

***Forestry in Guyana
Market Report
2001***



***Guyana Forestry Commission
July 2002.***

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1. SUMMARY

This 2001 edition of the Forestry in Guyana Market Report series provides domestic and export trends of forest based products. Further, it provides data on total royalties/revenue collected on the various forest products. Average prices of forest products is also presented in this report. The trends referred to are based on data recorded over a three-year period, 1999 through 2001.

Production

The 2001 review showed increases in the production of logs, sawn wood, manicole palm and charcoal. These increases are partly due to the favorable weather conditions which prevailed throughout 2001 and increased demand on the international market. Production recorded for plywood, piles and firewood all showed decreases relative to 2000.

Exports

Exports figure showed a decline in 2001 relative to 2000, with log export falling by 26%. However revenue earned on export in 2001 was the highest in the three-year period. Logs, sawnwood, piles, charcoal, and maincole palm exports showed continuous decline from 1999. Splitwood exports increased in 2001 as compared to the 1999 figure.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Dressed Lumber	Wood sawn lengthways from logs, further processed by planing, etc.
Firewood	Includes parts of trees made up into bundles or loads, or cut in a manner in which it is usual to cut wood for burning, and all refuse wood generally, but does not include straight logs or poles of any kind.
Fuelwood	Wood in the rough, from trunks and branches of trees, to be used as fuel for purposes such as cooking, heating and power production. Categorises fuelwood converted to charcoal.
Non-timber forest products	All biological material, other than industrial roundwood, that may be extracted from natural ecosystems, either for commercial purposes, for use within the household or for social, cultural or religious purposes. Also known as non-wood forest products.
Piles	Long straight logs usually destined to be driven into the ground by impact.
Poles	Straight pieces of 5m. or more in length taken from tree trunks. They are used principally to support telephone, telegraph and electrical transmission lines.
Posts	Round, hewn, squared or split wood, usually less than 3m. in length, but possibly up to 5m., used for fencing, guard rails and the like.
Round Logs	Bole or a large branch of a felled tree.
Roundwood	Wood in its natural state as felled or otherwise harvested, with or without bark, round, split, roughly squared or in other forms. Roundwood includes spars, posts, poles (wallaba) and piles (greenheart, kakaralli and mora).
Sawnwood	Categorises dressed lumber, undressed lumber, sleepers and pallets.
Shingles	Squares or wooden tiles usually of Wallaba (<i>Eperua grandiflora</i>) wood used to construct roofs and for panelling purposes.
Splitwood	Comprises paling and vat staves and shingles.
Timber	Defined in the Forest Act as a tree or any ligneous part of a tree whether standing, fallen or felled, and all wood, whether or not sawn, split, hewn or otherwise cut up or fashioned.
Undressed Lumber	Wood in the rough sawn lengthways from logs and not processed any further.
Wattles	Saplings less than 8 cm in diameter.

Metric Conversion

From		Multiply By	To Obtain	
1	<i>Cubic foot</i> ft ³	0.02831685	<i>Cubic metre</i>	m ³
2	<i>Cubic foot</i> ft ³	0.036	<i>Cubic metre</i>	m ³ (hoppus)
3	<i>Foot / Linear Foot</i> ft / lin. ft.	0.3048	<i>metre</i>	m
4	<i>Board foot</i> fbm.	0.002358	<i>Cubic metre</i>	cm ³
5	<i>Cord</i> cd.	3.6247	<i>Cubic metre</i>	m ³
6	<i>Pound</i> lb.	0.453592	<i>Kilogram</i>	kg.

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2. INTRODUCTION

One of the challenges the local forestry sector faced in 2001, was the hurdle of accessing markets whose entry requirements included certificates of sound forest management.

The forestry sector in Guyana has taken a proactive stance on the issue of forest certification as a means of sourcing new markets, maintaining old ones and presenting environmentally and ecologically sustainable products to its trading partners. The issue of forest certification has brought about significant debate in the sector. Questions such as, the type forest certification to be adopted in Guyana, the cost of the overall certification process and the relevant assistance available to the sector for such a process were raised and addressed by the sector; an Interim Working Group. This Working Group ceased to exist – they chose the option, Guyana National Initiative on Forest Certification (GNIFC) and is currently working on developing the standard.

The study on the forest sector financing was a major consultancy output in the year 2001. The sector is apparently faced with tremendous difficulty in obtaining cheap and easy financing. This setback has fuelled the collapse of several functional enterprises that could not source the necessary finance for retooling in order to operate more productively and efficiently.

Despite this challenge, the Guyana forest sector showed some improvement in 2001. The production of logs, sawn wood, charcoal, manicole palm, all increased. Total royalties collected was 0.5% higher in 2001 as compared with 2000. The production from the shingle mill has recovered to a small extent and further recovery is forecasted in 2002 once certain systems can be put in place.

