

Forestry in Guyana
Quarterly Market Report
2003/1



Guyana Forestry Commission

May 2003

GFC WEBSITE: www.sdn.org.gy/forestry

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QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Reader,

*Quarterly Market Reports (QMRs) have been published by the Guyana Forestry Commission for over five years. We view it necessary at this juncture to review the content of these QMRs with a view to making them useful to you. We would appreciate you completing, detaching and returning the form below to the **Planning and Development Division, Guyana Forestry Commission, 1, Water Street, Kingston, Georgetown, by 16th June, 2003.***

We thank you in anticipation of your co-operation.

Sincerely,

Name of Respondent:
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Do QMRs SATISFY YOUR EXPECTATIONS?

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WHAT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION WOULD YOU LIKE INCLUDED IN QMRs?

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? Quarterly ? Half-yearly ? yearly

Please provide us with names and addresses of organisations which might be interested in receiving Market reports from us.

1.

2.

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METRIC CONVERSION TABLE*Round Measurements (Logs, etc.):*

$$27.7 \text{ cu. ft. (hoppus measurement)} = 1 \text{ m}^3$$

Square Measurements (Lumber, etc.):

$$12 \text{ bm} = 1 \text{ cu. ft}$$

$$423.7 \text{ bm} = 1 \text{ m}^3$$

$$35.3 \text{ cu. ft.} = 1 \text{ m}^3$$

Charcoal:

$$2.2 \text{ lbs.} = 1 \text{ kg.}$$

$$1 \text{ Bag (40 lbs)} = 18 \text{ kg.}$$

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 pieces 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 and for scaffolding.
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.
Primary Timber	Includes Logs, firewood (raw materials), chainsawn lumber, roundwood and splitwood. A bole or a large branch after felling.
Round Logs	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).
Roundwood	
Sawnwood	Categorises dressed lumber, undressed lumber, sleepers and pallets.
Shingles	Squares of usually Wallaba (<i>Eperua grandiflora</i>) wood used to construct roofs and for panelling purposes.
Spars	Saplings 15-25 cm in diameter.
Splitwood	Comprises paling and vat staves and shingles.
Timber	Includes 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.
Wattles	Saplings less than 8 cm in diameter.

1. SUMMARY

Production of Chainsawn lumber, and Splitwood increased; Chainsawn lumber increased from 6,311 m³ in 2002 to 7,425 m³ in 2003. Splitwood increased by 32% from 50 m³ in 2002 to 66 m³ in 2003.

Roundwood decreased; there was a decline in Roundwood production for the first quarter of 2003, producing 73,998 m³, where as 2002 produced 87,799 m³ in its first quarter. This created a 16% decline for the period.

Total log production increased; logs were increased by 61% overall in the first quarter of 2003 as compared to overall production in 2002.

Wattles; There was a decline in production of wattles in the first quarter of 2003, relative to the first quarter of 2002. Total production for the first quarter of 2003 was 21,382 pieces, a 4% decrease from the amount of 22,331 pieces produced in the first quarter of 2002.

Production of Non-Timber Forest Products: Manicole palm increased by 52% in 2003.

A 10% increase of royalty resulted; the major contributing products for the growth in royalty for 2003 are; logs (Class 2), Roundwood (Kakaralli Piles), Splitwood (Paling Staves), among others.

Exports of plywood within the first quarter of 2003 declined; Exports of logs, Sawnwood, Roundwood, Splitwood within the first quarter of 2003 increased steadily.

2. INTRODUCTION

This first issue of quarterly market reports for 2003 provides an overview of the trends in production and trade of timber and timber produce obtained from the State forest in Guyana.

Information presented was acquired from Forest Officers of the Guyana Forestry Commission Monitoring Division, producers, exporters and merchants.

The report convenes with a summary of the performance of the timber industry. It progresses with presentations of trends in production, export and prices (domestic and export). Thereafter, the main events that have characterised the forestry sector in Guyana during the period under review are presented.

Throughout the report, comparisons are made with previous quarters.

Table 1: Production of Forest Products.

PRODUCTS		Jan- Mar		2002-2003
TIMBER PRODUCTS	Units	2002	2003	% change
<i>Logs</i>				
Special Class *	m ³	30,980	31,682	2
Class 1 *	m ³	7,544	14,471	92
Class 2 *	m ³	18,728	45,582	143
Class 3 *	m ³	1,937	3,414	76
Total Logs	m ³	59,189	95,149	61
<i>Chainsawn Lumber (CL)</i>				
Special Class *	m ³	1,419	1,627	15
Class 1 *	m ³	3,305	4,218	28
Class 2 *	m ³	1,121	1,092	(3)
Class 3 *	m ³	466	488	5
Total CL	m ³	6,311	7,425	18
<i>Roundwood (RW)</i>				
Greenheart Piles	m	24,874	34,623	39
Kakaralli Piles	m	1,171	2,758	58
Mora Piles	m	1,196	-	(100)
Wallaba Poles	m	35,183	21,846	(38)
Posts	m	21,592	6,352	(71)
Spars	m	3,783	8,419	123
Total RW	m	87,799	73,998	(16)
<i>Splitwood (SW)</i>				
Paling Staves	Pcs.	39,440	87,560	122
Vat Staves	Pcs.	0	0	0
Shingles	Pcs.	57,850	0	(100)
Total SW	Pcs.	97,290	87,560	(10)
<i>Fuelwood</i>				
Charcoal	Kg.	87,525	39,699	(55)
Firewood	m ³	1,968	2,947	50
Plywood	m ³
Sawmill Lumber	m ³	...	4,717	100
Wattles	piece	22,331	21,382	(4)
NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS:				
Mangrove Bark	kg	-	-	
Manicole Palm	stem	616,610	936,069	52
Processed Manicole Palm (Heart of Palm)	Kg(gross weight)	154,248	101,016	(35)

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

Notes:

- * See Breakdown on pages 20 and 21.
- % change refers to the percentage change in production.
- ... Data unavailable.
- All logs converted using a conversion factor of 0.02831685 (cubic feet huppos to cubic meter huppos)
- Paling Staves converted using 0.00075.

