



REPORT OF THE MEETING

**ITTO CONSULTATIVE MEETING
ON LATIN AMERICA TROPICAL LESSER USED SPECIES TO BE PROMOTED
BY ITTO PROJECT PD 58/97 REV.1 (I): "THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE
DATABASE OF TROPICAL INDUSTRIAL LESSER-USED WOOD SPECIES"**

Brasilia, Brasil 21-22 August 2002

**ITTO CONSULTATIVE MEETING
ON LATIN AMERICA TROPICAL LESSER USED SPECIES TO BE
PROMOTED BY ITTO PROJECT PD 58/97 REV.1 (I) "THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DATABASE OF TROPICAL INDUSTRIAL LESSER-
USED WOOD SPECIES"
BRASIL, BRASILIA, 21-22 AUGUST 2002**

TECHNICAL SECTION

Participants

Ms. Ana Maria Sibille (Peru)
Mr. Patrick Peneux (Suriname)
Mr. James Singh (Guyana)
Mr. Edgar Vasquez (Ecuador)
Mr. Carlos Vindel (Honduras)
Mr. Sueram Jhilmit (Trinidad and Tobago)
Mr. Victor Gutierrez (Bolivia)
Dr. Marcus Alves (Brazil)
Dr. Douglas Pattie (ITTO Secretariat)

For the position and contacts, please refer to the list of participants attached in annex 2.

General Aspects

Project PD 58/97 Rev.1 (I) is subcontracted to the Nagoya University Furukawa Museum. The project started in May 1999, with the cooperation of several institutions, among them Nagoya University and the University of Shimane in Japan, CIRAD-Foret in France and the Gadjahmadah University in Indonesia.

An expert panel meeting to assess the progress of the data compilation and the quality of the presentation (GUI), was held 26-28 February 2001 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The recommendations of this evaluation panel were presented in Forest Industry Committee document CFI/XXVIII/9 and tabled at the Thirtieth Session of the ITTC held in Yaounde, Cameroon in May 2001.

The initial workplan and time schedule for the subcontract was concluded in May 2001, and beginning in June 2001, a six month extension was approved (CFI/XXVIII/9) in order to include additional information and address recommendations based upon results of three regional workshops, as well as, to prepare a CD-ROM Japanese version of the database, and to finalize the project with the development of a website.

The activities to be carried out in the three consultative meetings in the producing regions of tropical timber are noted in the Terms of Reference for the participants in Annex 1. The African Regional Consultative Meeting took

place in Libreville, Gabon, on 9 - 10 August 2001. The Asia-Pacific Workshop was held 5 – 6 February 2002.

Objective of the Project

The aim of this project is to create a comprehensive database of tropical industrial lesser-used timber species, with special emphasis on commercially available alternative species which have a market potential.

Technical Details

For the data collection, the three ITTO Producer Regions were considered: Africa, Latin America and Asia-Pacific.

The information was stored in different tables according to the subject:

- Scientific and trade names
- Synonyms
- Common names
- End uses (e.g., furniture, flooring)
- General information (ecology, characteristics of the tree, geographical distribution)
- Wood properties (grain, texture, color, etc.)
- Technological properties
- Wood drying
- Workability
- Anatomy

In the database, the information on 943 different species (scientific names), 291 from Africa, 270 from Latin America and 382 from Asia-Pacific has been included. While performing a search (query) of the database, the scientific name is the fundamental criteria used for linking and relating all the information in the database.

A total number of 651 trade or commercial names have been considered, 191 from Africa, 209 from tropical America and 251 from South East Asia. Some of the trade names are shared by more than one species.

There are 1,828 synonyms or basionyms recorded, 478 from Africa, 586 from Latin America and 764 from Asia-Pacific.

Additionally, a total of 16,157 common names were included, 5,722 from Africa, 5,379 from Latin America and 5,056 from Asia-Pacific.

Among the tropical timber species selected, 84 families, 26 of them present in the 3 regions considered, are represented. In general, the most abundant group is the bean family (Leguminosae), followed by the Mahogany group (Meliaceae) and Lauraceae.

In the case of African species as well, the most abundant group is the Leguminosae followed by the Sapotaceae and the Meliaceae. In Latin America also, the Leguminosae is the main group followed by the Lauraceae and Moraceae. In Asia-Pacific the Dipterocarpaceae and the Anacardiaceae followed the Leguminosae group.