The world trade of wood and wood products has noted an increase in the value-added or secondary products market and a decrease in the primary products markets. More focus is now placed on value-added products market by many countries which could have more serious implications for Guyana, in terms of capital financing.

Table 1: Production of Forest Products

Products	Units	1999	2000	2001
TIMBER PRODUCTS				
<i>Logs</i>				
Special Class	m ³	111,770	79,511	103,971
Class 1	m ³	104,436	68,664	56,420
Class 2	m ³	182,140	99,905	123,384
Class 3	m ³	37,020	40,454	28,184
Total Logs	m³	435,365	288,534	311,959
<i>Chainsawn Lumber (CL)</i>				
Special Class	m ³	4,954	5,676	6,505
Class 1	m ³	13,641	15,082	15,915
Class 2	m ³	3,814	2,720	4,572
Class 3	m ³	2,668	5,296	2,515
Total CL	m³	25,078	28,774	29,507
<i>Roundwood (RW)</i>				
Greenheart Piles	m ³	9,515	7,262	5,767
Kakaralli Piles	m ³	418	810	935
Mora Piles	m ³	55	88	121
Purpleheart Piles	m ³	18	41	0
Wallaba Poles	m ³	5,693	8,002	3,207
Posts	m ³	9,694	10,693	9,228
Spars	m ³	2,044	4,180	39
Total RW	m³	27,437	31,076	19,297
<i>Splitwood (SW)</i>				
Paling Staves	m ³	1,085	1,010	1,013
Vat Staves	m ³	4	0	0
Shingles	m ³	94	27	58
Total SW	m³	1,183	1,037	1,071
<i>Fuelwood</i>				
Charcoal	kg	165,465	472,122	521,903
Firewood	cord	3,757	5,886	3,103
Plywood	m ³	86599	91,864	69,137
<i>NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCT</i>				
Wattles	piece	4,885	35,438	62,246
Mangrove Bark	kg	65,648	30,091	21,090
Manicole Palm	stem	5,148,301	3,571,161	3,929,136
Processed Manicole Palm (Heart of Palm)	cartons	34,729	97,288	132,974

Source: Guyana Forestry Commission, Amazon Caribbean Limited for Processed Manicole Palm

Note: : data for sawmilled lumber is currently unavailable

3. DOMESTIC PRODUCTION

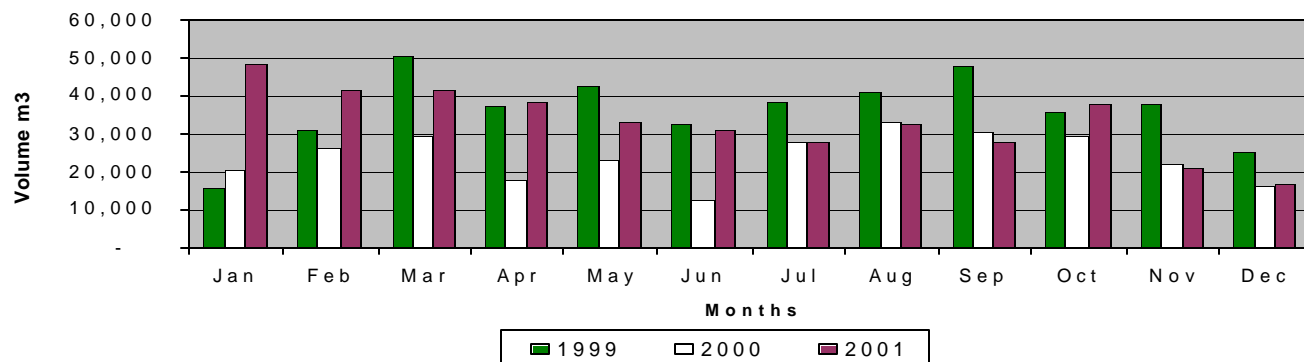
3.1 Timber Products

3.1.1 Logs

2001 was a significantly better year for producers. Log production increased in 2001 as compared to 2000 (see Table 1) but did not surpass the 1999 level. The special category logs was one third of total logs harvested. Special category logs (Appendix 2) is more in demand as compared to other species and has been this way since the 1920's. The question is, however, can Guyana's forest sustain this level of extraction in the near future. This practice can pose a threat to the Guyana's forest. There are other species of woods, sometimes referred to as the lesser used species, with similar wood properties, that can be substituted. This new practice if encouraged would greatly improve the efficiency of the forest operations and provide the sector with additional benefits, such as, more abundant forest resources that could be harvested over an extended period.

In terms of production for the three-year period, 1999 showed a better result (Fig 1). The production decline in 2000 does not reflect a good picture for the economic gains of the country. A possible reason for this reduced production in 2000 is the implementation of GFC's Quota system, specially designed for the State Forest Permit (SFP) operators. One notable feature of the production for all three years was the reduced output during the periods May –July and Nov –Jan, reduction that could be accounted for by the rainy season in Guyana.