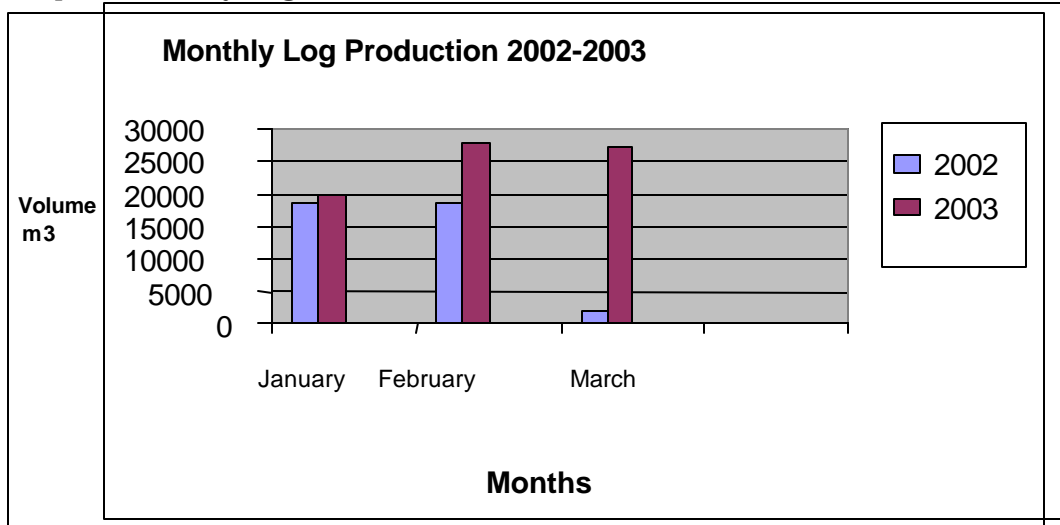
3. Domestic Production

3.1 Primary Production

3.1.1 Timber

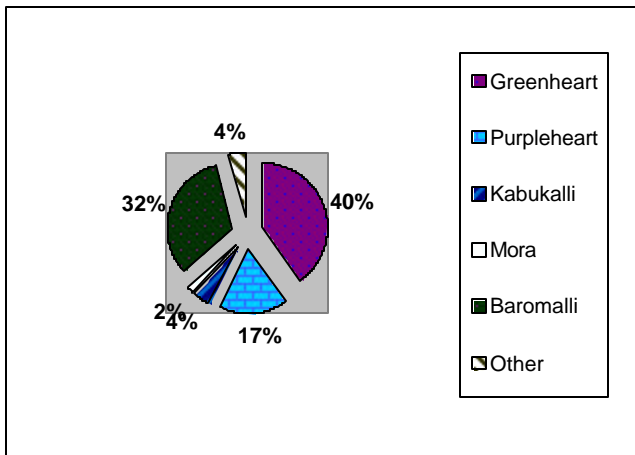
Logs

Graph 1: Monthly Log Production

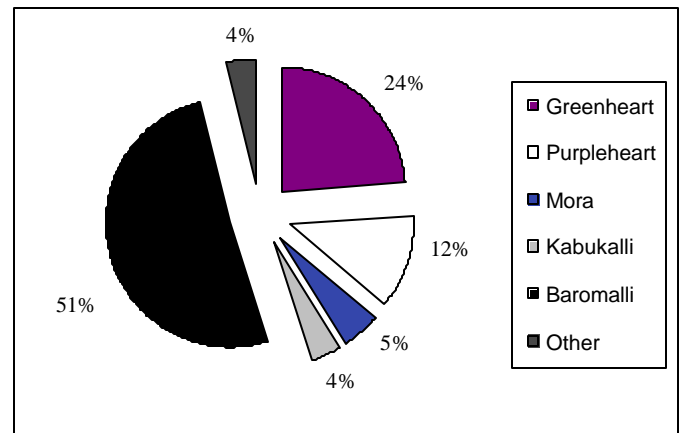


The graph above indicates that log production was considerably higher in 2003 when compared to 2002 first quarter. This trend was due to an increased demand for logs. The month of February showed the highest log production for this period. March of 2003 indicated a significant increase in production compared to the log production for March 2002.

Graph 2: Log Production by species.



