		Solomon Islands	Koila
		Sri-Lanka	Domba-Gass
		Thailand	Poon
		Vietnam	Cong, Mu-u
		Vanuatu	Tamanou
Bitis	*Madhuca spp.*	Southeast Asia	Belian, Betis
Bodioa	*Anopyxis klaineana* Pierre ex Engl. (Syn. *Anopyxis ealaensis* (De Wild) Sprague)		

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Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Bois rose femelle	*Aniba rosaeodora* Ducke (Syn. *Aniba duckei* Kosterm.)	Brazil	Pau-Rosa
Bomanga	*Brachystegia laurentii* Louis.	Cameroon	Ekop-Evene, Ekop-Leke
	Brachystegia mildbraedii Harms (Syn. *Brachystegia nzang* Pellegr.)	Congo Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Bomanga Bomanga, Nzang
		Gabon	Yegna
	Brachystegia zenkeri Harms	*France* *UK*	*Ariella* *Ariella*
Bossé clair	*Guarea cedrata* Pellegr.	Côte d'Ivoire Ghana	Bossé Kwabohoro
	Guarea laurentii De Wild.	Nigeria Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Obobo Nofua Bosasa
		Germany *UK*	*Bossé* *Scented Guarea*
Bossé foncé	*Guarea thompsonii* Sprague & Hutch.	Côte d'Ivoire Kenya	Mutigbanaye Bolon
		Nigeria Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Obobo Nekwi Diampi
		Germany *UK*	*Diampi* *Black Guarea*
Botong	*Barringtonia asiatica* (L.) Kurz.	Southeast Asia	Fish Poison Tree, Sea Poison Tree
Breu-sucuruba	*Trattinickia spp.*	Brazil	Amesclão, Breu Preto, Mangue, Morcegueira, Ulu
Bubinga	*Guibourtia spp.*	Cameroon Gabon	Essingang Buvenga
	Guibourtia demeusei (Harms) J. Léon.	*UK*	*Kevasingo*
	Guibourtia pellegriniana J. Léon.		
	Guibourtia tessmannii (Harms) J. Léon.		

Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Burada	*Parinari campestris* Aubl.	Brazil French Guiana Guyana Suriname Venezuela	Parinari Fongouti Koko, Gaulette Blanc, Gris-Gris Blanc Broad-Leaved Burada, Burada, Candlewood, Kupisini, Mahaicaballi, Makarai, Wamuk, Wamuku Behoerada, Foengoe, Koebesini Guaray, Merecurillo
Burmese Ebony	*Diospyros burmanica* Kurz.	Myanmar	Burmese Ebony, Hpunmang, Maimakho-Ling, Mia-Mate-Si, Te
Burmese Rosewood	*Dalbergia oliveri* Gamble ex Prain	Myanmar	Ching-Chan, Ket-Daeng
Busehi	*Lebrunia bushaie* Staner		
Cabreùva	*Myrocarpus frondosus* Allem.	South America	Cabreùva Parda, Ibirà, Incienso, Oleo de Caboreiba, Oleo de Macaco, Oleo Pardo, Pagé, Payò
Cachimbo	*Cariniana decandra* Ducke		
Cambara (Jaboty)	*Erisma spp.* *Erisma uncinatum Warm.*	Brazil French Guiana Peru Suriname Venezuela Germany	Quarubarana, Jaboty, Cedrinho, Cambara, Quarubatinga, Quaruba, Vermelha Jaboty, Manonti Kouali, Felli Kouali Cambara Singri-Kwari Mureillo Cambara
Canalete	*Cordia spp.*	Argentina Brazil Colombia Cuba Mexico Venezuela	Loro Negro Louro Pardo Canalete Anacahuite, Baria Amapa Asta, Bocote, Cupane, Siricote Canalete

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Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Canelo	*Nectandra spp.* *Ocotea spp.*	Brazil Central America Colombia Ecuador French Guiana Guyana Peru Suriname Trinidad and Tobago Venezuela	Louro Louro Branco, Louro Inhamui Aguacatillo Laurel Amarillo Laurel, Canelo Amarillo, Jigua Amarillo Tinchi Cedre Apici Kereti-Silverballi Moena Amarilla Pisi Laurier Laurel
Canelón	*Aniba guianensis* Aubl.		
Capomo	*Brosimum alicastrum* Sw.	South America	Charo, Ramón
Caracoli	*Anacardium excelsum* Skeels	Brazil Colombia Ecuador Nicaragua Venezuela	Caju Assu, Caju da Matta Caracoli Maranon Espavel Caracoli
Castanheiro Para	*Bertholletia excelsa* Humb. & Bonpl.	Brazil Colombia *France* *UK*	Castanha-do-Brasil, Castanha-do Pará, Castanheira Canstana do Brasil, Canstana do Pará, Castaña, Castanha-do-Maranhao, Nuez del Brasil *Châtaigne du brésil,* *Noix du brésil* *Noix du pará* *Brazil nut,* *Butter nut,* *Cream nut,* *Para nut*
Castanopsis	*Castanopsis spp.*		
Catiguà	*Trichilia catigua A. Juss.*		
Cativo	*Prioria copaifera* Griseb.	Colombia Costa-Rica Panama Venezuela	Cativo, Trementino Amasamujer Copachu Cativo, Camibar Cativo Muramo, Curucai

Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Cedro	*Cedrela spp.* *Cedrela angustifolia* DC. (Syn. *Cedrela lilloi* C. de Candolle) *Cedrela fissilis* Vell. *Cedrela odorata* L.	Brazil French Guiana Guyana Honduras Suriname	Cedro Cedrat, Cedro Red Cedar Cedro, Cigarbox Ceder
Cedroi	*Tapirira spp.* *Tapirira guianensis* Aubl.	Guyana	Warimia
Celtis d'Afrique (Diania, Ohia)	*Celtis spp.* *Celtis adolfi-friderici* Engl. *Celtis brieyi* De Wild. *Celtis gomphophylla* Baker (Syn. *Celtis durandii* Engl.) *Celtis mildbraedii* Engl. *Celtis tessmannii* Rendle *Celtis zenkeri* Engl.	Benin Cameroon Central African Republic Dem. Rep. of the Congo Congo Côte d'Ivoire Gabon Ghana Kenya Liberia Nigeria Uganda *Germany* *UK*	Bawe Odou, Odou Vrai Balze Bolunde, Diania, Kayombo Edou, Kiliakamba Asan, Ba, Lohonfe Engo, Celtis, Esa-Kokoo, Esa-Kosua Shiunza Lokonfi Dunki, Ita, Zuwo Ekembe-Bakaswa, Namanuka *Celtis* *Red-Fruited White-Stinkwood*
Cerejeira	*Amburana cearensis* (Allemão) A. C. Sm.	Argentina Bolivia Brazil Paraguay Peru	Roble Criollo, Roble del País, Roble, Palo Trébol, Trébol Roble Americano Amburana, Cerejeira, Cumarú de Cheiro, Umburana Trébol Ishipingo, Sorioco

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Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Champak	*Michelia spp.* (Syn. *Magnolia spp.*)	Myanmar	Saga, Sagawa, Sanga
		Philippines	Hangilo, Sandit
Checham	*Metopium brownei* Roxb.	Central and South America	Caribbean Rosewood Black Poisonwood
Chengal	*Balanocarpus heimii* King.	Indonesia	Penak-Bunga, Penak-Sabut, Penak-Tembaga
		Malaysia	Chengal
		Thailand	Takian Chan
Chicha / Xixa	*Sterculia spp.* *Sterculia apetala* (Jacq.) Karst.	Bolivia	Mani
		Brazil	Achicha, Chicha, Tacacazeiro
		Colombia	Camajura
		Cuba	Anacaguita
		Ecuador	Cacao de Mote, Sapote, Saput, Zapote
		French Guiana	Kobe
		Guyana	Maho
		Mexico	Bellota, Chiapas
		Peru	Huarmi-Caspi, Zapote Silvestre
		Puerto Rico	Anacaguita
		Suriname	Jahoballi, Kobehe, Okro-Oedoe
		Trinidad and Tobago	Mahoe
		Venezuela	Camoruco, Mayagua, Sunsun
Cocobolo	*Dalbergia retusa* Hemsl.		
Comino Crespo	*Aniba perutilis* Hemsl.	Bolivia	Coto, Coto Piquiante
		Brazil	Laurel Amarelo, Pau Rosa
		Colombia	Aceite de Palo, Caparrapi, Chachajo, Comino, Comino Canelo, Comino Real, Laurel Comino, Punte
		Peru	Comino, Ishpingo Chico, Moena Amarilla, Muena Negro
		UK	*Keriti*

Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Congotali	*Letestua durissima* Lecomte	Congo Gabon	Congotali Kong-Afane
Copaiba	*Copaifera spp.*	Argentina Brazil Colombia Panama Venezuela	Timbo-y-Ata Copaibarana, Copahyba Canime, Copaiba Cabino Blanco, Camiba Cabimo, Palo de Aceite
Cordia d'Afrique	*Cordia spp.* *Cordia africana* Lam. (Syn. *Cordia abyssinica* R. Br. Syn. *Cordia holstii* Gürke ex Engl.) *Cordia millenii* Baker *Cordia platythyrsa* Baker	Cameroon Central African Republic Congo Ethiopia Gabon Nigeria Uganda *UK*	Ebais, Ebe Sumba Makobokobo, Mringamringa, Mringaringa, Mukumari Auhi, Awhi, Ekhi Ebais, Ebe Omo Mukebu *African Cordia,* *East African cordia,* *Large-leafed cordia,* *Sudan teak*
Coula	*Coula edulis* Baill.		
Crabwood d'Afrique	*Carapa spp.* *Carapa grandiflora* Sprague	Côte d'Ivoire Ghana Liberia Nigeria Sierra Leone Uganda *USA* *UK*	Alla, Dona Bete, Krupi Toon-kor-dah Agogo Gobi, Kowi Mujogo, Mutongana *African Crabwood* *African Crabwood*
Cristobal granadillo	*Platymiscium pleiostachyum* Donn. Sm	South America	Jacaranda do brejo

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Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Cumaru	*Dipteryx spp.*	Bolivia Brazil Colombia Guyana French Guiana Honduras Peru Suriname Venezuela	Almendrillo Cumaru, Cumaru Ferro, Cumarurana Sarrapia Kumaru, Tonka Bean Gaiac de Cayenne, Tonka Ebo Charapilla, Shihuahuaco Amarillo Koemaroe, Tonka Sarrapia
Cupiuba	*Goupia glabra* Aubl.	Brazil Colombia French Guiana Guyana Peru Suriname Venezuela *UK*	Cachaceiro, Copiuva, Cupiuba Chaquiro, Saino, Sapino Goupi Copi, Kabukalli Capricornia Koepi Congrio Blanco *Kabulalli*
Curupay	*Anadenanthera colubrina* (Vell.) Brenan	South America	Angico, Cebil, Huilco, Vilca, Wilco
Dabéma	*Piptadeniastrum africanum* Brenan (Syn. *Piptadenia africana* Hook. f.)	Cameroon Congo Côte d'Ivoire Equatorial Guinea Gabon Ghana Liberia Nigeria Uganda Sierra Leone Dem. Rep. of the Congo *UK*	Atui N'Singa Dabema Tom Toum Dahoma Mbeli Agboin, Ekhimi Mpewere Mbele, Guli Bokungu, Likundu *Dahoma,* *Ekhimi*

Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Dibétou	*Lovoa spp.* *Lovoa brownii* Sprague *Lovoa swynnertonii* Baker f. *Lovoa trichilioides* Harms (Syn. *Lovoa klaineana* Pierre)	Cameroon Côte d'Ivoire Equatorial Guinea Gabon Ghana Kenya Nigeria Sierra Leone Dem. Rep. of the Congo Uganda *France* *UK* *USA*	Bibolo Dibétou Nivero, Embero Eyan Dubini-Biri, Mpengwa Mukongoro Mukusu Apopo, Sida, Anamenila Wnaimei Lifaki-Maindu, Bombulu Nkoba *Noyer d'Afrique,* *Noyer du Gabon* *African Walnut,* *Tigerwood* *Tigerwood, Uganda* *Walnut* *Congowood*
Difou	*Morus lactea* Mildbr. *Morus mesozygia* Stapf	*Portugal* *France* *UK*	*Chocobondo* *Mûrier du Sénégal* *East African mulberry,* *African mulberry,* *Uganda mulberry*
Divida	*Scorodophloeus zenkeri* Harms		
Djohar	*Senna siamea* (Lam.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby. (Syn. *Cassia siamea* (Lam.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby)	Southeast Asia *France*	Bombay Blackwood, Iron Wood, Kassod Tree, Siamese Senna, Thailand Shower, Yellow Cassia *Casse de Siam*
Douka (Makoré)	*Tieghemella spp.* *Tieghemella africana* Pierre (Syn. *Dumoria africana* Dubard) *Tieghemella heckelii* Pierre ex Dubard (Syn. *Mimusops heckelii* Hutch. & Dalz.)	Côte d'Ivoire Ghana Equatorial Guinea Gabon	Makoré Baku, Abacu Okola Douka

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Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Doussié	*Afzelia africana* Smith *Afzelia pachyloba* Eggeling & Dale *Afzelia bipindensis* Harms (Syn. *Afzelia bella* Harms) *Afzelia cuanzensis* Oliv.	Angola Cameroon Congo Côte d'Ivoire Ghana Mozambique Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone Tanzania Dem. Rep. of the Congo *Germany* *Portugal* *UK* *USA*	N'kokongo Uvala M'Banga, Doussié N'Kokongo Lingue, Azodau Papao Mussacossa, Chanfuta Apa, Aligna Lingue Kpendei Mkora, Mbembakofi Bolengu *Afzelia* *Chafuta* *Afzelia* *Afzelia*
Drago	*Pterocarpus officinalis* Jacq.	South America *France* *UK*	Lagunero, Pallo de Poyo, Sangre, Sangre de Drago, Sangrillo *Mangle-médaille,* *Mangle-rivière* *Palétuvier,* *Sang-dragon* *Blood-wood,* *Dragon's-blood*
Duabanga	*Duabanga grandiflora* (Roxb. ex DC.) Walpers	India Indonesia Malaysia Myanmar Papua New Guinea Philippines Thailand Vietnam	Lampati Ramdala Kalam Magas, Magaswith, Phay-Sung, Tagahas Myaukngo Duabanga Loktob Linkwai Phay
Dukali	*Parahancornia fasciculata* (Poir.) Benoist		
Durian	*Durio spp.*	Indonesia Malaysia *France* *UK*	Durian Apa-Apa, Bengang, Durian, Durian Isa, Punggai *Durion* *Durian*

Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Ebène d'Afrique (Ebène Madagascar)	*Diospyros spp.* *Diospyros crassiflora* Hiern. (Syn. *Diospyros evila* Pierre ex A.Chev.) *Diospyros perrieri* Jum.	Benin Cameroon Central African Republic Congo Equatorial Guinea Gabon Nigeria *Germany* *UK*	Cubaga, Ebène Epinde-pinde, Mavini, Mevini, Ndou Bingo, Ngoubou Mopini Ebano Evila Abokpo, Kanran, Nyareti Osibin *Afrikanishes Ebenholz* *African ebony,* *Madagascar ebony*
Ebène noire d'Asie	*Diospyros ebenum* J. Koen. *Diosyros vera* (Lour.) A.Chev. (Syn. *Diospyros ferrea* Willd.) *Diospyros melanoxylon* Roxb. *Diospyros mollis* Griff. *Diospyros mun* A.Chev. & Lecomte		
Ebène veinée d'Asie	*Diospyros celebica* Bakh. *Diospyros marmorata* R.Park. *Diospyros rumphii* Bakh.		
Ebiara	*Berlinia bracteosa* Benth. *Berlinia confusa* Hoyle. *Berlinia grandiflora* Hutch. & Delz.	Angola Benin Cameroon Congo Dem. Rep. of the Congo Côte d'Ivoire Gabon Ghana Nigeria Sierra Leone *Germany* *UK*	M'possa Bagbe Abem, Essabem M'Possa M'Possa Melegba, Pocouli Ebiara Berlinia Ekpogoi Sarkpei *Berlinia* *Berlinia*

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Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Ekaba	*Tetraberlinia spp.*	Cameroon	Ekop-Ribi
		Congo	Eko-Andoung
	Tetraberlinia bifoliolata (Harms) Hauman	Equatorial Guinea	Ekop
	(Syn. *Berlinia bifoliolata* Harms)	Gabon	Ekop-Andoung
		Liberia	Hoh, Sikon
	Tetraberlinia tubmaniana J. León.	*Germany*	*Ekop*
		Netherlands	*Ekop*
		Spain	*Ekaban*
		UK	*Tetraberlinia*
Ekoune	*Coelocaryon preussii* Warb.	Cameroon	Nom Eteng
		Central African Republic	Kolomeko
		Congo	Kikubi-Lomba
		Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Lomba-Kumbi
		Equatorial Guinea	Ekoune, Ekun
		Gabon	Ekoune, Ekun
		Nigeria	Egbenrin
Emien	*Alstonia boonei* De Wild.	Nigeria	Awun, Egbu
	Alstonia congensis Engl. (Syn. *Alstonia gilletii* De Wild.)	Uganda	Mubajangalabi, Mujua, Mukoge, Musoga
		UK	*Alstonia, Pattern wood, Stool wood*
Essessang	*Ricinodendron spp.*	Benin	Muawa
		Congo	Erimado
	Ricinodendron africanum Müll. Arg.	Côte d'Ivoire	Erimado
		Ghana	Erimado
	Ricinodendron heudelotii Pierre ex Henckel	Mozambique	Muawa
		Togo	Erimado
	Ricinodendron rautanenii Schinz.	*UK*	*African Nut Tree, African Wood, African Wood-Oil Nut Tree, Cork Wood*
Essia	*Petersianthus macrocarpus* Liben (Syn. *Petersia africana* Welw.)	*UK*	*Esia*
Essoula	*Plagiostyles africana* Prain ex De Wild.		
Etimoé	*Copaifera mildbraedii* Harms	Benin	Akpaflo
		Cameroon	Essak
	Copaifera salikounda Heckel	Central African Republic	Bilombi
		Congo	Yama
		Côte d'Ivoire	Etimoé
		Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Bofelele
		Gabon	Andem-Evine
		Ghana	Entedua
		Nigeria	Ovbialeke

Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Eveuss	*Klainedoxa buesgenii* Engl. *Klainedoxa gabonensis* Pierre ex Engl.	Cameroon Central African Republic Congo Côte d'Ivoire Dem. Rep. of the Congo Equatorial Guinea Gabon Ghana Nigeria	Ngon Oboro Kuma-kuma Kroma Ikele, Kuma-kuma Eves Eveuss Kruma Odudu
Evino	*Vitex ciliata* Pellegr. *Vitex pachyphylla* Baker		
Eyek	*Pachyelasma tessmannii* Harms		
Eyong	*Eribroma oblongum* Pierre ex A.Chev. (Syn. *Sterculia oblonga* Masters)	Cameroon Central African Republic Côte d'Ivoire Equatorial Guinea Gabon Ghana Nigeria *UK*	Bongele, Eyong Bongo Bi N'Chong, N'Zong N'Chong, N'Zong Ohaa Okoko *White Sterculia,* *Yellow Sterculia*
Eyoum	*Dialium spp.* *Dialium bipindense* Harms. *Dialium dinklagei* Harms. *Dialium aubrevillei* Pellegr. *Dialium pachyphyllum* Harms.	Cameroon Congo Côte d'Ivoire Gabon Guinea-Bissau Liberia Mozambique Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Mfang, M'Fan Penzi Afambeou, Kofina Eyoum, Omvong Pau Veludo Ciania, Gbelle-Flu, Gia Kaba Ziba Bongola, Kasudu
Faro	*Daniellia spp.* *Daniellia klainei* Pierre *Daniellia ogea* Rolfe *Daniellia thurifera* Bennet	Benin Cameroon Congo Côte d'Ivoire Dem. Rep. of the Congo Equatorial Guinea Gabon Ghana Nigeria Sierra Leone *Germany* *UK*	Jatin Nsou Singa N'Dola Faro Bolengu N'Su Lonlaviol Ogea Oziya Gnessi *Daniellia* *Ogea*

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Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Faveira	*Parkia multijuga* Benth.	Brazil	Fava Araba Tucupi, Fava Bolota, Faveira, Parica, Visgueiro
		Colombia	Huarango, Rayo
		Ecuador	Tangama
		French Guiana	Dodomissinga, Kouatakaman
		Guyana	Black Manariballi, Ipanai, Uya
		Peru	Goma Pashaco
		Suriname	Kwatakama
		Venezuela	Cascaron
Faveira Amargosa	*Vatairea paraensis* Ducke	Brazil	Angelim Amargoso, Aracuy, Fava Amarela, Fava Amargosa, Faveria Amarela, Faveira Amargosa, Faveria Bolacha
		Colombia	Guerra, Maqui
		Guyana	Arisauro, Bastard Purpleheart, Bauwau
		French Guiana	Inkassa, Yongo
		Honduras	Amargo
		Panama	Amargo
		Peru	Mari-Mari, Marupa del Bajo
		Suriname	Arisoeroe, Gele Kabbes, Geli-Kabissi
Fijian Sterculia	*Sterculia vitiensis* Seem.	Oceania	Waciwaci
Framiré	*Terminalia ivorensis* A. Chev.	Cameroon	Lidia
		Côte d'Ivoire	Framiré
		Ghana	Emeri
		Liberia	Baji
		Nigeria	Idigbo, Black Afara
		Sierra Leone	Baji
		UK	*Idigbo*
Formigueiro	*Triplaris cumingiana* Fisch. & C.A.Mey. (Syn. *Triplaris guayaquilensis* Wedd.)	Ecuador	Fernansanchez
Freijo	*Cordia goeldiana* Hub.	Brazil	Freijo Frei-Jorge

Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Fuma (Fromager)	*Ceiba pentandra* (L.) Gaertn. (Syn. *Ceiba thonningii* A. Chev. Syn. *Bombax pentandrum* L.)	Cameroon Congo Côte d'Ivoire Ghana Liberia Nigeria Sierra Leone Dem. Rep. of the Congo *France* *Germany* *UK*	Doum Fuma Enia, Fromager Onyina Ghe Okha, Araba Ngwe, Banda Fuma *Fromager* *Ceiba* *Ceiba*
Gaiac	*Guaiacum spp.*	Mexico Venezuela *France* *Germany* *Netherlands* *Spain* *UK*	Palo Santo, Guayacancillo Guayacán *Gaiac* *Mexiko-Pockholz* *Pockhout* *Guayacán* *Guaiacum Wood*
Galacwood	*Bulnesia sarmientoi* Lorentz ex Griseb.		
Gale Silverballi	*Aniba hypoglauca* Sandwith (Syn. *Aniba ovalifolia* Mez.)	South America	Gale Silverballi, Garl, Kawioi, Kurero Shiruaballi, Kurero Silverballi, Moena Puchiri, Silverballi, Yellow Silverballi, Yellow Sweetwood
Gavilan	*Schizolobium amazonicum* Huber ex Ducke		Pashaco, Pino Chuncho
Gavilán Blanco	*Oreomunnea pterocarpa* Oerst.		
Geronggang	*Cratoxylum arborescens* (Vahl) Bl. *Cratoxylum arborescens* var. *miquelli* King *Cratoxylum glaucum* Korth. *Cratoxylum lingustrinum* Bl. *Cratoxylum polyanthum* Korth.	Indonesia Malaysia	Gerunggang Mapat Mulu Selunus Gonggang Serungan

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Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Gerutu	*Parashorea densiflora* Slooten & Sym.	India Indonesia Laos	Tavoy Wood White Meranti Mai Hao
	Parashorea lucida (Miq.) Kurz	Malaysia	Gerutu, Gerutu Pasir, Heavy White Seraya, Meranti Gerutu, Meruyun, Urat Mata Batu, Urat Mata Bukit, Urat Mata Daun Kechil,
	Parashorea parvifolia Wyatt-Smith ex P.S.Ashton		
	Parashorea smythiesii Wyatt-Smith ex P.S.Ashton	Thailand	Khai Khieo
Gheombi	*Sindoropsis letestui* (Pellegr.) J. Léon. (Syn. *Copaifera letestui* Pellegr.)	Cameroon Gabon	Lumbandjii Gheombi, Ngom
Goiabao	*Chrysophyllum lucentifolium* Cronquist (Syn. *Planchonella pachycarpa* Pires Syn. *Pouteria pachycarpa* Pires Syn. *Syzygiopsis pachycarpa* Ducke)	Brazil	Abiu Casca, Abiurana, Abiurana Amarela, Abiurana Goiaba, Goiabao, Goyabao
Gombé	*Didelotia africana* Baill.	Cameroon	Ekop-Gombe, Gombe
	Didelotia idae Oldem., de Wit & Léon.	Côte d'Ivoire Gabon Liberia	Broutou Angok Bondu
	Didelotia letouzeyi Pellegr.	Sierra Leone	Timba
Greenheart	*Chlorocardium rodiei* (Schomb.) Rohwer, H.G.Richt. & van der Werff	Brazil	Bibiru, Itauba Branca
		Guyana	Bibiru, Demerara, Greenheart
		Surinam	Beeberoe Groenhart Sipiroe
		Venezuela	Viruviru

Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Grenadille d'Afrique	*Dalbergia melanoxylon* Gutif. & Perr.	Chad	Tabum
		Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Kafundula
		Ethiopia	Zobbi, Zebe
		Kenya	Kikwaju, Mpingo, Poyi
		Namibia and South Africa	Driedoring Ebbehout, Mokelete, Sebrahout, Swartdriedoring, Umbambangwe
		Uganda	Motangu
		Zambia	Chinsale, Kasalusalu, Mfwankomo, Mkelete, Mkumudwe, Msalu, Mukelete, Musonkomo
		Zimbabwe	Murwiti, Pulupulu
		UK	*African blackwood, African ebony, Mugembe, Poyi*
Grigri	*Licania spp.*	Brazil	Anauerá, Caraipé, Turiuva
		Colombia	Carbonero
		Costa Rica	Zapote
		Guyana	Kautaballi, Konoko,
		Mexico	Zapote
		Peru	Carbonero, Zapote
		Venezuela	Carbonero
Guágara	*Sabal mauritiiformis* Griseb. & H.Wendl.	South America	Catarata, Palma Amarga, Palma de Guagara, Palma de Vaca, Palmiche

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Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Guariuba	*Clarisia racemosa* Ruiz. & Pav.	Bolivia Brazil Colombia Ecuador Peru	Murure Guariuba, Oiticica Amarela, Oiticica da Mata Aji, Guariuba Mata Palo, Moral Bobo, Pituca Capinuri, Guariuba, Murere, Turupay Amarillo
Haiari	*Alexa spp.*	Brazil Guyana Suriname	Melancieira Haiariballi Nekoe-Oedoe
Haldu	*Haldina cordifolia* (Roxb.) Ridsdale (Syn. *Adina cordifolia* (Roxb.) Hook. f.)	Cambodia India Indonesia Laos Malaysia Myanmar Philippines Sri Lanka Thailand Vietnam	Khvao, Kwao Haldu Lasi Thom Meraga Hnaw Adina, Haldu Kolon Kwao, Tong Lueang Gao-Vang
Hard Alstonia (Pulaï)	*Alstonia angustiloba* Miq. *Alstonia macrophylla* Wall. ex G.Don. *Alstonia spatulata* Bl. *Alstonia scholaris* (L.) R. Br. *Alstonia pneumatophora* Back. ex Den Berger	Indonesia Malaysia Myanmar Papua New Guinea Philippines Thailand Vietnam *Australia* *India* *UK*	Pulai, Sepati Pulai Letok, Sega White Cheese Wood, Mike Wood Dita Thia Mo-Cua *White Cheese Wood,* *Mike Wood* *Chaitanwood,* *Chatian* *Pagoda Tree,* *Patternwood*

Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Hevea	*Hevea brasiliensis* (Willd. ex A.Juss.) Müll.Arg.	Brazil	Mapalapa, Seringa, Seringueira
		Guyana	Hatti
		Malaysia	Hevea Wood
		Peru	Jeve, Shirenga
		Thailand	Rubber Tree
		Venezuela	Arbol de Caucho
		UK	*Para Rubber Tree*
		USA	*Rubber Wood*
Higuerilla	*Micandra spruceana* (Baill.) R. Shultes	Colombia	Reventillo, Yetcha
		Peru	Carapacho, Higuerilla Negra, Shiringa Masha
		Venezuela	Cunuri
Huruasa	*Abarema jupunba* (Willd.) Britton & Killip	Guyana	Ingarana, Tento Azul
Iatandza	*Albizia angolensis* Welw.	Angola	Zanzangue
		Benin	Agla Nyinfun
	Albizia ferruginea Benth.	Cameroon	Evouvous
		Congo	Sifou-Sifou
		Côte d'Ivoire	Yatanza
		Gabon	Iatandza
		Ghana	Awiemfo-Samina, Okuro
		Liberia	Musase
		Nigeria	Ayinre-Ogo
		Uganda	Mugavu, Nongo
		Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Elongwamba, Okuru
		UK	*West African Albizia*
Ibirà Pytâ	*Peltophorum dubium* (Spreng.) Taub (Syn. *Peltophorum vogelianum* Benth.)	Argentina	Canafístula
		Brazil	Guarucaia
		Paraguay	Yvyrapyta
Idewa	*Haplormosia monophylla* Harms	Liberia	Black Gum, Liberian Black Gum
Igaganga	*Dacryodes igaganga* Aubr. & Pell.		
Ilomba	*Pycnanthus angolensis* (Welw.) Warb. (Syn. *Pycnanthus kombo* Baill.) Warb.	Angola	Ilomba
		Cameroon	Eteng
		Congo	Ilomba
		Côte d'Ivoire	Walélé
		Equatorial Guinea	Calabo
		Gabon	Eteng
		Ghana	Otié
		Nigeria	Akomu
		Sierra Leone	Kpoyéi
		Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Lolako, Lejonclo

