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Wood Densities of Tropical Tree Species

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SUMMARY

Wood density information for a large number of tropical tree species is presented in units of ovendry 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.

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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, Chudnoff's (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 ovendry 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 12-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.

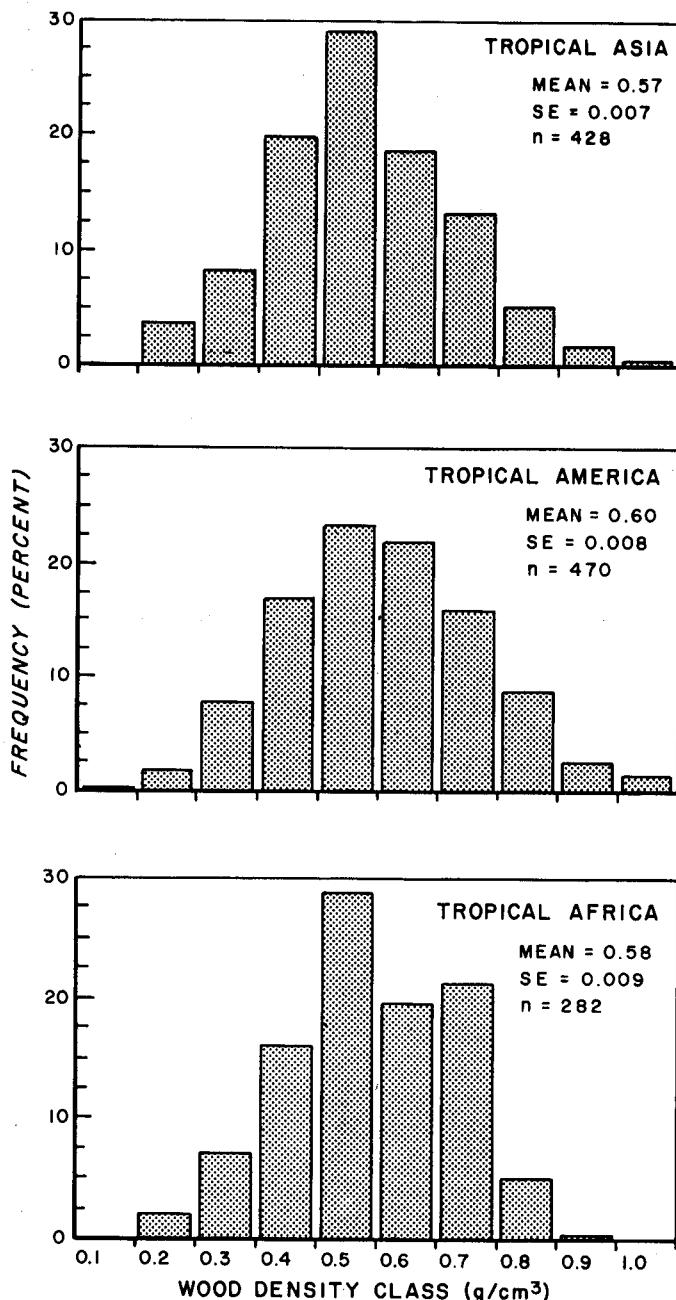


Figure 1.—Frequency distribution of tropical forest species by wood density class for three tropical regions encompassing parts of nine tropical countries.

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.
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- Howard, L.A. 1951. A manual of the timbers of the world: their characteristics and uses. London: MacMillan. 751 p.
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- 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.
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- Dickinson, F.E.; Hess, R.W.; Wangaard, F.F. 1949. Properties and uses of tropical woods, I. Tropical Woods 95. 145 p.
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- 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. Caracteristicas e utilizacao. Floresta Nacional da Tapajos. Brasilia, Brazil: Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Cientifico e Tecnologico. 113 p. Vol. 1.

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

- 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.
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- 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.
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- Howard, L.A. 1951. A manual of the timbers of the world: their characteristics and uses. London: MacMillan. 751 p.

