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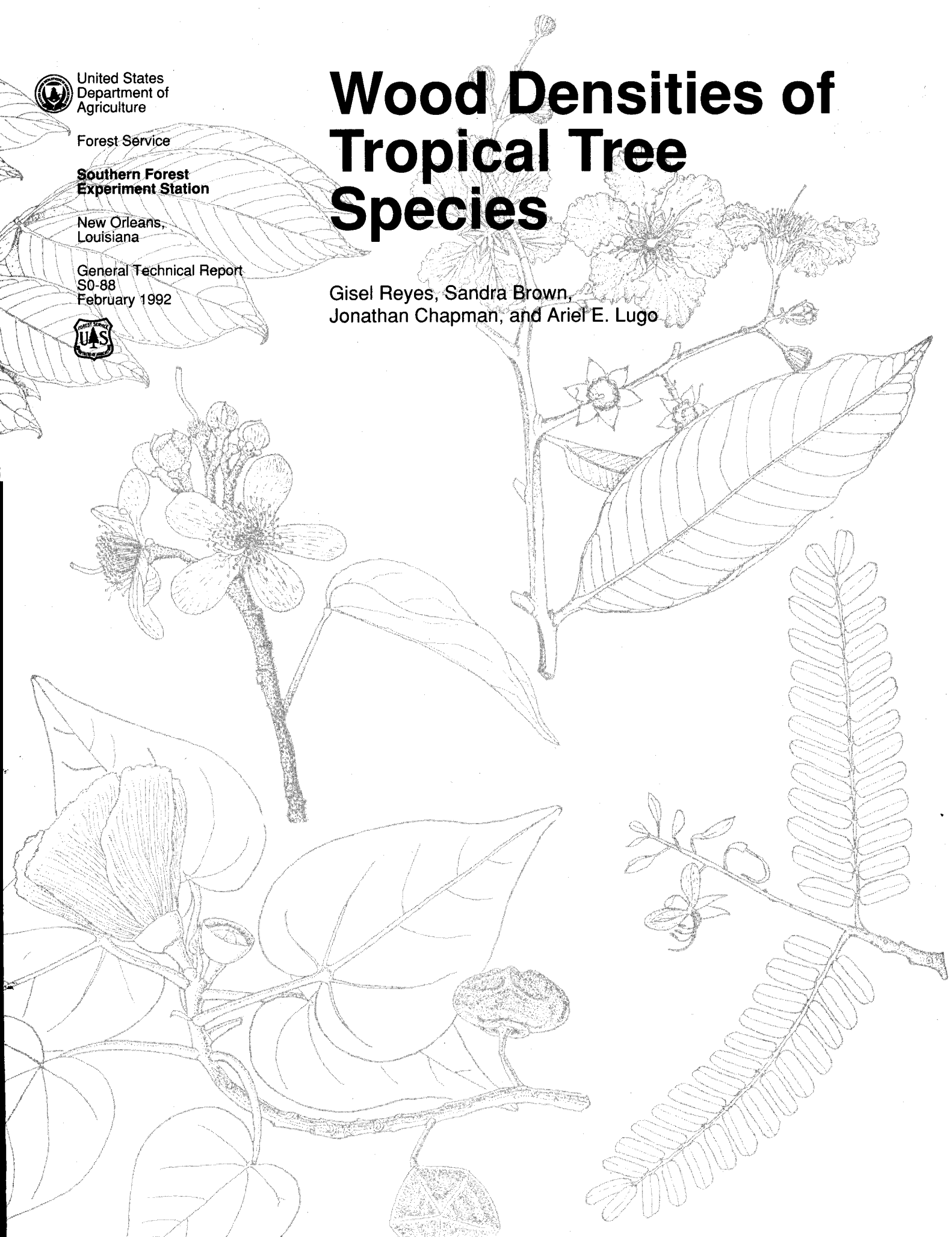
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Wood Densities of Tropical Tree Species

Gisel Reyes, Sandra Brown,
Jonathan Chapman, and Ariel E. Lugo



SUMMARY

Wood density information for a large number of tropical tree species is presented in units of oven-dry weight in grams per cubic centimeter of green volume. The data base includes 1,280 entries from tropical America (40 percent), tropical Asia (36 percent), and tropical Africa (24 percent). The most frequent wood densities were 0.5 to 0.8 g/cm³. In all three tropical continents, the most frequent class was the 0.5 to 0.6 g/cm³. These data are useful for a wide variety of practical and scientific applications, including the estimation of forest stand biomass from wood volume data.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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INTRODUCTION

Information on the biomass of tropical forests is critical in order to answer many questions on the role of these forests in global phenomena, including the global carbon and other nutrient cycles, and on the magnitude of the global wood resources.

The biomass of tropical forests has been measured for a few sites scattered around the tropical world, but the area represented by these studies is extremely small (<30 ha) compared with the total area of tropical forests (about 18 million km²) (Brown and Lugo 1982). Furthermore, there is strong evidence that the selection of these few sites was biased toward high biomass forests (Brown and Lugo 1984). A vast quantity of forest inventory data is available for the tropics. These data often report stand and stock tables (number of trees per unit area and volume per unit area, respectively) by diameter class or total volume for areas that are representative of thousands of hectares of forests. The data are useful for estimating forest biomass by a variety of techniques (Brown and others 1989; Gillespie and others in press).

To use forest inventory data for biomass estimation, wood density values for species or species groups are often needed. For example, the product of gross commercial volume and wood density, by species or species groups, gives the biomass of the commercial wood. Total biomass can then be estimated using biomass expansion factors (total biomass/commercial wood biomass) as reported in Brown and others (1989). Wood density data may also be useful for the study of forest structure and response to environmental factors (e.g., Chudnoff 1984). However, Chudnoffs (1984) analysis of patterns in wood densities of tropical trees according to life zone was not conclusive because the data base was small. Weaver (1987) demonstrated that the average wood density of montane forest stands in

Puerto Rico increased with increasing age of the stand. Similar analyses for other ecologically contrasting conditions are not possible because wood density data are normally not readily available to ecologists and foresters.

In studies of tropical forest biomass (Brown and Lugo 1982, 1984; Brown and others 1989; Lugo and others 1988), a large data base has been assembled on wood density of tropical tree species. Because wood volume data, as reported in forest inventories, are given in units of green volume, and because volumes needed to be converted to oven dry weights, wood density is reported in oven dry weight grams per cubic centimeter of green volume. This information is summarized here to help others in need of it. Readers are encouraged to make the authors aware of additional sources of information so that the data base can be updated and disseminated periodically. The information is stored at the Institute of Tropical Forestry and can be obtained from the senior author.

METHODS

The list of species for which wood densities were gathered is based on the species encountered in inventories of the following regions and countries:

1. Tropical America
 - a. Lowland moist forests of Brazil
 - b. Lowland to upland and wet, moist, and dry forests (as described in Holdridge 1967) of Venezuela
 - c. Guyana
 - d. Surinam
2. Tropical Asia
 - a. Malaysia
 - b. Sri Lanka

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c. Tropical forest regions of east India

3. Tropical Africa

- a. Cameroon
- b. Gabon

The sources used for wood densities are listed by each region (table 1). Difficulties were encountered in finding sufficient wood density data in the desired units for forests of tropical Africa and Asia. Most of the data for these regions were in lb/ft³ volume at la-percent moisture (air-dry weight). Because of this limitation, a regression equation was developed using data in Chudnoff (1984) for wood density with volume at 12-percent moisture versus wood density at green volume. There were no significant differences among the regression equations for the three tropical regions; thus, only the equation based on all species is used. The regression equation, based on data for 379 trees, is as follows:

$$Y = 0.0134 + 0.800X \quad (r^2 = 0.988)$$

where

Y = wood density at ovendry weight/green volume; g/cm³

X = wood density at air-dry weight/volume at 12-percent moisture; g/cm³

All density data adjusted by this regression equation are indicated in the data set (table 2) with an asterisk (*).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 2 lists the species as identified in the original source and the reported wood density (g/cm³) for each species. All values cited in the sources (table 1) are reported without comment, although age of tree from which the sample was derived may be a factor for differences between bibliographic sources for the same species (indicated by a plus sign [+]) in table 2). However, it is likely that most determinations are based on mature trees.

There are a total of 1,180 species listed in table 2. Tropical Asia, tropical America, and tropical Africa are represented, respectively, by 428, 470, and 282 species or 36, 40, and 24 percent of the record.

The data set is summarized in figure 1 according to continent and frequency of occurrence of wood density classes. The most frequent wood densities are the 0.4 to 0.8 g/cm³ classes. The 0.5 to 0.6 class is dominant in the data sets of all three continents. The wood density of trees in the tropical America

data set were more evenly distributed across four classes (0.4-0.5 to 0.7-0.8). This data set has the broadest range of wood densities (0.1 to 1.0) and the highest frequency of dense wood (>0.8); however, this range may be partly, due to the larger data set for this region.

The patterns in figure 1 most likely reflect the smallness and bias of the sources toward commercial forests and species. Clearly, more data of this type are needed before conclusions regarding the ecological meaning of the patterns can be reached.

