A. PROPOSAL

Inclusion of *Pterocarpus santalinus* in Appendix II.

B. PROPOONENT

India.

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. **Taxonomy**

11. **Class:** Dicotyledoneae

12. **Order:** Leguminosae/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: Lalchandan, Raktachand
   - Guj.: Ratanjali
   - Kan.: Agaru, 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.


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.


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 imparipinnate, 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