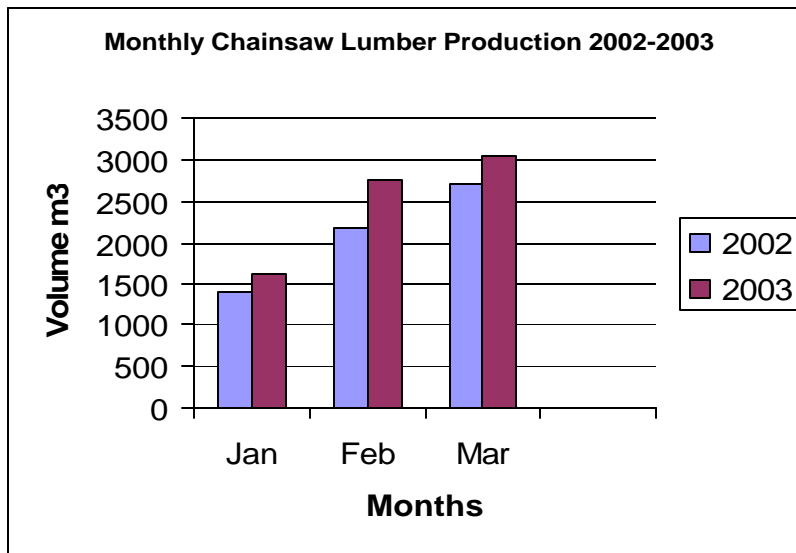
Graph 2.1: First Quarter 2002



Graph 2.2: First Quarter 2003.

The charts above, point to the movement of log production, by species for the first quarter of 2002 and 2003 respectively. There has been a decline in the production of Greenheart logs in 2003 by a significant 16% as compared with the first quarter of 2002. There is however a significant 19% increase in the production of Baromalli in 2003 as compared with 2002. The production of Kabukalli and ‘Other’ log species, remained fairly constant. However the use of Mora increased in 2003 by 3%.

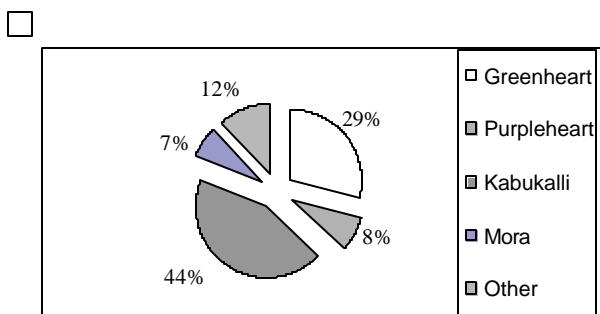
Graph 3: Monthly Chainsawn Lumber Production, 2002-2003.



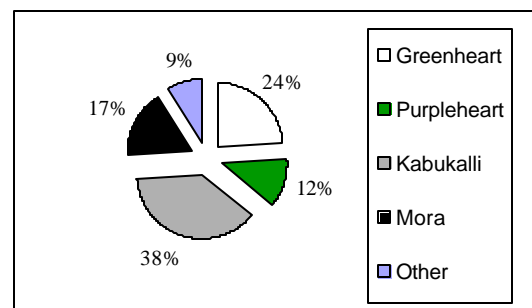
Graph 3 above illustrates growth in the production of chainsawn lumber during the period January to March 2003, relative to the similar period of 2002. The continuous growth can be contributed to the improved systems for monitoring and data compilation introduced by the Guyana Forestry Commission.

Graph 4: Production of Chainsawn Lumber by species.

Graph 4.1: First Quarter 2002.



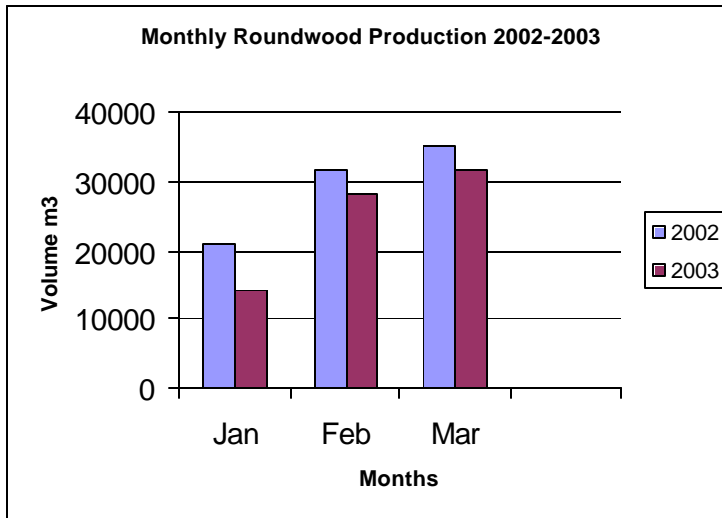
Graph 4.2: First Quarter 2003.



In respect to the chart above it can clearly be seen that the period January to March 2003 has proven less than competitive with the corresponding period of 2002. Sawnwood production has reduced in every wood species except Purpleheart and Mora. There was a decline in the production of Greenheart, Kabukalli and those species listed in the Class 3 category. (Appended in the Annex to this report).

Roundwood

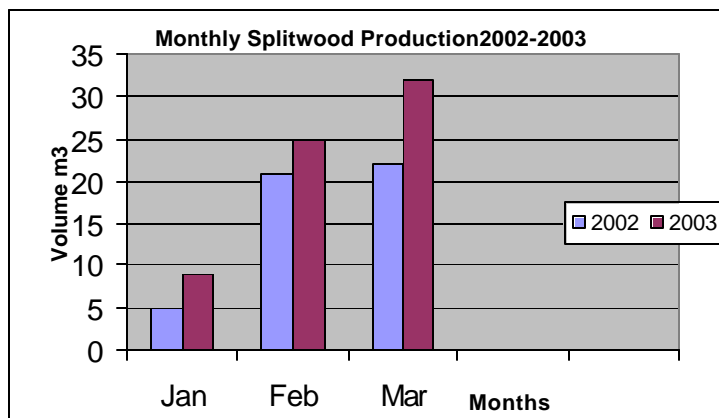
Graph 5: Monthly Roundwood Production, 2002-2003



The first quarter of 2003 saw a decline in the production of Roundwood. The more significant contributory products were Wallaba poles and Greenheart piles. There was a 16% decline from 87,799 m³ in 2002 to 73,998 m³ in 2003. For 2003 March produced the highest output, with a 43% production total.