For handling the information and for preparing the user interface (GUI), the database software selected is Microsoft Access.

Searching for Information

Three search methods are available at this stage, the first two specifically look for information concerning a timber species and the third one performs a search of the terms contained in the database:

- Search by Name: looks for information about a species based on a name (trade name, scientific name, common name or synonym)
- Search by Criteria: allows the user to select certain parameters (end use, physical properties, mechanical properties or workability) based on which a query is carried out, giving as a result a species or a selection of species.
- The User can also select an alternative commercially available species based upon selected wood property parameters. Information provided by the African Consultative Committee Meeting has been input to the database and serves as the only current alternative species.

In both cases, after selecting one species, the user can access detailed information by clicking any of the choices available in the auxiliary menus.

- About Tropical Timbers: includes tropical timber related terms contained in the database.

Collection of Information

For the core database no new data was created, all the information was taken from literature research, ITTO sponsored project reports concerning lesser-used or alternative species and some additional information collected from CIRAD-Foret. The Expert Evaluation Panel, the African Consultative Meeting, the Asia-Pacific Consultative Meeting, and now the Latin America Meeting have been the main sources consulted for the species selection as alternative species.

All the images included were prepared from the Nagoya University Furukawa Museum or from project leader's wood sample collection. Additional samples from Kyoto University, CIRAD Foret and ITTO projects were also incorporated.

For the market information, the ITTO member countries represented at the Regional Consultative meetings have been or will presently be incorporated.

Proceedings of the Latin America Meeting

21-22 August 2002

Opening of the meeting.

Venue: Conference Room of the LPF

Facilitator: Dr. Douglas Pattie

Welcome words from Dr. Marcus Alves, Director of Forest Products Laboratory (LPF).

After wishing a welcome to the participants, on behalf of LPF, he recalled the history and the means by which the Laboratory was established.

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Described the 5 different programs at the laboratory which are focused on wood technology. There are currently over 300 species under study at the laboratory. He further recalled his participation in the Expert Panel meeting held in February 2001 in Kuala Lumpur.

Opening presentation from Douglas Pattie, ITTO Projects Manager for Forest Industry.

On behalf of the ITTO Executive Director, he welcomed the participants in this meeting funded by ITTO to which he expressed the sincere gratitude from member countries. He stated that the meeting was in keeping with the amendment to the project PD 58/97 Rev.1 (I). He expressed the wish that the meeting would contribute to the improvement of the database which will be a tool for the development of new market products and new strategies to enable the promotion of commercially available alternatives species within sustainable forest management policy regimes.

He then discussed the broad characteristics of the database design and demonstrated the search features of the GUI for the database. His demonstration closely followed the examples in the Users Guide. It was noted that all participants had received the CD-ROM, Users Manual and the ITTO Annual Review, which had been mailed by express mail from Japan to each of the participants.

A wide variety of questions regarding both the species and the software were asked during the demonstration. None of the participants had experienced problems with starting or using the database, however, some mentioned that the choice of Microsoft Access was not be compatible with any Web-based application of the database. Others noted that a weakness of the search strategy was that initially the user had to select a region before being able to search for a species. Comments specific to the GUI were also mentioned such as weak scrolling functions, non-conventional use of forward and

backward buttons, and the inclusion of extraneous technical information that the timber trade would not appreciate.

A general discussion ensued on the meaning of 'available' and whether the term referred to the volume or to the number of standing trees. The participants agreed on the importance of "color" to the market and how the focus of the ITTO database should give a priority in the searching parameters to color options. It was also noted that ranking of alternative should take place.

Dr. Pattie recalled the terms of reference of the meeting (see Annex 1), to the participants. As there were no questions related to the TORs, the participants were then requested to make country presentations.

Presentation, by the representatives of the ITTO member countries, of selected promotion species and additional commercial information to be included in the database.

In conformity with the terms of reference for the participants in the consultative meeting, the presentations of the available alternative species from the representatives of the ITTO member countries which attended the meeting are summarized hereafter. The terms of reference were recalled in that only species that were not in the 2001 edition of the ITTO Annual Review were to be considered as LUS, and of those species to be promoted, it was further to be divided into those that were already in the ITTO LUS database and those that were not, and should be entered.