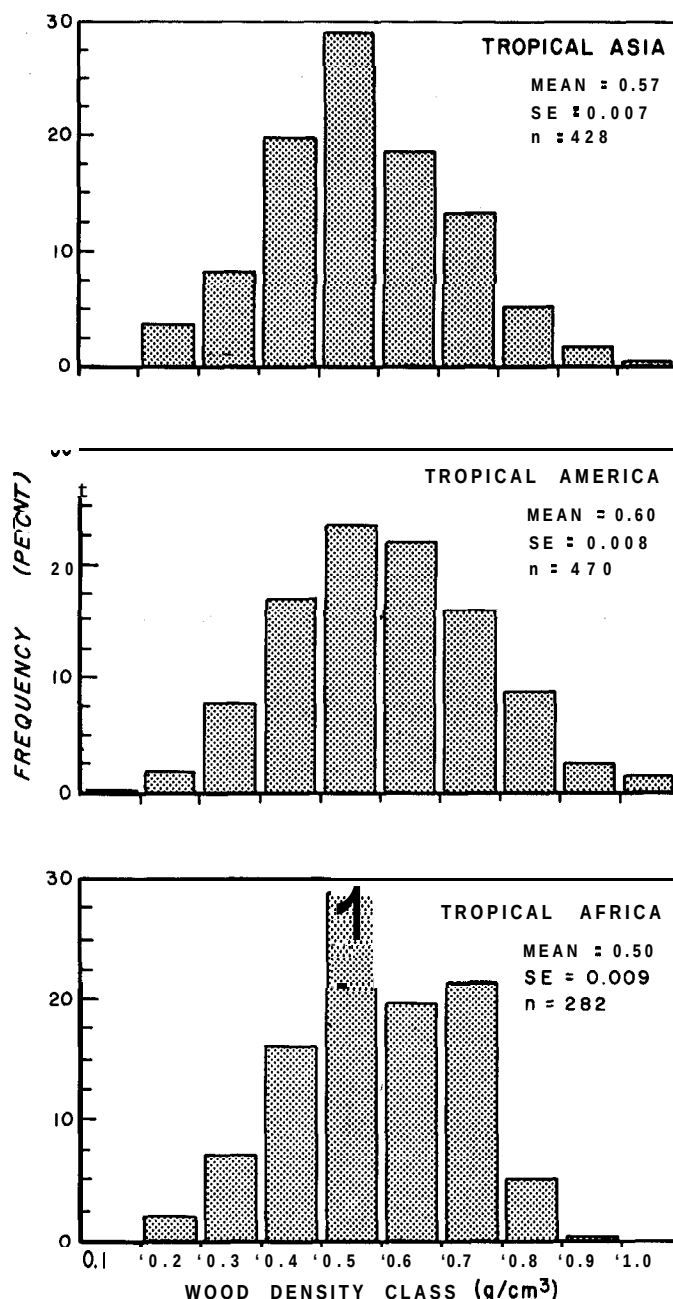


Figure 1.-Frequency distribution of tropical forest species by wood density class for three tropical regions encompassing parts of nine tropical countries.

Table 1. Sources of wood density data by tropical region

Asia

- Alston**, A.S. 1982. Timbers of Fiji: properties and potential uses. Suva, Fiji: Department of Forestry. 183 p.
- Chowdhury, K.A.; Gosh, S.S. 1958. Indian woods: their identification, properties, and uses. Dehra Dun, India: Manager of Publications. 304 p. Vol. 1-2.
- Chudnoff, Martin. 1984. Tropical timbers of the world. Agric. Handb. 607. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Agriculture. 464 p.
- Food and Agriculture Organization. 1980. Guidelines for the improved utilization and marketing of tropical wood species. Laguna, Philippines: Forest Products Research and Industries Development Commission (**FORPRIDECOM**), National Science Development Board. 153 p.
- Howard, L.A. 1951. A manual of the timbers of the world: their characteristics and uses. London: MacMillan. 751 p.
- Singh, K.D. 1978. Informations on the industrial raw material catchments for pulp and paper (unpublished report for the Hindustan Paper Corp., personal communication, March 1987, on file with the wood density data for regions of Southeast Asia).
- Trotter, H. 1944. The common commercial timbers of India and their uses. Dehra Dun, India: Vasant Press. 289 p.

America

- Berni**, C.A.; Bolza, E.; Christensen, F.J. 1979. South American timbers: the properties, uses and characteristics of 190 species. Ivory House, Melbourne, Australia: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, Division of Building Research. 229 p.
- Chudnoff, Martin. 1984. Tropical timbers of the world. Agric. Handb. 607. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Agriculture. 464 p.
- Dickinson, F.E.; Hess, R.W.; Wangaard, F.F. 1949. Properties and uses of tropical woods, I. Tropical Woods 95. 145 p.
- Fonseca Coelho, F. de J.; de Castro Ferreira, H.; Barros-Silva, S. [and others]. [n.d.] Estudo fitoecológico-as regiões fitoecológicas, sua natureza e seus recursos econômicos. Folha SA. 211-Santarem. Vegetacao 4: 311–405.
- Gonzales T., M.E.; Gonzalez T., G.E. 1973. Propiedades físicas, mecánicas, usos, y otras características de algunas maderas comercialmente importantes en Costa Rica. Parte I. San Pedro, Costa Rica: Laboratorio Nacional de Productos Forestales. 51 p.
- Hess, R.W.; Wangaard, F.F.; Dickinson, F.E. 1950. Properties and uses of tropical woods, II. Tropical Woods 97. 132 p.
- Hoheisel, H.; Karstedt, P. 1967. Identification of Ecuadorian wood species for possibilities of utilization on basis of technological results. Merida, Venezuela: Latin-American Forest Research and Training Institute, National Forest Products Laboratory. 34 p.
- Hoheisel, H.; Karstedt, P.; Londono, A. 1968. Identification of some Colombian wood species and their possible use on the basis of physical and mechanical properties. Merida, Venezuela: Latin-American Forest Research and Training Institute. 60 p.
- Howard, L.A. 1951. A manual of the timbers of the world: their characteristics and uses. London: MacMillan. 751 p.
- Instituto Brasileiro de Desenvolvimento Florestal. 1981. Madeiras da Amazonia. Características e utilização. Floresta Nacional da Tapajós. Brasília, Brazil: Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico. 113 p. Vol. 1.

Table 1-Sources **of** wood density data by tropical region-(Continued)

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- Ladrach, W.E. 1951. Recapitulation of the taxonomy and establishment of a wood library of commercial species for the region of Bajo Calima. In: Ladrach, W.E., ed. Forest Research in the Bajo Calima Concession. Ninth Annual Report. **Cali**, Colombia: Carton de Colombia: 17– 38.
- Longwood, Franklin. R. 1961. Puerto Rican woods. Agric. Handb. 205. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Agriculture. 98 p.
- Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria. 1969. Estudio tecnologico de 144 **maderas** de la Guyana Venezolana. Merida, Venezuela: Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria, Universidad de **los Andes**. Laboratorio **Nacional** de Productos Forestales.
- Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria. 1970. Estudio tecnologico de las **maderas** de **los Llanos Occidentales**, (**Primera** Parte). Merida, Venezuela: Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria, Universidad de **los Andes**. Laboratorio **Nacional** de Productos Forestales. 94 p.
- Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria. 1972. Estudio tecnologico de 104 **maderas** de **los Altos Llanos Occidentales**. Merida, Venezuela: Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria, Universidad de **los Andes**. Laboratorio **Nacional** de Productos Forestales. 175 p.
- Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria. 1974. Caracteristicas, propiedades y usos de 104 **maderas** de **los Altos Llanos Occidentales**. Merida, Venezuela: Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria, Universidad de **los Andes**. Laboratorio **Nacional** de Productos Forestales. 106 p.
- Mora, J.J.; Arroyo Perez, J. 1968. Propiedades fisicas y mecanicas de 44 **maderas** de la Guyana Venezolana. **Publicacion** 2. Merida, Venezuela: Ministerio de Productos Forestales. 9 p.
- Record, S.J.; Mell, C.D.** 1924. Timbers of tropical America. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press. 610 p.
- van der Slooten, H.J.; Martinez, E.P. 1959. **Descripcion** y propiedades de algunas **maderas** venezolanas. **Boletin** Informativo Divulgativo. Merida, Venezuela: Instituto Forestal Latinoamericano de **Investigacion y Capacitacion**. Centro de **Documentacion** y Publicaciones. [not paged].
- van der Slooten, H.J.; Cobra Fedalton, L.; Jose Lisboa, C.D. [and others]. [n.d.]. Madeiras da Amazonia. Caracteristicas e utilizacao. Floresta **Nacional** da Tapajos. Instituto Brasileiro de Desenvolvimento Florestal. Conselho **Nacional** de Desenvolvimento **Cientifico** e Tecnologico. Vol. 1.
- Veillon, J.P. 1978. **Lista de especies** forestales autoctonas que **forman** la masa forestal de algunos bosques naturales de Venezuela. Parte I. Bosques de las llanuras al norte **del** Orinoco, en el norte y centro de Edo. Bolivar y de la selva nublada andina. Merida, Venezuela: Instituto de Silvicultura, Universidad de **los Andes**. 35 p.
- Wangaard, F.F.; Muschler, A.F. 1952. Properties and uses of tropical woods, III. Tropical Woods 98. 190 p.
- Wangaard, F.F.; Koehler; A.; Muschler, A.F. 1954. Properties and uses of tropical woods, IV. Tropical Woods 99. 187 p.
- Africa
- Bolza, E.; Keating, W.G. 1972. African timbers: the properties, uses and characteristics of 700 species. Melbourne, Australia: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, Division of Building Research. 751 p.
- Chudnoff, Martin. 1984. Tropical timbers of the world. Agric. Handb. 607. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Agriculture. 464 p.
- Howard, L.A. 1951. A manual of the timbers of the world: their characteristics and uses. London: MacMillan. 751 p.
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Table 2.-Wood densities (g/cm³) of tree species for tropical regions of three continents

