

AMENDMENTS TO APPENDICES I AND II OF THE CONVENTION

Other Proposals

A. PROPOSAL

Inclusion of *Intsia* spp. in Appendix II.

B. PROPONENTS

Denmark and the Netherlands.

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxonomy

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|-------------------|--|
| 11. Class: | Dicotyledoneae |
| 12. Order: | Fabales |
| 13. Family: | Leguminosae |
| 14. Genus: | <i>Intsia</i> Thouars |
| 15. Species: | <i>I. acuminata</i> Merr.
<i>I. bijuga</i> (Colebr.) O.Kuntze
<i>I. palembanica</i> Miq. |
| 16. Common Names: | English: Borneo teak,
Moluccan ironwood
French:
Spanish:
<i>I. bijuga</i> :
Fijian: Vesi
Indonesien: Merbau
Malaysian: Merbau Ipil
Papua New Guinean: Kwila, Bendora
Philippine: pil
Sarawakian: Ipil
Sabahian: Ipil Laut
Solomon Islandian: U'Ula
Thailandian: Lumpho thale,
Makhamong, Pradu
thale
Vietnamese: Go Nuoe

<i>I. palembanica</i> :
Indonesien: Ipil
Malaysian: Merbau
Sarawakian: Merbau
Thailandian: Lumpho, Salumpho. |

2. Biological Data

21. Distribution: *Intsia acuminata* is restricted to the Philippines.

Intsia bijuga has a widespread distribution in South-East Asia and the south-west Pacific. It occurs in the United Republic of Tanzania (Lock, 1989), Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand (Chanthaburi, Trat, Narathiwat), Cambodia, Viet Nam, Malaysia (Peninsular, Sabah, Sarawak), Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Australia, Solomon Islands, Fiji, American Samoa, Samoa, Guam, Federated States of Micronesia and other Pacific islands (Balgooy, 1966).

Intsia palembanica occurs in Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand (Surat-thanee, Phuket, Trang, Krabi, Pattani, Trat), Malaysia (Peninsular, Sabah and Sarawak), Brunei Darussalam and Indonesia (Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Moluccas and Irian Jaya) (Balgooy, 1966).

22. Population: *Intsia acuminata*: Philippines: Recorded as Endangered/Rare.

Intsia bijuga: This species produces one of the most valuable timbers of South-East Asia. It has been exploited so intensively for timber that in most countries few trees are left in natural stands. There have been few attempts to cultivate the species in plantations and in 1979 it was stated that it faced imminent disappearance as an economic plant (National Academy of Sciences, 1979).

Federated States of Micronesia: According to Fosberg (1973), the species used to be a common swamp tree in the Caroline Islands. However, some destruction had occurred and the extent of remaining swamp vegetation was uncertain.

Indonesia: Recorded as Indeterminate in Indonesia in the Tropical Timber Conservation (TTC) database established for ITTO.

Malaysia: It was stated to be not abundant anywhere in Peninsular Malaysia and to rarely achieve timber size (Ser, 1982). In Sarawak, where the species is usually no more than a small tree, it was found to be frequent along tidal river-banks (Anderson, 1980).

Papua New Guinea: It is found throughout the lowland rainforests with the main commercial stands in Sepik (East and West) and Madang.

Philippines: Recorded as Endangered/Vulnerable in the Tropical Timber Conservation (TTC) database established for ITTO.

Thailand: The species is rare in Thailand.

Intsia palembanica:

Indonesia: Recorded as Indeterminate.

Malaysia: In Peninsular Malaysia it is restricted mainly to more fertile areas of lowland dipterocarp forests and is threatened by the clearance of such forest for agriculture (Anon, 1985). It is occasional, but localised, in mixed dipterocarp forest throughout Sarawak but more common in Balingian-Bintulu area (Anderson, 1980). In the early 1980s a total of 0.02 tree per hectare

(representing 0.02m³ of timber) was calculated to be present in the FAO Unit 3 area in Sarawak (Phang, 1983).

The decline of *Intsia* spp. (mainly *I. palembanica*) in virgin forests in Peninsular Malaysia can be quantified using data from the First and Second National Forest Inventories carried out in 1971-72 and 1981-82 respectively: the number of trees per hectare declined from 0.3 to 0.25 (45 + cm diameter class) and from 0.55 to 0.35 (15 + cm diameter class); the volume per hectare declined from 1.64m³ to 1.34m³ (45 + cm diameter class) and from 1.9m³ to 1.44m³ (15 + cm diameter class) (Anon., 1989).