Table 2.—Wood densities (g/cm^3) 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 lanzae</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 spp.</i>	0.44	<i>Calophyllum blancoi</i>	0.51
<i>Agathis vitiensis</i>	0.45	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>	0.57
<i>Aglaia diffusa</i>	0.70	<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 spp.</i>	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>Albizia amara</i>	0.70*	<i>Cananga odorata</i>	0.29
<i>Albizia falcataria</i>	0.25	<i>Canarium asperum</i> var. <i>asperum</i>	0.50, 0.60+
<i>Albizia lebbek</i>	0.55, 0.66+	<i>Canarium hirsutum</i> forma <i>scabrum</i>	0.40
<i>Albizia odoratissima</i>	0.76	<i>Canarium luzonicum</i>	0.51
<i>Albizia procera</i>	0.52*, 0.59+	<i>Canarium spp.</i>	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 spp.</i>	0.37	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	0.83
<i>Amoora ahermanniana</i>	0.58	<i>Casuarina nodiflora</i>	0.85
<i>Amoora macrocarpa</i>	0.55	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	0.38
<i>Amoora spp.</i>	0.60	<i>Cedrela spp.</i>	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 spp.</i>	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>Aphanamixis perrottetiana</i>	0.52	<i>Cinnamomum spp.</i>	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 spp.</i>	0.76
<i>Artocarpus spp.</i>	0.58	<i>Cochlospermum gossypium+religiosum</i>	0.27
<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	0.69	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	0.50
<i>Azadirachta spp.</i>	0.52	<i>Colona serratifolia</i>	0.33
<i>Balanocarpus spp.</i>	0.76	<i>Combretodendron quadrialatum</i>	0.57
<i>Barringtonia edulis</i> *	0.48	<i>Cordia spp.</i>	0.53
<i>Bauhinia spp.</i>	0.67	<i>Cotylelobium spp.</i>	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 spp.</i>	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 melanoxylon</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>Diospyros philippensis</i>	0.81	<i>Gonostylus bancanus</i>	0.52
<i>Diospyros pilosanthera</i>	0.80	<i>Gonostylus macrophyllus</i>	0.52
<i>Diospyros poncei</i>	0.81	<i>Gonostylus punctatus</i>	0.57
<i>Diospyros pyrrhocarpa</i>	0.60	<i>Grewia multiflora</i>	0.46
<i>Diospyros</i> spp.	0.70	<i>Grewia tiliaefolia</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 euryynchus</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>Homalanthus</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</i> spp.	0.88
<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp.	0.61	<i>Intsia bijuga</i>	0.64
<i>Drypetes bordenii</i>	0.75	<i>Intsia palembanica</i>	0.61, 0.68, 0.74+
<i>Durio</i> spp.	0.53	<i>Kayea garciae</i>	0.68
<i>Durio zibethinus</i>	0.44, 0.53+	<i>Kingiodendron alternifolium</i>	0.53
<i>Dyera costulata</i>	0.36	<i>Kleinhowia hospita</i>	0.48
<i>Dysoxylum altissimum</i>	0.42	<i>Knema</i> spp.	0.36
<i>Dysoxylum decandrum</i>	0.51	<i>Koompassia excelsa</i>	0.53
<i>Dysoxylum euphlebium</i>	0.63	<i>Koompassia malaccensis</i>	0.63
<i>Dysoxylum quercifolium</i>	0.49	<i>Koordersiodendron pinnatum</i>	0.72
<i>Dysoxylum richii</i>	0.49	<i>Kydia calycina</i>	0.65, 0.69+
<i>Elaeocarpus serratus</i>	0.40*	<i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i>	0.72
<i>Emblica officinalis</i>	0.80	<i>Lagerstroemia piriformis</i>	0.62
<i>Endiandra laxiflora</i>	0.54	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	0.50
<i>Endospermum macrophyllum</i>	0.40	<i>Lagerstroemia</i> spp.	0.53
<i>Endospermum peltatum</i>	0.31	<i>Lannea coromandelica</i>	0.55
<i>Endospermum</i> spp.	0.38	<i>Lannea grandis</i>	0.54