Species	Wood density	Species	Wood density
Tropical Asia			
<i>Acacia arabica</i>	0.70*	<i>Bombycidendron vidalianum</i>	0.53
<i>Acacia catechu</i>	0.88	<i>Boswellia serrata</i>	0.50
<i>Acacia confusa</i>	0.75	<i>Bridelia retusa</i>	0.50
<i>Acacia leucophloea</i>	0.76	<i>Bridelia squamosa</i>	0.50
<i>Acacia richii</i>	0.69	<i>Buchanania lanzan</i>	0.45
<i>Adina cordifolia</i>	0.58, 0.59+	<i>Buchanania latifolia</i>	0.45
<i>Aegle marmelo</i>	0.75	<i>Bursera serrata</i>	0.59
<i>Agathis dammara</i>	0.41	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	0.48
<i>Agathis</i> spp.	0.44	<i>Calophyllum blancoi</i>	0.51
<i>Agathis uitiensis</i>	0.45	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>	0.57
<i>Aglaia diffusa</i>	0 . 7 0	<i>Calophyllum neo-ebudicum</i>	0.50
<i>Aglaia iloilo</i>	0.53	<i>Calophyllum obliquinervium</i>	0.58
<i>Aglaia llanosiana</i>	0.89	<i>Calophyllum</i> spp.	0.53
<i>Alangium longiflorum</i>	0.65	<i>Calophyllum vitiense</i>	0.50
<i>Alangium meyeri</i>	0.63	<i>Calycarpa arborea</i>	0.53
<i>Albizzia amara</i>	0.70*	<i>Cananga odorata</i>	0.29
<i>Albizzia falcata</i>	0.25	<i>Canarium asperum</i> var. <i>asperum</i>	0.50, 0.60+
<i>Albizzia lebbek</i>	0.55, 0.66+	<i>Canarium hirsutum</i> forma <i>scabrum</i>	0.40
<i>Albizzia odoratissima</i>	0.76	<i>Canarium luzonicum</i>	0.51
<i>Albizzia procera</i>	0.52*, 0.59+	<i>Canarium</i> spp.	0.44
<i>Aleurites moluccana</i>	0.25	<i>Canarium vanikoroense</i>	0.54
<i>Aleurites trisperma</i>	0.43	<i>Canarium vitiense</i>	0.54
<i>Alnus japonica</i>	0.43	<i>Canarium vrieseanum</i> forma <i>stenophyllum</i>	0.56
<i>Alphitonia philippinensis</i>	0.40	<i>Canthium monstrosum</i>	0.42
<i>Alphitonia zizyphoides</i>	0.50	<i>Carallia calycina</i>	0.66*
<i>Alphonsea arborea</i>	0.69	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	0.71
<i>Alseodaphne longipes</i>	0.49	<i>Cassia javanica</i>	0.69
<i>Alstonia macrophylla</i>	0.62	<i>Cassia spectabilis</i>	0.48
<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	0.36	<i>Castanopsis philippensis</i>	0.51
<i>Alstonia</i> spp.	0.37	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	0.83
<i>Amoora aherniana</i>	0.58	<i>Casuarina nodiflora</i>	0.85
<i>Amoora macrocarpa</i>	0.55	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	0.38
<i>Amoora</i> spp.	0.60	<i>Cedrela</i> spp.	0.42
<i>Anisophyllea zeylanica</i>	0.46*	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	0.43
<i>Anisoptera aurea</i>	0.53	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	0.23
<i>Anisoptera</i> spp.	0.54	<i>Celtis luzonica</i>	0.49
<i>Anisoptera thurifera</i>	0.54	<i>Chisocheton cumingianus</i>	0.52
<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>	0.78, 0.79+	<i>Chisocheton pentandrus</i>	0.52
<i>Anthocephalus chinensis</i>	0.36, 0.33+	<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i>	0.76, 0.79, 0.80+
<i>Antidesma pleuricum</i>	0.59	<i>Chukrassia tabularis</i>	0.57
<i>Aphanamixis cumingiana</i>	0.58	<i>Cinnamomum mercadoi</i>	0.65
<i>Aphanamiris perrottetiana</i>	0.52	<i>Cinnamomum</i> spp.	0.43
<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	0.43	<i>Citrus grandis</i>	0.59
<i>Artocarpus blancoi</i>	0.43	<i>Cleidion speciflorum</i>	0.50
<i>Artocarpus heterophylla</i>	0.60	<i>Cleistanthus collinus</i>	0.88
<i>Artocarpus lakoocha</i>	0.53*	<i>Cleistocalyx operculatus</i>	0.66
<i>Artocarpus ovata</i>	0.47	<i>Cleistocalyx</i> spp.	0.76
<i>Artocarpus</i> spp.	0.58	<i>Cochlospermum gossypium+religiosum</i>	0.27
<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	0.69	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	0.50
<i>Azadirachta</i> spp.	0.52	<i>Colona serratifolia</i>	0.33
<i>Balanocarpus</i> spp.	0.76	<i>Combretodendron quadrialatum</i>	0.57
<i>Barringtonia edulis</i> *	0.48	<i>Cordia</i> spp.	0.53
<i>Bauhinia</i> spp.	0.67	<i>Cotylelobium</i> spp.	0.69
<i>Beilschmiedia tawa</i>	0.58	<i>Crataeva religiosa</i>	0.53*
<i>Berrya cordifolia</i>	0.78*	<i>Cratoxylon arborescens</i>	0.40
<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	0.54, 0.58, 0.62+	<i>Cryptocarya</i> spp.	0.59
<i>Bleasdalea vitiensis</i>	0.43	<i>Cubilia cubili</i>	0.49
<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	0.33	<i>Cullenia excelsa</i>	0.53

Table 2.-Wood densities (g/cm^3) of tree species for tropical regions of three continents—(Continued)

Species	Wood density	Species	Wood density
<i>Cynometra insularis</i>	0.76, 0.91+	<i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i>	0.35
<i>Cynometra ramiflora</i>	0.70	<i>Epicharis cumingiana</i>	0.73
<i>Cynometra</i> spp.	0.80	<i>Erythrina fusca</i>	0.25
<i>Dacrycarpus imbricatus</i>	0.45, 0.47+	<i>Erythrina suberosa</i>	0.32
<i>Dacrydium elatum</i>	0.48	<i>Erythrina subumbrans</i>	0.24
<i>Dacrydium nausoriensis</i>	0.52	<i>Erythrophloeum densiflorum</i>	0.65
<i>Dacrydium nidulum</i>	0.52	<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>	0.64
<i>Dacrydium</i> spp.	0.46	<i>Eucalyptus deglupta</i>	0.34
<i>Dacryodes</i> spp.	0.61	<i>Eugenia</i> spp.	0.65
<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	0.75	<i>Fagraea gracilipes</i>	0.84
<i>Dalbergia paniculata</i>	0.64	<i>Fagraea</i> spp.	0.73
<i>Decussocarpus philippinensis</i>	0.50	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	0.65
<i>Decussocarpus vitiensis</i>	0.37	<i>Ficus botryocarpa</i>	0.43
<i>Degeneria vitiensis</i>	0.35	<i>Ficus minahassae</i>	0.42
<i>Dehaasia triandra</i>	0.64	<i>Ficus</i> spp.	0.39
<i>Dialium</i> spp.	0.80	<i>Ficus variegata</i>	0.28
<i>Dillenia luzoniensis</i>	0.69	<i>Ganua obovatifolia</i>	0.59
<i>Dillenia megalantha</i>	0.69	<i>Garcinia myrtifolia</i>	0.65
<i>Dillenia pentagyna</i>	0.53	<i>Garcinia</i> spp.	0.75
<i>Dillenia philippinensis</i>	0.61	<i>Gardenia latifolia</i>	0.64
<i>Dillenia</i> spp.	0.59	<i>Gardenia turgida</i>	0.64
<i>Diospyros embryopteris</i>	0.63*	<i>Garuga pinnata</i>	0.51
<i>Diospyros inclusa</i>	0.68	<i>Gluta</i> spp.	0.63
<i>Diospyros melanoxyton</i>	0.68	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	0.41, 0.45+
<i>Diospyros mindanaensis</i>	0.69	<i>Gmelina vitiensis</i>	0.54
<i>Diospyros nitida</i>	0.71	<i>Gonocaryum calleryanum</i>	0.64
<i>Diospyrosphilippensis</i>	0.81	<i>Gonystylus bancanus</i>	0.52
<i>Diospyros pilosanthera</i>	0.80	<i>Gonystylus macrophyllus</i>	0.52
<i>Diospyros poncei</i>	0.81	<i>Gonystylus punctatus</i>	0.57
<i>Diospyros pyrrhocarpa</i>	0.60	<i>Grewia multiflora</i>	0.46
<i>Diospyros</i> spp.	0.70	<i>Grewia tiliacifolia</i>	0.68
<i>Diplodiscus paniculatus</i>	0.63	<i>Hardwickia binata</i>	0.73
<i>Dipterocarpus caudatus</i>	0.61	<i>Harpullia arborea</i>	0.62
<i>Dipterocarpus eurynchus</i>	0.56	<i>Heritiera ornithocephala</i>	0.68
<i>Dipterocarpus gracilis</i>	0.61	<i>Heritiera</i> spp.	0.56
<i>Dipterocarpus grandiflorus</i>	0.62	<i>Heritiera sylvatica</i>	0.77
<i>Dipterocarpus kerrii</i>	0.56	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	0.53
<i>Dipterocarpus kunstlerii</i>	0.57	<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>	0.57
<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	0.61	<i>Homalanthus populneus</i>	0.38
<i>Dipterocarpus warburgii</i>	0.52	<i>Homalium</i> spp.	0.76
<i>Dracontomelon dao</i>	0.52	<i>Hopea acuminata</i>	0.62
<i>Dracontomelon edule</i>	0.46	<i>Hopea foxworthyi</i>	0.64
<i>Dracontomelon</i> spp.	0.50	<i>Hopea plagata</i>	0.88
<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp.	0.61	<i>Hopea</i> spp.	0.64
<i>Drypetes bordenii</i>	0.75	<i>Intsia bijuga</i>	0.61, 0.68, 0.74+
<i>Durio</i> spp.	0.53	<i>Intsia palembanica</i>	0.68
<i>Durio zibethinus</i>	0.44, 0.53+	<i>Kayea garciae</i>	0.53
<i>Dyera costulata</i>	0.36	<i>Kingiodendron alternifolium</i>	0.48
<i>Dysoxylum altissimum</i>	0.42	<i>Kleinhovia hospita</i>	0.36
<i>Dysoxylum decandrum</i>	0.51	<i>Knema</i> spp.	0.53
<i>Dysoxylum euphlebioides</i>	0.63	<i>Koompassia excelsa</i>	0.63
<i>Dysoxylum quercifolium</i>	0.49	<i>Koompassia malaccensis</i>	0.72
<i>Dysoxylum richii</i>	0.49	<i>Koordersiodendron pinnatum</i>	0.65, 0.69+
<i>Elaeocarpus serratus</i>	0.40*	<i>Kydia calycina</i>	0.72
<i>Emblia officinalis</i>	0.80	<i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i>	0.62
<i>Endiandra laxiflora</i>	0.54	<i>Lagerstroemia piriformis</i>	0.50
<i>Endospermum macrophyllum</i>	0.40	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	0.53
<i>Endospermum peltatum</i>	0.31	<i>Lagerstroemia</i> spp.	0.55
<i>Endospermum</i> spp.	0.38	<i>Lannea coromandelica</i>	0.54
		<i>Lannea grandis</i>	0.50