Figure 1: Log Production, 1999 – 2001

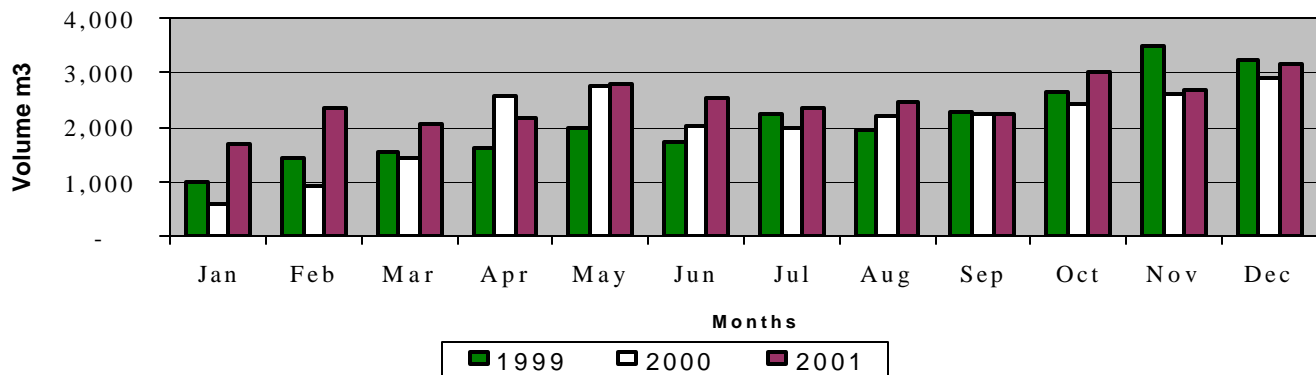


3.1.2 Chainsawn Lumber

The main reason for the increase in chainsaw lumber production in 2001 was the increased demand by furniture manufacturers and the housing sector. Chainsaw lumber is widely accepted by large, medium and small furniture manufactures. Reports from this sector stated that the prime species demanded are easily sourced and appropriately priced by the chainsaw operators even though lumber is of sub-standard quality. The housing sector on the other hand utilised chainsaw lumber for shuttering. As a result of the housing boom in Guyana (mostly concrete construction) more shuttering and spars are in demand.

The increase in the number of operators during that period is also a contributory factor for the high production in the chainsawn lumber (Fig 2). More operators operated in 2001 as compared to the previous years.

Figure 2: Chainsawn Lumber Production, 1999 - 2001

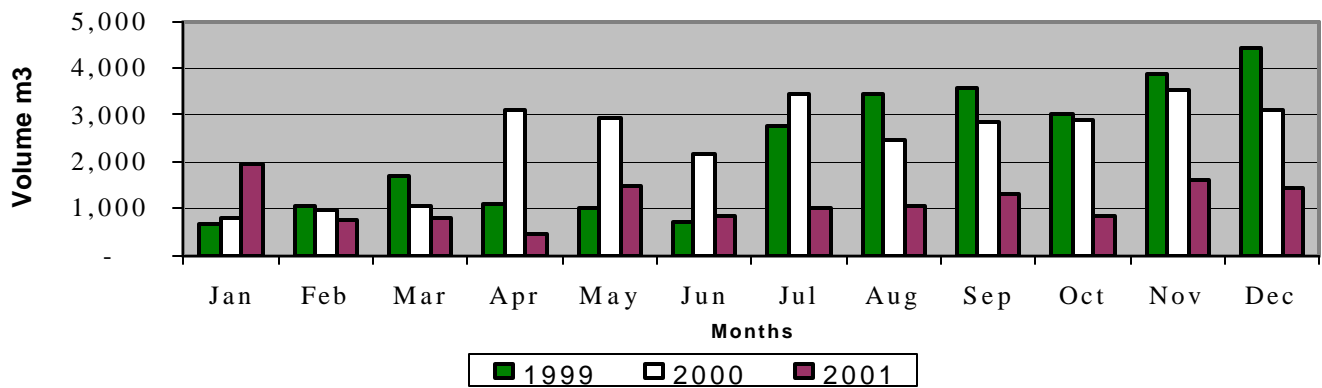


3.1.3 Roundwood

The roundwood trade faces severe competition from substitute products, such as concrete piles and steel poles etc. In 2001 roundwood production decreased considerably (Fig 3). The year 2000 was the better year of the three (1999-2001) with total roundwood production reaching 31,076 metres, 11% more than the 1999 production level. However, a 38% decline was recorded in 2001 as compared with 2000.

The South African specie Azobe is currently being used for piling purposes. This specie has comparable timber properties to greenheart and is now being substituted for the Greenheart pile.