Splitwood

Graph 6: Monthly Splitwood Production, 2002-2003



As evident from Table 1, production of splitwood in the first quarter of 2003 was 37.5 % higher than in the corresponding period of 2002. This was facilitated by increased production of paling staves. In 2002 and 2003 the highest output was in the month of March with a 46% and 48% respectively, of total output.

3.2 Local prices

Table 2 Logs GYDS

Species	Jan-Mar 2003		
	Min/cubic feet	Max/cubic feet	Qtr. average.
Greenheart	110	196	153
Purpleheart	110	110	110
Brown Silverballi	196	196	196
Class 1			
Crabwood	70	196	133
Locust	70	196	133
Hububalli	65	157	111
Shibadan	70	196	133
Simarupa	65	157	111
Mora	70	157	114
Ulu	157	157	157
Tauroniro	70	157	114
Tatabu	70	196	133
Wamara	70	196	133
Class 2			
Boramalli	157	157	157
Kereti Silverballi	65	157	111
Dukali	70	70	70
Class 3			
Fukadi	157	157	157
Iteballi	157	157	157

Note: all figures rounded to the nearest dollar value
27 ft = 1 m³

Table 3 Dressed Lumber GYD\$

Species	Jan- Mar 2003		
	Min/Bm	Max/Bm	Qtr. average
Greenheart	105	150	128
Purpleheart	100	150	125
Class 1			
Crabwood	60	95	78
Kabukalli	48	90	69
Locust	60	85	73
Hububalli	50	95	73
Shibadan	48	95	72
Simarupa	40	100	70
Mora	50	90	70
Ulu	45	45	45
Tauroniro	48	90	69
Tatabu	48	95	72
Wamara	75	85	80
Yellow Silverballi	68	68	68
Class 2			
Kereti Silverballi	55	90	73

Wallaba	55	75	65
Dukali	50	50	50
Class 3			
Iteballi	45	70	58
Kakaralli	50	50	50
Cabbage	50	78	64
Darina	50	65	58
Fukadi	45	75	60
Burada	45	70	58
Surdan	78	78	78
Washida	75	75	75
Itekeboraballi	90	90	90

Note: all figures rounded to the nearest dollar value.
424 bm = 1 m³

Table 4 *Undressed Lumber GYD\$*

Species	Jan-Mar 2003		
	Min/Bm	Max/Bm	Qtr. average
Greenheart	55	120	88
Purpleheart	40	120	80
B/ S/Balli	40	85	63
Class 1			
Kabukalli	40	85	63
Hububalli	45	85	65
Shibadan	40	85	63
Simarupa	45	85	65
Mora	65	65	65
Ulu	35	40	38
Tauroniro	48	80	64
Tatabu	60	80	70
Locust	35	35	35
Dalli	30	30	30
Manniballi	40	40	40
Bulletwood	50	50	50
Crabwood	54	90	72
Yellow Silverballi	55	55	55
Class 2			
Boraballi	65	65	65
Kereti silverballi	45	60	53
Dukali	50	50	50
Class 3			
Futui	65	65	65
Cowwood	75	75	75

Note: See Metric Conversion Table.

3.3 Non Timber Forest Products

Manicole Palm

Manicole palm (*Euterpe oleraceae*) is processed and canned in Guyana and primarily exported to markets in Europe. The sole producer in Guyana is Amazon Caribbean Ltd., with operations in Berbice and Essequibo. A very small percentage of the end product is sold on the domestic market.

For 2003 first quarter there was a 52% increase in the production of Manicole Palm as compared to the first quarter of 2002.

Mangrove Bark

Production of mangrove bark has been stagnant for the first quarter of 2002 and 2003. This may be due to the lack of demand as well as reduced harvesting and use of the bark.

3.4 Secondary Production.

Table: 5: Sawmill returns for the first quarter of 2003.

	January		February		March	
<i>Species</i>	Input m ³ (logs)	Output m ³ (lumber)	Input (logs)	m ³ Out put m ³ (lumber)	Input m ³ (logs)	Out put m ³ (lumber)
Greenheart	2276	818	744	283	988	380
Purpleheart	1399	673	668	207	436	145
Kabukalli	485	152	994	259	569	172
Shibadan	265	94	321	101	77	20
Tatabu	12	4	20	6	456	134
Simarupa	1	-	27	7	194	51
Kereti	36	12	43	14	110	36
Miniridan	84	27	167	53	33	10
Cabbage	124	41	197	64	7	2
Yellow silverballi	62	20				
Mora	116	32	56	14		
Fukadi	57	24				
Dukaria	154	64				
Mango	16	5				
Manni	17	6			21	5
Guava	8	3				
Yalla- belli	16	5	16	4		
Iteballi	3	1	4	1		
Darina	2	-				
Tauroniro	2	-	127	40	306	101
Brown silverballi	2	-	6	2	3	1
Molasses	11	4				
Lana	9	3	12	3		
Locust	235	80	284	79		45
Bulletwood	741	124	144	44	365	57
Blood wood			1	-		
Determa			4	1	196	58
Hububalli			107	35	148	45
Dukali			52	14	4	1
Crabwood			2	1	35	11
Kororkororo			63	17		
Calabash			3	1	3	1
Total	6133	2192	4062	1250	4228	1275

Note: all figures rounded.