Table 2.-Wood densities (g/cm³) of tree species for tropical regions of three continents—(Continued)

Species	Wood density	Species	Wood density
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	0.64	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	0.44
<i>Litchi chinensis</i> ssp. <i>philippinensis</i>	0.88	<i>Parashorea stellata</i>	0.59
<i>Lithocarpus celebica</i>	0.68	<i>Paratrophis glabra</i>	0.77
<i>Lithocarpus llanosii</i>	0.63	<i>Parinari corymbosa</i>	0.76
<i>Lithocarpus soleriana</i>	0.63	<i>Parinari insularum</i>	0.65
<i>Litsea garciae</i>	0.34	<i>Parinari</i> spp.	0.68
<i>Litsea leytenis</i>	0.35	<i>Parkia roxburghii</i>	0.34
<i>Litsea perrottetii</i>	0.45	<i>Payena</i> spp.	0.55
<i>Litsea</i> spp.	0.40	<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i>	0.62
<i>Lophopetalum</i> spp.	0.46	<i>Pentace</i> spp.	0.56
<i>Macaranga bicolor</i>	0.29	<i>Phaeanthus ebracteolatus</i>	0.56
<i>Macaranga denticulata</i>	0.53	<i>Phyllocladus hypophyllus</i>	0.53
<i>Madhuca fulva</i>	0.53	<i>Pinus caribaea</i>	0.48
<i>Madhuca longifolia</i> var. <i>latifolia</i>	0.74	<i>Pinus insularis</i>	0.47, 0.48+
<i>Madhuca oblongifolia</i>	0.53	<i>Pinus merkusii</i>	0.54
<i>Mallotus multiglandulosus</i>	0.42	<i>Pisonia umbellifera</i>	0.21
<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>	0.64	<i>Pittosporum pentandrum</i>	0.51
<i>Mangifera altissima</i>	0.55	<i>Planchonella vitiensis</i>	0.77
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	0.52, 0.59+	<i>Planchonia spectabilis</i>	0.58
<i>Mangifera merrillii</i>	0.52	<i>Planchonia</i> spp.	0.59
<i>Mangifera</i> spp.	0.52	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	0.52
<i>Maniltoa grandiflora</i>	0.76	<i>Podocarpus</i> spp.	0.43
<i>Maniltoa minor</i>	0.76	<i>Polyalthia flava</i>	0.51
<i>Mastixia philippinensis</i>	0.47	<i>Polyscias nodosa</i>	0.38
<i>Melanorrhoea</i> spp.	0.63	<i>Pometia pinnata forma pinnata</i>	0.58
<i>Melia dubia</i>	0.40	<i>Pometia</i> spp.	0.54
<i>Melicope triphylla</i>	0.37	<i>Pouteria villamilii</i>	0.47
<i>Meliosma macrophylla</i>	0.27	<i>Premna tomentosa</i>	0.96
<i>Melochia umbellata</i>	0.25	<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i>	0.52
<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	0.83, 0.85+	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>	0.67
<i>Metrosideros collina</i>	0.70, 0.76+	<i>Pterocymbium macrorater</i>	0.47
<i>Michelia platyphylla</i>	0.51	<i>Pterocymbium tinctorium</i>	0.28
<i>Michelia</i> spp.	0.43	<i>Pygeum vulgare</i>	0.57
<i>Microcos stylocarpa</i>	0.40	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	0.70
<i>Micromelum compressum</i>	0.64	<i>Radermachera pinnata</i>	0.51
<i>Milliusa velutina</i>	0.63	<i>Salmalia malabarica</i>	0.32, 0.33+
<i>Mimusops elengi</i>	0.72*	<i>Samanea saman</i>	0.45, 0.46+
<i>Mitragyna parviflora</i>	0.56	<i>Sandoricum koetjape</i>	0.44
<i>Myristica castaneifolia</i>	0.49	<i>Sandoricum vidalii</i>	0.43
<i>Myristica chartacea</i>	0.49	<i>Sapindus saponaria</i>	0.58
<i>Myristica gillespieana</i>	0.49	<i>Sapium luzonticum</i>	0.40
<i>Myristica</i> spp.	0.53	<i>Schleichera oleosa</i>	0.96
<i>Neesia</i> spp.	0.53	<i>Schrebera swietenoides</i>	0.82
<i>Neonauclea bernardoi</i>	0.62	<i>Semicarpus anacardium</i>	0.64
<i>Neotrewia cumingii</i>	0.55	<i>Serialbizia acle</i>	0.57
<i>Ochna foxworthyi</i>	0.86	<i>Serianthes melanesica</i>	0.48
<i>Ochroma pyramidale</i>	0.30	<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i>	0.40
<i>Octomeles sumatrana</i>	0.27, 0.32+	<i>Shorea agsaboensis</i>	0.35
<i>Oroxylon indicum</i>	0.32	<i>Shorea almon</i>	0 . 4 2
<i>Ougenia dalbergioides</i>	0.70	<i>Shorea assamica forma philippinensis</i>	0.41
<i>Palaquium fidjiense</i>	0.48	<i>Shorea astylosa</i>	0.73
<i>Palaquium hornei</i>	0.70	<i>Shorea ciliata</i>	0.75
<i>Palaquium lanceolatum</i>	0.55	<i>Shorea contorta</i>	0.44
<i>Palaquium luzoniense</i>	0.45	<i>Shorea gisok</i>	0.76
<i>Palaquium philippense</i>	0.41	<i>Shorea guiso</i>	0.68
<i>Palaquium</i> spp.	0.55	<i>Shorea hopeifolia</i>	0.44
<i>Palaquium tenuipetiolatum</i>	0.50	<i>Shorea malibato</i>	0.78
<i>Palaquium vitilevuense</i>	0.48	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i>	0.44
<i>Pangium edule</i>	0.50	<i>Shorea palosapis</i>	0.39
<i>Parashorea malaanonan</i>	0.51	<i>Shorea plagata</i>	0.70

Table 2. -Wood densities (g/cm³) of tree species for tropical regions of three continents—(Continued)

Species	Wood density	Species	Wood density
<i>Shorea polita</i>	0.47	<i>Vitex peduncularis</i>	0.96
<i>Shorea polysperma</i>	0.47	<i>Vitex</i> spp.	0.65
<i>Shorea robusta</i>	0.72	<i>Vitex turczaninowii</i>	0.49
<i>Shorea</i> spp. <i>balau</i> group	0.70	<i>Wallaceodendron celebicum</i>	0.55, 0.57+
<i>Shorea</i> spp. <i>dark red meranti</i>	0.55	<i>Weinmannia luzoniensis</i>	0.49
<i>Shorea</i> spp. <i>light red meranti</i>	0.40	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i>	0.75
<i>Shorea</i> spp. <i>white meranti</i>	0.48	<i>Xanthophyllum excelsum</i>	0.63
<i>Shorea</i> spp. <i>yellow meranti</i>	0.46	<i>Xanthostemon verdugonianus</i>	1.04
<i>Shorea virescens</i>	0.42	<i>Xylia xylocarpa</i>	0.73, 0.81+
<i>Sloanea javanica</i>	0.53	<i>Zanthoxylum rhetsa</i>	0.33
<i>Soymida febrifuga</i>	0.97	<i>Zizyphus</i> spp.	0.76
<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	0.25	<i>Zizyphus talanai</i>	0.53
<i>Stemonurus luzoniensis</i>	0.37	<i>Zizyphus xylopyra</i>	0.85
<i>Sterculia ceramica</i>	0.27		
<i>Sterculia foetida</i>	0.47*	Tropical America	
<i>Sterculia urens</i>	0.67	<i>Albizzia caribaea</i>	0.64
<i>Sterculia vitiensis</i>	0.31	<i>Albizzia</i> spp.	0.52
<i>Stereospermum suaveolens</i>	0.62	<i>Alcornea latifolia</i>	0.49
<i>Strombosia philippinensis</i>	0.71	<i>Alcornea</i> spp.	0.34
<i>Strychnos potatorum</i>	0.88	<i>Alexa grandiflora</i>	0.60
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	0.49, 0.53+	<i>Alexa imperatricis</i>	0.41, 0.51+
<i>Swintonia foxworthyi</i>	0.62	<i>Alnus ferruginea</i>	0.38
<i>Swintonia</i> spp.	0.61	<i>Alnus jorullensis</i>	0.38
<i>Sycopsis dunni</i>	0.63	<i>Anacardium excelsum</i>	0.41
<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	0.70	<i>Anacardium spruceanum</i>	0.42
<i>Syzygium luzoniense</i>	0.63	<i>Anadenanthera macrocarpa</i>	0.86
<i>Syzygium nitidum</i>	0.74	<i>Anadenanthera rigida</i>	0.63
<i>Syzygium simile</i>	0.56	<i>Andira inermis</i>	0.63, 0.64+
<i>Syzygium</i> spp.	0.69, 0.76+	<i>Andira retusa</i>	0.67
<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	0.75	<i>Aniba perutilis</i>	0.50
<i>Tectona grandis</i>	0.50, 0.55+	<i>Aniba riparia lduckeii</i>	0.62
<i>Teijsmanniodendron ahernianum</i>	0.90	<i>Aniba</i> spp.	0.38, 0.60+
<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	0.68	<i>Antiaris africana</i>	0.38
<i>Terminalia belerica</i>	0.72	<i>Apeiba aspera</i>	0.23
<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	0.52	<i>Apeiba echinata</i>	0.36
<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	0.96	<i>Apeiba</i> spp.	0.20, 0.24+
<i>Terminalia citrina</i>	0.71	<i>Apeiba tibourbon</i>	0.12
<i>Terminalia copelandii</i>	0.46	<i>Artocarpus communis</i>	0.70
<i>Terminalia foetidissima</i>	0.55	<i>Aspidosperma album</i>	0.68
<i>Terminalia microcarpa</i>	0.53	<i>Aspidosperma cruentum</i>	0.71
<i>Terminalia nitens</i>	0.58	<i>Aspidosperma dugandii</i>	0.77
<i>Terminalia pterocarpa</i>	0.48	<i>Aspidosperma marchvianum</i>	0.68
<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i>	0.73, 0.76, 0.77+	<i>Aspidosperma megalocarpum</i>	0.71, 0.81+
<i>Ternstroemia megacarpa</i>	0.53	<i>Aspidosperma</i> spp. (araracanga group)	0.75
<i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i>	0.30	<i>Aspidosperma</i> spp. (peroba group)	0.62, 0.65+
<i>Tetramerista glabra</i>	0.61	<i>Astronium graveolens</i>	0.75, 0.80, 0.84, 0.89+
<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	0.52	<i>Astronium lecointei</i>	0.73
<i>Toona calantas</i>	0.29	<i>Bagassa guianensis</i>	0.68, 0.69+
<i>Trema orientalis</i>	0.31	<i>Banara guianensis</i>	0.61
<i>Trichospermum richii</i>	0.32	<i>Basiloxylon excelsum</i>	0.58
<i>Tristania decorticata</i>	0.91	<i>Beilschmiedia pendula</i>	0.54
<i>Tristania micrantha</i>	0.89	<i>Beilschmiedia</i> sp.	0.61
<i>Tristania</i> spp.	0.80	<i>Bertholletia excelsa</i>	0.59, 0.63+
<i>Turpinia ovalifolia</i>	0.36	<i>Bixa arborea</i>	0.32
<i>Vateria indica</i>	0.47*	<i>Bombacopsis quinatum</i>	0.38, 0.45, 0.51+
<i>Vatica mangachapoi</i>	0.65	<i>Bombacopsis sepium</i>	0.39
<i>Vatica obscura</i>	1.04*	<i>Borojoa patinoi</i>	0.52
<i>Vatica pachyphylla</i>	0.78	<i>Bowdichia nitida</i>	0.77
<i>Vatica</i> spp.	0.69	<i>Bowdichia</i> spp.	0.74
<i>Vitex parviflora</i>	0.70	<i>Brosimum acutifolium</i>	0.55

