CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

Eleventh meeting of the Plants Committee
Langkawi (Malaysia), 3-7 September 2001

Review of the Appendices

TREE SPECIES (DECISION 11.116)

1. This document has been prepared by the Scientific Authority of the Netherlands.

2. At its ninth meeting (Darwin, Australia, June 1999), the CITES Plants Committee considered a document *Contribution to an evaluation of tree species* using the new CITES Listing Criteria, prepared by the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre on behalf of the CITES Management Authority of the Netherlands.

3. It was decided that the document provided a good basis for the discussion on tree species listed, or not listed in the various Appendices.

4. The key information on these species, available today through the above-mentioned document, on tree species actually included in Appendices I, II and III, is included in the Annex to this document.

Araucariaceae; *Araucaria araucana* Appendix I (Chile and Argentine)

Distribution: Argentina (Neuquén), Chile. Ranges from the Coastal Cordillera of Chile to the Andes in Argentina.

Population status and trends:The populations on the coast are restricted and highly threatened. Andean populations are severely fragmented. Chile holds the largest population, some of which are being illegally felled in and outside national park boundaries. A rough estimate in 1981 suggested that 600,000 acres of *Araucaria* forest remain in Chile, yielding a possible 1215 million ft3. Most of the trees are scattered or in inaccessible places.

Trade: According to CITES statistics, Chile is the only country of export for the timber of *Araucaria araucana* exporting 7043 m3 in 1990, mainly to Italy; 1873 m3 to Argentina, Belgium, Italy, USA and Uruguay; and 2347 m3 in 1992 to Argentina, Spain and the USA. None of these imports are reported by the corresponding importing countries. The exports from Chile were in contravention to the Convention since the species is, for Chile, included in Appendix I. As well as trade in timber of this species, trade in live, artificially propagated plants and seed is reported in CITES annual reports. The live plants are mainly produced in European nurseries and exported from Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands.

Result: this species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I.

Caryocaryaceae; *Caryocar costaricense* Appendix II (#1)

Distribution: Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama. This species has been erreonously recorded in Venezuela.

Population status and trends:In Costa Rica occurrencies are scarce and confined to protected areas. Similarly in Panama, the species is restricted to Darién ans San Blas, where populations appear to be in a poor state with little evidence of regeneration. The total population number in Central America does not exceed a few thousand individuals. Levels of exploitation of the timber are reported to be excessive. Deforestation, however, is believed to be a greater threat than trade. Populations extend into the Chocó in Colombia. *C. amydaliferum*, endemic to Colombia, is a closely related species. It is used as a commercial timber and is now considered threatened.

Trade: There is no reported international trade.

Result: there is not enough information to apply the criterion for inclusion in Appendix I. Uncertainty about the trade situation remains. However the species is very rare and if there is any threat of trade Appendix I is probably the more appropriate. The species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II; criterion A applies.

Cupressaceae; *Fitzroya cupressoides* Appendix I

Distribution: Argentina (Chubut, Neuquen, Rio Negro), Chile.

Population status and trends:This species has been logged since the middle of the 17th century. The largest concentration of the species, at the southern end of the Chilean depression, was exploited in the 18th and 19th centuries, leaving no remains except blackened stumps. By the early *1900s* a third of the *Fitzroya* forests had been removed. In the 1930s motorised transport and the building of roads allowed access to stands in coastal cordillera and

high cordillera. Exploitation continued in both of these areas at such intensities that chances of regrowth and regeneration anihilated. Present estimates of the area of remaining stans lie at 20,000 ha, 15% of their original size. Restrictions laid down by the Chilean government and by CITES have not been adhered to and illegal logging in remote areas has been impossible to halt. Today the best stands may be found between latituded of 41 and 42 in the high cordillera. Elsewhere populations are small.

Trade: CITES countries are prohibited from trading in alerce. Chile continues to export the wood and illegal felling is occurring at alarming rates. In 1990, Chile exported 41876 m3 of *Fitzroya cupressoides*, principally to East Germany and the United Kingdom. In 1991, 3164m3 of the timber was exported together with 2667727 timber pieces. An additional 772422 items of timber were reported to be imported by Japan the same year. In 1992, Chile reported exporting 3148m3. Except for the trade reported by Japan in 1991, and relatively small imports reported by the USA, 85m3 (1991) and 168m3 (1992), the majority of imports are nit being reported.

Result: this species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I. Criterion I Bi.