Sawmill lumber

The table above represents the total sawmill returns for the period January to March 2003. The chart indicates the amount produced for logs and lumber.

The returns on logs was highest in the month of January; a 43% of total input. Where as the returns for lumber was also highest in the month of January; a 46% of the total input.

The major wood species contributing to the logs and lumber production are greenheart and Purpleheart. Although the input and out put for greenheart and Purpleheart declined from January to March for log production, greenheart and purpleheart contributed a 28% and 17% respectively of total input.

The same can be noted for the out put production where greenheart and purpleheart also declined through out the period but still maintained a 31% and 22% of total out put production of lumber.

4. ROYALTY ON PRODUCTION

Royalty is levied on the production of timber, and differentiates between species. It was assessed that there is an upward movement of royalties in the first quarter of 2003. A significant increase in Chainsawn lumber, total logs and Manicole Palm are the main contributing factors accounting for the increase in royalty.

Graph 8: Monthly Royalty on Production, 2002-2003.

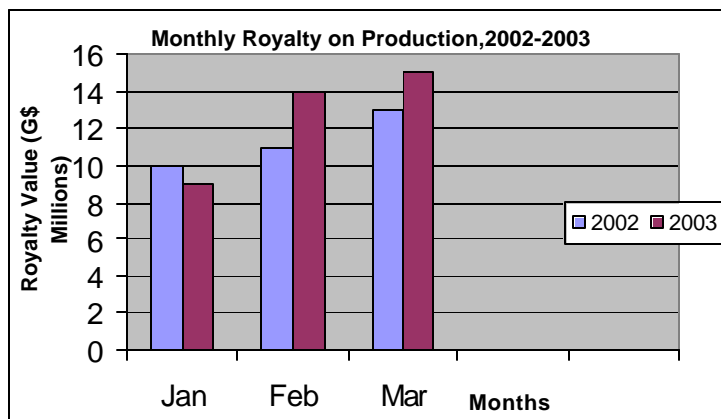


Table 6: Breakdown of Royalty on Production. (Jan to Mar2002- 2003)

PRODUCTS	Unit m³	2002	2003	% change
TIMBER PRODUCTS				
Logs				
Special Class	m ³	15,318,155	12,321,763	(20)
Class 1	m ³	2,131,546	3,216,104	51
Class 2	m ³	3,307,349	6,331,315	91
Class 3	m ³	205,122	284,511	39
Total Logs		20,962,172	22,153,693	6
Chainsawn Lumber (CL)				
Special Class	m ³	3,514,324	4,029,277	15
Class 1	m ³	5,067,485	5,975,082	18
Class 2	m ³	993,155	968,204	(3)
Class 3	m ³	238,046	258,513	9
Total CL		9,813,010	11,231,076	14
Roundwood				
Greenheart Piles	m ³	2,002,894	2696625	35
Kakaralli Piles	m ³	24,972	58,837	136
Mora Piles	m ³	25,512	-	(100)
Wallaba Poles	m ³	751,206	465,969	(38)
Posts	m ³	70,854	21,006	(70)
Spars	m ³	12,410	27,613	122
Total Roundwood		2,887,848	3,270,050	13
Splitwood				
Paling Staves	m ³	39,440	87,560	122
Vat Staves	m ³	-	-	-
Shingles	m ³	28,925	-	(100)
Total Splitwood		68365	87560	28
Fuelwood				
Charcoal	Kg	115,533	52,403	(55)
Firewood	m ³	59,715	89,437	50
NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS				
Wattles	Pcs	66,993	64,146	(4)
Mangrove Bark	Kg	-	-	
Manicole Palm	stems	616,610	936,069	52
TOTAL ROYALTY		34,590,246	37,884,434	10

Source: Guyana Forestry Commission.

Note ...Data unavailable.

5. EXPORTS

5.1 Export: Volume and Value

Table 7: Export Volume of Forest Products

PRODUCTS	Unit	1 st quarter (Jan-Mar.2003)		
		Jan	Feb	Mar
Logs	m ³	20	567	4405
Sawnwood	m ³	1701	1857	2083
Roundwood	m ³			
Poles	m ³	137	-	223
Posts	pcs	922	25	43
Piles	m ³	64	619	742
Total Roundwood	m ³	1123	644	1008
Splitwood	m ³	-	37	504
Charcoal	Kg	1451	5682	2159
Plywood	m ³	5687	3243	3292
Hearts of Palm (Manicole)	Kg	71,712	154,248	101,016

Note Data for Heart of Manicole Palm is in Kg gross weight

The small amount of logs exported can be attributed to the fact that these were simply sample shipments exported. Hence, not intended for end product uses.

Table 8: F.O.B. Export Value of Forest Products (G \$)

PRODUCTS	1 st Quarter- (Jan-Mar 2003)		
	Jan	Feb	Mar
Logs	240,500	6,705,963	75,646,500
Sawnwood	105,410,519	124,761,220	139,791,534
Roundwood	3,130,223	18,249,770	34,784,691
Splitwood	-	4,247,785	5,135,406
Charcoal	322,080	70,000	38,000
Plywood	234,286,801	140,834,470	134,492,920
Heart of Palm (Manicole)	107,093*	255,050*	185,624*

Sources: Guyana Forestry Commission, Amazon Caribbean Limited

Note... Data unavailable.

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

* Value is in US\$.