Bolivia/ Mr. Victor Gutierrez

The representative of Bolivia reported that Bolivia was interested in promoting a total of twenty-two commercially available species that are not included in the ITTO Annual review. Thirteen of the species were already coded in the database and ready to be considered as alternative species. These species were: Azucaro (*Spondias mombin*), Bitumbo (*Couratari guianensis*), Cambara macho (*Qualea paraensis*), Coloradillo (*Licania oblongifolia*), Cuta del bajo Paragua (*Apuleia leiocarpa*), Isigo (*Protium carnosum*), Mazaranduba (*Manilkara* sp.), Murure-Bajo Paragua (*Brosimum acutifolium*), Murure-Bajo Paragua (*Brosimum lactescens*), Quecho (*Brosimum guianense*), Quecho blanco (*Pseuldolmedia rigida*), Toco blanco (*Parkia* sp.) and Umiri (*Humiria balsimifera*).

Three species to be promoted and were not encoded in the Latin America regional partition of the database: Aliso blanco (*Myrsine unbellata*), Aliso Colorado (*Myrsine pubescens*) and Guitarrero (*Schefflera morototoni*).

The total forest cover in the country amounts to 6 million hectares. The representative gave an overview of the forest situation in Bolivia and noted the 1 million hectares which had recently been certified by FSC. The FSC certified concessions are capable of producing 200,000 m^3 of certified timber/year. This is equivalent to 30 m^3 /hectare and has yet to be exploited

for export. There are 30 species that are currently being harvested on a regular basis in the country. As a landlocked country, it was noted that the transport costs are about \$12/m³.

Regarding the certified timber, the representative noted that there is much information available on price, the 10 to 13 different companies in the concession were focusing on 18 species

Wood samples of the species were provided, as well as a CD entitled "Technical Information on the Industrial processing of 134 Wood Species from Bolivia". Information and addresses on the trade association was also provided.

The representative then gave an overview of the website for CADEFOR – Amazonian Center for Sustainable Forest Enterprise - www.cadefor.org which described further information on certified timber and selected species information.

Suriname / Patrick Penneux

The representative reported that Suriname is interested in promoting 17 species. Of these species thirteen are encoded in the database and are ready to be included as available alternative species. These species ready to be promoted are the following: Redigedu (*Sclerobium albiflorum*), Wetiloudu (*Micropholis guianensis*), Walaba (*Eperua falcata*), Gindja-udu (*Buchenavia fanshawei*), Redifungu (*Parinari campestris*), Pikinmisiki (*Newtonia suaveolens*), Rediprokoni (*Inga alba*), Tamarinprokoni (*Pithecellobium pedicellare*), Makakabbes (*Hymenolobium flavum*), Agrobigi (*Parkia nitida*), Swietbonki (*Inga leiocalycina*), Busikatun (*Eriotheca crassa*), Tetei-udu (*Lecythis chartacea*) and Kimboto (*Pouteria ptychandra*).

The *Newtonia* species (above) is included in the ITTO database but placed in the African region. Two species were already included in the ITTO Annual Review: Watrabebe (*Pterocarpus officinalis*) and Barmani (*Catostemma fragrans*). And one species to be promoted is not in the ITTO database: Sopo-udu (*Abarema jupunba*).

Wood samples of these species were provided by the representative of Suriname along with technical properties and volumes.

The representative provided additional information that according to the forest inventory data of the 1970's Suriname has 317 wood species, which can be divided up: commercials (47), potentials (46), possibles (23) and others (201).

During 80's and 90's Suriname started to test different wood species – the so called "potentials and possibles" on their basic characteristics and technological properties in their own wood research laboratory. Logging during the 70's and 80's was concentrated on only 20 easy marketable species and forests kept under-utilized (selective logging of well known

species). Since 1998 the total of harvested wood species is oscillating annual between 60 and 80 and this includes what was previously classified as "potential and possible" species.

The mixed (mesophytic) tropical rain forest of Suriname and a great part of this still pristine, can provides over 100 timber species in commercially quantities for different industrial processes. Technological research of different lesser-known and lesser-used species however has to be extended to improve the knowledge of behaviour and application properties. To promote the local use of LUS and in the region a new guide of Surinamese wood species called "Surinamese Timber Species – Characteristics and Utilization" was produced and published in 2001. In this book 35 local LUS are described.

The export of all roundwood, peelwood species, letterwood (*Brosimum guianense*, syn. *Paritineria* sp.) sawn wood, plywood products and other wood based products is prohibited without Export Permission of the Government (Timber Export Resolution 1981 and 1999).