Figure 3: Monthly Roundwood Production, 1999 - 2001



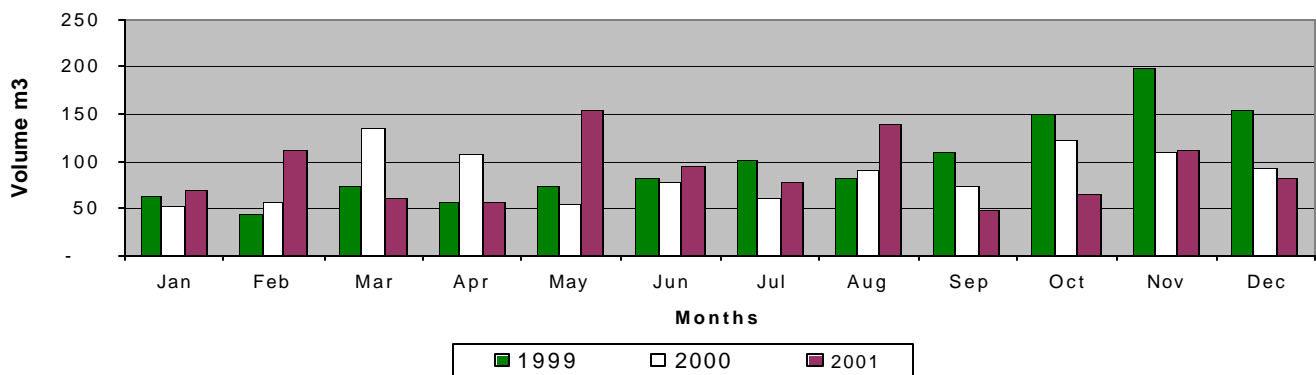
3.1.4 Splitwood

The local shingle mill recovered in 2001 and outputted 58 m³, which represented 30.4 m³ more than its 2000 output. Shingle competes against several cheaper roofing products, making recovery in the local shingle production and sales difficult. There are niche markets for this product, however, more concerted efforts are needed to penetrate these markets.

The production of paling staves has remained fairly constant in 2001 as compared to 1999 and 2000.

Splitwood production increased by 3% in 2001 as compared with 2000 (Fig 4). Total splitwood production for the year 2001 was 1,071 m³ as compared with 1,037 m³ in 2000.

Figure 4: Monthly Splitwood Production, 1999 – 2001



3.1.5 Fuelwood

Charcoal production has significantly increased in 2001, from 472,122 kg in 2000 to 521,903 kg. Over the past three years charcoal production has been steeply increasing.

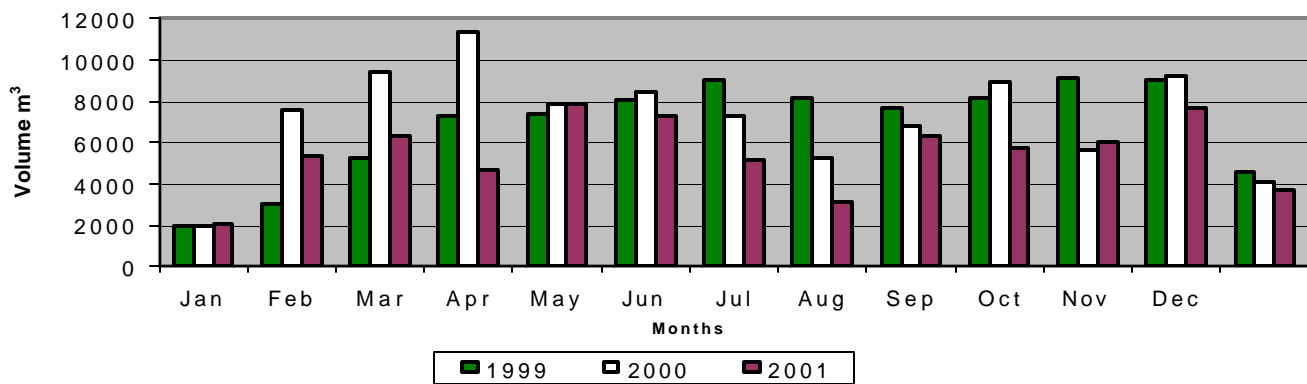
Firewood production amounted to 3,103 cords in 2001, a vast decrease as compared to 1999 and 2000 figures. This is partly due to the decrease in domestic demand.

3.1.6 Plywood

The demand for plywood on the international market has continued to fall forcing the foreign-based Ply mill to cut production in 2001. Other reports stated that lower plywood production is as a result of insufficient logs supply and increased log prices traded on the domestic market which the industry cannot absorb currently because of the lower plywood prices offered on the international market. The industrial action by workers of the plymill in 2001 was also a contributory factor for the decline in the production of plywood

Statistics revealed production has decreased by 32% in 2001 as compared to 2000. This decline is a trend throughout 2001 (Fig 5). The targeted plywood production for 2001 fell short by 43% percent, from forecasted production of 99,000 m³ to actual production of 69,137 m³.