Table 2.—Wood densities (g/cm^3) of tree species for tropical regions of three continents—(Continued)

Species	Wood density	Species	Wood density
<i>Brosimum parinarioides</i>	0.57	<i>Cordia apurensis</i>	0.66
<i>Brosimum potabile</i>	0.53	<i>Cordia bicolor</i>	0.43, 0.49+
<i>Brosimum rubescens</i>	0.73	<i>Cordia borinquensis</i>	0.70
<i>Brosimum</i> sp.	0.64, 0.84+	<i>Cordia collococca</i>	0.47
<i>Brosimum</i> spp. (alicastrum group)	0.64, 0.66+	<i>Cordia exaltata</i>	0.41
<i>Brosimum</i> spp. (utile group)	0.43	<i>Cordia fallax</i>	0.36
<i>Brosimum utile</i>	0.41, 0.46+	<i>Cordia goeldiana</i>	0.50
<i>Brysenia adenophylla</i>	0.54	<i>Cordia sagotii</i>	0.50
<i>Buchenauia capitata</i>	0.61, 0.63+	<i>Cordia</i> spp. (gerascanthus group)	0.74
<i>Buchenaia huberi</i>	0.59, 0.79+	<i>Cordia</i> spp. (alliodora group)	0.48
<i>Bucida buceras</i>	0.93	<i>Cordia sulcata</i>	0.60
<i>Bulnesia arborea</i>	1.00	<i>Couepia</i> sp.	0.70
<i>Bursera simaruba</i>	0.29, 0.34+	<i>Couma macrocarpa</i>	0.50, 0.53+
<i>Byrsonima aerugo</i>	0.62	<i>Couratari pulchra</i>	0.50, 0.54+
<i>Byrsonima coriacea</i>	0.64	<i>Couratari</i> spp.	0.50
<i>Byrsonima coriacea</i> var. <i>spicata</i>	0.61	<i>Couratari stellata</i>	0.65, 0.78+
<i>Byrsonima</i> spp.	0.61, 0.64, 0.75+	<i>Croton xanthochloros</i>	0.48
<i>Cabralea cangerana</i>	0.55	<i>Cupressus lusitanica</i>	0.43, 0.44+
<i>Caesalpinia</i> spp.	1.05	<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i>	0.53
<i>Calophyllum brasiliense</i>	0.51, 0.54, 0.55+	<i>Dactyodes colombiana</i>	0.51
<i>Calophyllum mariae</i>	0.46	<i>Dacryodes excelsa</i>	0.52, 0.53+
<i>Calophyllum</i> sp.	0.65	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	0.68
<i>Calycophyllum candidissimum</i>	0.67	<i>Dalbergia retusa</i>	0.89
<i>Campnosperma panamensis</i>	0.33, 0.50+	<i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i>	0.82
<i>Carapa guianensis</i>	0.56	<i>Declinanona calycina</i>	0.47
<i>Carapa</i> sp.	0.47	<i>Dialium guianensis</i>	0.87
<i>Caryocar</i> nr. <i>barbinerve</i>	0.62	<i>Dialyanthera</i> spp.	0.36, 0.48+
<i>Caryocar</i> spp.	0.69, 0.72+	<i>Dicorynia guianensis</i>	0.60, 0.65+
<i>Caryocar villosum</i>	0.72	<i>Dicorynia paraensis</i>	0.60
<i>Casearia arborea</i>	0.53	<i>Didymopanax morototoni</i>	0.36, 0.40, 0.45+
<i>Casearia guianensis</i>	0.70	<i>Didymopanax pittieri</i>	0.43
<i>Casearia praecox</i>	0.69*	<i>Didymopanax</i> sp.	0.74
<i>Casearia</i> sp.	0.62	<i>Dimorphandra mora</i>	0.99*
<i>Cassia moschata</i>	0.71	<i>Diploptropis purpurea</i>	0.76, 0.77, 0.78+
<i>Cassia multijuga</i>	0.57	<i>Dipterix odorata</i>	0.81, 0.86, 0.89+
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	0.81	<i>Drypetes variabilis</i>	0.69
<i>Catostemma commune</i>	0.51	<i>Dussia lehmannii</i>	0.59
<i>Catostemma</i> spp.	0.55	<i>Ecclinusa guianensis</i>	0.63
<i>Cecropia peltata</i>	0.29, 0.30, 0.36+	<i>Endlicheria coccivirey</i>	0.39
<i>Cecropia</i> spp.	0.36	<i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i>	0.34, 0.45+
<i>Cedrela angustifolia</i>	0.36	<i>Enterolobium schomburgkii</i>	0.82
<i>Cedrela huberi</i>	0.38	<i>Eperua</i> spp.	0.78
<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	0.43, 0.44, 0.45+	<i>Eriotheca longipedicellatum</i>	0.45
<i>Cedrela</i> spp.	0.40, 0.46+	<i>Eriotheca</i> sp.	0.40
<i>Cedrelinga catenaeformis</i>	0.41, 0.53+	<i>Erismia uncinatum</i>	0.42, 0.48+
<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	0.23, 0.24, 0.25, 0.29+	<i>Erythrina</i> sp.	0.23
<i>Centrolobium paraense</i> var. <i>orinocensis</i>	0.69	<i>Eschweilera amara</i>	0.85
<i>Centrolobium</i> spp.	0.65	<i>Eschweilera corrugata</i>	0.66
<i>Cespedesia macrophylla</i>	0.63	<i>Eschweilera grata</i>	0.88
<i>Chaetocarpus schomburgkianus</i>	0.80	<i>Eschweilera hologyne</i>	0.76
<i>Chlorophora tinctoria</i>	0.71, 0.75+	<i>Eschweilera odora</i>	0.81, 0.85+
<i>Clarisia racemosa</i>	0.53, 0.57+	<i>Eschweilera sagotiana</i>	0.82
<i>Clathrotropis brunnea</i>	0.82	<i>Eschweilera</i> spp.	0.71, 0.79, 0.95+
<i>Clathrotropis</i> spp.	0.89	<i>Eschweilera subglandulosa</i>	0.87, 0.89+
<i>Clusia rosea</i>	0.67	<i>Eschweilera tenax</i>	0.62
<i>Cochlospermum orinocensis</i>	0.26	<i>Eschweilera trinitensis</i>	0.77
<i>Copaifera duckeireticulata</i>	0.62	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	0.51
<i>Copaifera officinalis</i>	0.59	<i>Eugenia compta</i>	0.68
<i>Copaifera</i> spp.	0.46, 0.55+	<i>Eugenia pseudosidium</i>	0.62
<i>Cordia alliodora</i>	0.42, 0.47, 0.50, 0.57+	<i>Eugenia stahlii</i>	0.73

Table 2.—Wood densities (g/cm^3) of tree species for tropical regions of three continents—(Continued)