5.2Export: Destination

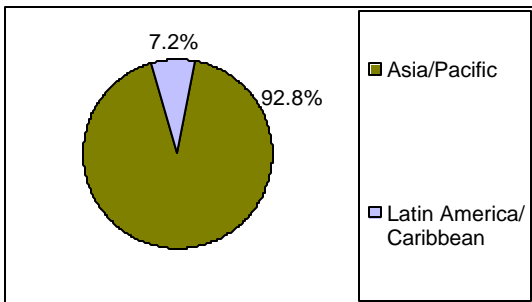
Guyana’s exporting destinations are countries within Asia/ Pacific, Europe, North America, South America and Caribbean/ Latin America. The largest part of our export for the first quarter of 2003 was sent to countries within the Caribbean. Total export volume in the first quarter of 2003 showed a steady increased growth rate within the quarter. The volume of logs, Roundwood, Sawnwood, Splitwood exported increased steadily. However the exportation of Charcoal and Plywood declined through out this period.

Logs

As evident from Table 3, exports of logs in the first quarter of 2003 indicated a steady growth from January to March. For the first quarter there were only two export destinations as indicated in the chart below. Most of the log produced for export purposes was exported to the Asian/ pacific continent, more so, India was one of the biggest export destinations for Guyana’s logs. This accounted for 80% of our export logs

Graph 9: Log Export by destination.

Graph 9: Jan- Mar 2003

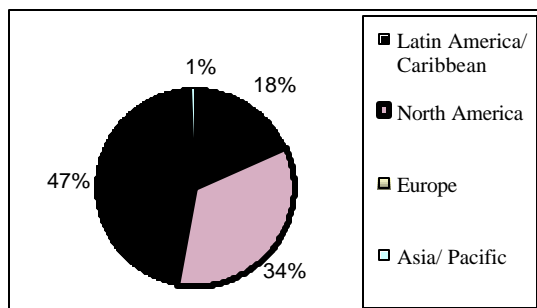


Roundwood

Exports of roundwood from January to March 2003 are depicted on the graph below. These were exported to Latin America/ Caribbean, North America, Europe and the Asian/ Pacific. The European nations are our major export destinations for Roundwood products. This amounted to 47% of total export products of Roundwood. Our major roundwood product for export in this period was Piles.

Graph 10: Roundwood Export by destination.

Graph 10: Jan- Mar 2003

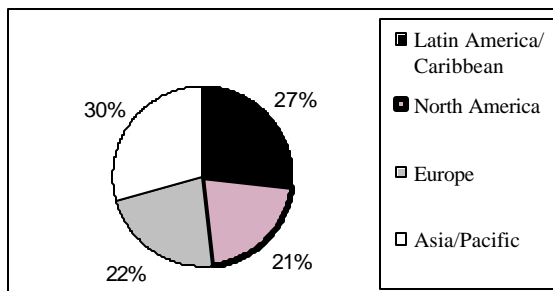


Sawnwood

The export of Sawnwood in the first quarter showed a tremendous flow towards the Asian/ Pacific countries. 30% of the total Sawnwood was exported to these countries. This movement was closely followed by the export demands of the Latin America/ Caribbean, with 27% of the exports destined for countries such as Trinidad, Barbados, Grenada etc.

Graph 11: Sawnwood Export by destination.

Graph 11: Jan- Mar 2003



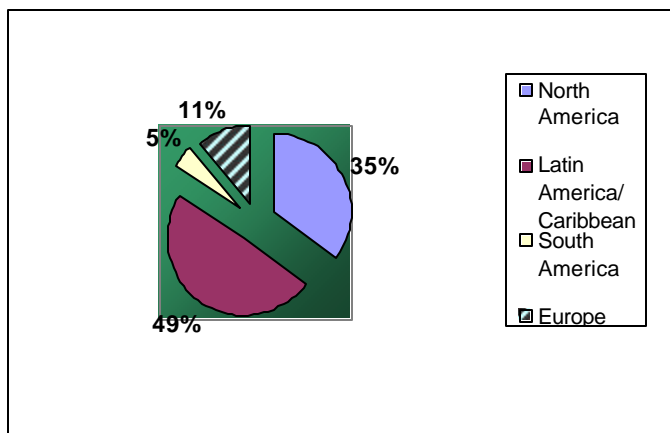
Plywood

Plywood exports for the period January to March were highest in the month of January providing 44% of the total export for the first quarter of 2003. In January most of the plywood produced was exported to Puerto Rico (approx. 29%), the UK (19%) and the USA (23%).

For the month of February the largest shipment of plywood was made to the USA. Where as the remainder, was exported within the Caribbean: Trinidad and Jamaica, being the two largest export destinations.

For the month of March the Latin American/ Caribbean Countries were the major export destinations. As evident from the graphs below, the volume of plywood exported to the Latin American/ Caribbean countries totalled 66% of total export.