In case of export for the purpose of all wood species, round and hewn an Export Tax has to be paid to the Government. There is no export charge for sawn timber export. For roundwood is the export charge 20% - 22% of the FOB-value and for hewn timber 5% - 10% of the FOB-value dependent on the species.

In the Forestry Act of 1992 (S.B. 1992 No. 80, Article 14) new regulations with regard to the classification of local wood species have been settled.

In the survey for the consultative meeting in Brazil seven (7) of the selected species are also mentioned in the recent classification of 1992 as commercials. Class B-species are not mentioned in the Act of 1992.

A list of Trade-related Association was provided.

Peru/ Ana Maria Sibille

The representative reported that Peru is intending to promote 22 species. These species are encoded in the database and are ready to be included as available alternative species: Maquizapa nagcha (*Apeiba aspara*), Ana caspi (*Apuleia leiocarpa*), Pumaquiro (*Aspidisperma macrocarpon/vargasii*), Brea caspi (*Caraipa jaramilloi*), Almendro (*Caryocar glabrum*), Mashonaste – Tulpay (*Clarisa racemosa*), Chontaquiro (*Diploptropis martiusii*), Machimango blanco (*Eschweilera juruensis*), Oje renaco (*Ficus schuttessii/killipii*), Huamanchilca (*Gordonia fruticosa*), Bolaina (*Guazuma crinitia*), Pashaco (*Macrolobium acaciifolium*), Quinilla colorada (*Manikara bidentata bidentata*), Zapote (*Matisia cordata*), Huayruro (*Ormosia coccinea*), Diablo fuerte (*Podocarpus rospigliosii*), Yanchama (*Poulsenia armata*), Pashaco blanco (*Schizolobium amazonicum*), Utucuro (*Septotheca tessmannii*), Ubos (*Spondias mombin*), Copal (*Tetragastris panamensis*) and Uchumullaca (*Trichilia pleeana*).

One species was in the ITTO database but placed in the Africa section: Punga (*Bombax paraense*). And two species were in the ITTO database but placed in the Asia section: Amaciza (*Erythrina glauca*) and Hualaja amarilla (*Zanthoxylum* sp.).

Two proposed alternative species were not in the database: Lupana colorada (*Cavanillesia* sp) and Mpena negra (*Dyospyros guianensis*),

Wood samples of these species were provided by the representative of Peru. Information on basic technical aspects (physical and technological properties, end uses, etc.) and on commercial aspects was provided for the alternative species.

The representative also presented work carried out under completed ITTO project PD 150/91 Rev.1 (I) "Identification and Nomenclature of Commercial tropical Timber Species in the Andean Subregion". This studied the nomenclature and identification of one hundred tropical timber species of the Andean countries. The study included 20 species from each of the Andean-Pact countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela). The result of the project study and research were published in a comprehensive which the representative distributed.

No information specific was provided on restricted species, national legislation related to exports or log export bans.

Industry association contacts and company information was provided.

Honduras/ Carlos Vindel

The representative of Honduras provided a brief overview of the forest ecosystems in the country and noted the importance that ITTO project PD 47/94 Rev.3 (I) "Industrial Utilization of Lesser Known Species in Forest under Sustainable Management" was providing local villages. The forest land in Honduras covers 2.9 million hectares. There are approximately 30 wood industries in the country. The representative reported that Honduras is intending to promote 13 LUS species of which 7 are in the ITTO database and ready to be considered as alternative available species: Celillon (*Pouteria izabalensis*), Coloradito (*Gordonia brandegeei*), Masica (*Brosimum alicastrum*), Paleto (*Dialium guianense*), Piojo (*Tapirira guianense*), Sangre Real (*Virola koschnyi*) and Varillo (*Symphonia globulifera*).

Three species were not in the database: Barrenillo (*Mortoni dendron anisophyllum*), Cedrillo (*Huetea cubensis*) and Huesito (*Macrohasseltia macroterantha*). Three other species were already reported in the ITTO Annual Review.

Estimated volume amounts were provided. Wood samples of these species were provided by the representative of Honduras. Examples of export

certifications were provided. Specific information was provided on restricted species and national legislation related to exports and log export bans.