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Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Imbuia	*Ocotea porosa* Barosso (Syn. *Phoebe porosa* (Nees & Mart.) Mez.)	Brazil	Canela, Imbuia, Embuia
		South America	Laurel
		UK	*Brazilian Walnut*
		USA	*Imbuya, Brazilian Walnut*
Inga	*Inga spp.*	Argentina	Inga
		Brazil	Inga, Ingazeira, Inga-Chi-Chi, Inga-Chi-Chica
		French Guiana	Bois Pagode, Bougouni, Lebi Oueko, Oueko
		Guyana	Kurang, Kwari, Kwarye, Maporokon, Yokar
		Honduras	Guama
		Peru	Shimbillo
		Suriname	Abonkini, Prokonie
Ingyin	*Pentacme siamensis* (Miq.) Kurz		
Inyak	*Antonia ovata* Pohl		
Ipé	*Handroanthus heptaphyllus* (Vell.) Mattos (Syn. *Tabebuia ipe* (Mart.) Standl.)	Argentina	Lapacho
		Bolivia	Ipé, Lapacho, Tajibo
		Brazil	Ipé, Ipé Roxo, Pau d'Arco
	Handroanthus capitatus (Bur & K.Schum) Sanwith (Syn. *Tabebuia capitata* Sandw.)	Central America	Amapa, Prieta, Cortez, Guayacan, Cortés
		Colombia	Canaguate, Polvillo, Roble Morado
		French Guiana	Ebene verte
		Guyana	Hakia, Ironwood
		Paraguay	Lapacho Negro
		Peru	Tahuari Negro, Ebano Verde
		Suriname	Groenhart
		Trinidad and Tobago	Poui, Yellow Poui
		Venezuela	Acapro, Araguaney
	Handroanthus serratifolius (Vahl) S.O.Grose (Syn. *Tabebuia serratifolia* Nichols)		
	Handroanthus impetiginosus (Mart. ex DC.) Mattos (Syn. *Tabebuia impetiginosa* (Mart.) Standl.)		

Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Iroko	*Milicia spp.* *Milicia excelsa* C.C. Berg (Syn. *Chlorophora excelsa* (Welw.) Benth.) *Milicia regia* C.C. Berg (Syn. *Chlorophora regia* A. Chev.)	Angola Cameroon Congo Côte d'Ivoire East Africa Equatorial Guinea Gabon Ghana Liberia Mozambique Nigeria Sierra Leone Dem. Rep. of the Congo *Belgium*	Moreira Abang Kambala Iroko Mvuli, Mvule Abang Abang, Mandji Odum Semli Tule Mufula Iroko Semli Lusanga, Molundu, Mokongo *Kambala*
Itaùba	*Mezilaurus spp.*	Brazil French Guiana Suriname	Louro Itauba Taoub Jaune Kaneelhout
Izombé	*Testulea gabonensis* Pellegr.	Cameroon Congo Gabon	Rone N'Gwaki Ake, Akewe, Izombe, N'Komi
Jacareuba	*Calophyllum brasiliense* Cambess.	Brazil	Arbol de santa María, Calophylle du Brésil, Guanandi, Maria, Santa Maria

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Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Jatoba	*Hymenaea courbaril* L.	Brazil French Guiana Central and South America, Caribbean Suriname *UK*	Jatobá Gomme Animée, Pois Confiture Algarrobo, Algarrobo de la Antillas, Algarrobo das Antilhas, Azucar, Cuapinol, Curbaril, Guapinol, Huayo, Jataí, Jutaby Rode Lokus *Brazilian Cherry, Brazilian Copal, Cayenne Copal, Copal, Demarara Copal, Kerosene Tree, Stinking Toe, Latin American Locust, West Indian Locust*
Jelutong	*Dyera costulata* Hook. f. *Dyera polyphylla* (Miq.) Steenis (Syn. *Dyera lowii* Hook. f.)	Indonesia Malaysia Singapore	Jelutong, Djelutong, Melabuwai Jelutong, Andjaroetoeng, Letoeng, Pantoeng, Jelutong Bukit, Jelutong Paya Red and/or White Jelutong
Jequitiba	*Cariniana legalis* O. Ktze (Syn. *Cariniana brasiliensis* Casar.) *Allantoma integrifolia* (Ducke) S.A.Mori (Syn. *Cariniana integrifolia* Ducke)	Bolivia Brazil	Yesquero Jequitiba, Jequitiba Branco, Jequitiba Rosa, Jequitiba Vermelho, Estopeiro
Jito	*Guarea guidonia* (L.) Sleumer (Syn. *Guarea guara* (Jacq.) P. Wils. Syn. *Guarea trichilioides* L.)		
Jongkong	*Dactylocladus stenostachys* Oliv.	Indonesia Malaysia	Mentibu, Sampinur Medang-Tabak, Jongkong, Medang, Merubong

Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Jorori	*Swartzia jorori* Harms		
Jùraco	*Bucida buceras* L.	Mexico, Central and South America	Black Olive, Bois Gris-Gris, Bois Margot, Gregre, Júcaro, Oxhorn Bucida, Ucar
Kabok	*Irvingia malayana* Oliv. ex A. Benn.	Malaysia Thailand *UK*	Pau Kijang Kabok *Wild Almond*
Kadam	*Neolamarckia spp.* *Neolamarckia cadamba* (Roxb.) Bosser (Syn. *Anthocephalus cadamba* (Roxb.) Miq.) *Neolamarckia macrophylla* (Roxb.) Bosser (Syn. *Anthocephalus macrophyllus* (Kuntze) Havil.)	Indonesia Malaysia Myanmar Philippines	Jabon, Kelempajan Kalempayn Kelampo, Kelepayan, Ludai, Kelempayan Mau, Yemau, Maukadon, Mau-Lettan-She Kaatoan Bangkal
Kanda (Kanda brun, Kanda rose)	*Beilschmiedia spp.* *Beilschmiedia congolana* Robyns & Wilczek *Beilschmiedia gaboonensis* Benth. & Hook. *Beilschmiedia hutchinsoniana* Robyns & Wilczek *Beilschmiedia letouzeyi* Robyns & Wilczek *Beilschmiedia mannii* Robyns & Wilczek *Beilschmiedia oblongifolia* Robyns & Wilczek	Cameroon Central African Republic Côte d'Ivoire Gabon Tanzania	Kanda Bonzale Bitehi Nkonengu Mfimbo
Kapokier	*Bombax buonopozense* P. Beauv. (Syn. *Bombax flammeum* Ulbr.)		

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Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Kapur	*Dryobalanops spp.*	Brunei Darussalam	Kapur Bukit, Kapur Peringii, Kapur Anggi
	Dryobalanops sumatrensis (J.F.Gmel.) Kosterm. (Syn. *Dryobalanops aromatica* C.F. Gaertn.)	Indonesia	Kapur Singkel, Kapur Sintuk, Kapur Empedu, Kapur Tanduk, Kapur Kayatan, Petanang
	Dryobalanops beccarii Dyer		
	Dryobalanops fusca V. St.	Malaysia	Kapur-Kejatan, Keladan, Swamp Kapur, Borneo Camphorwood-Paigie
	Dryobalanops lanceolata Burck		
	Dryobalanops oblongifolia Dyer	*France*	*Capur*
	Dryobalanops rappa Becc.	*UK*	*Borneo Camphor,* *Borneo Camphorwood,* *Borneo Camphorwood-Paigie*
Karité	*Vitellaria paradoxa* C.F.Gaertn. (Syn. *Butyrospermum paradoxum* (C.F. Gaertn.) Hepper Syn. *Butyrospermum parkii* (G. Don) Kotschy)	Africa	Shea Butter Tree, Shea Tree, Shi Tree
Kasai	*Pometia spp.*	Papua New Guinea Myanmar Philippines Vietnam	Taun Sibu Malugai Truong
		France *Spain* *UK*	*Bois de Pieux* *Longán de Fiji* *Fiji Longan,* *Island Lychee*
Kaudamu	*Myristica castaneifolia* A. Gray	Southeast Asia	Fiji Nutmeg
Kedondong	*Canarium spp.*	India	Dhuwhite, White Dhup
	Dacryodes spp.	Indonesia	Kenari, Kiharpan
	Santiria spp.	Malaysia	Kedondong, Upi
		Philippines	Dulit, Pili
		Thailand	Ma-Kerm
		Vietnam	Cham

Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Kekatong	*Cynometra spp.*	Fiji Malaysia Myanmar Philippines Thailand	Moivi Belangkan, Kekatong Myinga Oringen Mang-kha
Kékélé	*Holoptelea grandis* Mildbr.	Benin Cameroon Central African Republic Congo Côte d'Ivoire Dem. Rep. of the Congo Ghana Nigeria Uganda	Sayo Avep-Ele Gomboul Mbosso Kékélé Nemba-Mbobolo Onakwa Olazo Mumuli
Kelat	*Eugenia spp.*	India Indonesia Malaysia Myanmar Papua New Guinea Philippines Thailand Vietnam	Jaman Jaman, Jambu, Jamun, Meralu, Nir-Naval Black Kelat, Common Kelat, Kelat Tabye Water Gum Makasin Chomphu Plong, Tram
Keledang (Terap)	*Artocarpus spp.*	Indonesia Malaysia Philippines Thailand	Teureup Pudau, Terap Antipolo Ka-ok
Kembang semangkok	*Scaphium spp.*	Malaysia Myanmar Thailand	Kembang semangkok, Selayar Thitlaung Samrong
Kempas	*Koompassia malaccensis* Maing. ex Benth.	Indonesia Malaysia Papua New Guinea Thailand	Menggeris, Toemaling Kempas, Mengris, Impas Kempas Yuan

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Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Keranji	*Dialium spp.*	Cambodia	Xoay, Kralanh
		Indonesia	Kerandji
		Myanmar	Taung-Kaye
		Thailand	Kaki-Khao, Khleng, Yi-Thongbung
		Vietnam	Xoay
		UK	*Keranji, Kranji*
Keriti Silverballi	*Ocotea puberula* (Rich.) Nees	Argentina	Canela Guaica, Guaicá
		Brazil	Canela-de-Corvo, Guaica, Canela-Parda, Canela-Pimenta, Canela Pinho, Canela-Sebo
		Peru	Moraja Kaspi
		Paraguay	Laurel Guaika, Guaika
		Suriname	Keretiballi
Keruing	*Dipterocarpus spp.*	Cambodia	Chloeuteal, Dau, Khlong, Thbeng,
	Dipterocarpus acutangulus Vesque	India	Gurjun
	Dipterocarpus appendiculatus Scheff.	Indonesia	Keroeing,
		Laos	Nhang,
	Dipterocarpus alatus A. DC.	Malaysia	Keruing Gaga, Keruing Bajak, Keruing Beras
	Dipterocarpus baudii Korth.	Myanmar	Yang, Kanyin
	Diptrocarpus gracilis Blume (Syn. *Dipterocarpus pilosus* Roxb.)	Philippines	Apitong
		Sri Lanka	Hora
		Thailand	Yang
	Dipterocarpus cornutus Dyer	Vietnam	Dau (Yaou), Tro
	Dipterocarpus costulatus V. SI.		
	Dipterocarpus kerrii King		
	Dipterocarpus verrucosus Foxw. ex Slooten		
Kiasose	*Pentadesma butyracea* Sabine		
	Pentadesma lebrunii Staner		
Kibakoko	*Anthonotha fragrans* (Baker f.) Exell & Hillc. (Syn. *Macrolobium fragrans* Baker f.)		

Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Kikenzi	*Ocotea usambarensis* Engl.		
Kokko	*Albizia lebbek* (L.) Benth.	Bangladesh	Sirish, Sirisha
		Philippines	Aninapla, Langil
		India	Siris, Sirs
		Indonesia	Kitoke, Tarisi, Tekik
		Malaysia	Batai, Batai Batu, Kungkur, Oriang
		Nepal	Kalo Siris
		Thailand	Cha Kham, Chamchuri, Kampu, Phruek, Suek
		Vietnam	Lim Xanh
		France	*Bois noir, Bois savane, Tcha Tcha*
		Spain	*Acacia Chachá, Algarroba de Olor, Amor Plantónico, Aroma, Aroma Fracesca, Cabellos de Angel, Faurestina, Florestina, Lengua de Mujer, Lengua Viperina*
		UK	*Acacia Amarilla, East Indian Walnut, English Woman's Tongue, Fry wood, Indian Siris, Lebbeck, Siris Tree, Woman's Tongue Tree*
Kondroti	*Rhodognaphalon brevicuspe* Roberty (Syn. *Bombax brevicuspe* Sprague)	Benin	Kpatin Dehun
		Cameroon	Ovong
		Congo	N'Demo
		Côte d'Ivoire	Kondroti
		Gabon	Alone, Ogumalanga
	Rhodognaphalon schumannianum A. Robyns (Syn. *Bombax rhodognaphalon* K. Schum.)	Ghana	Bombax
		Mozambique	Meguza, Mungusa
		Nigeria	Awori
		Tanzania	Mfume
	Bombax chevalieri Pellegr.	*UK*	*East African Bombax*

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Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Kosipo	*Entandrophragma candollei* Harms	Angola Cameroon Côte d'Ivoire Ghana Nigeria Dem. Rep. of the Congo *Germany* *UK*	Lifuco Atom-Assie Kosipo Penkwa-Akowaa Omu, Heavy Sapelle Impompo *Kosipo-Mahagoni* *Omu*
Kotibé	*Nesogordonia spp.* *Nesogordonia kabingaensis* var. *kabingaensis* (K.Schum.) Capuron (Syn. *Nesogordonia papaverifera* R. Capuron Syn. *Cistanthera papaverifera* A. Chev.)	Angola Cameroon Central African Republic Côte d'Ivoire Gabon Ghana Nigeria Dem. Rep. of the Congo *UK*	Kissinhungo Ovoe, Ovoui Naouya Kotibé Aborbora Danta Otutu Kondofindo *Danta*
Koto	*Pterygota spp.* *Pterygota macrocarpa* K. Schum. *Pterygota bequaertii* De Wild.	Central African Republic Côte d'Ivoire Gabon Ghana Nigeria Dem. Rep. of the Congo *Germany* *UK*	Kakende Koto Ake Kyere, Awari Kefe, Poroposo Ikame *Anatolia* *African Pterygota, Pterygota*
Kulim	*Scorodocarpus borneensis* (Baillon) Becc.	Malaysia	Bawang Hutan
Kumbi	*Lannea welwitschii* (Hiern) Engl.	Côte d'Ivoire Ghana Nigeria	Baiséguma, Kakoro, Loloti Kumenini Ekika
Kungkur	*Albizia saman* (Jacq.) Merr.		

Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Kurokaï	*Protium spp.*	Bolivia Brazil Colombia Ecuador French Guiana Guyana Peru Suriname Venezuela	Carano Almecega, Aruru, Breu Anime, Carano, Currucay Anime Blanco Encens Blanc, Gris Rouge Haiawa, Kurokay, Porokay Copal-Caspi Tinguimoni Anime, Carano, Azucarito
Landa	*Erythroxylum mannii* Oliv.	Cameroon Congo Côte d'Ivoire Gabon Dem. Rep. Of the Congo Sierra Leone	Landa Lukienzo Dabe Landa Nkanza Bimini
Lati	*Amphimas spp.* *Amphimas pterocarpoides* Harms	Cameroon Côte d'Ivoire Ghana Congo	Edjin, Edzil Lati Edzui Muzui, Bokanga
Laurel, Indian	*Terminalia tomentosa* (Roxb.) Wight & Arn.	Cambodia Indonesia Laos Myanmar Philippines Thailand Vietnam	Chhlik Snaeng Arjun, Jaha, Jelawai, Talisai, Telinsi, Kumbuk Suak Dam Taukyan, Thinsein Indian Laurel Hok Fa Chieu-Lieu
Limba	*Terminalia superba* Engl. & Diels	Cameroon Central African Republic Congo Côte d'Ivoire Equatorial Guinea Ghana Nigeria Sierra Leone Dem. Rep. of the Congo *France* *USA*	Akom N'Ganga Limba Fraké Akom Ofram Afara, White Afara Kojagei Limba *Limbo,* *Fraké,* *Noyer du Mayombé* *Korina*

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Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Limbali	*Gilbertiodendron spp.* *Gilbertiodendron dewevrei* (De Wild.) J. Léon (Syn. *Macrolobium dewevrei* De Wild.) *Gilbertiodendron preussii* J. Léon	Cameroon Central African Republic Congo Côte d'Ivoire Dem. Rep. of the Congo Gabon Ghana Liberia	Ekobem Molapa Epal Vaa Ditshipi, Ligudu Limbali Abeum Tetekon, Sehmeh
Limonaballi	*Chrysophyllum pomiferum* (Eyma) T.D.Penn.		
Loliondo	*Olea welwitschii* (Knobl.) Gilg. & G.Schellenb. (Syn. *Steganthus welwitschii* Knobl.)	*UK*	*Elgon olive*
Longhi	*Chrysophyllum spp.* (Syn. *Gambeya spp.*) *Chrysophyllum africanum* G.Don, (Syn. *Gambeya africana* Pierre) *Chrysophyllum lacourtianum* De Wild.) (Syn. *Gambeya lacourtiana* Aubrev. & Pellegr.) *Chrysophyllum subnudum* Baker (Syn. *Gambeya subnuda* Pierre)	Cameroon Central African Republic Congo Côte d'Ivoire Gabon Ghana Nigeria	Abam Bopambu Longhi Akatio, Anandio, Aningueri Rouge M'bebame Akasa Ekpiro, Osan
Lotofa	*Sterculia rhinopetala* Schum.	Cameroon Côte d'Ivoire Ghana Nigeria *UK*	N'Kanang Lotofa Wawabima Aye *Brown Sterculia*
Louro vermelho	*Ocotea rubra* Mez.	Brazil French Guiana Guyana Suriname *UK*	Gamela, Louro Gamela, Louro Vermelho Grignon Franc Baaka, Determa, Red Louro, Wanu Teteroma *Determa*
Lupuna	*Chorisia spp.*	South America	Arbol botella, Arbol de lana, Paina de seda, Painera, Palo Borracho, Palo Barrigudo, Palo Botella

Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Lusambya	*Markhamia lutea* (Benth.) K. Schum. (Syn. *Markhamia platycalyx* Sprague)		
Maçaranduba	*Manilkara spp.* *Manilkara bidentata* A Chev. (Syn. *Manilkara surinamensis* (Miq.) Dubard) *Manilkara huberi* (Ducke) Standl. Dubard	Brazil Colombia French Guiana Guyana Panama Peru Suriname Venezuela *UK* *USA*	Maçaranduba, Maparajuba, Paraju Balata, Nispero Balata franc, Balata rouge, Balata gomme, Balata, Bulletwood, Beefwood Nispero Pamashto, Quinilla Colorada Bolletrie Balata Massarandu *Bulletwood* *Bulletwood,* *Beefwood*
Machang	*Mangifera spp.*	India Indonesia Malaysia Myanmar Pakistan Papua New Guinea Philippines Solomon Islands Thailand Vietnam *France* *UK*	Mangga, Mango Membacang Asam, Machang, Sepam Mangowood, Thayet Mango Mango Ailai, Asai, Pahutan Ma-Muang-Pa Ma-Muang-Pa, Pamutan Xoai *Manguier* *Mangowood*
Machiche	*Lonchocarpus lanceolatus* Benth.	Central America	Black Cabbagebark, Chaprerno, Sindjaplé
Mafu	*Clausena melioides* Hiern. *Fagaropsis angolensis* H.M.Gardn	Tanzania Kenya	Mfu, Mkunguni, Mtongoti Muyinja
Mafumati	*Newtonia buchananii* Gilb. & Bout (Syn. *Piptadenia buchananii* Bak.)		

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Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Mahogany	*Swietenia macrophylla* King (Syn. *Swietenia candollei* Pitt. Syn. *Swietenia tessmannii* Harms. Syn. *Swietenia krukovii* Gleason) *Swietenia mahagoni* (L.) Jacq. *Swietenia humilis* Zucc.	Bolivia Brazil Central America Colombia Cuba Dominican Republic Guatemala Haiti Mexico Nicaragua Peru Venezuela *France* *Italy* *Netherlands* *Spain* *UK* *USA*	Caoba, Mara Aguano, Mogno Araputanga Caoba, Caoba del Sur, Caoba del Atlantica Caoba Caoba Mahogani Chacalte Mahogani Zopilote, Baywood Mahogani Aguano, Caoba Caoba, Orura *Acajou d'Amérique* *Mogano* *Mahonie* *Caoba* *Mahogany,* *Brazilian Mahogany* *Mahogany,* *Brazilian Mahogany*
Malagangai	*Eusideroxylon melagangai* (Symington) Kosterm.		
Malas	*Homalium spp.*	Indonesia Malaysia Philippines Myanmar Laos	Dlingsem, Gia, Melmas, Momala Banisian, Padang, Selimbar, Takaliu, Aranga Myaukchaw, Myaukugo Khen Nang Kha Nang
Manbodé	*Detarium macrocarpum* Harms *Detarium senegalense* J.F. Gmel.	West and Central Africa	Dankh, Petit Détar, Sweet Dattock
Mandio-queira	*Qualea spp.*	Brazil French Guiana Suriname Venezuela	Mandio, Mandioqueira, Quaruba Gronfolo Gris Grignon Fou, Kouali Gronfoeloe Florecillo

Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Manil	*Symphonia globulifera* L.f.	Bolivia	Azufre, Bolivia
		Brazil	Anani, Canadi, Mani
		Colombia	Azufre, Machare
		Ecuador	Machare, Puenga, Zaputi
		French Guiana	Manil, Manil Marecage
		Guyana	Manni
		Peru	Azufre, Brea-Caspi
		Suriname	Mani, Mataki
		Trinidad and Tobago	Mangue
		Venezuela	Mani, Paraman, Peramancillo
		USA	*Boarwood*
Manil Montagne	*Moronobea coccinea* Aubl.	Brazil	Anani Da Terra Firme, Bacuri de Anta
		French Guiana	Manil Montagne, Manil Peou, Parcouri-Manil
		Guyana	Coronobo, Morombo-Rai, Moronobo
		Suriname	Manniballi, Matakkie
Marupa	*Simarouba amara* Aubl.	Bolivia	Chiriuana
		Brazil	Marupa, Marupauba, Parahyba, Paraiba, Tamanquiera
		Colombia	Simaruba
		Ecuador	Cedro Amargo, Cuna, Guitarro
		French Guiana	Simarouba
		Guyana	Simarupa
		Peru	Marupa
		Suriname	Soemaroeba
		Venezuela	Cedro Blanco, Simarouba
		UK	*Bitterwood*

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Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Mata-Mata	*Eschweilera spp.* *Eschweilera amara* Mart. ex O. Berg	Brazil French Guiana Guyana Suriname	Mata-Mata, Matamata Preto Baakalaka, Baikaaki, Balibon, Kouanda, Maho, Mahot Noir, Mahou Black Kakaralli, Kakaralli Hoogland Barklak, Manbarklak
Mata Ulat	*Kokoona spp.*		
Mecrussé	*Androstachys johnsonii* Prain	Mozambique South Africa	Cimbirre Lebombo Ironwood, Nsimbitsi
Medang	*Litsea spp.*	Australia Malaysia Myanmar Philippines Vietnam Indonesia Laos Myanmar	Bollywood Medang Padang Ondon Bagaoring, Batikuling Boi loi Huru Chick Dong Kyese
Melunak	*Pentace spp.*	Malaysia Myanmar Thailand	Baru Baran, Melunak, Takalis Baru Baran Sisiat
Mempening	*Lithocarpus spp.*		
Mengkulang	*Heritiera spp.* (Syn. *Tarrietia spp.*) *Heritiera albiflora* (Ridl.) Kosterm. *Heritiera borneensis* (Merr.) Kosterm. *Heritiera simplicifolia* (Mast.) Kosterm. *Heritiera javanica* (Bl.) Kosterm. *Heritiera kuenstleri* (King) Kosterm. *Heritiera sumatrana* (Miq.) Kosterm. *Tarrietia perakensis* King	Cambodia Indonesia Malaysia Myanmar Philippines Thailand Vietnam *Australia*	Don-Chem Palapi, Teraling Mengkulang, Kembang Kanze Lumbayau Chumprag Huynh *Red* or *Brown Tulip Oak*

Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Mepepe	*Albizia adianthifolia* W.F. Wight *Albizia gummifera* A.C. Sm. (Syn. *Albizia fastigiata* Oliv.) *Albizia zygia* J.F. Macbr.		
Meransi	*Carallia spp.* *Carallia borneensis* Oliv.	Southeast Asia	Karibas Kemuning Hutan Magtungod
Meranti, Dark red	*Shorea spp.* *Shorea curtisii* Dyer ex King *Shorea pauciflora* King *Shorea platyclados* Sloten ex Endert *Shorea argentifolia* Sym. *Shorea ovata* Dyer ex King *Shorea parvifolia* King *Shorea singkawang* (Miq.) Burck *Shorea pachyphylla* Ridl. ex Sym. *Shorea acuminata* Dyer *Shorea hemsleyana* King *Shorea leprosula* Miq. *Shorea macrantha* Brandis *Shorea hemsleyana* (King) King ex Foxw. *Shorea platycarpa* Heim. *Shorea polysperma* (Blanco) Merr.	Indonesia Malaysia Philippines *UK* *USA*	Red Meranti, Red Mertih, Meranti Ketung, Meranti Bunga, Meranti Merah-Tua Nemesu, Meranti Bukit, Meranti Daun Basar, Dark Red Seraya, Obar Suluk, Seraya Bukit, Seraya Daun, Binatoh, Engbang-Chenak, Meranti Bunga Sengawan Tanguile, Bataan, Red Lauan *Red Lauan,* *Dark Red Seraya* *Dark Meranti*

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Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Meranti, Light red	*Shorea spp.*	Indonesia	Red Meranti, Meranti Merah-Muda, Meranti Bunga Damar Siput,
	Shorea acuminata Dyer	Malaysia	Meranti-Hantu, Meranti Kepong, Meranti Langgang, Meranti Melanthi, Meranti Paya, Meranti Rambai, Meranti Tembaga, Meranti Tengkawang, Meranti Sengkawang, Engkawang, Seraya Batu, Seraya Punai Seraya Bunga, Kawang Almon, Light Red Luan
	Shorea dasyphylla Foxw.		
	Shorea hemsleyana (King) King ex Foxw.		
	Shorea macrantha Brandis		
	Shorea johorensis Foxw.		
	Shorea lepidota (Korth.) Bl.		
	Shorea leprosula Miq.		
	Shorea macroptera Dyer		
	Shorea sandakanensis Sym.		
	Shorea ovalis (Korth.) Bl.	Philippines	Saya Khao, Saya Lueang,
	Shorea parvifolia Dyer	Thailand	Chan Hoi
	Shorea palembanica Miq.		
	Shorea platycarpa Heim.		
	Shorea teysmanniana Dyer ex Brandis		
	Shorea revoluta Ashton		
	Shorea argentifolia Sym.		
	Shorea leptoclados Sym.		
	Shorea smithiana Sym.		
	Shorea albida Sym.		
	Shorea macrophylla (de Vriese) Ashton		
	Shorea quadrinervis Slooten.		
	Shorea gysbertsiana Burck		
	Shorea pachyphylla Ridl. ex Sym.		

Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Meranti, White	*Shorea spp.*	Cambodia	Lumber, Koki Phnom
	Shorea agami Ashton	Indonesia	Meranti Putih, Damar Puthi
	Shorea assamica Dyer	Malaysia	Meranti Jerit, Meranti Lapis, Meranti Pa'ang or Kebon Tang, Meranti Temak, Melapi, White Meranti
	Shorea bracteolata Dyer		
	Shorea dealbata Foxw.		
	Shorea henryana Lanessan		
	Shorea lamellata Foxw.	Myanmar	Makai
	Shorea resinosa Foxw.	Philippines	White Lauan, White Meranti
	Shorea roxburghii G. Don	Thailand	Pendan, Pa Nong, Sual, Kabak Kau,
	Shorea stalura Roxb.	Vietnam	Xen, Chai
	Shorea hypochra Hance		
	Shorea hentonyensis Foxw.		
	Shorea sericeiflora C.E.C. Fischer & Hutch.		
	Shorea farinosa C.E.C. Fischer		
	Shorea gratissima Dyer		
	Shorea ochracea Sym.		
	Parashorea malaanonan (Blco.) Merr.		
	Shorea polita S. Vidal		

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Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Meranti, Yellow	*Shorea spp.*	Indonesia	Meranti Kuning, Kunyit, Damar Hitam
	Shorea faguetiana Heim.	Malaysia	Meranti Telepok, Meranti Kelim, Yellow Meranti, Meranti Damar Hitam, Yellow Seraya, Seraya Kuning, Selangan Kuning, Selangan Kacha, Seraya Kuning, Lun Kuning, Lun Gajah, Lun Merat, Lun Siput
	Shorea dolichocarpa Slooten.		
	Shorea maxima (King) Sym.		
	Shorea longisperma Roxb.		
	Shorea gibbosa Brandis		
	Shorea multiflora (Burck) Sym.		
	Shorea hopeifolia (Heim.) Sym.	Thailand	Kalo
	Shorea resina-nigra Foxw.		
	Shorea peltata Sym.		
	Shorea acuminatissima Sym.		
	Shorea blumutensis Foxw.		
	Shorea faguetioides Ashton		
Meranti Bakau	*Shorea rugosa* F. Heim		
	Shorea uliginosa Foxw.		
Merawan	*Hopea spp.*	Cambodia	Koki
		Indonesia	Merawan/Sengal
	Hopea apiculata Sym.	Malaysia	Merawan/Sengal Gagil
	Hopea griffithii Kurz		Selangan, Selangan-Kasha
	Hopea lowii Dyer	Myanmar	Thingan
		Papua New Guinea	Light Hopea
	Hopea mengarawan Miq.	Philippines	Manggachapui
		Thailand	Takhian
	Hopea nervosa King	Vietnam	Sao, Sau
	Hopea odorata Roxb.		
	Hopea papuana Diels		
	Hopea sangal Korth.		
	Hopea sulcata Sym.		

Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Merbau	*Intsia palembanica* Miq. (Syn. *Intsia bakeri* Prain.) *Intsia palembanica* (Miq.) *Intsia bijuga* (Colebr.) Kuntze (Syn. *Intsia retusa* (Kurz.) O.Kuntze.)	Fiji Indonesia Madagascar Malaysia New Caledonia Papua New Guinea Philippines Thailand Vietnam *Australia* *China* *UK*	Vesi Merbau Hintsy Merbau Komu Kwila Ipil, Ipil Laut Lum-Paw, Gonuo *Kwila* *Kalabau* *Moluccan Ironwood*
Merpauh	*Swintonia spp.* *Swintonia floribunda* Griff. *Swintonia schwenkii* Teijsm. & Binn. ex Hook. f. *Swintonia penangiana* King *Swintonia pierrei* Hance *Swintonia spicifera* Hook. f.	Cambodia India Malaysia Myanmar Pakistan Vietnam	Muom Thayet-Kin Merpau Merpauh Taung Thayet Civit Taungthayet Civit Muom
Mersawa	*Anisoptera spp.* *Anisoptera curtisii* King *Anisoptera costata* Korth. (Syn. *Anisoptera oblonga* Dyer) *Anisoptera laevis* Ridl. *Anisoptera marginata* Korth. Anisoptera thurifera Blume	Cambodia Indonesia Laos Malaysia Myanmar Papua New Guinea Philippines Thailand *France* *UK* *USA*	Phdiek Mersawa Mai Bak Mersawa, Pengiran Kaunghmu Mersawa Palosapis Krabak, Pik *Ven-Ven* *Krabak* *Bella Rosa*
Messassa	*Brachystegia spiciformis* Benth.		
Metondo	*Cordyla africana* Lour.	Tanzania	Mroma, Mpachamu, Mgwata
Mirindiba-Doce	*Glycydendron amazonicum* Ducke	Brazil	Mirindiba-Doce, Pau-de-Casca-Doce
Mjombo	*Brachystegia boehmii* Taub.	Africa	Miombo

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Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Moabi	*Baillonella toxisperma* Pierre (Syn. *Mimusops djave* Engl.)	Cameroon Congo Equatorial Guinea Gabon Dem. Rep. of the Congo *UK*	Adjap, Ayap Dimpampi Ayap M'Foi Muamba jaune *African Pearwood*
Moambé jaune	*Enantia spp.* *Enantia chlorantha* Oliv.	*UK*	*African whitewood*
Molave	*Vitex parviflora* Juss.	Indonesia Philippines	Fuli Kaa, Kayu Kula Amugauan, Molave, Sagat
Momoqui	*Caesalpinia pluviosa* DC.	South America	False Brazilwood, Sibipiruna
Monghinza	*Manilkara mabokeensis* Aubr. *Manilkara obovata* J.H. Hemsley *Manilkara sylvestris* Aubt. & Pellegr.		
Mopaani	*Colophospermum mopane* (J. Kirk ex Benth.) J. Léonard. (Syn. *Copaifera mopane* Kirk & Benth.)		
Mopé	*Spondias mombin* L.	South America	Coolie Plum Gully Plum, Hog Plum, Jobo, Mopé, Prunier Mombin, Spanish Plum
Mora	*Mora spp.*	South America	Alcornoque, Morabukea, Nato, Nato Rojo, Pracuba Branca, Pracuuba
Moral	*Maclura tinctoria (*L.) D. Don ex Steud. (Syn. *Chlorophora tinctoria* (L) Gaudich.)	Argentina Bolivia Brazil Colombia Costa Rica Mexico Trinidad and Tobago	Tatayiva-Saiyu Amarillo Amarello, Taiuva Dinde, Palo Amarillo Palo de Mora Barossa, Moral Bois d'Orange

Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Morototo	*Schefflera morototoni* (Aubl.) Maguire, Steyerm. & Frodin (Syn. *Didymopanax morototoni* (Aubl.) Decne. & Planch)	Argentina Brazil Colombia Cuba Dominican Rep. Mexico Puerto Rico Suriname Venezuela	Ambayguazu Mandioqueira Yarumero Yagrumo Macho Yagrumo Macho Chancaro Blanco Yagrumo Macho Kasavehout, Morototo Tinajero
Movingui	*Distemonanthus benthamianus* Baill.	Benin Cameroon Côte d'Ivoire Equatorial Guinea Gabon Ghana Nigeria *UK*	Ayan Eyen Barre Eyen Eyen, Movingui Ayan Ayan, Ayanran *Ayan,* *Distemonanthus*
Mtambara	*Cephalosphaera usambarensis* Warb.		
Mtandarusi	*Trachylobium verrucosum* Oliv.	*UK*	*East African copal*
Mubala	*Pentaclethra macrophylla* Benth.		
Mueri	*Prunus africana* (Hook.f.) Kalk. (Syn. *Pygeum africanum* Hook.f.)	*UK*	*Red Stinkwood* *Bitter almond*
Mugaita	*Rapanea rhododendroides* Mez.		
Mugonha	*Adina microcephala* Hiern.	Africa	Matumi Rhodesian Redwood
Muhimbi	*Cynometra alexandri* C.H. Wright	Africa	Angu Baira Bapa Bosengere Kahimbi Kampiniungu Lukuanga Mbombele Mubale Mubangu Mubindi Mudindi Muhindi Mupombe Tembwe Uganda Ironwood

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Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Mühühü	*Brachylaena huillensis* O.Hoffm. (Syn. *Brachylaena hutchinsii* Hutch.)	Congo	Mkalambaki, Mkarambati, Muhugu, Muhuhu, Mvumo
		Kenya	Mkalambaki, Mkarambati, Muhugu, Muhuhu, Mvumo
		South Africa	Laeveldvaalbos
		Tanzania	Mkalambaki, Mkarambati, Muhugu, Muhuhu, Mvumo
		Uganda	Mkalambaki, Mkarambati, Muhugu, Muhuhu, Mvumo
		UK	*Low Veld Brachyleana, Low Veld Silver Oak, Silver Oak*
Muira-piranga	*Brosimum rubescens* Taub.	Brazil	Amapa Rana, Conduru, Falso Pao Brasil, Muirapiranga, Pau Rainha
		French Guiana	Satine, Satine Rouge, Satine Rubaine, Siton Paya
		Guyana	Satinwood
		Suriname	Doekaliballi, Satijnhout
		Italy	*Legno Satino, Ferolia*
		Spain	*Palo de Oro*
		UK	*Bloodwood*
Muiratinga	*Maquira coriacea* (H.Karst.) C.C.Berg	Brazil	Capinuri, Muiratinga
Mukarati	*Burkea africana* Hook.		
Mukulungu	*Autranella congolensis* A. Chev. (Syn. *Mimusops congolensis* De Wild.)	Angola	Kungulu
		Cameroon	Elang, Elanzok
		Central African Republic	Bouanga
		Congo	Mfua
		Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Mukulungu
		Gabon	Akola
		Nigeria	Uku
Muninga	*Pterocarpus angolensis* DC.		
Muniridan	*Siparuna spp.*		

Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Musharagi	*Olea hochstetteri* Baker	UK	East African olive
Musine	*Croton megalocarpus* Hutch.		
Mussibi (Mutenyé)	*Guibourtia coleosperma* J. Léon (Syn. *Copaifera coleosperma* Benth.) *Guibourtia arnoldiana* J. Léon	Zimbabwe *UK*	*Muzaule* *African Rosewood, Copalier, False Mopane, Mushibi, Musibi, Mussive, Muzaule, Muxibe, Rhodesian copalwood*
Mutaco	*Entandrophragma spicatum* (C.DC.) Sprague (Syn. *Entandrophragma ekebergioides (Harms)* Sprague Syn. *Wulfhorstia ekebergioides* Harms)		
Mutondo	*Funtumia africana* (Benth.) Stapf *Funtumia elastica* (P.Preuss) Stapf *Funtumia latifolia* (Stapf) Stapf		
Muziga	*Warburgia ugandensis* Sprague		
N'téné	*Copaifera religiosa* J. Léon.	Africa	Anzem, Bengi
Naga	*Brachystegia cynometroides* Harms *Brachystegia eurycoma* Harms. *Brachystegia leonensis* Hutch. & Davy *Brachystegia nigerica* Hoyle & A.P.D. Jones	Cameroon Côte d'Ivoire Gabon Liberia Nigeria Sierra Leone *UK*	Ekop-Naga Meblo Mendou Tebako Okwen Bogdei *Okwen*
Nargusta	*Terminalia amazonia* (J.F.Gmel.) Exell. *Terminalia guyanensis* Eichler	Brazil Colombia Honduras Mexico Panama Venezuela	Pau-Mulato Brancho Guayabo Leon Almendro Canshan Amarillo Carabazuelo Pardillo Negro

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Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Nganga	*Cynometra spp.* *Cynometra hankei* Harms		
Niangon	*Tarrietia utilis* (Sprague) Sprague (Syn. *Heritiera utilis* (Sprague) Sprague) *Tarrietia densiflora* Aubr. & Normand (Syn. *Heritiera densiflora* (Pellegr.) Kosterm.	Côte d'Ivoire Gabon Ghana Liberia Sierra Leone	Niangon Ogoue Nyankom Whismore Yami
Nieuk	*Fillaeopsis discophora* Harms		
Niové	*Staudtia gabonensis* Warb. *Staudtia kamerunensis* Warb. *Staudtia stipitata* Warb.	Angola Cameroon Central African Republic Equatorial Guinea Gabon Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Menga-Menga M'Bonda, Menga-Menga Molanga Bokapi M'Boun, Niove Kamashi, Susumenga
Nyatoh	*Palaquium spp.* *Palaquium gutta* (Hook.) Burck (Syn. *Palaquium acuminatum* Burck) *Palaquium hexandrum* (Griff.) Baill. *Palaquium maingayi* Engl. *Palaquium rostratum* (Miq.) Burck *Palaquium xanthochymum* Pierre ex Burck *Payena spp.* *Payena maingayi* C.B. Clarke *Madhuca motleyana* (de Vriese) J.F.Macbr. (Syn. *Ganua motleyana* (de Vriese) Pierre ex Dubard)	India Indonesia Malaysia Papua New Guinea Philippines Thailand Vietnam *Netherlands* *UK*	Pali Nyatoh Nyatoh, Mayang Taban, Riam Pencil Cedar Nato Kha-Nunnok Chay *Balam* *Padang*
Obéro	*Picralima nitida* (Stapf) T.Durand (Syn. *Picralima klaineana* Pierre)		
Odzikouna	*Scytopetalum spp.*		

Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Okan	*Cylicodiscus gabunensis* Harms	Cameroon	Adoum, African Greenheart, Bokoka
		Congo	N'Duma
		Côte d'Ivoire	Bouemon
		Gabon	Edoum, Oduma
		Ghana	Adadua, Benya, Denya
		Nigeria	Okan
Okoué	*Baphia nitida* Lodd. *Baphia pubescens* Hook.f.		
Okoumé	*Aucoumea klaineana* Pierre	Congo	N'Kumi
		Equatorial Guinea	Okumé, N'Goumi,
		Gabon	Okoumé, Angouma
		UK	*Gaboon*
Olon	*Fagara heitzii* Aubrev. & Pellegr.	Cameroon	Bongo
		Congo	M'Banza
		Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Kamasumu
		Equatorial Guinea	Olong
		Gabon	Olon
Olonvogo	*Zanthoxylum gilletii* (De Wild.) P.G.Waterman (Syn. *Fagara inaequalis* Engl. Syn. *Fagara macrophylla* Engl. Syn. *Fagara tessmannii* Engl.)		
Onzabili	*Antrocaryon micraster* A. Chev.& Guill. *Antrocaryon klaineanum* Pierre *Antrocaryon nannanii* De Wild.	Angola	N'Gongo
		Cameroon	Angonga
		Côte d'Ivoire	Akoua
		Equatorial Guinea	Anguekong
		Gabon	Onzabili
		Ghana	Aprokuma
		Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Mugongo
		Portugal	*Mongongo*
Orey	*Campnosperma panamense* Standl. *Campnosperma gummifera* (L). March.		
Osanga	*Pteleopsis hylodendron* Mildbr.	Cameroon	Sikon
		Côte d'Ivoire	Koframire
		Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Osanga
Ossimiale	*Newtonia leucocarpa* Gilb. & Bout. (Syn. *Piptadenia leucocarpa* Harms)		