Graph12: Jan -Mar 2003



Graph 9: Plywood production for the first quarter 2003

	January			February			March			
Destination	Unit	Quantity	Unit value	Value	Quantity	Unit value	Value	Quantity	Unit value	Value
Belize	m ³	103	851.89	30263.84	245	1149.48	96161.63	79	246.93	19596.51
Holland	m ³	253	249.21	63059.56						
Puerto Rico	m ³	1502	228.17	342644.08						
Norway	m ³	42	251.62	10590.62				42	248.49	10478.69
Scotland	m ³	847	246.62	208968.49						
St Maarten	m ³	43	265.02	11430.46				73	645.55	22531.38
Suriname	m ³	212	1549.12	64853.78	94	613.28	28837.28	212	1576	66489.15
Trinidad	m ³	13	224.18	3004.05	757	255.48	193337.36			
UK	m ³	1001	253.86	254076.92						
USA	m ³	1165	731.59	277523.34	1282	564.69	247757.36	757	505.71	201451.25
Barbados	m ³			-	49	754.32	11459.67	48	215.62	10261.27
Grenada	m ³			-	265	265	6460.70	48	254.99	12137.74
Jamaica	m ³				754	260.57	196396.65	1029	209.97	215825.24
St Vincent	m ³				15	185.04	2775.57			
Mexico	m ³							1004	167.31	167999.20

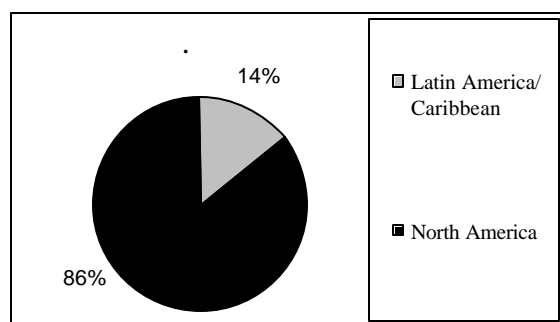
Note: all figures rounded to the nearest dollar value.

Graph 9 shows the highest quantity of plywood produced in the month of January. The major exporting countries are the Caribbean and European nations. February showed an increase in export to the Caribbean and North America. March had the lowest out put for the first quarter of 2003 with most of its exports destined for the Caribbean. The majority of plywood produced in this period was exported to satisfy orders.

Splitwood

Exports of this category of timber products for the first quarter 2003 indicated that the major part of splitwood export went to the North American market, with 86% of total export.

Graph 13: Splitwood Export by destination.



Graph 13: Jan -Mar, 2003

CALENDAR OF KEY ISSUES IN GUYANA'S FORESTRY SECTOR; JANUARY TO MARCH 2003.

January 5th 2003

The Annual 'Main Street Lime'. The Guyana Forestry Commission took advantage of this event, because a wide cross section of the population would have been there. The GFC had the opportunity to make certain sections of the community aware of its existence and its social role in the community.

January 18th 2003

Career fair held by the Rotary Club of Demerara. This was held at the Guyana Red Cross Building, Barrack Street, Kingston, between 09:00- 16:00 Hrs. Various organizations, including the GFC, were encouraged to display all necessary exhibits in order to enhance their presentations. This program targeted youths on the brink of entering the working world.

February 21st 2003

The Guyana Forestry Commission took part in the annual Career Day Exhibition held at the University of Guyana. The theme for the observance of the University's 40th Anniversary, 'A Time to Reconnect: Empowering our Youth for Careers and Development.' The objective of this exercise was to enable both employers and employees to bridge the labor market information gap and foster a better understanding of both parties' expectations. The Guyana Forestry Commission's purpose there was to try and present an opportunity for students to link their respective programmes with available job and career opportunities.

March 13th 2003

A presentation was held by Jagdesh Singh, on "Termite Resistance of Lesser Used Species of Guyana". This presentation was held in order to promote lesser used species of wood as well as educate the interested public about these lesser used species of wood.

March 22nd -30th 2003

"Youth Expo." This project was aimed at preparing youths for their integration into society and providing them with the necessary information to facilitate this process. The Guyana Forestry Commission sees itself as being able to provide its youths with the exposure necessary to make a more informed decision for the future.

Annex
Log Production (January to March)

Species (<i>Local Names</i>)	Unit	2002	2003	% Change
Special Class				
Greenheart	m ³	21672	16272	(25)
Purpleheart	m ³	9219	8398	(9)
Brown Silverballi	m ³	80	164	105
Red Cedar	m ³	10	58	480
Bulletwood	m ³	-	28	100
Class 1				
Crabwood	m ³	321	197	(39)
Yellow Silverballi	m ³	4	3	(24)
Itikiboraballi	m ³	21	5	(76)
Locust	m ³	1465	1293	(11)
Tatabu	m ³	387	432	12
Determa	m ³	-	2	100
Wamara	m ³	72	22	(69)
Kabukalli	m ³	2206	2524	14
Shibadan	m ³	526	1429	171
Tauroniro	m ³	396	846	113
Manniballi	m ³	2	26	1200
Washiba	m ³	13	37	184
Dalli	m ³	31	72	132
Suya	m ³	72	103	43
Ulu	m ³	235	457	94
Simarupa	m ³	407	357	(12)
Mora	m ³	1302	3494	168
Hububalli	m ³	64	83	30
aromalli	m ³	17428	34745	99
Dukalli	m ³	105	59	(43)
Kereti Silverballi	m ³	334	368	10
Kurahara	m ³	9	4	(55)
Wabaima	m ³	2	13	550
Karohoro	m ³	9	22	144
Ubudi	m ³	42	7	(83)
Kurokai	m ³	51	46	(10)
Maporokan	m ³	-	-	-
Monkey Pot	m ³	26	43	65
Manni	m ³	-	22	100
Pakuri	m ³	53	16	(70)
Muneridian	m ³	265	227	(14)
Wallaba	m ³	398	201	(49)
Class 2				
Class 3				
Burada	m ³	2	270	13400
Duka	m ³	2	6	200

Dukaria	m ³	97	95	(2)
Fukadi	m ³	107	35	(67)
Limonaballi	m ³	134	59	(56)
Suradan	m ³	9	-	(100)
Futui	m ³	83	36	(57)
Haiariballi	m ³	50	167	234
Huruasa	m ³	40	101	153
Iteballi	m ³	163	171	5
Kakaralli	m ³	-	-	-

Note: All value for logs is declared in hoppus. However for conversion purposes a conversion factor of 0.02831685 is used.

