

AMENDMENTS TO APPENDICES I AND II OF THE CONVENTION

Other Proposals

A. PROPOSAL

Inclusion of *Pterocarpus santalinus* in Appendix II.

B. PROPONENT

India.

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxonomy

11. Class: Dicotyledoneae
12. Order: Leguminales/Fabales
13. Family: Leguminosae/Fabaceae
14. Scientific Name: *Pterocarpus santalinus* Linn.f., Suppl. Pl. 318. 1781
15. Scientific Synonyms: None
16. Common Names: English: Redsanders, Red Sandal Wood
French:
Spanish:
Beng. &
Hindi: Lalchandani, Raktachand
Guj.: Ratanjali
Kan.: Agar, Honne
Mal.: Patrangam, Tilaparnni
Tam.: Atti, Sivappu Chandanam
Tel.: Agarugandhamu, Raktagandhamu

17. Code Numbers:

2. Biological Data

21. Population Status: Exact status not known but due to legal and illegal trade the species is threatened.
22. Population Trend: Threatened.
23. Distribution: Mainly Peninsular India (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu), and sporadically in other states.
24. Habitat Availability: Restricted natural range and grows typically on dry, hilly, often rocky ground and occasionally found growing on precipitous hill sides at altitudes of 150-900 m.
25. Geographic Trend: Peninsular India and extended to the dry hilly regions of central India.

26. Threats: Regeneration of the species is restricted only in the dry hilly regions of central India and growth rate is slow.
3. Utilization and Trade:
31. National Utilization: The Redsanders commonly known as "Raktachandan" is widely used for its quality timber. It is also used in pharmaceutical and cosmetic preparations and in the dye industry.
32. Legal International Trade: Although on the prohibited list of exports, large quantities of sander wood chips (1988/89:135.4 tonnes; 1989/90: 144.576 tonnes; 1990/91: 23.7 tonnes; 1991/92: 36.191 tonnes; 1992/93: 24.97 tonnes) and powder (1990/91: 56.41; 1992/93: 56.8 tonnes) are exported regularly from India mainly for extraction of dye, medicines and cosmetics.
33. Illegal Trade: Reported but exact figure not known.
34. Actual Potential Trade Impact: This species has got high potential trade impact for its valuable wood used in making highly prized furniture, musical instruments. The wood contain a colouring matter "santalin" - used in pharmaceutical, food and dye industry.
35. Captive Breeding or Artificial Propagation: (outside country of origin): Not known.
4. Conservation and Management:
41. Legal Status:
411. National: Export "in any form" banned under Export (Control) Order.
412. International: None at present.
42. Species Management:
421. Population Monitoring: Limited.
422. Habitat Conservation: Conservation measures being taken to protect the species in its natural habitat.
423. Management Measures: The programme of regeneration and introduction of the species in different Botanic Gardens and National Parks is being undertaken.
43. Control Measures:
431. International Trade: International trade needs to be regulated through inclusion in Appendix II of CITES.
432. Domestic Measures: As the species is already in a threatened category in its natural zone of occurrence so measures are being taken to regulate the regeneration, cutting, felling and export.

5. Information on Similar Species

51. Similarity in Appearance: *Pterocarpus dalbergioides* Roxb. (Andaman Redwood Padauk) found only in Andaman but sparingly cultivated in West Bengal and Peninsular India. The wood of *Pterocarpus dalbergioides* is also valuable and contains the red pigment "Santalin" which also occur in *Pterocarpus santalinus*. But the sapwood of *Pterocarpus dalbergioides* is grey and the heart is of variable shade, of light yellowish pink to reddish with dark lines while *Pterocarpus santalinus* the sapwood is white and heartwood is claret-purple with streaks or purplish black to almost black.

52. Nature of Specimen in Trade: Wood, wood chips and powder.

6. Comments from Countries of Origin

None.

7. Additional Remarks

Description: Small or medium sized deciduous tree, 10-11 m high. Bark blackish brown and exude a deep red juice when cut. Leaves imparipennate, leaflets 3-5. Flowers yellow in simple or sparingly branched racemes. Fruits (pods) ca 5 cm in diameter including wing. Seeds reddish brown, smooth, leathery.

8. References

Anonymous 1952. The wealth of India, C.S.I.R. New Delhi, Vol. VIII: 300-307. 1969.

Hook.f., Fl., Brit. India 2:238. 1879.