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Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Ossoko	*Scyphocephalium ochocoa* Warb. *Scyphocephalium mannii* Warb.	Gabon	Ossoko, Sogho
Ovengkol	*Guibourtia ehie* (A.Chev.) J. Léonard	Côte d'Ivoire Equatorial Guinea Gabon Ghana *USA*	Amazakoue Palissandro Ovengkol Hyeduanini, Anokye *Mozambique*
Ovoga	*Poga oleosa* Pierre	Cameroon Gabon Nigeria	Ngale Afo, Ovoga Inoi
Ozigo	*Dacryodes buettneri* (Engl.) H.J. Lam. (Syn. *Pachylobus buettneri* Engl.)	Equatorial Guinea Gabon *Germany*	Assia Ozigo, Assia *Assia*
Ozouga	*Sacoglottis gabonensis* Urb.	Cameroon Congo Côte d'Ivoire Gabon Ghana Nigeria Sierra Leone	Bedwa, Bidou, Bodoua, Edoue, Eloue Niuka Akouapo, Tougbi Essoua, Ozouga Ozouga, Atala, Tala, Ugu Kpowuli
Paco	*Ptaeroxylon obliquum* Radlk.		
Padauk Amboyna	*Pterocarpus indicus* Willd. (Syn. *Pterocarpus vidalianus* Rolfe)	India Indonesia Malaysia Myanmar Papua New Guinea Philippines *France* *Germany* *UK* *Japan*	Andaman-Padauk Sena, Sonokembang Linggua Angsana Amboina Sena Pashu-Padauk Png-Rosewood Manila-Padouk, Narra Vitali *Amboine/Amboyna* or *Padouk* *Amboine/Amboyna* or *Padouk* *Amboyna* or *Padouk* *Karin*

Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Padouk d'Afrique	*Pterocarpus osun* Craib. *Pterocarpus soyauxii* Taub. *Pterocarpus tinctorius* Welw.	Angola Cameroon Congo Equatorial Guinea Gabon Nigeria Central African Republic Dem. Rep. of the Congo *Germany* *Belgium* *Italy* *Netherlands* *UK*	Tacula Mbel Kisese Palo rojo Mbel Osun Padouk Mongola, Mukula, N'Gula *Padauk* *Corail* *Paduk* *Padoek* *African Padauk, Barwood, Camwood, Padauk*
Paldao	*Dracontomelon dao* (Blanco) Merr. & Rolfe *Dracontomelon edule* Skeeis. *Dracontomelon sylvestre* Bl.	Malaysia Philippines	Sengkulang Dao, Ulandug, Lamio
Palissandre d'Asie	*Dalbergia bariensis* Pierre *Dalbergia cambodiana* Pierre *Dalbergia cochinchinensis* Pierre *Dalbergia latifolia* Roxb. *Dalbergia oliveri* Prain *Dalbergia sissoo* Roxb.	Cambodia Laos Thailand Vietnam	East Indian Palisander East Indian rosewood Neang Nuon Palissandre d'Asie Tamalan
Palissandre de Guatemala	*Dalbergia tucurensis* Donn. Sm.		
Palissandre de Madagascar	*Dalbergia spp.* *Dalbergia louveli* R.Vig. *Dalbergia monticola* Bosser & R. Rabev. *Dalbergia normandii* Bosser & R. Rabev. *Dalbergia purpurascens* Baill. *Dalbergia xerophila* Bosser & R. Rabev.	*France* *UK*	*Bois de rose de Madagascar* *Madagascar rosewood*
Palissandre de Rose	*Dalbergia decipularis* Rizz. & Matt.	Brazil French Guiana	Pau Rosa Bois de rose femelle

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Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Palissandre de Santos	*Machaerium scleroxylon* Tul.	Brazil	Caviuna, Jacarand, Pau Ferro
		Bolivia	Morado
		French Guiana	Palissandre de Santos
Palissandre Honduras	*Dalbergia stevensonii* Standl.		
Palissandre Panama	*Dalbergia darienensis* Rudd.		
Palissandre Para	*Dalbergia spruceana* Benth.	Brazil	Caviuna We-We Jacaranda
		France	*Palissandre Rio*
		Germany	*Palissander*
		Spain	*Palisandro*
		UK	*Brazilian Rosewood* *Jacaranda Pardo*
		USA	*Brazilian Rosewood*
		Japan	*Shitan*
Palissandre Rio	*Dalbergia nigra* (Vell.) Allem. ex Benth.		
Panacoco	*Swartzia leiocalycina* Benth.	Brazil	Carrapatinho, Coraçao de Negro, Gombeira
		French Guiana	Bois Perdrix, Ferreol, Panacoco
		Guyana	Agui, Banya, Wamara
		Suriname	Gandoe, Ijzerhart, Zwart Parelhout
		Germany	*Wamara*
		UK	*Ironwood,* *Wamara*
Pao rosa	*Bobgunnia fistuloides* (Harms) J.H. Kirkbr. & Wiersema (Syn. *Swartzia fistuloides* Harms) *Bobgunnia madagascariensis* (Desv.) J.H. Kirkbr. & Wiers. (Syn. *Swartzia madagascariensis* Desv.)	Cameroon	Nom Nsas
		Congo	Kisasambra
		Côte d'Ivoire	Boto
		Central African Republic	N'Guessa
		Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Nsakala
		Gabon	Oken
		Mozambique	Pau Ferro
		Nigeria	Udoghogho

Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Parapara	*Jacaranda copaia* Aubl.	Brazil Colombia French Guiana Panama Suriname Venezuela	Carnauba da Matta, Para-Para Chingale Copaia, Faux Simarouba Gualandai Goebaja Abey, Cupay
Parcouri	*Platonia insignis* Mart.	Brazil Ecuador French Guiana Guyana Suriname	Bacuri, Bacuri-Açu, Bacuriuba Matazama Parcouri Pakuri Goelhart, Pakoeli
Pashaco	*Parkia velutina* Benoist		
Pau amarelo	*Euxylophora paraensis* Huber		
Pau marfim (Peroba rosa)	*Aspidosperma spp.*	Belize Bolivia Brazil Colombia French Guiana Guatemala Guyana Honduras Mexico Panama Peru Suriname Venezuela	My Lady Gavetillo Araracanga, Ararauba, Jacamin Copachi Quillo Caspi Kiantioutiou, Koumanti Oudou Chichica Shibadan Chaperna, Chapel Volador Alcarreto Pumaquiro Kormanti kopi Nielillo Negro
Pau mulato	*Calycophyllum spruceanum* (Benth.) K. Schum.	Ecuador	Capirona
Pau rosapau	*Rhamnus zeyheri* Sond.	*UK*	*Pink Ivory*

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Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Pau Roxo	*Peltogyne maranhensis* Ducke	Brazil	Jatobazinho, Guarabu, Roxinho
		Colombia	Tananeo
		Guyana	Koroborelli, Merawayana, Saka
		Mexico	Palo de Rosa, Pau Morado
		Suriname	Dastan, Kocolorelli, Malako
		France	*Bois Pourpre* *Bois Violet*
		Netherlands	*Purperhart*
		UK	*Amarant, Purpleheart, Violetwood*
		USA	*Amarant, Purpleheart, Violetwood*
Penaga	*Mesua ferrea* L.	India	Agacuram, Atha, Mallaynangai, Naga Sampige, Nagappu, Nangıl, Nangu, Nangul, Suruli
		Malaysia	Churuli, Nagacampakam, Nagapoovu, Nanku, Vayanavu
		UK	*Iron wood tree*
Pernambouc	*Caesalpinia echinata* Lam.	Brazil	Brasileto, Ibirapitanga, Orabutá, Pernambuco, Pau Brasil, Pau Rosado
Peruvian Pepper	*Schinus molle* L.	South America	Arveira Pimienta Pirul
		France	*Poivre Rosé*
		UK	*California Pepper Tree, Chilean Pepper Tree, Mastic Tree, Molle, Pepper Berry Tree, Pepper Tree, Peruvian Mastic, Peruvian Pepper Tree, Pink Pepper, Weeping Pepper*

Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Pillarwood	*Cassipourea spp.* *Cassipourea malosana* (Baker) Alston (Syn. *Cassipourea elliottii* (Engl.) Alston)		
Pilon	*Hieronyma spp.*	Belize Brazil Colombia Ecuador Honduras Nicaragua Venezuela	Suradanni Acuarana, Sangue De Boi, Urucurana Mascarey Mascaré Rosita Nanciton Trompillo
Piquia	*Caryocar spp.* *Caryocar costaricense* Donn. Sm.	Brazil Colombia Costa Rica Guyana Suriname	Piquia Almendrillo, Almendron, Cagui Aji, Ajillo Pekia Sawarie
Platano	*Pouteria spp.*		
Pombeira	*Citharexylum fruticosum* L.	Southeast Asia	Fiddlewood
Primavera	*Tabebuia donnell-smithii* Rose	*UK*	*Gold Tree*
Punah	*Tetramerista glabra* Miq.	Indonesia Malaysia	Punal, Bang Kalis, Paya Punam, Ponga, Peda, Entuyut, Amat, Tuyut
Pyinkado	*Xylia spp.*		
Quaruba	*Vochysia spp.* *Vochysia guatemalensis* Don. Sm. *Vochysia schomburgkii* Warm.	Guyana	Iteballi, San Juán

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Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Ramin	*Gonystylus bancanus* (Miq.) Kurz	Indonesia	Garu-Buaja, Akenia, Medang Keram
	Gonystylus macrophyllus (Miq.) Airy Shaw (Syn. *Gonystylus philippinensis* Elm.)	Malaysia	Melawis, Ramin Batu, Ramin Telur, Ahmin
		Philippines	Lantunan-Bagio
	Gonystylus reticulatus (Elm.) Merr.	Solomon Islands	Ainunura, Latareko, Petata, Fungunigalo
		Switzerland	*Akenia*
Rengas	*Gluta spp.*	Malaysia	Jalang, Kerbau, Rengas
		Myanmar	Thayet-Thitsi
		Indonesia	Rengas, Tembaga
		Thailand	Rakban
Resak	*Vatica spp.*		
Rikio	*Uapaca spp.*	Cameroon	Borikio, Rikio, Rikio Riviere
	Uapaca guineensis Müll. Arg.	Côte d'Ivoire	Borikio, Rikio, Rikio Riviere
		Nigeria	Abo Emido, Yeye
Rosawa	*Gmelina vitiensis* (Seem) A.C. Sm.		
Rose of the Mountain	*Brownea spp.*		
Sabicu	*Lysiloma latisiliquum (L.) Benth.*	Central America	False Tamarind, Tsalam, Tzalam
Saboarana	*Swartzia benthamiana* Miq.	Guyana	Guyana Rosewood, Wamara
Safukala	*Dacryodes pubescens* H.J. Lam (Syn. *Pachylobus pubescens* Engl.)		
Sal	*Shorea obtusa Wall.*	Asie du Sud-Est	Rang
	Shorea robusta C.F. Gaertn.		
Sali	*Tetragastris spp.*	Brazil	Almesca
		Colombia	Aguarras, Palo de Cerdo
		French Guiana	Encens rouge, Gommier
		Guyana	Haiawaballi
		Nicaragua	Kerosen
		Puerto Rico	Masa, Palo de aceite
Sandalwood	*Santalum album* L.	Southeast Asia	Indian Sandalwood, Santal Blanc

Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Sapelli	*Entandrophragma cylindricum* Sprague	Angola Cameroon Central African Republic Congo Côte d'Ivoire Ghana Nigeria Uganda Dem. Rep. of the Congo *Germany* *UK*	Undianuno Assié-Sapelli M'Boyo Undianuno Aboudikro Penkwa Sapele Muyovu Lifaki *Sapelli-Mahagoni* *Sapele*
Sapucaia	*Eschweilera grandiflora* (Aubl.) Sandwith (Syn. *Lecythis grandiflora* Aubl.) *Lecythis pisonis* Cambess.	South America	Sapucaia Sapukaina
Saqui-Saqui	*Bombacopsis quinata* (Jacq.) Dugand	Central America Colombia Venezuela	Cedro Espino, Cedro Espinoso, Cedro Tolua, Pochote Cedro Tolua, Ceiba Tolua, Cedro Macho Saqui Saqui, Cedro Dulce, Murea
Satin Ceylan	*Chloroxylon swietenia* DC.	Asia	Buruta, Ceylon Satinwood, East Indian Satinwood
Sepetir	*Sindora spp.* *Sindora affinis* De Wit *Sindora coriacea* (Baker) Prain *Sindora echinocalyx* Prain *Sindora siamensis* Teijsm. ex Miq. *Sindora velutina* Baker (Syn. *Sindora parvifolia* Backer) *Pseudosindora palustris* Sym. (Syn. *Copaifera palustris* (Sym.) De Wit)	Cambodia Indonesia Malaysia Philippines Thailand	Krakas Sindur Sepetir, Meketil, Saputi, Sepeteh, Petir, Petir-Sepetir Pay or Swamp-Sepetir, Sepetir Nin-Yaki Supa Krathon, Maka-Tea

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Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Seraya, white (White Lauan)	*Parashorea malaanonan* Merr. *Parashorea plicata* Brandis *Parashorea macrophylla* Wyatt-Smith ex Ashton *Parashorea tomentella* Sym. Meijer	Indonesia Malaysia Myanmar Philippines Vietnam	Pendan, Urat Mata, Belutu, White Seraya Urat Mata Thingadu Bagtikan, White Lauan Cho-Chi
Sesendok	*Endospermum spp.*	Fiji Indonesia Malaysia Philippines Papua New Guinea	Kauvula Bakota, Sendok-Sendok Ekor, Sendok-Sendok, Terbulan Gubas Basswood, Endospermum
Simpoh	*Dillenia spp.* *Dillenia aurea* Sm. *Dillenia eximia* Miq.	Indonesia Malaysia Myanmar Philippines Thailand	Sempur, Simpur Simpor Mai-Masan, Zinbyum Katmon, Masan San,
Sipo	*Entandrophragma utile* Sprague	Angola Cameroon Côte d'Ivoire Equatorial Guinea Gabon Ghana Nigeria Uganda Dem. Rep. of the Congo *Germany* *UK*	Kalungi Asseng-Assié Sipo Abebay Assi Utile Utile Mufumbi Liboyo *Sipo-Mahagoni* *Utile*
Slangehout	*Loxopterygium sagotii* Hook f.	Suriname	Hububalli
Sobu	*Cleistopholis patens* Engl. & Diels. *Cleistopholis glauca* Pierre ex Engl.& Diels.		
Sougué	*Parinari excelsa* A.Chev, ssp. *holsti* Engl. (Syn. *Parinari tenuifolia* A. Chev.)	Liberia Nigeria Senegal Tanzania Uganda	Kpar Esagko, Inyi Mampata Mubura Mubura

Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Sucupira	*Bowdichia nitida* Benth. *Diplotropis martiusii* Benth. *Diplotropis purpurea* (Rich.) Amsh.	Brazil Colombia French Guiana Guyana Peru Suriname Venezuela	Sucupira, Sapurira Arenillo, Zapan Negro Coeur dehors, Baaka Tatabu Chontaquiro, Huasai-Caspi Zwarte Kabbes Congrio, Alcornoque
Sumauma	*Ceiba pentandra* (L.) Gaertn. *Ceiba samauma* (Mart. & Zucc.) K.Schum.	Bolivia Brazil Central America Colombia Ecuador French Guiana Guyana Peru Suriname Venezuela	Ceiba, Mapajo Toborochi, Sumauma Paneira Ceiba, Ceibon, Inup, Piton, Panya Ceiba, Bonga Ceiba Uchuputu, Guambush Mahot coton, Fromager, Bois coton Kumaka, Silk Cotton Ceiba, Huimba Kankantrie, Koemaka Ceiba Yucca, Ceiba
Suren	*Toona sureni* (Bl.) Merr. (Syn. Toona febrifuga Roem.) *Toona ciliata* M. Roem. (Syn. *Cedrela toona* (Roxb. ex Rottler) *Toona calantas* Merr. & Rolfe *Toona australis* (F. Muell.) Harms	Cambodia India Indonesia Malaysia Myanmar Papua New Guinea Philippines Thailand Vietnam *Australia* *UK* *USA*	Chomcha Toon Surian, Limpagna Surea-Bawang Thitkado Red Cedar Calantas, Toon, Yomham Xoan-Moc *Red Cedar,* *Moulmein Cedar, Burma Cedar* *Moulmein Cedar, Burma Cedar*

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Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Suya	*Pouteria speciosa* (Ducke) Baehni	Brazil	Pajura, Pajura de Obidos
		Guyana	Chuya, Durban Pine, Por, Suya
Tali	*Erythrophleum spp.*	Cameroon	Elone
		Congo	N'Kassa
	Erythrophleum suaveolens Brenan (Syn. *Erythrophleum guineense* G. Don.)	Côte d'Ivoire	Alui, Tali
		Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Eloun
		Equatorial Guinea	Elondo
		Gabon	Eloun
	Erythrophleum ivorense A. Chev.	Ghana	Potrodom
		Guinea-Bissau	Mancone
		Mozambique	Missanda
		Nigeria	Sasswood
		Senegal	Tali
		Sierra Leone	Gogbei
		Tanzania	Mwavi
		Zambia	Muave
		UK	*Missandra*
Tamboti	*Spirostachys africana* Sond.		
Tani	*Cryptosepalum staudtii* Harms		
Tanimbuca	*Buchenavia spp.*		
Tapiá	*Alchornea triplinervia* (Spreng.) Müll.Arg.	Brazil	Kanakudiballi
Tasua	*Aglaia spp.* *(*Syn. *Amoora spp.)*		
Tatajuba	*Bagassa guianensis* Aubl.	Brazil	Amapa-Rana, Tatajuba
		French Guiana	Bagasse Jaune
		Suriname	Gele Bagasse
Tauari	*Couratari spp.*	Brazil	Imbirena
		Guyana	Wadara
		French Guiana	Couatari, Inguipipa, Maho Cigare, Tabari
		Suriname	Ingipipa
		Venezuela	Capa de Tabaco, Tampipio
Tchitola	*Oxystigma oxyphyllum* (Harms J. Léon.) (Syn. *Pterygopodium oxyphyllum* Harms)	Angola	Tola Chinfuta
		Cameroon	Nom Sinedon
		Congo	Kitola, Tchitola
		Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Akwakwa, Tshibudimbu
		Gabon	Emola, M'Babou
		Nigeria	Lolagbola

Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Teak	*Tectona grandis* L.f.	India Indonesia Laos Myanmar Thailand Vietnam *France* *Germany*	Sagwan Jati, Tek May Sak Kyun May Sak Giati, Teck *Teck* *Burma-Rangoon-Java Teak*
Tembusu	*Fagraea fragrans* Roxb.	Cambodia Fiji Malaysia Myanmar Philippines	Tatro, Trai Buabua Temasuk Anan, Ananma Urung
Tento	*Ormosia spp.* *Ormosia coutinhoi* Ducke	Brazil Colombia French Guiana Guyana Peru Puerto Rico Suriname Venezuela	Buiucu, Tento Chocho, Choco Agui, Caconnier Rouge, Neko-Oudou Barakaro Huaryoro Palo de Matos Kokriki Peonia
Terminalia, brown	*Terminalia catappa L.*		
Terminalia, yellow	*Terminalia complanata* Schum. *Terminalia longispicata* V. Sl. *Terminalia sogerensis* Baker f.		
Thinwin	*Phaseolodes pendulum* (Benth.) Kuntze (Syn. *Millettia pendula* Benth.)		

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Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Tiama	*Entandrophragma angolense* C. DC. *Entandrophragma congoense* A. Chev.	Angola Congo Côte d'Ivoire Equatorial Guinea Gabon Ghana Nigeria Uganda Dem. Rep. of the Congo *Germany* *UK*	Acuminata, Livuité Kiluka Tiama Dongomanguila Abeubêgne Edinam Gêdu-Nohor Mukusu Lifaki, Vovo *Tiama-Mahagoni* *Gêdu-Nohor*
Timbo	*Enterolobium contortisiliquum* (Vell.) Morong	South America	Caro-Caro, Orejero, Pacara Earpod Tree, Tamboril, Timbo-Colorado, Timbo
Tipa	*Tipuana tipu* O. Ktze		
Tola (Oduma)	*Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum* Harms *Gossweilerodendron joveri* Normand ex Aubrev.	Angola Cameroon Congo Gabon Nigeria Dem. Rep. of the Congo *Germany* *UK*	Tola branca Sinedon Tola, Tola blanc Emolo Agba Ntola *Agba,* *Tola branca* *Agba*
Toubaouaté	*Didelotia brevipaniculata* J. Léon.		
Trebol	*Platymiscium spp.* *Platycyamus regnellii* Benth. *Platymiscium pinnatum* (Jacq.) Dugand *Platymiscium trinitatis* Benth. (Syn. *Platymiscium duckei* Hub.) *Platymiscium ulei* Harms.	Belize Brazil Colombia Costa Rica El Salvador Honduras Mexico Peru Venezuela	Granadillo Jacaranda do Brejo, Macacauba Guayacan trebol, Trebol Coyote, Cristobal Granadillo Granadillo Granadillo Cumaseba Roble
Tsanya	*Pausinystalia macroceras* Pierre ex Beille (Syn. *Corynanthe bequaertii* De Wild.) *Corynanthe paniculata* Welw.		
Tualang	*Koompassia excelsa* (Becc.) Taub.	Southeast Asia	Honey Bee Tree, Mangaris, Mengaris, Toale

Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Umgusi	*Baikiaea plurijuga* Harms	East Africa	Mukusi, Rhodesian Teak, Zambian Teak, Zambesi Redwood
Umiri	*Humiria balsamifera* var. *floribunda* (Mart.) Cuatrec. (Syn. *Humiria floribunda* Mart.)	Brazil Colombia Ecuador French Guiana Guyana Peru Suriname Venezuela	Umiri Oloroso Chanul Bois Rouge, Houmiri Bastard Bulletwood, Meri, Tauaranru, Tauroniro Quinilla Colorado Basra Bolletrie, Blakaberi, Tawanonero Nina
Urunday	*Astronium balansae* Engl. *Astronium concinnum* Schott *Astronium graveolens* Jacq. *Astronium urundeuva* Engl.	Argentina Bolivia Brazil Paraguay Central and South America	Urunday del Noroeste, Urunday-Mi, Urundel Cuchi Arindeúva, Aroeira-do-Sertão, Aroeira Preta, Urindeúva Urunde'y Mi Bois de Zèbre, Bossona Mura, Tigerwood, Urunday-Para, Zebrano Zebrawood, Zorrowood
Vene	*Pterocarpus erinaceus* Poir. (Syn. *Pterocarpus africanus* Hook.)	Burkina-Faso Equatorial Guinea Guinea Guinea-Bissau Mali Nigeria Senegal	Goni, Guenin Pau Sangue Ven Pau Sangue Goni, Ven, Vene Vene Ven, Vene
Vésàmbata	*Oldfieldia africana* Benth. & Hook.f.		

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Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Virola	*Virola spp.*	Central America	Banak, Sangre, Palo de Sangre, Bogamani, Cebo, Sangre Colorado
		Colombia	Sebo, Nuanamo
		Ecuador	Chaliviande, Shempo
		French Guiana	Yayamadou, Moulomba
		Guyana	Dalli
		Honduras	Banak
		Peru	Cumala
		Suriname	Baboen, Pintri
		Trinidad and Tobago	Cajuea
		Venezuela	Virola, Cuajo, Sangrino, Camaticaro, Otivo
		UK	*Dalli*
Wacapou	*Vouacapoua spp.*	Brazil	Acapu, Ritangueira
		French Guinea	Bois Perdrix, Bounaati, Epi de Blé
		Guyana	Sara, Sarabebeballi, Tatbu
		Suriname	Bruinhart, Wacapoe
		UK	*Tatbu*
		USA	*Partridgewood*
Walaba	*Eperua spp.*	Brazil	Apa, Apazeiro, Copaibarana, Espadeira
		French Guiana	Bioudou, Wapa
		Guyana	Ituri Wallaba, Wallaba
		Suriname	Walaba
		Venezuela	Uapa, Palo Machete
Wamara	*Bocoa prouacensis* Aubl.		
Wamba	*Tessmannia africana* Harms (Syn. *Tessmannia claessensii* De Wild.) *Tessmannia lescrauwaetii* (De Wild.) Harms		

Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Wengé	*Millettia laurentii* De Wild. *Millettia stuhlmannii* Taub.	Cameroon Congo Gabon Dem. Rep. of the Congo Mozambique Tanzania *Germany* *France* *UK*	Awoung Wenge Awong Wenge Jambire Mpande *Panga-Panga,* *Panga-Panga,* *Panga-Panga*
Xoan	*Melia azedarach* L.	Bangladesh Cambodia China India Indonesia Nepal Philippines Thailand Vietnam	Bakarjan, Ghora Nim, Mahanim, Mahnim Dak hien Mindi Kechil Bakain, Bakarja, Betain, Deikna, Dek, Drek, Mallan Nim Gringging, Marambung, Mindi Bakaina, Bakaino, Bakena Balalunga, Balagango, Paraiso Khian, Lian, Lian-Baiyai Xaon

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Pilot-name	Scientific names	Local names	
Yemane	*Gmelina arborea* Roxb.	Bangladesh	Gamar, Gamari, Gomari, Gumbar, Gumhar
		India	Gambhar, Gomari, Gumhar, Kambhari, Sewan
		Myanmar	Mai Saw, Yemane, Yemani, Yemari
		Nepal	Gamari, Gambari, Gumhari, Khamari
		Thailand	Gumari, Saw, So, So-maeo
		France	*Gmelina,* *Melina,* *Peuplier d Afrique*
		Germany	*Gumar-Teak*
		Spain	*Gmelina,* *Melina*
		UK	*Beechwood,* *Gmelina,* *Goomar Teak,* *Kashmir Tree,* *Malay Beechwood,* *White Teak,* *Yemane*
Yungu	*Drypetes gossweileri* S. Moore		
Zingana	*Microberlinia spp.*	Cameroon	Allen Ele
		Gabon	Zingana
	Microberlinia bisulcata A. Chev.	*Germany*	*Zebrano*
		UK	*Zebrano,* *Zebrawood*
	Microberlinia brazzavillensis A. Chev.		

Chapter 45

Cork and articles of cork

Note.

1.- This Chapter does not cover :

(a) Footwear or parts of footwear of Chapter 64;

(b) Headgear or parts of headgear of Chapter 65; or

(c) Articles of Chapter 95 (for example, toys, games, sports requisites).

GENERAL

Cork is obtained almost exclusively from the outer bark of the cork-oak (*Quercus suber*) which is grown in Southern Europe and North Africa.

The first stripping of bark is known as “virgin” cork and is hard, brittle, inelastic, of inferior quality and low value. It has a blistered and cracked outer surface, while the inner surface is yellowish with red spots.

Subsequent yields are commercially more important. They are compact and homogeneous, and the outer surface, although to some extent fissured, is less rugged than that of virgin cork.

Cork is light, elastic, compressible, flexible, waterproof, rotproof, and a bad conductor of heat and sound.

This Chapter covers natural and agglomerated cork in all forms (including articles of cork and agglomerated cork), other than those **excluded** at the end of the Explanatory Note to heading 45.03.

45.01 - Natural cork, raw or simply prepared; waste cork; crushed, granulated or ground cork.

4501.10 - Natural cork, raw or simply prepared

4501.90 - Other

This heading covers :

(1) **Natural cork, raw or simply prepared**. Raw cork is presented in curved slabs as stripped from the cork tree. Natural cork, simply prepared, includes cork which has been surface scraped or otherwise cleaned (e.g., by charring the outer surface), the cracked outer layer remaining, or with the edges cleaned to remove parts unsuitable for use (trimmed cork). Cork treated with fungicides or flattened by pressing after treatment in boiling water or steam also remains in the heading; cork which has been debacked (deprived of the outer bark), or which has been roughly squared, is, however, **excluded** (**heading 45.02**).

(2) **Waste of natural or agglomerated cork** (i.e., shavings, waste pieces and scrap) used generally for the production of crushed, granulated or powdered cork. It includes waste turnings, etc., of cork in the form of "cork wool", which is sometimes used as a stuffing or filling material.

(3) **Crushed, granulated or ground cork**, made from virgin cork or cork waste, and mainly used in the manufacture of agglomerated cork, linoleum or lincrusta. Granulated cork is also used as a heat- or sound-insulating material and to some extent for packing fruit. Crushed, granulated or ground cork remains in the heading if coloured, impregnated, baked or expanded by heat-treatment; but agglomerated cork is **excluded** (**heading 45.04**).

45.02 - Natural cork, debacked or roughly squared, or in rectangular (including square) blocks, plates, sheets or strip (including sharp-edged blanks for corks or stoppers).

This heading covers natural cork slabs :

(1) With the whole of the back (outer bark) sawn or otherwise removed from the outer surface (**debacked cork**); or

(2) With the outer (bark) and inner (tree) surfaces sawn or otherwise cut so as to be approximately parallel (**roughly squared cork**).