Species	Wood density	Species	Wood density
<i>Euxylophora paraensis</i>	0.68, 0.70+	<i>Licania densiflora</i>	0.80
<i>Fagara</i> aff. <i>F. martinicense</i>	0.41	<i>Licania hypoleuca</i>	0.90
<i>Fagara</i> sp.	0 . 5 7	<i>Licania macrophylla</i>	0.76
<i>Fagara</i> spp.	0.69	<i>Licania parviflora</i>	0.76
<i>Ficus citrifolia</i>	0.40	<i>Licania</i> sp.	0.61, 0.79+
<i>Ficus</i> sp.	0.32	<i>Licania</i> spp.	0.78
<i>Genipa americana</i>	0.57, 0.58, 0.66+	<i>Licaria cayennensis</i>	0.99
<i>Genipa</i> spp.	0.75	<i>Licaria</i> spp.	0.82
<i>Goupia glabra</i>	0.67, 0.72+	<i>Lindackeria</i> sp.	0.41
<i>Guarea chalde</i>	0.52	<i>Linociera domingensis</i>	0.81
<i>Guarea</i> spp.	0.52	<i>Lonchocarpus sericens</i>	0.78
<i>Guarea trichiloides</i>	0.51, 0.52+	<i>Lonchocarpus</i> spp.	0.69
<i>Guatteria</i> spp.	0.36	<i>Lonchocarpus straminens</i>	0.75
<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i>	0.52, 0.50+	<i>Loxopterygium sagotii</i>	0.56
<i>Guettarda scabra</i>	0.65	<i>Lucuma</i> spp.	0.79
<i>Guillielma gasipae</i>	0.95, 1.25+	<i>Luehea cymulosa</i>	0.55
<i>Gwtavia</i> sp.	0.56	<i>Luehea</i> spp.	0.50
<i>Helicostylis tomentosa</i>	0.68, 0.72+	<i>Lueheopsis duckeana</i>	0.64
<i>Hernandia sonora</i>	0.29	<i>Mabea piri</i>	0.59
<i>Hevea brasiliense</i>	0.49	<i>Machaerium</i> spp.	0.70
<i>Himatanthus articulata</i>	0.40, 0.54+	<i>Macoubea guianensis</i>	0.40*
<i>Hirtella davisii</i>	0.74	<i>Magnolia sororum</i>	0.50
<i>Humiria balsamifera</i>	0.66, 0.67+	<i>Magnolia splendens</i>	0.59
<i>Humirastrum melanocarpum</i>	0.60	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.	0.52
<i>Humirastrum procera</i>	0.70	<i>Maguirea sclerophylla</i>	0.57
<i>Hura crepitans</i>	0.36, 0.37, 0.38+	<i>Mammea americana</i>	0.62
<i>Hyeronima alchorneoides</i>	0.60, 0.64+	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	0.55
<i>Hyeronima laxiflora</i>	0.59	<i>Manilkara bidentata</i>	0.82, 0.84, 0.85+
<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>	0.54, 0.76, 0.77+	<i>Manilkara</i> sp.	0.89
<i>Hymenaea davisii</i>	0.67	<i>Marila</i> sp.	0.63
<i>Hymenolobium excelsum</i>	0.63	<i>Marmaroxylon racemosum</i>	0.78*
<i>Hymenolobium</i> sp.	0.64	<i>Matayba domingensis</i>	0.70
<i>Inga alba</i>	0.53	<i>Matisia hirta</i>	0.61
<i>Inga capitata</i>	0.64	<i>Maytenus ficiformis</i>	0.67
<i>Inga coruscans</i>	0.72	<i>Maytenus</i> spp.	0.71
<i>Inga floribunda</i>	0.56	<i>Mezilaurus itauba</i>	0.68
<i>Inga ingoides</i>	0.50	<i>Mezilaurus lindaviana</i>	0.68
<i>Inga laurina</i>	0 . 6 2	<i>Michropholis garciniaefolia</i>	0.64
<i>Inga marginata</i>	0.72	<i>Michropholis</i> spp.	0.61
<i>Inga</i> sp.	0.49, 0.52, 0.58, 0.64+	<i>Minquartia guianensis</i>	0.76, 0.79+
<i>Inga splendens</i>	0.55	<i>Mora excelsa</i>	0.80
<i>Inga vera</i>	0.59	<i>Mora gonggrijpi</i>	0.80
<i>Iryanthera grandis</i>	0.63	<i>Mora magistosperma</i>	0.88
<i>Iryanthera hostmanii</i>	0.50	<i>Mora</i> sp.	0.71
<i>Iryanthera</i> spp.	0.46	<i>Mouriria guianensis</i>	0.80
<i>Jacaranda copaia</i>	0.35	<i>Mouriria huberi</i>	0.75
<i>Jacaranda hesperia</i>	0.35	<i>Mouriria pseudo-germinata</i>	0.65
<i>Jacaranda</i> sp.	0.55	<i>Mouriria sideroxylon</i>	0.88
<i>Joannesia heveoides</i>	0.39	<i>Myrcia paivae</i>	0.73
<i>Lachmellea speciosa</i>	0.73	<i>Myrcia splendens</i>	0.80
<i>Laetia procera</i>	0.68	<i>Myrciaria floribunda</i>	0.73
<i>Lecythis davisii</i>	0.82	<i>Myristica</i> spp.	0.46
<i>Lecythis ollaria</i>	0.72	<i>Myroxylon balsamum</i>	0.74, 0.76, 0.78+
<i>Lecythis paraensis</i>	0.88	<i>Nectandra antillana</i>	0.42
<i>Lecythis</i> sp.	0.83	<i>Nectandra concinna</i>	0.54, 0.56+
<i>Lecythis</i> spp.	0.77	<i>Nectandra coriacea</i>	0.51
<i>Licania</i> aff. <i>micrantha</i>	0.86	<i>Nectandra rigida</i>	0.59
<i>Licania alba</i>	0.91	<i>Nectandra rodioei</i>	0.91
<i>Licania apetala</i>	0.64, 0.78+	<i>Nectandra rubra</i>	0.55
		<i>Nectandra</i> sp.	0.43, 0.48, 0.72+

Table 2.-Wood densities (g/cm^3) of tree species for tropical regions of three continents—(Continued)

Species	Wood density	Species	Wood density
<i>Nectandra</i> spp.	0.52	<i>Pouteria melinonii</i>	0.63*
<i>Ocotea glandulosa</i>	0.46	<i>Pouteria multiflora</i>	0.74
<i>Ocotea leucoxydon</i>	0.45	<i>Pouteria pomifera</i>	0.76
<i>Ocotea moschata</i>	0.61	<i>Pouteria</i> sp.	0.73
<i>Ocotea rodioei</i>	0.85, 0.86+	<i>Pouteria</i> spp.	0.64, 0.67+
<i>Ocotea rubra</i>	0.54, 0.55, 0.56+	<i>Prioria copaifera</i>	0.40, 0.41+
<i>Ocotea spathulata</i>	0.62	<i>Protium crenatum</i>	0.54
<i>Ocotea</i> spp.	0.51	<i>Protium decandrum</i>	0.56
<i>Onychopetalum amazonicum</i>	0.64	<i>Protium heptaphyllum</i>	0.40, 0.55+
<i>Ormosia krugii</i>	0.50	<i>Protium neglectum</i>	0.58, 0.64+
<i>Ormosia lignivalvis</i>	0.58	<i>Protium</i> sp.	0.73
<i>Ormosia</i> spp.	0.59	<i>Protium</i> spp.	0.53, 0.64+
<i>Ouratea</i> sp.	0.66	<i>Protium tenuifolium</i>	0.60
<i>Pachira acuatica</i>	0.43	<i>Pseudolmedia laevigata</i>	0.64
<i>Paratecoma peroba</i>	0.60	<i>Pterocarpus officinalis</i>	0.32, 0.50+
<i>Parinari campestris</i>	0.69	<i>Pterocarpus rohrii</i>	0.41
<i>Parinari excelsa</i>	0.64	<i>Pterocarpus</i> sp.	0.46, 0.50+
<i>Parinari rodolphi</i>	0.72	<i>Pterocarpus</i> spp.	0.44
<i>Parinari</i> spp.	0 . 6 8	<i>Pterocarpus vernalis</i>	0.59
<i>Parkia belutina</i>	0.42	<i>Pterogyne nitens</i>	0.66
<i>Parkia multijuga</i>	0.38	<i>Pterygota excelsa</i>	0.58
<i>Parkia oppositifolia</i>	0.24	<i>Qualea albiflora</i>	0.50
<i>Parkia pendula</i>	0.51	<i>Qualea</i> cf. <i>lancifolia</i>	0.58
<i>Parkia</i> spp.	0.39	<i>Qualea dinizii</i>	0.58
<i>Peltogyne porphyrocardia</i>	0.92	<i>Qualea</i> spp.	0.55
<i>Peltogyne</i> spp.	0.79	<i>Quararibaea guianensis</i>	0.54
<i>Pentaclethra maculosa</i>	0.65, 0.68+	<i>Quercus alata</i>	0.71
<i>Peru glabrata</i>	0.65	<i>Quercus costaricensis</i>	0.61
<i>Peru schomburgkiana</i>	0.59	<i>Quercus eugeniaefolia</i>	0.67
<i>Persea</i> spp.	0.40, 0.47, 0.52+	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	0.70
<i>Petitia domingensis</i>	0.66	<i>Raputia</i> sp.	0.55
<i>Pinus caribaea</i>	0.51	<i>Rheedia</i> spp.	0.72
<i>Pinus oocarpa</i>	0.55	<i>Rollinia exsucca</i>	0.32
<i>Pinus patula</i>	0.45	<i>Rollinia</i> sp.	0.34, 0.36+
<i>Piptadenia communis</i>	0.68	<i>Rollinia</i> spp.	0.36
<i>Piptadenia macrocarpa</i>	0.83*	<i>Saccoglottis cydonioides</i>	0.72
<i>Piptadenia pittieri</i>	0.62, 0.76+	<i>Sapium biglandulosum</i>	0.45
<i>Piptadenia psilostachya</i>	0.67	<i>Sapium</i> cf. <i>jenmanni</i>	0.41
<i>Piptadenia rigida</i>	0.73	<i>Sapium laurocerasus</i>	0.38
<i>Piptadenia</i> sp.	0.58	<i>Sapium</i> sp.	0.38, 0.48+
<i>Piptadenia suaveolens</i>	0.72	<i>Sapium</i> spp.	0.47, 0.72+
<i>Piranhea longepedunculata</i>	0.90	<i>Schinopsis</i> spp.	1.00
<i>Piratinera guianensis</i>	0.96	<i>Sclerobium</i> aff. <i>chrysophyllum</i>	0.62
<i>Pithecellobium guachapele</i> (syn. <i>Pseudosamea</i>)	0.56	<i>Sclerobium guianensis</i>	0.56
<i>Pithecellobium saman</i>	0.48	<i>Sclerobium paniculatum</i>	0.34
<i>Platonia insignis</i>	0.70'	<i>Sclerobium</i> spp.	0.47
<i>Platymiscium pinnatum</i>	0.80, 0.81+	<i>Sickingia</i> spp.	0.52
<i>Platymiscium polystachium</i>	0.73	<i>Simaba multiflora</i>	0.51
<i>Platymiscium</i> spp.	0.71, 0.84+	<i>Simarouba amara</i>	0.32, 0.34, 0.38+
<i>Podocarpus oleifolius</i>	0.46	<i>Sloanea berteriana</i>	0.80
<i>Podocarpus rospigliosi</i>	0.40	<i>Sloanea grandiflora</i>	0.80
<i>Podocarpus</i> spp.	0.46	<i>Sloanea guianensis</i>	0.79
<i>Pourouma</i> aff. <i>apiculata</i>	0.45	<i>Spondias lutea</i>	0.38
<i>Pourouma aspera</i>	0.28	<i>Spondias mombin</i>	0.30, 0.40, 0.41+
<i>Pourouma</i> aff. <i>guianensis</i>	0.33	<i>Sterculia apetala</i>	0.33, 0.36
<i>Pourouma</i> aff. <i>melinonii</i>	0.32	<i>Sterculia pilosa /speciosa</i>	0.53
<i>Pouteria carabobensis</i>	0.68	<i>Sterculia pruriens</i>	0.46
<i>Pouteria egregia</i>	0.89	<i>Sterculia</i> spp.	0.55
<i>Pouteria eugeniifolia</i>	1.08	<i>Stryphnodendron polystachum</i>	0.52
<i>Pouteria gonggrijpii</i>	0.84	<i>Stylogyne</i> spp.	0.69