Cupressaceae; *Pilgerodendron uviferum* Appendix I

Distribution: Argentine, Chile

Population status and trends:Populations of this species have been severely depleted through the effects of logging, fire and clearance for agriculture throughout the range of the species. It is slow to mature and its regeneration is very poor, especially under a canopy. Chebez includes the species in the list of threatened species in Argentina.

Trade: in CITES trade statistics, the only recorded export of the Appendix I species during the period 1990-1994 is a single export of 20000 timber pieces to Argentina from Chile in 1992, as reported by Chile. The export of 80 fruits of the same species by Argentina to the UK is recorded in 1993.

Result: this species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I.

Juglandaceae; *Oreomunnea pterocarpa* Appendix II (#1)

Distribution: Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama.

Population status and trends:Until recently thought to be endemic to Costa Rica, the species is likely to be found in other parts of Central America. Where it is known, the species occurrence is scarce. It is usually found as isolated trees. Little isof the species, although it does not appear to be strong. known of the regenerative capacity.

Trade: The timber is not heavily exploited, occurring to some extent in domestic trade but not in the international market.

Result: there is not enough information available for inclusion in Appendix I. Uncertainty about the trade situation remains. However the species is considered Endangered and if there is any threat of trade Appendix I is probably more appropriate. The species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II.

Leguminosae; *Dalbergia nigra* Appendix I

Distribution: Brazil

Population status and trends:Brazilian rosewood is one of the most highly prized woods in Brazil. The highest concentrations of the species are located in hygrophilous forest on rich soils in southern Bahia and northern Espirito Santo. Deforestation is occurring at a rapid rate in southern Bahia. Already noted to exhibit low population densities in the 1920s, the species continued to become increasingly rare up to the 1990s. excessive and indiscriminate exploitation and devastation of the Atlantic forest habitat are the major contributors to the species' demise. Regeneration appears to be poor, possibly because of seed predation by rodents. The species is listed as threatened according to IBAMA and the FAO.

Trade: The timber has been harvested since colonial times for making high quality furniture and musical instruments. Restricted supplies led to the wood being increasingly used for carving and sculpture.

Result: the species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I. Although recorded as VU, an IUCN category of Endangered is probably more appropriate.

Leguminosae; *Pericopsis elata* Appendix II (#5)

Distribution: Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Ghana, Nigeria

Population status and trends:Four main areas of distribution can be defined: east Côte d'Ivoire and west Ghana, Nigeria and west Cameroon, the Sangha-Ngoko basin in Congo and the central basin in Zaire. Levels of exploitation have been unsustainable in all countries and the species and its habitat has declined through logging and clearance. Remaining populations are small and scattered. Natural regeneration is poor and insufficient to replace lost populations.

Trade: Since 1948 trade in the timber has soared; the most significant producers being Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. Log production in Congo in 1990 was 9004m3.

Result: the species does not meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I. The species does meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II, under II Bi.

Leguminosae; *Platymiscium pleiostachyum* Appendix II (#1)

Distribution: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua.

Population status and trends:The species is scarce. Individuals often show signs of genetic degradation and regeneration is largely absent. It is included in a list of threatened timber trees in Costa Rica.

Trade: Heavy exploitation has occurred in southern Costa Rica but no international trade has been reported to CITES. It is possible trade is occurring unreported from El Salvador and Nicaragua. Blaser claims that the species has never been internationally traded.

Result: the species does not meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I. Uncertainty about the trade situation remains. However the species is considered Endangered and if there is any threat of trade Appendix I is probably more appropriate. The species does meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II, under II A.

Leguminosae; *Pterocarpus santalinus* Appendix II (#6)

Distribution: India: mainly in the southern Ghats states of Peninsular India, and sporadically in other states.

Population status and trends:The total range of this tree is < 5,000 km2 and the area of occupancy is < 1,000 km2. Regeneration of the species is confined to the dry hilly regions of central India. No populations have been reported for Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

Trade: Export of red sandalwood for textildyeing started in the 17th century and continued until 1900; the major importer being UK. Export figures in the 1880s average around 3000 tonnes per annum. In the 1930s Japan imported the wood for making traditional 'shamishen' musical instruments. The market continues today with several hundred tonnes of red sandalwood being exported every year. Europe has for a long time imported red sandalwood extract as a red colourant, manly for the use in fish processing but recent interest has been shown in examining other applications.

Large quantities of wood chips and powder are exported annually mainly for the extraction of dye, medicine and cosmetics. The major importers of red sandalwood powder have Japan, Taiwan and Western Europe. Illegal trade has been reported.

Result: the species meets the criteria for inclusion of Appendix I, under IA. The Range < 10.000 km sq.