The heading also covers products which have been further worked into the form of rectangular (including square) blocks, plates, sheets or strip obtained from the bulk cork of heading 45.01, by slicing both faces and cutting the edges at right angles. Such products remain classified in this heading whether or not consisting of layers of cork placed one above the other and glued together.

Blocks, plates, sheets and strip cut to shapes **other than** rectangular (including square) are regarded as articles of cork (**heading 45.03**).

Cork sheets reinforced with paper or fabric, including the strips of very thin cork in rolls used for tipping cigarettes, are included in this heading. (The term "cork-paper" is sometimes applied to very thin sheet or strip cork even though not paper-backed.)

The heading also covers blanks for corks or stoppers, in the form of sharp-edged cubes or square slabs, including those cut from slabs composed of two or more layers glued together. Similar products with rounded edges, however, are **excluded** (**heading 45.03**).

45.03 - Articles of natural cork (+).

4503.10 - Corks and stoppers

4503.90 - Other

This heading covers, *inter alia* :

(1) Corks and stoppers of all kinds, of natural cork, including blanks with rounded edges. Cork stoppers may sometimes be fitted with caps of metal, plastics, etc. Pourer-stoppers, measure-stoppers and other articles in which a cork stopper is a subsidiary part are, however, **classified elsewhere** according to the kind of article or the material giving it its essential character.

(2) Discs, washers and wafers of natural cork, for lining crown corks and other closures for bottles, jars, etc.; cork linings or shells for the interior of bottle necks.

(3) Blocks, plates, sheets and strip of natural cork, cut to shape other than rectangular (including square); lifebuoys, floats for fishing nets, bath-mats, table-mats, typewriter or other mats.

(4) Handle grips of various kinds (knife handles, etc.), washers and gaskets (**other than** those included in assorted sets of **heading 84.84**).

The following are, however, **excluded** from this heading :

(a) Footwear and parts thereof, including removable in-soles (socks), of **Chapter 64**.

(b) Headgear and parts thereof of **Chapter 65**.

(c) Crown corks of base metal lined with cork discs (**heading 83.09**).

(d) Cork cartridge wads (**heading 93.06**).

(e) Toys, games and sports requisites, including fishing-line floats, and parts thereof (**Chapter 95**).

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Subheading Explanatory Note.

Subheading 4503.10

Corks and stoppers of subheading 4503.10 are pieces of natural cork shaped like straight sided or tapered cylinders or rectangular prisms with rounded lateral edges. They may be dyed, polished, paraffined, perforated, fire- or dye-branded. Some solid cork stoppers have an enlarged head or are capped with metal, plastics, etc. Corks or stoppers are used as plugs to close containers. Hollow stoppers (or shell corks) are used as coverings of, for example, glass stoppers for bottles of glass or ceramic material.

The subheading also includes identifiable blanks for corks or stoppers, **provided** their edges have been rounded.

The subheading **does not include** thin cork discs used as seals in crown corks (**subheading 4503.90**).

45.04 - Agglomerated cork (with or without a binding substance) and articles of agglomerated cork.

4504.10 - Blocks, plates, sheets and strip; tiles of any shape; solid cylinders, including discs

4504.90 - Other

Agglomerated cork is manufactured by agglomerating crushed, granulated or ground cork generally under heat and pressure either :

(1) With an added binding substance (e.g., unvulcanised rubber, glue, plastics, tar, gelatin), or

(2) Without an added binding substance at a temperature of about 300 °C. In this latter case the natural gum in the cork acts as a binder.

Agglomerated cork of this heading may be impregnated (e.g., with oil), or reinforced by backing with paper or cloth **provided** it does not have the character of linoleum or similar materials classified in **heading 59.04**.

Agglomerated cork retains most of the properties of natural cork, and in particular is an excellent heat- or sound-insulating material. In many cases, however, the addition of the binders required for the agglomeration modifies some of the characteristic features of the cork, in particular the specific gravity and the tensile or crushing strengths. In addition, agglomerated cork has the advantage of being suitable for direct moulding to any size or shape.

Agglomerated cork is used to make much the same range of products as those referred to under heading 45.03 but, whereas it is rarely used for making stoppers, it is used more often than natural cork for crown cork discs.

Agglomerated cork is also used largely, and in preference to natural cork, for building materials such as panels, blocks and tiles, and as moulded shapes (cylinders, shells, etc.), for insulating or protecting hot water or steam piping, for lining petrol pipelines, for expansion jointing in the construction industry and for the manufacture of filters.

See the Explanatory Note to heading 45.03 as regards articles **excluded** from this heading.

Chapter 46

Manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting materials; basketware and wickerwork

Notes.

1.- In this Chapter the expression "plaiting materials" means materials in a state or form suitable for plaiting, interlacing or similar processes; it includes straw, osier or willow, bamboos, rattans, rushes, reeds, strips of wood, strips of other vegetable material (for example, strips of bark, narrow leaves and raffia or other strips obtained from broad leaves), unspun natural textile fibres, monofilament and strip and the like of plastics and strips of paper, but not strips of leather or composition leather or of felt or nonwovens, human hair, horsehair, textile rovings or yarns, or monofilament and strip and the like of Chapter 54.

2.- This Chapter does not cover :

(a) Wall coverings of heading 48.14;

(b) Twine, cordage, ropes or cables, plaited or not (heading 56.07);

(c) Footwear or headgear or parts thereof of Chapter 64 or 65;

(d) Vehicles or bodies for vehicles of basketware (Chapter 87); or

(e) Articles of Chapter 94 (for example, furniture, luminaires and lighting fittings).

3.- For the purposes of heading 46.01, the expression "plaiting materials, plaits and similar products of plaiting materials, bound together in parallel strands" means plaiting materials, plaits and similar products of plaiting materials, placed side by side and bound together, in the form of sheets, whether or not the binding materials are of spun textile materials.

GENERAL

In addition to articles of loofah, this Chapter covers semi-manufactured products (heading 46.01) and certain articles (headings 46.01 and 46.02) made by interlacing, weaving or by similar methods of assembling unspun materials, particularly :

(1) Straw, osier or willow, bamboos, rushes, rattans, reeds, chipwood (i.e., wood in thin strips), drawn wood, strips of other vegetable material (for example, strips of bark, narrow leaves and raffia or other strips obtained from broad leaves such as those of banana plants or palm trees), **provided** they are in a state or form suitable for plaiting, interlacing or similar processes.

(2) Unspun natural textile fibres.

(3) Monofilament and strip and the like of plastics of Chapter 39 (but **not** monofilament of which no cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1 mm **nor** strip or the like of an apparent width not exceeding 5 mm, of man-made textile materials, of **Chapter 54**).

(4) Strips of paper (including paper covered with plastics).

(5) Certain materials consisting of a textile core (unspun fibres, braid, etc.), wound or covered with strips of plastics, or thickly coated with plastics, so that the product no longer has the character of the fibres, braid, etc., forming the core.

Certain of these materials, particularly the vegetable products, may be prepared (e.g., by splitting, drawing, peeling, etc., or by impregnating with wax, glycerol, etc.) to render them more suitable for plaiting, interlacing or similar processes.

For the purposes of this Chapter, the following are **not** considered to be plaiting materials and articles or products made therefrom are **excluded** from the Chapter :

(i) Horsehair (**heading 05.11** or **Section XI**).

(ii) Monofilament of which no cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1 mm, or strip or flattened tubes (including strip and flattened tubes folded along the length), whether or not compressed or twisted (artificial straw and the like), of man-made textile materials, **provided** that the apparent width (i.e., in the folded, flattened, compressed or twisted state) does not exceed 5 mm **(Section XI)**.

(iii) Textile rovings (except when wholly covered with plastics as described in paragraph (5) above) **(Section XI)**.

(iv) Textile yarn impregnated, coated, covered or sheathed with plastics **(Section XI)**.

(v) Strips of leather or composition leather (generally **Chapter 41** or **42**) or of felt or nonwovens **(Section XI)** or human hair (**Chapter 5, 59, 65** or **67**).

In addition the Chapter **does not cover** :

(a) Saddlery and harness (**heading 42.01**).

(b) Products or articles of bamboo, of **Chapter 44**.

(c) Wall coverings of **heading 48.14**.

(d) Twine, cordage, rope or cables, even if plaited or of unspun fibres (**heading 56.07**).

(e) Narrow fabrics consisting of warp without weft assembled by means of an adhesive (bolducs) (**heading 58.06**).

(f) Footwear or parts thereof of **Chapter 64**.

(g) Headgear or parts of headgear, including hat-shapes, of **Chapter 65**.

(h) Whips (**heading 66.02**).

(ij) Artificial flowers (**heading 67.02**).

(k) Vehicles, or bodies for vehicles of basketware (**Chapter 87**).

(l) Articles of **Chapter 94** (for example, furniture, luminaires and lighting fittings).

(m) Articles of **Chapter 95** (for example, toys, games, sports requisites).

(n) Brooms or brushes (**heading 96.03**) or tailors' dummies, etc. (**heading 96.18**).

46.01 - Plaits and similar products of plaiting materials, whether or not assembled into strips; plaiting materials, plaits and similar products of plaiting materials, bound together in parallel strands or woven, in sheet form, whether or not being finished articles (for example, mats, matting, screens).

- Mats, matting and screens of vegetable materials :

4601.21 - - Of bamboo

4601.22 - - Of rattan

4601.29 - - Other.

- Other :

4601.92 - - Of bamboo

4601.93 - - Of rattan

4601.94 - - Of other vegetable materials

4601.99 - - Other

(A) **Plaits and similar products of plaiting materials, whether or not assembled into strips**.

This group covers :

(1) **Plaits**. These consist of strands of plaiting material, without warp or weft, interlaced either by hand or machine in a general longitudinal direction. By varying the nature, colour, thickness and number of strands, and the manner of interlacing, different decorative effects may be obtained.

Plaits of this kind may be joined side by side and assembled into wider strips by sewing, etc.

(2) **Products similar to plaits** in the sense that they have the same or similar uses, and that, though they are made by a process other than plaiting, they are also formed in longitudinal thong-like forms, strips, etc., from plaiting materials. They include :

(a) Products made from two or more strands by twisting together, joining together or otherwise assembling (**other than** decorative motifs of **heading 46.02**).

(b) Products (e.g., those known in trade as "China cord") consisting of a kind of cord made from non-crushed vegetable materials assembled simply by twisting.

The above goods are mainly used in millinery, but are also used for the manufacture of certain furniture, shoes, mats, baskets or other receptacles.

The goods of this heading may contain spun textile yarn serving primarily for assembly or reinforcement purposes, whether or not having a supplementary decorative effect.

(B) **Plaiting materials, plaits and similar products of plaiting materials, bound together in parallel strands or woven, in sheet form, whether or not being finished articles (for example, mats, matting, screens).**

The goods of this group are obtained either directly from plaiting materials as defined in the General Explanatory Note to the Chapter or from the plaits or similar products of plaiting materials described in Part (A) above.

Those obtained directly from plaiting materials are either formed of strands woven together, generally in the manner of warp and weft fabrics, or made of parallel strands placed side by side and maintained in position in the form of sheets by transverse binding threads or strands holding the successive parallel strands.

The woven goods may consist wholly of plaiting materials, or may consist of a warp of plaiting material and a weft of textile yarn, or *vice versa,* provided that the sole function of the textile yarn (apart from incidentally introducing colour effects) is to bind the plaiting substances.

Similarly, in the case of the goods made by binding parallel strands of plaiting materials, the binder may be a plaiting material, a textile yarn or some other material.

Similar processes of binding together or weaving are also used to obtain goods in sheet form from the plaits or similar products of plaiting materials described in Part (A) above.

The goods of this group, which may be reinforced or backed or lined with woven textile fabric or with paper, include :

(1) **Semi-manufactured products** such as raffia, rattan and similar fabrics; and the finer products made in the piece in the form of lapping or strips for use in millinery, upholstery, etc.

(2) **Certain finished articles,** for example :

(a) Mats and matting (floor coverings, etc.), including in particular the so-called Chinese (or Indian) mats and matting (whether rectangular or in other shapes), made by weaving or binding together parallel strands of plaiting materials (or plaits or similar products of plaiting materials) with other plaiting materials, twine, cord, etc.

(b) Coarse matting such as the straw mats used for horticultural purposes.

(c) Screens or panels such as those of willow or osier; building panels of plaiting materials or of plaits or similar products of plaiting materials (straw, reeds, etc.) laid parallel, compressed and bound together at regular intervals with base metal wire. These building panels or slabs may be covered on all surfaces and edges with kraft paperboard.

The heading **excludes** mats and matting of coir or sisal fibre or the like with a base of cordage or of woven textile fabric (**Chapter 57**).

46.02 - Basketwork, wickerwork and other articles, made directly to shape from plaiting materials or made up from goods of heading 46.01; articles of loofah.

- Of vegetable materials :

4602.11 - - Of bamboo

4602.12 - - Of rattan

4602.19 - - Other

4602.90 - Other

Subject to the exclusions specified in the General Explanatory Note to this Chapter, the heading covers :

(i) articles made directly to shape from plaiting materials;

(ii) articles made up from the already assembled products of heading 46.01, i.e., from plaits or similar products, or from the products bound together in parallel strands or woven in sheet form.

The heading **does not**, however, **cover** finished articles of **heading 46.01**, that is, plaiting materials, plaits and similar products of plaiting materials, which have acquired the character of finished articles by reason of being bound together in parallel strands or woven, in sheet form (for example, mats, matting or screens) : see the Explanatory Note to heading 46.01, paragraph (B) (2); and

(iii) articles of loofah (gloves, pads, etc.) lined or not.

Such articles include :

(1) Baskets, panniers, hampers and basketware containers of all kinds, whether or not fitted with rollers or castors, including fish baskets, creels and fruit baskets.

(2) Similar baskets or boxes of interlaced chipwood. But chipbaskets of non-interlaced chipwood are **excluded** (**heading 44.15**).

(3) Travelling-bags and suitcases.

(4) Handbags, shopping-bags and the like.

(5) Lobster pots and similar articles; birdcages and beehives.

(6) Trays, bottleholders, carpet-beaters, tableware, kitchenware and other household articles.

(7) Millinery motifs and other fancy articles, **other than** those of **heading 67.02**.

(8) Straw envelopes for bottles. These articles are mostly in the form of hollow cones of coarse straw or similar materials roughly laid parallel and bound together with yarn or cord.

(9) Mats made by assembling long plaits into squares, circles, etc., and binding them together with twine.