Table 2.-Wood densities (g/cm^3) of tree species for tropical regions of three continents—(Continued)

Species	Wood density	Species	Wood density
<i>Swartzia</i> spp.	0.95	<i>Warszewicia coccinea</i>	0.56
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	0.42, 0.45, 0.46, 0.54+	<i>Xanthoxylum martinicensis</i>	0.46
<i>Symphonia globulifera</i>	0.68	<i>Xanthoxylum</i> spp.	0.44
<i>Tabebuia guayacan</i>	0.82	<i>Xylopia columbiana</i>	0.51
<i>Tabebuia heterophylla</i>	0.58	<i>Xylopia emarginata</i>	0.59
<i>Tabebuia heterotricha</i>	0.82	<i>Xylopia frutescens</i>	0.64*
<i>Tabebuia pentaphylla</i>	0.51		
<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	0.54	Tropical Africa	
<i>Tabebuia serratifolia</i>	0.92, 0.95, 0.99+	<i>Afzelia bipindensis</i>	0.66*
<i>Tabebuia spectabilis</i>	1.07	<i>Afzelia pachyloba</i>	0.63*
<i>Tabebuia</i> spp. (lapacho group)	0.91	<i>Afzelia</i> spp.	0.67
<i>Tabebuia</i> spp. (roble)	0.52	<i>Aidia ochroleuca</i>	0.78*
<i>Tabebuia</i> spp. (white cedar)	0.57	<i>Albizia ferruginea</i>	0.47*
<i>Tabebuia stenocalyx</i>	0.55, 0.57+	<i>Albizia glaberrima</i>	0.52*
<i>Tachigalia myrmecophylla</i>	0.56	<i>Albizia gummifera</i>	0.51*
<i>Talisia</i> sp.	0.84	<i>Albizia</i> spp.	0.52
<i>Tapirira guianensis</i>	0.47*	<i>Albizia zygia</i>	0.46*
<i>Terminalia amatonina</i>	0.66	<i>Allanblackia floribunda</i>	0.63*
<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	0.59	<i>Allophylus africanus</i> f. <i>acuminatus</i>	0.45
<i>Terminalia guianensis</i>	0.63	<i>Alstonia congensis</i>	0.33
<i>Terminalia lucida</i>	0.65	<i>Amphimas ferrugineus</i>	0.63*
<i>Terminalia</i> sp.	0.50, 0.51, 0.58+	<i>Amphimas pterocarpoides</i>	0.63*
<i>Tetragastris altissima</i>	0.61	<i>Anisophyllea obtusifolia</i>	0.63*
<i>Tetragastris balsamifera</i>	0.63, 0.67+	<i>Annonidium mannii</i>	0.29*
<i>Tetragastris panamensis</i>	0.71	<i>Anopyxis klaineana</i>	0.74*
<i>Tetragastris</i> spp.	0.71	<i>Anthocleista keniensis</i>	0.50*
<i>Toluiifera balsamum</i>	0.74	<i>Anthonothea macrophylla</i>	0.78*
<i>Torrubia cuspidata</i>	0.47	<i>Anthostemma aubryanum</i>	0.32*
<i>Torrubia</i> sp.	0.52	<i>Antiaris africana</i>	0.37
<i>Toulisia pulvinata</i>	0.63	<i>Antiaris</i> spp.	0.38
<i>Tovomita guianensis</i>	0.60	<i>Antrocaryon klaineianum</i>	0.50*
<i>Trattinickia burserifolia</i>	0.44	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	0.37
<i>Trattinickia rhoifolia</i>	0.37	<i>Autranella congolensis</i>	0.78
<i>Trattinickia</i> sp.	0.38	<i>Baillonella toxisperma</i>	0.71
<i>Trichilia propingua</i>	0.58	<i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i>	0.63*
<i>Trichosperma mexicanum</i>	0.41	<i>Baphia kirkii</i>	0.93*
<i>Triplaris</i> sp.	0.64	<i>Beilschmiedia corbisieri</i>	0.63*
<i>Triplaris</i> spp.	0.56	<i>Beilschmiedia diversiflora</i>	0.63*
<i>Triplaris surinamensis</i>	0.51	<i>Beilschmiedia kweo</i>	0.56*
<i>Trophis</i> sp.	0.54	<i>Beilschmiedia louisii</i>	0.70*
<i>Vatairea lundellii</i>	0.64	<i>Beilschmiedia membranifolia</i>	0.50*
<i>Vatairea</i> spp.	0.60	<i>Beilschmiedia nitida</i>	0.50*
<i>Virola sebifera</i>	0.48	<i>Berlinia bracteosa</i>	0.60*
<i>Virola</i> spp.	0.40, 0.44, 0.48+	<i>Berlinia confusa</i>	0.56*
<i>Virola surinamensis</i>	0.37, 0.42+	<i>Berlinia</i> spp.	0.58
<i>Vismia</i> spp.	0.41	<i>Blighia welwitschii</i>	0.74*
<i>Vitex divaricata</i>	0.62	<i>Bombax buonopozense</i>	0.32*
<i>Vitex gaumeri</i>	0.56	<i>Bombax chevalieri</i>	0.41*
<i>Vitex orinocensis</i>	0.53	<i>Bombax rhodognaphalon</i>	0.36*
<i>Vitex</i> spp.	0.52, 0.56, 0.57+	<i>Bombax</i> spp.	0.40
<i>Vitex stahelii</i>	0.60	<i>Brachystegia cynometroides</i>	0.56*
<i>Vochysia ferruginea</i>	0.42, 0.47+	<i>Brachystegia laurentii</i>	0.45*
<i>Vochysia guianensis</i>	0.45	<i>Brachystegia mildbraedii</i>	0.50*
<i>Vochysia hondurensis</i>	0.33	<i>Brachystegia</i> spp.	0.52
<i>Vochysia lehmannii</i>	0.48	<i>Bridelia grandis</i>	0.50*
<i>Vochysia maxima</i>	0.46	<i>Bridelia micrantha</i>	0.47*
<i>Vochysia</i> spp.	0.40, 0.47, 0.79+	<i>Calpocalyx heitzii</i>	0.66*
<i>Vochysia tetraphylla</i>	0.48	<i>Calpocalyx klainei</i>	0.63*
<i>Vochysia tomentosa</i>	0.36	<i>Canarium schweinfurthii</i>	0.40*
<i>Vouacapoua americana</i>	0.79	<i>Canthium rubrocostratum</i>	0.63*

Table 2.—Wood densities (g/cm^3) of tree species for tropical regions of three continents—(Continued)