Contact and forest industry company information was provided. Information is also available on the COHDEFOR website www.cohdefor.org. The representative gave a demonstration of the website which included technical information on selected species and product information.

Ecuador/ Edgar Vasquez

The representative gave an overview of the forest situation in Ecuador which highlighted the Pacific coast-Esmeralda area and Amazon regions as the most productive areas of the country. There are currently 3 million hectares available for production forest and cover 40 species. The Forest Management Law dates to 1981 and includes some restrictions. It was reported that Ecuador is intending to promote 8 LUS species. Of these species, 5 are encoded in the database and are ready to be included as available alternative species. These species are the following: Cuangare (*Otoba gordonii*), Pacora (*Gustavia dodsonii*), Cedro macho (*Trichilia floribunda*), Guasca (*Eschweilera pittieri*). One species to be promoted, Pichango (*Trichospermum mexicanum*), is placed in the Asia Pacific section of the ITTO database.

Hediondo (*Osteophloem platyspermum*), Frejolillo (*Banara guianensis*) and Clavellin (*Brownea* spp.) are to be promoted, but are not in the ITTO database.

No estimated volume amounts were provided. Wood samples of these species were provided by the representative of Malaysia. Some specific information on basic technical aspects (physical and technological properties, end uses, etc.) and on commercial aspects was provided for all the species.

No information was provided on restricted species, national legislation related to exports or log export bans.

A CD-ROM containing numerous contacts and Andean Forest Associations resulting from an AIMA sponsored meeting in January 2001 was provided.

Guyana/James Singh

The representative reported that Guyana has 16 million hectares under forest cover with 10.4 million hectares of accessible forest. Guyana is intending to promote 17 species. Of these species, a total of 13 are encoded and ready to be considered as alternative species, and are the following: Aromata (*Clathotropis brachypetala*), Barabara (*Diospyros commune*), Dalli (*Viola surinamensis*), Dukali (*Parahancornia amapa*), Dulaliballi (*Brosimum paraense*), Fukadi (*Buchenavia fanshawei*), Haiwaballi (*Tetragastris panamensis*), Huruasa (*Pithecellobium jupunba*), Iron mary (*Licania grisea*), Korariballi (*Hymenolobium* spp.), Sarebebeballi (*Vouacapoua macroptala*) and Snakewood (*Pithecellobium racemosum*). One of the 13 species, Kuyama (*Xylopia nitida*) is placed in the African section of the database. Four

additional species to be promoted and which are not in the ITTO database include the following: Hububalli (*Loxopterygium sagotii*), Limonaballi (*Achrouteria pomifera*), Rose of the mountain (*Brownia latifolia*) and Warakairo (*Laetia procera*).

Wood samples of these species were provided by the representative of Guyana. Specific information on basic technical aspects (physical and technological properties, end uses, etc.) was also provided. Some basic information was provided on restricted species, national legislation related to exports and log export bans. Some contact or industrial processor information was provided. It was also noted that Guyana is currently selling sawdust to Trinidad and Tobago

Trinidad and Tobago/ Seuram Jhilmit

The representative provided information on the situation in Trinidad and noted that no species were being exported and that no species were intended to be promoted as Trinidad and Tobago is a net consumer of forest products. The country is currently importing logs from Suriname and sawnwood and sawdust from Guyana. There are currently 10,000 hectares under forest management with 80 sawmills of which only 25 are operational. The representative provided a history of the overexploitation and illegal logging of teak on the islands.

Some additional information was provided on national legislation related to exports.

Brasil/Marcus Alves

The representative of Brasil reported that a number of species were being identified as LUS and available for promotion. Some additional information was being compiled and would be forwarded in the coming days. Of these proposed species, a total of 31 species were encoded in the Database, of which 3 are in the Asia Pacific Section and 1 is in the Africa Section. These available species are following: Amburana, Andira, Apeiba, Apuleia, Brosimum, Caraipa, Cassia, Copaifera, Eschweilera, Guatteria, Inga, Licania, Mezilaurus, Micropholis, Mouriri, Parkia, Pouteria, Protium, Qualea, Sclerolobium, Spondias, Tachigali, Tetragastris, Trattinnickia, Vataireopsis, Virola and Xylopia.

The 3 available species located in the Asia-Pacific section of the database are: Acacia, Sapium and Sloanea. And the 1 species located in the Africa Section is Drypetes.