Meliaceae; *Cedrela odorata* Appendix III (Peru, Colombia)

Distribution: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Cayman Islands, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Montserrat, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, Suriname, Venezuela

Population status and trends: The species occurs in abundance, most notably in Central America. However exploitation has continued on a large scale throughout the species range over the past 200 years and large and well-formed individuals are scarce, especially in Amazonia. In Bolivia, the species' rarity has resulted in trees only being cut opportunistically while mahogany, *Amburana* and *Machaerium* are being sought. Natural regeneration is reported to be generally good but there are reports of trees being felled before they reach maturity. The species is included in lists of threatened plants in Panama and Dominican Republic and by the FAO.

Trade: Throughout the species range Spanish cedar has played a major role in the timber trade. Between 1986 and 1987 three species, one of which was *C. odorata*, accounted for 58% of the sawnwood produced in Belize. It is one of the most exploited woods in northern Costa Rica. It remains one of the most valuable trees in Costa Rican market but is traded only in the domestic market. In 1995 Brazil exported 97,000m3 of *Cedrela* sp., selling at an average priza of USD 260.00m3. records from 1994 indicate that Honduras was exporting logs, sawnwood, plywood and veneer of *C. odorata* and Peru and Colombia were exporting sawnwood. In 1995 Ecuador is reported to have exported 6000m3 of sawnwood at an average price of USD 584/m3, and Peru and Trinidad and Tobago exported sawnwood. USA imported a total of 23,000m3 *Cedrela* spp. plywood at USD 474/m3 in 1995.

Result: the species does not meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I or II.

Meliaceae; *Swietenia humilis* Appendix II (#5)

Distribution: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama.

Population status and trends:Trees are most often seen as scattered and isolated individuals, preserved in cultivated land and pastures. Large specimens are rare.

Trade: Reports of international trade in 1994 record Honduras as exporting 4000m3 plywood at an average price of USD 149/m3, 4000m3 veneer at an average price of USD 57/m3, 3000m3 sawnwood, 3000m3 logs. Importers of *Swietenia* spp. In the form of plywood include USA, Portugal; in the form of veneer include USA, Portugal and Greece; in the form of sawnwood include USA, Sweden, Portugal, Greece; and Portugal is recorded as importing logs.

CITES reported trade for this species in the period 1990-1994 consists of two transactions reported by Guatemala: 72m3 exported to Guadeloupe and 41m3 tot the USA.

Result: the species is not evaluated.

Meliaceae; *Swietenia macrophylla* Appendix III (Populations in the Americas only) (#5)

Distribution: Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Venezuela

Population status and trends:A large timber tree with an extensive distribution, originally described from cultivate specimens in India. Currently the most commercially important of the mahoganies, exploitation has been taking place for several centuries. Populations in the northern part of the species' range from Mexico to Colombia were depleted at a relatively early stage. Exploitation in Brazil began in the 19860s but has continued at a very rapid rate. The most extensive stands are found in Brazil. In Bolivia, the populations of Santa Cruz are essentially extinct and in Beni they are decimated. Mahogany operations continue at Pando but these populations, too, are expected to be exhausted within the decade. Only a few populations remain in north-east Ecuador, where selective logging has caused genetic erosion and population decreases.

Mahogany regenerates in extensively cleared areas after large-scale disaster and therefore generally occurs in even-aged stands. Modern logging practices, therefore, commonly lead to the complete (or 95%, leaving non-commercially individuals) removal of stands over a large area, leaving few smaller individuals and an insubstantial seed source for future regeneration. Regeneration after selective felling has been noted as poor or non-existant in a number of countries because of these characteristics of the species. Evidence of genetic erosion has been described by various experts, although no quantitative information is available to support these suggestions. Harvesting and processing are only 50% efficient. There is little incentive to sustainably manage natural stands.

Various countries record the species as threatened at a national level.

Trade: In Brazil and Bolivia over 70% of the mahogany harvested is bound for international trade. Most mahogany harvested in Guatemala is also for export, mainly to Mexico.

International trade data from 1994 reports that Honduras exported *Swietenia macrophylla* in the form of plywood, veneer, sawnwood and logs. Peru exported veneer in 1994 and sawnwood in 1995, Brazil exported 98,000m3 sawnwood in 1995. The species is also entering international trade from non-native sources such as Fiji, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago. Importers of *Swietenia* spp. In the form of plywood include USA, Portugal; in the form of

veneer include USA, Portugal and Greece; in the form of sawnwood include USA, Sweden, Portugal, Greece; and portugal is recorded as importing logs.

Result: the species does not meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I. The species does meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II, under II Bi.