Species	Wood density	Species	Wood density
<i>Carapa procera</i>	0.59	<i>Enantia chlorantha</i>	0.42"
<i>Casearia battiscombei</i>	0.50	<i>Endodesmia calophylloides</i>	0.66"
<i>Cassipourea euryoides</i>	0.70*	<i>Entandrophragma angolensis</i>	0.45
<i>Cassipourea malosana</i>	0.59*	<i>Entandrophragma candollei</i>	0.59
<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	0.26	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	0.55
<i>Celtis briei</i>	0.50"	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	0.53
<i>Celtis mildbraedii</i>	0.56*	<i>Eribroma oblongum</i>	0.60*
<i>Celtis</i> spp.	0.59	<i>Eriocoelum microspermum</i>	0.50"
<i>Celtis zenkeri</i>	0.59"	<i>Erismadelphus exsul</i>	0.56*
<i>Chlorophora ercelsa</i>	0.55	<i>Erythrina vogelii</i>	0.25"
<i>Chrysophyllum albidum</i>	0.56*	<i>Erythrophleum ivorense</i>	0.72
<i>Cleistanthus mildbraedii</i>	0.87*	<i>Erythroxylum mannii</i>	0.50
<i>Cleistopholis patens</i>	0.36*	<i>Fagara heitzii</i>	0.41*
<i>Coelocaryon preussii</i>	0.56"	<i>Fagara macrophylla</i>	0.69
<i>Cola cordifolia</i>	0.50*	<i>Ficus iteophylla</i>	0.40"
<i>Cola gigantea</i>	0.46"	<i>Ficus mucoso</i>	0.39*
<i>Cola gigantea</i> var. <i>glabrescens</i>	0.46*	<i>Funtumia africana</i>	0.40*
<i>Cola natalensis</i>	0.70"	<i>Funtumia latifolia</i>	0.45*
<i>Cola</i> sp.	0.70"	<i>Gambeya africana</i>	0.63
<i>Combretodendron macrocarpum</i>	0.70	<i>Gambeya lacourtiana</i>	0.63*
<i>Conopharyngia holstii</i>	0.50*	<i>Gambeya madagascariensis</i>	0.56*
<i>Copaifera mildbraedii</i>	0.63*	<i>Gambeya</i> spp.	0.56*
<i>Copaifera religiosa</i>	0.50"	<i>Garcinia gerardii</i>	0.66*
<i>Cordia africana</i>	0.40*	<i>Garcinia mannii</i>	0.78"
<i>Cordia millenii</i>	0.34	<i>Garcinia punctata</i>	0.78"
<i>Cordia platythyrsa</i>	0.36"	<i>Gilbertiodendron dewevrei</i>	0.65"
<i>Corynanthe gabonensis</i>	0.56"	<i>Gilbertiodendron grandiflorum</i>	0.66"
<i>Corynanthe pachyceras</i>	0.63"	<i>Gilbertiodendron mayombense</i>	0.63"
<i>Coda edulis</i>	0.78*	<i>Gilletiodendron mildbraedii</i>	0.87"
<i>Croton macrostachyus</i>	0.50*	<i>Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum</i>	0.40
<i>Croton megalocarpus</i>	0.57	<i>Guarea cedrata</i>	0.48
<i>Cryptosepalum staudtii</i>	0.70*	<i>Guarea laurentii</i>	0.56"
<i>Ctenolophon englerianus</i>	0.78*	<i>Guarea thompsonii</i>	0.55"
<i>Cylicodiscus gabonensis</i>	0.80	<i>Guibourtia arnoldiana</i>	0.64
<i>Cynometra alexandri</i>	0.74	<i>Guibourtia demeusei</i>	0.70"
<i>Dacryodes buettneri</i>	0.53"	<i>Guibourtia ehie</i>	0.67
<i>Dacryodes edulis</i>	0.50"	<i>Guibourtia pellegriniana</i>	0.74"
<i>Dacryodes igaganga</i>	0.53"	<i>Guibourtia</i> spp.	0.72
<i>Dacryodes klaineana</i>	0.70"	<i>Guibourtia tessmannii</i>	0.74*
<i>Dacryodes le-testui</i>	0.50"	<i>Hannoa klaineana</i>	0.28"
<i>Dacryodes normandii</i>	0.50*	<i>Harungana madagascariensis</i>	0.45"
<i>Dacryodes</i> spp.	0.61	<i>Hexalobus crispiflorus</i>	0.48"
<i>Daniellia klainei</i>	0.45*	<i>Holoptelea grandis</i>	0.59"
<i>Daniellia ogea</i>	0.40*	<i>Homalium letestui</i>	0.66*
<i>Daniellia soyaunii</i>	0.45"	<i>Homalium</i> spp.	0.70
<i>Desbordesia pierreana</i>	0.87"	<i>Hyloidendron gabonense</i>	0.78"
<i>Detarium senegalensis</i>	0.63*	<i>Hymenostegia afzelii</i>	0.78"
<i>Dialium bipindense</i>	0.83"	<i>Hymenostegia pellegrini</i>	0.78"
<i>Dialium dinklagei</i>	0.72	<i>Irvingia gabonensis</i>	0.71
<i>Dialium excelsum</i>	0.78*	<i>Irvingia grandifolia</i>	0.78"
<i>Didelotia africana</i>	0.78"	<i>Julbernardia globiflora</i>	0.78
<i>Didelotia brevipaniculata</i>	0.53	<i>Khaya grandifoliola</i>	0.60
<i>Didelotia letouzeyi</i>	0.50	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	0.44
<i>Diospyros kamerunensis</i>	0.78*	<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>	0.60
<i>Diospyros</i> spp.	0.82	<i>Klainedoxa gabonensis</i>	0.87
<i>Discoglypemma caloneura</i>	0.32*	<i>Lannea welwitschii</i>	0.45"
<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>	0.58	<i>Lecomtedoxa klainenna</i>	0.78"
<i>Drypetes gossweilleri</i>	0.63*	<i>Letestua durissima</i>	0.87"
<i>Drypetes</i> sp.	0.63*	<i>Lophira alata</i>	0.87"
<i>Ehretia acuminata</i>	0.51*	<i>Lova trichilioides</i>	0.45"

Table 2.-Wood densities (g/cm^3) of tree species for tropical regions of three continents—(Continued)

Species	Wood density	Species	Wood density
<i>Macaranga conglomerata</i>	0.40*	<i>Pteleopsis hylodendron</i>	0.63*
<i>Macaranga kilimandscharica</i>	0.40*	<i>Pterocarpus angolensis</i>	0.59
<i>Maesopsis eminii</i>	0.41	<i>Pterocarpus soyauxii</i>	0.61
<i>Malacantha</i> sp. aff. <i>alnifolia</i>	0.45"	<i>Pterygota bequaertii</i>	0.56*
<i>Mammea africana</i>	0.62	<i>Pterygota</i> spp.	0.52
<i>Manilkara cuneifolia</i>	0.81*	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	0.40
<i>Manilkara lacera</i>	0.78"	<i>Randia cladantha</i>	0.78*
<i>Markhamia hildebrandtii</i>	0.50*	<i>Rauwolfia macrophylla</i>	0.47*
<i>Markhamia platycalyx</i>	0.45*	<i>Ricinodendron heudelotii</i>	0.20
<i>Memecylon capitellatum</i>	0.77"	<i>Saccoglottis gabonensis</i>	0.74"
<i>Microberlinia bisulcata</i>	0.63"	<i>Santiria trimera</i>	0.53*
<i>Microberlinia brazzavillensis</i>	0.70	<i>Sapium ellipticum</i>	0.50*
<i>Microcos coriaceus</i>	0.42"	<i>Schrebera arborea</i>	0.63*
<i>Milletia laurentii</i>	0.70"	<i>Sclerodaphneus zenkeri</i>	0.68*
<i>Milletia</i> spp.	0.72	<i>Scottellia chevalieri</i>	0.50*
<i>Mitragyna ciliata</i>	0.45	<i>Scottellia coriacea</i>	0.56
<i>Mitragyna stipulosa</i>	0.47	<i>Scyphocephalum ochocoea</i>	0.48
<i>Monopetalanthus coriaceus</i>	0.45*	<i>Scytopetalum tieghemii</i>	0.56"
<i>Monopetalanthus durandii</i>	0.50*	<i>Sindoropsis letestui</i>	0.56*
<i>Monopetalanthus heitzii</i>	0.39	<i>Staudtia stipitata</i>	0.75
<i>Monopetalanthus letestui</i>	0.50"	<i>Stemonocoleus micranthus</i>	0.56"
<i>Monopetalanthus pellegrinii</i>	0.47"	<i>Sterculia oblonga</i>	0.61
<i>Musanga cecropioides</i>	0.23	<i>Sterculia rhinopetala</i>	0.64
<i>Nauclea diderrichii</i>	0.63	<i>Strephonema pseudocola</i>	0.56*
<i>Neopoutonia macrocalyx</i>	0.32"	<i>Strombosia glaucescens</i>	0.80
<i>Nesogordonia fouassieri</i>	0.70"	<i>Strombosia grandifolia</i>	0.74*
<i>Nesogordonia papaverifera</i>	0.65	<i>Strombosiaopsis tetrandra</i>	0.63"
<i>Newtonia buechananii</i>	0.48*	<i>Swartzia fistuloides</i>	0.82
<i>Newtonia glandulifera</i>	0.74"	<i>Symphonia globulifera</i>	0.58"
<i>Ochtocosmus africanus</i>	0.78'	<i>Syzygium cordatum</i>	0.59*
<i>Odyndea gabonensis</i>	0.32"	<i>Tarrietia densiflora</i>	0.63
<i>Odyndea</i> spp.	0.32	<i>Tarrietia utilis</i>	0.54"
<i>Oldfieldia africana</i>	0.78*	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	0.45
<i>Ongokea gore</i>	0.72	<i>Tessmania africana</i>	0.85"
<i>Oxystigma oxyphyllum</i>	0.53	<i>Testulea gabonensis</i>	0.60
<i>Pachyelasma tessmannii</i>	0.70"	<i>Tetraberlinia bifoliolata</i>	0.54*
<i>Pachypodanthium confine</i>	0.58*	<i>Tetraberlinia tubmaniana</i>	0.60"
<i>Pachypodanthium staudtii</i>	0.58"	<i>Tetrapleura tetraptera</i>	0.50"
<i>Paraberlinia bifoliolata</i>	0.56"	<i>Tieghemella africana</i>	0.55
<i>Parinari excelsa</i>	0.69	<i>Tieghemella heckelii</i>	0.55"
<i>Parinari glabra</i>	0.87"	<i>Trema guineensis</i>	0.40"
<i>Parinari goetzeniana</i>	0.78"	<i>Trema</i> sp.	0.40*
<i>Parkia bicolor</i>	0.36"	<i>Trichilia heudelotii</i>	0.50"
<i>Pausinystalia brachythyrsa</i>	0.56"	<i>Trichilia prieureana</i>	0.63"
<i>Pausinystalia</i> cf. <i>talbotii</i>	0.56"	<i>Trichoscypha arborea</i>	0.59"
<i>Pentaclethra eetveldeana</i>	0.63"	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	0.32
<i>Pentaclethra macrophylla</i>	0.78"	<i>Uapaca</i> spp.	0.60
<i>Pentadesma butyracea</i>	0.78"	<i>Vepris undulata</i>	0.70"
<i>Phyllanthus discoideus</i>	0.76"	<i>Vitex doniana</i>	0.40
<i>Pierreodendron africanum</i>	0.70;"	<i>Xylopia aethiopica</i>	0.50"
<i>Piptadenia gabunensis</i>	0.70*	<i>Xylopia chrysophylla</i>	0.70*
<i>Piptadeniastrum africanum</i>	0.56	<i>Xylopia hypolambra</i>	0.63"
<i>Plagiostyles africana</i>	0.70"	<i>Xylopia quintasii</i>	0.70"
<i>Poga oleosa</i>	0.36	<i>Xylopia staudtii</i>	0.36*
<i>Polyalthia suaveolens</i>	0.66"		
<i>Premna angolensis</i>	0.63"		

+The wood densities specified pertain to more than one bibliographic source.

* Wood density value is derived from the regression equation given in the text,

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Wood densities of a number of tree species for tropical America, tropical Asia, and tropical Africa have been compiled.

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