Table 2.—Wood densities (g/cm^3) 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 leytenensis</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 neriiifolius</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>Melanorrhea</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 luzonicum</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 melanescia</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>	0.42
<i>Ougenia dalbergiodes</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 malabato</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/cm^3) 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*		
<i>Sterculia urens</i>	0.67		
<i>Sterculia vitiensis</i>	0.31		
<i>Stereospermum suaveolens</i>	0.62		
<i>Strombosia philippinensis</i>	0.71		
<i>Strychnos potatorum</i>	0.88		
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	0.49, 0.53+		
<i>Swintonia foxworthyi</i>	0.62		
<i>Swintonia</i> spp.	0.61		
<i>Syccopsis dunnii</i>	0.63		
<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	0.70		
<i>Syzygium luzoniense</i>	0.63		
<i>Syzygium nitidum</i>	0.74		
<i>Syzygium simile</i>	0.56		
<i>Syzygium</i> spp.	0.69, 0.76+		
<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	0.75		
<i>Tectona grandis</i>	0.50, 0.55+		
<i>Teijsmanniodendron ahernianum</i>	0.90		
<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	0.68		
<i>Terminalia belerica</i>	0.72		
<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	0.52		
<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	0.96		
<i>Terminalia citrina</i>	0.71		
<i>Terminalia copelandii</i>	0.46		
<i>Terminalia foetidissima</i>	0.55		
<i>Terminalia microcarpa</i>	0.53		
<i>Terminalia nitens</i>	0.58		
<i>Terminalia pterocarpa</i>	0.48		
<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i>	0.73, 0.76, 0.77+		
<i>Ternstroemia megacarpa</i>	0.53		
<i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i>	0.30		
<i>Tetramerista glabra</i>	0.61		
<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	0.52		
<i>Toona calantas</i>	0.29		
<i>Trema orientalis</i>	0.31		
<i>Trichospermum richii</i>	0.32		
<i>Tristania decorticata</i>	0.91		
<i>Tristania micrantha</i>	0.89		
<i>Tristania</i> spp.	0.80		
<i>Turpinia ovalifolia</i>	0.36		
<i>Vateria indica</i>	0.47*		
<i>Vatica mangachapoi</i>	0.65		
<i>Vatica obscura</i>	1.04*		
<i>Vatica pachyphylla</i>	0.78		
<i>Vatica</i> spp.	0.69		
<i>Vitex parviflora</i>	0.70		
		<i>Bombacopsis quinatum</i>	0.38, 0.45, 0.51+
		<i>Bombacopsis sepium</i>	0.39
		<i>Borojoa patinoi</i>	0.52
		<i>Bowdichia nitida</i>	0.77
		<i>Bowdichia</i> spp.	0.74
		<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>Buchenavia capitata</i>	0.61, 0.63+	<i>Cordia</i> spp. (gerascanthus group)	0.74
<i>Buchenavia 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 canjerana</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>Dacryodes 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>Diplotropis 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 lemannii</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 cocvirey</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>Erisma 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 duckei</i> / <i>reticulata</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 pseudosodium</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 aff. F. martinicense</i>	0.41	<i>Licania hypoleuca</i>	0.90
<i>Fagara</i> sp.	0.57	<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>Gouphia 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>Guilielma gasipae</i>	0.95, 1.25+	<i>Luehea cymulosa</i>	0.55
<i>Gustavia</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 piriri</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>Humiriastrum melanocarpum</i>	0.60	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.	0.52