Figure 5: Monthly Plywood Production, 1999 – 2001



3.2 Non-timber Forest Products

3.2.1 Wattle

Wattle production has been steeply increasing since 1999. Wattle Production was 62,246 in 2001, an almost two-fold improvement of 2000 production and a ten-fold improvement in 1999.

3.2.2 Mangrove Bark

The demand for mangrove bark in the tanning industry is weak and no improvement is foreseen soon. Total production of mangrove bark in 2001 was 21,090 kg, a 30 % decline as compared to the previous year figure. Mangrove bark production has noted a downward trend since 1999.

3.2.3 Manicole Palm

2001 was a problem free year in the manicole palm industry according to reports. Production of manicole palm has recovered by 10% in 2001 as compared with 2000 figure. The industry faced threats from low priced plantation hearts of palms (*pagibi*) being promoted in Ecuador, Peru and Costa Rica. However, the demand for the locally produced organic species still remains preferable by the export market.

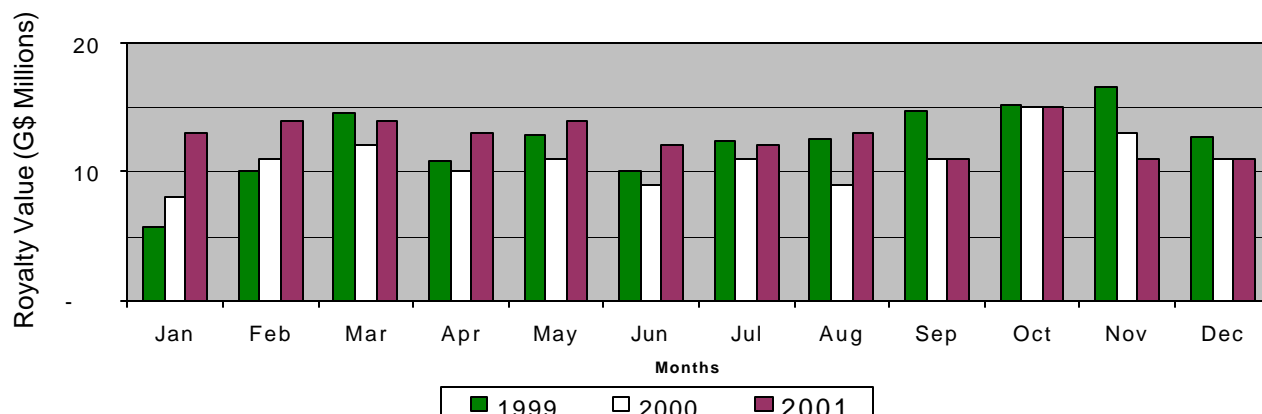
Trade barriers, such as the high import tax, is also a major threat to the local manicole palm industry. Hearts of palm is subjected to a 35% import duty into the Argentine market, since Guyana is not a full-fledged member of the Mercursor trade pact of which Argentina is a part.

The domestic market has started to show some movement in 2001 but the view for expansion in 2002 seems bleak. Annual domestic consumption of hearts of palm was 60,000 cartons in 2001.

4. ROYALTY ON PRODUCTION

Royalty is a charge levied on the production of forest produce by the Government of Guyana. Royalty rates will vary depending on the classification of the logs and the type of products harvested. Therefore, an increase (total) in royalties collected would not necessarily mean an increase in forest extraction but could sometimes be an increase in extraction of certain types of products.

Figure 6: Royalty on Production, 1999 – 2001



Royalty on production recovered in 2001 as compared to 2000 but was unable to surpass the 1999 figure (Table 2). The month of October depicts a rather unusual trend in that royalties collected in the month of October over the past three years has remained fairly constant.

Table 2: Breakdown of Royalty on Production, 1999-2001
G\$ '000.

PRODUCTS	1999	2000	2001
TIMBER PRODUCTS			
Logs			
Greenheart	25,681	22,234	34,388
Special Class	16,592	15,433	11,710
Class 1	18,068	19,535	10,229
Class 2	17,352	15,380	15,709
Class 3	2,597	3,318	2350
<i>Total Logs</i>	93,007	75,900	74385
Chainsawn Lumber (CL)			
Greenheart	7,012	8,317	12,073
Special Class	2,153	6,245	4,039
Class 1	16,107	22,522	22,543
Class 2	2,968	4,244	4,052
Class 3	1,214	1,596	1,334
<i>Total CL</i>	36,933	42,923	44,041
Roundwood			
Greenheart Piles	10,063	7,465	7,010
Kakaralli Piles	171	190	304
Mora Piles	66	0	40
Wallaba Poles	1,846	1,812	3,125
Posts	506	368	396
Spars	125	176	137
<i>Total Roundwood</i>	12,778	10,020	10,972
Splitwood			
Paling Staves	462	444	429
Vat Staves	4	0	0
Shingles	83	28	51
<i>Total Splitwood</i>	548	473	480
Fuelwood			
Charcoal	420	940	690
Firewood	301	319	341
NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS			
Wattles	32	113	187
Mangrove Bark	88	26	23
Manicole Palm	4,538	3,594	3,929
TOTAL ROYALTY	148,634	134,411	135,093

Source: Guyana Forestry Commission.