Meliaceae; *Swietenia mahagoni* Appendix II (#5)

Distribution: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Cayman Islands, Colombia, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican republic, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent, Turks and Caicos Islands, USA

Population status and trends: The first mahogany to appear in the European market five centuries ago. Natural stands became extensively exhausted before the early years of this century in many areas. Some authors have suggested that the species has experienced severe genetic erosion, but hard evidence of this is lacking. Well formed timber trees are now extremely rare and most individuals are highly branched, relatively short trees. It is reported to be one of the dominant species of semi-deciduaous forest in the Sierra de Neiba in Hispaniola. Various countries have recorded the species as threatened at a national level.

Trade: Small quantities of timber from plantations are periodically available on the international market. CITES reported trade in this species consists of the export of 72 carvings from the Dominican republic to Spain as reported by Spain; 41 live plants and 32 timber pieces exported from the Dominican Republic to the USA as reported by the Dominican republic.

Result: the species does not meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I. The species does meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II, under II Bi.

Rosaceae; *Prunus africana* Appendix II (#1)

Distribution: Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Equatorial Guinea-Bioko, Sao Tome and Principe, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Rwanda South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia

Population status and trends: In Cameroon, where *P. africana* is restricted to the montane forests of the western highlands, the high level of trade has greatly depleted this species. This species is relatively rare in Zimbabwe. In South Africa, *P. africana* colonises open sites and the species is regenerating well, with younger trees growing along the roads.

Trade: *P. africana* is exported from Africa to Western Europe where the active compounds of the bark are used for drug production. Between 1988 and 1993 in Madagascar, the amount of bark harvested doubled from 300 tonnes/year; in 1995, the estimated figure doubled again to 1200 tonnes. Between 1986 and 1991 Cameroon exported an average of 1923 tonnes/year to France, Zaire exported 300 tonnes/year to Belgium and France, Kenya exported 193 tonnes to France and Uganda exported 96 tonnes (in 1993?).

Result: Based on the IUCN category this species would fulfil Appendix I criteria. However the IUCN category appears to be misapplied. Without this categorisation the species as a whole would not appear any current criteria for CITES listing.

Thymelaeaceae; *Aquilaria malaccensis* Appendix II (#1)

Distribution: India, Bhutan, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines

Population status and trends:Populations are widespread but patchy in distribution in Indonesia and Malaysia. According to Indonesian National Forest Inventory *Aquilaria* spp. Population densities are 1.87 individuals per hectare in Sumatra, 3.37 individuals per hectare in Kalimantan and 4.33 individuals per hectare in Irian Jaya. In Malaysia estimates lie at 2.5 individuals per hectare. As the most important source of agarwood populations are heavily exploited throughout the species range. Only 10% of the trees in any population are likely to be infected with the fungus that causes the wood to decay, producing agarwood. Traditionally local people have harvested only infected trees but demand in the last ten years has led to excessive harvesting of both diseased adn healthy trees. There is even a belief that the diseased wood develops in felled trees. Major centres of production are located at Riau and Aceh in Sumatra, also Kalimantan and Irian Jaya. The increasing rarity of the species has led to traders searching for populations in more remote areas by helicopter and in some cases outside the species range. Production from plantations is still very minor. The Indian populations are critically endangered. In addition, according to the pre-1994 IUCN Red List Category system the following populations were considered threatened at the national level in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar, Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra.

Trade: Agarwood often contains a mix of *Aquilaria* spp. In the form of powder or wood chips different species are indistinguishable. Trade in agarwood between India and Arabian countries has continued for centuries. Indonesia is now a major exporter, supplying up to 300 tons pa. Tp Hong Kong, Japan, Taiwan, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirate, Oman and Yemen. The lowest grade agarwood fetched prices of USD 1oo/kg in 1993 and the highest grade US 10,000/kg. Between 1990 and 1991, India exported a total of 432,370 kg.

Since 1995 the species has been included in Appendix II of CITES and member states, such as Indonesia, have been reorganising procedures of harvesting and trade to fit CITES regulations. Enforcement has been difficult and illegal felling and trade have been reported in indonesia and India.

Result: the species does not meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I. The species does meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II, under II Bi.

Thymelaeaceae; *Gonystylus* spp. Appendix III (Indonesia)

Distribution: Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, Singapore, Papua New Guinea, Philiipines (?), Solomin Islands

Population status and trends:applying to *Gonystylus bancanus* in particular: A gregarious. Often dominant tree of lowland freshwater swamp and peat-swamp forest. This species has been heavily depleted as it is the most important source of 'ramin' timber. *G. bancanus* has been heavily depleted in Indonesia. It is vlnerable in Peninsular Malaysia because of heavy exploitation, habitat loss, poor natural regeneration and lack of silvicultural knowledge about the species. According to repetto and Gillis the swamp forests of Sarawak were largely depleted of ramin by 1981. The ITTO mission to Sarawak, reported that Ramin was being heavily overcut.