<i>Humiriastrum 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>Hieronima alchorneoides</i>	0.60, 0.64+	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	0.55
<i>Hieronima 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>	0.62	<i>Michropholis garciniaeifolia</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 hostmannii</i>	0.50	<i>Mora</i> sp.	0.77
<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 aff. 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 leucoxylon</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>Priaria 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 aquatica</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 rodolfi</i>	0.72	<i>Pterocarpus</i> spp.	0.44
<i>Parinari</i> spp.	0.68	<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 cf. 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 macroloba</i>	0.65, 0.68+	<i>Quercus alata</i>	0.71
<i>Pera glabrata</i>	0.65	<i>Quercus costaricensis</i>	0.61
<i>Pera schomburgkiana</i>	0.59	<i>Quercus eugeniaeifolia</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>Saccoglossis 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 cf. 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 rospigliossi</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</i> aspera	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 polystachyum</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>Warszewicsia coccinea</i>	0.56
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	0.42, 0.45, 0.46, 0.54+	<i>Xanthoxylum martinicensis</i>	0.46
<i>Symponia globulifera</i>	0.58	<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		
<i>Tabebuia serratifolia</i>	0.92, 0.95, 0.99+	Tropical Africa	
<i>Tabebuia spectabilis</i>	1.07	<i>Afzelia bipindensis</i>	0.66*
<i>Tabebuia</i> spp. (lapacho group)	0.91	<i>Afzelia pachyloba</i>	0.63*
<i>Tabebuia</i> spp. (roble)	0.52	<i>Afzelia</i> spp.	0.67
<i>Tabebuia</i> spp. (white cedar)	0.57	<i>Aidia ochroleuca</i>	0.78*
<i>Tabebuia stenocalyx</i>	0.55, 0.57+	<i>Albizia ferruginea</i>	0.47*
<i>Tachigalia myrmecophylla</i>	0.56	<i>Albizia glaberrima</i>	0.52*
<i>Talisia</i> sp.	0.84	<i>Albizia gummosa</i>	0.51*
<i>Tapirira guianensis</i>	0.47*	<i>Albizia</i> spp.	0.52
<i>Terminalia amazonica</i>	0.66	<i>Albizia zygia</i>	0.46*
<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	0.59	<i>Allanblackia floribunda</i>	0.63*
<i>Terminalia guianensis</i>	0.63	<i>Allophylus africanus</i> f. <i>acuminatus</i>	0.45
<i>Terminalia lucida</i>	0.65	<i>Alstonia congensis</i>	0.33
<i>Terminalia</i> sp.	0.50, 0.51, 0.58+	<i>Amphimas ferrugineus</i>	0.63*
<i>Tetragastris altissima</i>	0.61	<i>Amphimas pterocarpoides</i>	0.63*
<i>Tetragastris balsamifera</i>	0.63, 0.67+	<i>Anisophyllea obtusifolia</i>	0.63*
<i>Tetragastris panamensis</i>	0.71	<i>Annonidium mannii</i>	0.29*
<i>Tetragastris</i> spp.	0.71	<i>Anopyxis klaineana</i>	0.74*
<i>Toluifera balsamum</i>	0.74	<i>Anthocleista keniensis</i>	0.50*
<i>Torrubia cuspidata</i>	0.47	<i>Anthoноtha macrophylla</i>	0.78*
<i>Torrubia</i> sp.	0.52	<i>Anthostemma aubryanum</i>	0.32*
<i>Toulicia pulvinata</i>	0.63	<i>Antiaris africana</i>	0.37
<i>Tovomita guianensis</i>	0.60	<i>Antiaris</i> spp.	0.38
<i>Trattinickia burserifolia</i>	0.44	<i>Antrocaryon klaineanum</i>	0.50*
<i>Trattinickia rhoifolia</i>	0.37	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	0.37
<i>Trattinickia</i> sp.	0.38	<i>Autranella congolensis</i>	0.78
<i>Trichilia propinqua</i>	0.58	<i>Baillonella toxisperma</i>	0.71
<i>Trichosperma mexicanum</i>	0.41	<i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i>	0.63*
<i>Triplaris</i> sp.	0.64	<i>Baphia kirkii</i>	0.93*
<i>Triplaris</i> spp.	0.56	<i>Beilschmiedia corbisieri</i>	0.63*