Thailand: The species is rare in Thailand.

23. Habitat: *Intsia bijuga* and *Intsia palembanica* are tropical rainforest species. *Intsia bijuga* occurs in lowlands and is often found in coastal areas bordering mangrove swamps, rivers, or floodplains. *Intsia palembanica* is usually found farther inland or on low hilltops or well-drained river flats. Both species tolerate a wide range of soil conditions.

3. Trade Data

32. Legal International Trade: It has proved difficult to locate comprehensive statistical information on international trade in these species, as most countries do not record sufficiently detailed information to species level. The main importing country within Europe is the Netherlands. In a recent survey conducted for ITTO no UK traders reported importing this species.

Kwila is one of the major species exported from Papua New Guinea as sawn timber. The average FOB price in 1990 for rough sawn timber was K380 - 480m³. The overall volume of sawn timber was low - in 1990 only 4480m³. The main markets for sawn timber from Papua New Guinea are Australia and New Zealand.

Kwila is the most highly priced timber exported from Papua New Guinea in log form. Kwila logs are exported from Papua New Guinea to India (PNG Department of Forests, 1990)

Trade data for exports of logs of *Intsia* spp. from Papua New Guinea

1985#	1986	1987	1988		
VOL (%)	FOB	FOB	VOL (%)	VOL (m3)	FOB
1.30	79.40	125.00	3.50	41114.50	154.44
1989			1990		
VOL (%)	VOL (m3)	FOB	VOL (m3)	VOL (%)	FOB
2.00	25184.00	136.58	38596.61	4.05	155.67

Sources: 1986, 1987, 1988 and 1989 prices - FIC cited in Amin; 1990. 1990 - FIC cited in DOF 1990 Marketing Report. 1988% - FIC cited in Eddowes, 1989. 1989% - FIC Sources: 1985 - FIC in Review of the Sawmilling Industry

- First six months only

FIC = Papua New Guinea Forest Industries Council

VOL (%) is the percentage of total log exports for that year.

Kwila is one of the major types of sawn timber used domestically in Papua New Guinea and is used in furniture production. Sawn timber indicative prices (in Kira) for Kwila are as follows:

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Dressed	375	380	400	445	450
Undressed	315	330	350	387	390

In 1989 Peninsular Malaysia exported 84,560m³ of *Intsia palembanica* as sawn timber (Malaysian Timber Industry Board, 1989). In 1987 Sabah exported 7239.1m³ of *Intsia* spp. in log form (Sabah Forestry Department, 1989).

33. Illegal Trade: Not known.

34. Potential Trade Threats: No information available.

4. Protection Status

41. National: Indonesia: the minimum diameter limit for *Intsia palembanica* is 0.6m. *Intsia bijuga* occurs within the following protected areas in Indonesia: Ujung Kulon National Park, Java, Manusela Wai Nua/Wai Mual National Park, Seram, Moluccas. *I. palembanica* occurs in the Lorentz Nature Reserve in Irian Jaya.

Peninsular Malaysia: the export of *Intsia palembanica* in log form is banned. *Intsia palembanica* occurs within Taman Negara National Park, Kerau Game Reserve and Endau Rompin proposed reserve in Peninsular Malaysia.

Philippines: *Intsia bijuga* is classified as a premium hardwood under the DENR Administrative Order No. 78 Series of 1987, Interim Guidelines on the cutting/gathering of Narra and other premium hardwood species. Under this Order special permission from the Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources is required to fell *Intsia bijuga*, and various conditions are specified. It occurs in St Paul Subterranean River National Park, Quezon National Park and Calauit Island National Park.

Thailand: Conserved under the Royal Forestry Department Act and not allowed for export.

42. International: No information available.

43. Additional Protection Needs: *In situ* conservation for *Intsia* spp. in South-East Asia is considered to be a priority by FAO (1990).

5. Information on Similar Species

Some species of the genus *Azelia* are closely related to *Intsia* and produce wood of similar quality.

6. Comments from Countries of Origin

Comments on a draft of the proposal were solicited from Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Philippines and United Republic of Tanzania.

7. Additional remarks

None.

8. References

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