Trade: Ramin is exported by Sarawak as sawn timber. In 1987 Ramin accounted fro 87% of total sawn timber exports from the State. Sawn timber is mainly exported to EC countries such as Italy, UK, the Netherlands, France, Belgium and Spain. The quantity of Ramin exported in 1987 was 153,879m3 and in 1988 175,000m3. The volume exported during the period January-March 1989 was 40,000m3, an increase of around 33% over exports during the same

period of the previous year. In 1989, Peninsular Malaysia exported 16,187m2 of Ramin sawn timber, as recorded by MTIB.

In the early 1980s Ramin was Indonesia's first species for sawn wood exports, accounting for 37,7% in volume, 45,8% in value. The average annual amount exported was 58,000m3, with a value of USD 119 million. In 1986 Indonesia exported 377,000m3 of Ramin.

In 1989 the UK imported 19,817m3.

Result: of the 7 Gonystylus species discussed in table 2 of the document one (G. bancanus) does not meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I, but does so for inclusion in Appendix II, under II Bi. For the other 6 Gonystylus species the document notes that sufficient information is unavailable.

Zygophyllaceae; *Guaiacum officinale* Appendix II (#1)

Distribution: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, barbados, Colombia, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico, St Vincent, Turks and Caicos Islands, Venezuela, Virgin Islands (British), Virgin Islands (US).

Population status and trends:The timber and medicinal resin have been traded for several centuries, resulting in overexploitation throughout the species range. Many of the Caribbean populations were decimated in the 17th and 18th centuries. Little remains of the species outside of cultivation in the Lesser Antilles, Barbados, Virgin Islands. Populations are reduced and large trees are extremely rare on Puerto Rico, Hispaniola and Jamaica. The population in Colombia occurs in Bolivar, Magdalena and Guajira and is critically endangered.

Trade: *G. officinale* and *G. sanctum* are easily distinguishable from one another but are rarely separated by collectors. Both species have been traded for almost 500 years. *G. officinale* produces the more commercially valuable wood. Illegal trade has been suspected.

Limited trade data is available from WCMC CITES Trade Database. In 1992, the only trade reported to CITES, was the export of 11,000 kg of timber by Japan. In 1993 Japan reported exporting 15 tons of sawn wood and 120 timber pieces; Spain reported exporting 36 timber carvings from the Dominican Republic; the Dominican republic reported exporting 113 timber pieces to the USA, and the UK reported importing 615 kg from Mexico.

Result: the species does not meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I. The species does meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II, under II Bi.

Zygophyllaceae; *Guaiacum sanctum* Appendix II (#1)

Distribution: Bahamas, Belize, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico, USA.

Population status and trends:Although large specimens are almost completely absent from most of the species range, small bushy trees can be found. Many of the Caribbean populations were decimated in the 17th and 18th centuries. Those populations that escaped exploitation in Florida were threatened with habitat conversion for retirement homes. If native to El Salvador it is now extinct. The species is included in a list of threatened timber trees in Costa Rica.

Trade: *G. officinale* and *G. samctum* have both been traded for almost 500 years. International trade has continued into the 1990s. a significant amount of illegal trade has continued since 1975, possibly between Mexico and the USA. Trees were illegally cut in Florida.

Limited trade data is available from the WCMC CITES Trade Database. Import of 5430 timber items of this species from Mexico were reported by Japan in 1991. In 1992, the USA reported importing 7358 kg of timber of the species. Exports are reported by Mexico for the years 1993, 1994 and 1995. The average quantity exported for these years is 222m3, with exports to Canada, Germany, Japan, Hong Kong, Korea, Singapore and USA.

Result: the species does not meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I. The species does meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II, under II Bi.

\# in accordance with Article !, paragraph b, sub-paragraph (iii), of the Convention, the symbol (#) followed by a number placed against the name of a species or higher taxon included in Appendix II designates parts or derivatives which are specified in relation therto for the purposes of the Convention as follows:

#1 designates all parts and derivatives, except:
seeds, spores and pollen (including pollinia)
seedling or tissue cultures obtained *in vitro*, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and
cut flowers of artificially propagated plants

#5 designates logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets

#6 designates logs, wood-chips and unprocessed broken material