Total royalties reflected in this report represents that which was payable to the Guyana Forestry Commission. Logs and chainsaw lumber provided the highest earning for the State with combined earnings reaching 88% of total royalties collected for the period 2001. A similar pattern was traced for the period 1999 and 2001 with combined earnings reaching 90% and 88% respectively.

5. EXPORTS

5.1 Export: Volume of forest products

The export table (Table 3) presents a rather bleak view of the wood and wood products traded in 2001. Logs exported have been declining since 1999. A similar pattern was traced for sawn wood, piles and charcoal.

2000 was a better year for hearts of palm and plywood exports in terms of volume. Export during this period increased by 24% as compared to 1999 but decreased subsequently in 2001 by 1%.

Table 3: Export of Forest Products by Volume

PRODUCTS	Unit	1999	2000	2001
Logs	m ³	47,597	44,297	35,138
Sawnwood	m ³	21,719	18,809	18,770
Digger Mats	m ³	0	3,490	2,937
Lumber	m ³	...	14,649	15,605
Sleepers	m ³	...	569	...
Pallets	m ³	...	101	228
Roundwood	m ³	6,166	3,413	...
Poles	m ³	...	7	...
Posts	m ³	...	24	...
Piles	m ³	...	3,382	3,123
Splitwood	m ³	579	...	906
Shingles	m ³	...	...	906
Paling Staves	m ³	...	0	...
Charcoal	kg.	...	44,751	5,649
Plywood	m ³	76,324	87,030	69,894
Hearts of Palm	carton	102,642	127,945	126,657

Source: Guyana Forestry Commission

Note: ...data unavailable

5.2 Export Value of forest products

In Guyana primary products are taking the lead role in trade. Revenue earned was highest in 2001 for sawnwood and logs even though volume exported was lowest of the three years (Table 4). Revenue earned on hearts of palm was far lower than the amount earned in 1999 even though the volume exported in 2001 is higher than the 1999 figure. Of total cartons exported in 1999, 102,642 cartoons, US\$6,003,000 US was earned as compared to US\$2,360,000 earned from the export of 126,657 cartoons.

Table 5: F.O.B. Export of Forest Products by FOB Value ('000 US\$)

PRODUCTS	1999	2000	2001
<i>Logs</i>	3,056	2,768	3,174
<i>Sawnwood</i>	6,670	6,190	7,591
Digger Mats	...	...	810
Lumber	...	...	6,473
Sleepers	...	...	74
Pallets	...	...	39
<i>Roundwood</i>	1,029	704	...
Poles	...	...	...
Posts	...	29	...
Piles	...	675	492
<i>Splitwood</i>	290	...	285
Shingles	...	...	285
Paling Staves	...	0	.3
<i>Charcoal</i>	11	6	8
<i>Plywood</i>	21,670	23,605	16,691
<i>Hearts of Palm</i>	6,003	2,182	2,360

Source: Guyana Forestry Commission

Note: ... data unavailable

5.2 Export: Destination

5.2.1 Plywood

Plywood exported was significantly lower in 2001 as compared to the 2000 figure, from 87,030 m³ in 2000 to 69,894 m³ in 2001. The USA has one of the largest markets for Guyana's plywood (Table 5). Jamaica, UK, Puerto Rico and Venezuela are also major importers of Guyana's plywood.

Table 5: Export of Plywood by Destination

Destination	m³	US\$	Avg Pr
Anguilla	68	15,066	221
Barbados	305.14	88,886	291
Belize	1554	455,242	293
Cuba	71	22,765	320
Dominica	49	14,660	301
Grenada	7120	100,931	
Jamaica	4333	1,168,801	270
Martinique	5	2492	498
Norway	75	19431.3	261
Puerto Rico	4150	1,093,357	263
Panama	162	49,420	305
St. Lucia	48	12,677	264
Suriname	2826	896,562	309
Trinidad	2785	864,165	310
UK	6949	1,733,471	249
USA	4036	8,646,908	214
Venezuela	5819	1,506,091	259

Source: Guyana Forestry Commission

5.2.2 Processed Manicole Palm (*Euterpe oleracea*)

During 2001 the French market was the main market for hearts of palm (Table 6). Seventy four percent of manicole palm was exported to this market bringing in a total revenue of US\$1,828,712. The remainder was exported to markets in the USA, Italy, Switzerland and Belgium.