<i>Triplaris surinamensis</i>	0.51	<i>Beilschmiedia diversiflora</i>	0.63*
<i>Trophis</i> sp.	0.54	<i>Beilschmiedia kweo</i>	0.56*
<i>Vatairea lundellii</i>	0.64	<i>Beilschmiedia louisii</i>	0.70*
<i>Vatairea</i> spp.	0.60	<i>Beilschmiedia membranifolia</i>	0.50*
<i>Virola sebifera</i>	0.48	<i>Beilschmiedia nitida</i>	0.50*
<i>Virola</i> spp.	0.40, 0.44, 0.48+	<i>Berlinia bracteosa</i>	0.60*
<i>Virola surinamensis</i>	0.37, 0.42+	<i>Berlinia confusa</i>	0.56*
<i>Vismia</i> spp.	0.41	<i>Berlinia</i> spp.	0.58
<i>Vitex divaricata</i>	0.62	<i>Blighia welwitschii</i>	0.74*
<i>Vitex gaumeri</i>	0.56	<i>Bombax buonopozense</i>	0.32*
<i>Vitex orinocensis</i>	0.53	<i>Bombax chevalieri</i>	0.41*
<i>Vitex</i> spp.	0.52, 0.56, 0.57+	<i>Bombax rhodognaphalon</i>	0.36*
<i>Vitex stahelii</i>	0.60	<i>Bombax</i> spp.	0.40
<i>Vochysia ferruginea</i>	0.42, 0.47+	<i>Brachystegia cynometroides</i>	0.56*
<i>Vochysia guianensis</i>	0.45	<i>Brachystegia laurentii</i>	0.45*
<i>Vochysia hondurensis</i>	0.33	<i>Brachystegia mildbraedii</i>	0.50*
<i>Vochysia lehmannii</i>	0.48	<i>Brachystegia</i> spp.	0.52
<i>Vochysia maxima</i>	0.46	<i>Bridelia grandis</i>	0.50*
<i>Vochysia</i> spp.	0.40, 0.47, 0.79+	<i>Bridelia micrantha</i>	0.47*
<i>Vochysia tetraphylla</i>	0.48	<i>Calpocalyx heitzii</i>	0.66*
<i>Vochysia tomentosa</i>	0.36	<i>Calpocalyx klainei</i>	0.63*
<i>Vouacapoua americana</i>	0.79	<i>Canarium schweinfurthii</i>	0.40*
		<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 brieyi</i>	0.50*	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	0.53
<i>Celtis mildbraedii</i>	0.56*	<i>Eribroma oblongum</i>	0.60*
<i>Celtis spp.</i>	0.59	<i>Eriocoelum microspermum</i>	0.50*
<i>Celtis zenkeri</i>	0.59*	<i>Erismadelphus exsul</i>	0.56*
<i>Chlorophora excelsa</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 var. glabrescens</i>	0.46*	<i>Funtumia africana</i>	0.40*
<i>Cola natalensis</i>	0.70*	<i>Funtumia latifolia</i>	0.45*
<i>Cola sp.</i>	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 spp.</i>	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>Coula 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>Cylcodiscus 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 spp.</i>	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 spp.</i>	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 soyauxii</i>	0.45*	<i>Homalium spp.</i>	0.70
<i>Desbordesia pierreana</i>	0.87*	<i>Hylobidion 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 spp.</i>	0.82	<i>Klainedoxa gabonensis</i>	0.87
<i>Discoglypremma caloneura</i>	0.32*	<i>Lannea welwitschii</i>	0.45*
<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>	0.58	<i>Lecomtedoxa klaineana</i>	0.78*
<i>Drypetes gossweillieri</i>	0.63*	<i>Letestua durissima</i>	0.87*
<i>Drypetes sp.</i>	0.63*	<i>Lophira alata</i>	0.87*
<i>Ehretia acuminata</i>	0.51*	<i>Lovoa 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>Micracos coriaceus</i>	0.42*	<i>Schrebera arborea</i>	0.63*
<i>Milletia laurentii</i>	0.70*	<i>Sclerodophloeus 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>Scyphocephalium ochocoa</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>Staudia 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>Strombosia tetrandra</i>	0.63*
<i>Newtonia buchananii</i>	0.48*	<i>Swartzia fistuloides</i>	0.82
<i>Newtonia glandulifera</i>	0.74*	<i>Symphonia globulifera</i>	0.58*
<i>Ochtoconus africanus</i>	0.78*	<i>Syzygium cordatum</i>	0.59*
<i>Odyenda gabonensis</i>	0.32*	<i>Tarrietia densiflora</i>	0.63
<i>Odyenda</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>Tessmannia 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 brachythrysia</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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