There is a total of 14 species that Brazil intends to promote that are not presently in the Database. These are: Acioa, Alexa, Bixa, Castilla, Couepia, Diploon, Franchetella, Laetia, Lueheopsis, Maclura, Osteophloeum, Sandwithiodoxa, Scheffera and Zollernia.

A demonstration of the LPF website containing the Database of Brazilian species was presented (www.lpf.ibama.br).

The participants further described desirable search features. The representative noted that the development of the database had come out work carried out under ITTO project PD 37/94 Rev.3 (I) "Strengthening of the Forest Products Laboratory under IBAMA".

Further demonstrations of relevant included Honduras (www.cuprofor.hn) and Bolivia (www.cadefor.org)

Recommendations.

The participants then made a number of recommendations for improvements to the database and to the development of the website. These included the following:

1. The species presented as alternatives should be ranked in order beginning with the closest fit, then follow in descending order.
2. The availability and geographic distribution of the species should be in the first menu selection instead of after a selection of region, then commercial species then technical properties, the alternative species. A general lack of flexibility in navigation was observed.
3. A better photo of the wood (color) as well as the end products should be given.
4. The region should be an option rather than a compulsory requirement in the search strategy.
5. More information on kiln drying schedules should be given.
6. A reference should be given as to the source of the information in cases when further information is required.
7. There should be a standardization (e.g., European, USA) of the mechanical and physical properties throughout the database. The source of this information should be given.
8. The chemical properties of selected species (e.g., for use by the paper industry) should also be given.
9. The information should be available in the three official languages of ITTO.
10. Regarding the website, links to other important internet sites should be included.
11. Updated information on major exporters should be provided.

12. The interface should be oriented to the trader who has little background, familiarity or interest in technical data. The database is overly technical. The basic information should be presented in the following order:

- Commercial name presented together with the scientific name.
- Countries which produce the requested species.
- Availability and restrictions on the species in the short, medium and long term (given that not all the countries will have volume information).
- Prices by product (FOB and CIF); products; characteristics such as dimensions and processing grades.
- Possible end products (manufactured in the country of origin).

13. Develop an ITTO project "Promotion of Lesser Used Wood Species in Tropical America"; with the following scope: Complete and disseminate technical information on 100 LUS species in the international market.

Standardize the current technical information and define the probable uses.

The responsible entities in the country should be the Forestry Chambers or private wood associations.

The ITTO should designate a coordinator for the elaboration of the project proposal with responsible entities in the selected countries.

The participants also discussed several project ideas which should be included in any future tropical timber promotion campaigns as well as possible project ideas that the various institutes could explore, such as collaborative efforts on species identification between Bolivia and the LPF; utilization of waste and residues between LPF and the CELOS/Suriname.

Annex 1

Criteria and Terms of Reference for Participants in the Consultative Meeting for Commercially Available Alternative Species

The participants will discuss and identify commercially available alternative species from their respective countries, that is, lesser-used and lesser-known species in commercial quantities that ITTO member countries are currently promoting or planning to promote. The participants will provide additional country-specific information for incorporation into the database. The participants will include one member from each ITTO producer member country. Each country participant is expected to provide the following for the meeting:

1. A complete list of all the lesser-used (and lesser-known) species which are in commercial quantities and are being promoted or plan to be promoted by member countries. The selected species shall not be currently listed in the ITTO Annual Review.
2. It is expected that the participants will provide up-to-date information on selected species identified in TOR item 1 above, including wood samples which preferably measure at least 1cm x 7cm x15 cm in size.
3. Specific information on commercial availability, technological properties, information on restrictions and country-specific data including information such as specific country restrictions, tariffs, annual allowable cut, etc., shall be collected and provided by the participants at the meeting.
4. The participants should also provide information on trade restrictions such as CITES listings and other country-specific restrictions (e.g., log export bans and possible tariffs or lack of tariffs). The source of this information should be the responsible agencies located in the respective countries.
5. A list of trade-related associations and relevant government institutions and their addresses which are currently facilitating the trade in tropical timber within the specific countries shall also be provided by the participants.

All information provided at the Consultative Meeting should be the most currently available with relevant dates associated with specific data and information.

Annex 2

List of Participants

**Latin American Consultative Workshop
PD 58/97 Rev.1 (I) "The Establishment of the Database of Tropical
Industrial Lesser Used Wood Species"
21-22 August 2002, Brasilia, Brasil**

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