Table 6: Export of Manicole Palm by Destination

Destination	Cartons	US\$	Avg Pr
USA	10,675	192,150	18
France	93,547	1,828,712	19.5
Italy	5,400	91,150	17
Argentina	6,615	124,020	19
Switzerland	1,620	29,160	18
Belgium	8,800	94,875	11

Source: Guyana Forestry Commission

6. PRICES

6.1 Export Log Prices

Log prices strengthened in 2001 from the previous year. Almost all the different species of log traded recorded increases in price except two species, silverballi and barakaron (Table 7).

Table 7: Average prices of logs exported US\$ / m³

Species	2000 per m³	2001 per m³
<i>Special Category</i>		
Greenheart	US\$66.60	US\$83.96
Purpleheart	US\$70.31	US\$92.62
<i>Class 1</i>		
Tatabu	US\$61.94	US\$81.49
Mora	US\$64.77	US\$73.65
Wamara	US\$56.92	US\$70.00
Tauroniro	US\$66.04	US\$96.76
Kabukalli	US\$62.48	US\$78.80
Shibadan	US\$68.71	US\$73.26
Silverballi	US\$70.74	US\$64.00
<i>Class 3</i>		
Barakaro	US\$64.08	US\$64.00
Darina	US\$64.7	US\$77.45
Fukadi	US\$62.29	US\$78.41
Limonaballi	US\$62.98	US\$66.96

Source: Guyana Forestry Commission

6.2 Export Lumber Prices

Lumber would have a significant variation in prices depending on the grades and species of lumber among other factors. Greenheart was traded on higher prices in 2001 as compared to the previous year (Table 8). The other species noted movement in prices either upward or downward. The variation in price movements was minimal for most of the species except tauroniro in which price moved from US\$542.67 down to US\$344.06.

Table 8: Lumber Prices US\$ / m³

Species	2000 per m³	2001 per m³
<i>Special Category</i>		
Greenheart	US\$397.22	US\$444.00
Purpleheart	US\$351.63	US\$374.95
Cedar	US\$423.61	US\$635.24
<i>Class 1</i>		
Kabukalli	US\$347.53	US\$372.75
Shibadan	US\$320.78	US\$333.78
Silverballi	US\$460.80	US\$407.30
Simarupa	US\$354.66	US\$339.27
Locust	US\$333.15	US\$464.58
Mora	US\$191.31	US\$630.15
Crabwood	US\$369.85	US\$364.83
Mamuriballi	US\$291.51	US\$282.40
Tatabu	US\$310.72	US\$307.89
Tauroniro	US\$542.67	US\$344.06
<i>Class 2</i>		
BAROMALLI	US\$190.84	....
Wallaba	US\$501.27	US\$360.47
Dukalli	US\$233.25	....
Dukalliballi	US\$360.47	US\$339.27
<i>Class 3</i>		
BURADA	US\$297.00	US\$297.00
Huruasa	US\$308.63	
Iteballi	US\$308.43	US\$360.47

Source: Guyana Forestry Commission

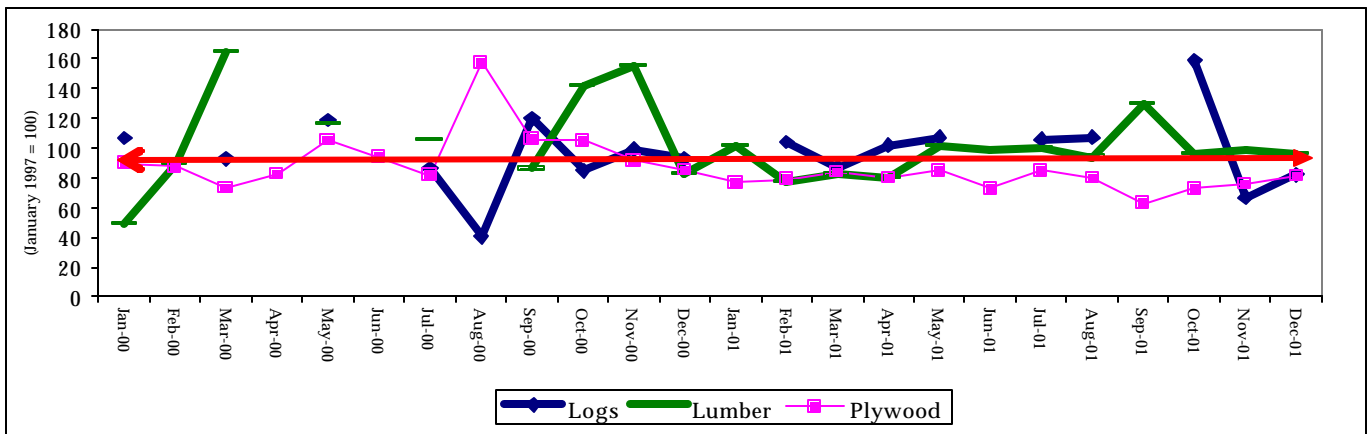
6.3 Prices for Selected Products

Log prices fluctuated over the past two years and peaked in March 2000. Prices remained depressed throughout 2001 except in September when prices increased by 20% over the January 1997 level.

Lumber prices in 2001 fell below prices obtained in the previous year. However, improvements in real prices were noted in October 2001 but was succumbed in the following month.

Plywood prices were way above real prices in October 2000 but plummeted in the subsequent months. Prices remained depressed for the entire 2001 with plywood prices falling below the real prices.

Figure 7: Average F.O.B. Prices for Selected Products



Source: Guyana Forestry Commission

APPENDIX 1

Exchange Rate of Guyana Dollar to US dollar

Average Quarterly Exchange Rate of Guyana dollar to the United States (US) Dollar

1999	G\$178.60=US\$1
2000	G\$181.51=US\$1
2001	G\$187.34=US\$1

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Guy

APPENDIX 2

CLASSIFICATION OF TIMBERS 1996

Ref: First Schedule, Forest Act. Amendments, 1996

Classification	Species (Local Names)	Species (Scientific Names)
Special Category	Greenheart Purpleheart Brown Silverballi Red Cedar Letterwood Bulletwood	<i>Chlorocardium rodiei</i> <i>Peltogyne venosa</i> <i>Licaria cannella</i> <i>Cedrela odorata</i> <i>Brosimum guianense</i> <i>Manilkara bidentata</i>
Class 1	Crabwood Yellow Silverballi Itikiboraballi Locust Tatabu Determa Wamara Kabukalli Shibadan Tauroniro Manniballi Washiba Hakia Dalli Suya Ulu Simarupa Aromata Mora Morabukea Hububalli	<i>Carapa guianensis</i> <i>Aniba hypoglaucia</i> <i>Swartzia xanthopetala</i> <i>Hymenaea courbaril</i> <i>Diptotropis purpurea</i> <i>Ocotea rubra</i> <i>Swartzia leiocalycina</i> <i>Goupia glabra</i> <i>Aspidosperma album</i> <i>Humiria balsamifera</i> var <i>balsamifera</i> <i>Moronobea coccinea</i> <i>Tabebuia</i> sp. <i>Tabebuia serratifolia</i> <i>Virola</i> spp. <i>Pouteria speciosa</i> <i>Trattinickia rhoifolia</i> <i>Quassia simarouba</i> <i>Clathrotropis branchyptala</i> <i>Mora excelsa</i> <i>Mora gonggrijpii</i> <i>Loxopterygium sagotii</i>
Class 2	Baromalli Dukalli Kereti Silverballi Kurahara Wabaima Karahoro Baradan Ubudi Kirikua Kurokai Maporokan Monkey Pot Manni Pakuri Yaruru (Yarula) Muneridian Wallaba	<i>Catostemma commune</i> <i>Parahancornia fasciculata</i> <i>Ocotea</i> spp <i>Calophyllum lucidum</i> <i>Licaria cayennensis</i> <i>Schefflera decaphylla</i> <i>Ocotea tomentella</i> <i>Anarcadium giganteum</i> <i>Iryanthera macrophylla</i> <i>Protium decandrum</i> <i>Inga alba</i> <i>Lecythis zabucajo</i> <i>Symphonia globulifera</i> <i>Platonia insignis</i> <i>Aspidosperma excelsum</i> <i>Siparuna</i> spp. <i>Eperua</i> spp (<i>falcata</i> & <i>grandiflora</i>)
Class 3	Burada Duka Dukaria Fukadi Inyak Limonaballi Suradan White Cedar Futui Halchiballi Haiariballi Huruasa Iteballi Kakaralli Kauta	<i>Parinari campestris</i> <i>Tapirira marchandi</i> <i>Sacoglottis cydonioides</i> <i>Terminalia amazonia</i> <i>Antonia ovata</i> <i>Chrysophyllum pomiferum</i> <i>Hyeronima alchorneoides</i> <i>Tabebuia insignis</i> var <i>monophylla</i> <i>Jacaranda copaia</i> <i>Pera schomburgkiana</i> <i>Alexa imperatricis</i> <i>Abarema jupunba</i> <i>Vochysia schomburgkii</i> <i>Eschweilera</i> spp (<i>sagotiana</i> & <i>subglandulosa</i>) <i>Licania laxiflora</i>

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Note:

The Guyana Forestry Commission is responsible for the provision of the domestic statistical data on forestry.