Annex

Production of Chainsawn Lumber (January- March)

Species (Local Names)	Unit	2002	2003	% Change
Special Category				
Greenheart	m ³	1093	1080	(1)
Purpleheart	m ³	317	518	63
Brown Silverballi	m ³	5	11	120
Red Cedar	m ³	4	-	(100)
Bulletwood	m ³	-	-	-
Class 1				
Crabwood	m ³	63	71	13
Yellow Silverballi	m ³	273	2	(99)
Locust	m ³	79	103	30
Tatabu	m ³	46	50	9
Determa	m ³	63	8	(87)
Kabukalli	m ³	1650	1803	9
Shibadan	m ³	163	292	79
Tauroniro	m ³	310	556	79
Manniballi	m ³	10	22	120
Dalli	m ³	15	18	20
Suya	m ³	12	9	(25)
Ulu	m ³	24	51	113
Simarupa	m ³	256	333	30
Hububalli	m ³	376	311	(17)
Mora	m ³	234	766	
Class 2				
Baromalli	m ³	186	97	(48)
Dukalli	m ³	17	9	(47)
Kereti Silverballi	m ³	534	591	11
Kurahara	m ³	6	4	(33)
Karohoro	m ³	4	-	(100)
Baradan	m ³	5	-	(100)

Monkey Pot	m ³	3	14	367
Manni	m ³	20	16	(20)
Pakuri	m ³	-	-	-
Wallaba	m ³	340	1655	387
Class 3				
Burada	m ³	84	80	(4)
Duka	m ³	49	44	(10)
Dukaria	m ³	-	9	100
Fukadi	m ³	2	10	400
Limonaballi	m ³	8	5	(38)
Suradan	m ³	-	-	-
Futui	m ³	56	76	36
Iteballi	m ³	9	15	67
Kakaralli	m ³	14	6	(57)
Kauta	m ³	1	-	(100)

Annex

Major Uses of Species.

Classification	Species (Local Names)	Species (Scientific Names)	Major Uses	
<i>Special Category</i>	Greenheart	<i>Chlorocardium rodiei</i>	Boat building, marine work, piling, general heavy construction, flooring, heavy furniture, turnery and finishing rods.	
	Purpleheart	<i>Peltogyne venosa</i>	Building construction, flooring, bridging, boat building – keels, transoms, canoes, coach building, furniture, turnery, inlay, tool handles, sticks, bows, and veneer.	
	Brown Silverballi	<i>Licaria cannella</i>	Boat building, canoes, furniture, interior work, and general carpentry.	
	Red Cedar	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Furniture, cabinet work, panelling, boats, coffins and cigar boxes.	
	Letterwood	<i>Brosimum guianense</i>	Inlay, turnery, sticks, tool handles and bows for archery.	
	Bulletwood	<i>Manilkara bidentata</i>	General heavy construction, house framing, sleepers, mill rollers, wheel spokes, fencing, axe and tool handles, turnery.	
<i>Class 1</i>	Crabwood	<i>Carapa guianensis</i>	General construction, interior work, carpentry, furniture, and turnery., plywood and veneer.	
	Yellow Silverballi	<i>Aniba hypoglauca</i>	Boat planking, canoes, furniture, cabinet work, and interior construction.	
	Itikiboraballi	<i>Swartzia xanthopetala</i>	Inlay, turnery, cabinet work, walking sticks, bag-pipes and tool handles.	
	Locust	<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>	Ship-building, general construction, carriage buildings, tool handles, furniture and croquet mallets.	
	Tatabu	<i>Diptotropis purpurea</i>	Boat building, house framing, and flooring, furniture and turnery, interior work, carriage building, tool handles, and sleepers.	
	Determa	<i>Ocotea rubra</i>	Boat and carriage building, masts, furniture, carving, interior work, and general carpentry.	
	Wamara	<i>Eperua grandiflora</i>	Furniture, cabinet work, parquet flooring, turnery, inlay, tool handles, walking sticks, and bows for archery.	
	Kabukalli	<i>Goupia glabra</i>	Heavy construction, house framing, flooring, decking, punt bottoms, canoes, railway sleepers, paving blocks, furniture and decorative plywood.	
	Shibadan	<i>Aspidosperma album</i>	Fuel and Plywood.	
	Tauroniro	<i>Humiria balsamifera</i>	Heavy construction, piling, bridges, house framing, flooring, wheelwright work, furniture, sleepers, counters, work bench tops.	
	Manniballi	<i>Moronobea coccinea</i>	Heavy construction house sills, machinery frames, flooring, furniture and sheet piling.	
	Washiba	<i>Tabebuia</i> sp.	Bridges, house framing, sleepers, tool handles, rollers' walking sticks, and fishing rods.	
	Hakia	<i>Tabebuia serratifolia</i>	Bridges, house framing, sleepers, tool handles, rollers' walking sticks, and fishing rods.	
	Dalli	<i>Virola</i> spp.	Match boxes, coffins, inside boarding, carpentry, packing cases, plywood, slack cooperage chip board and concrete shuttering.	
	Suya	<i>Pouteria speciosa</i>	Interior Boarding, carpentry, and plywood.	
	Ulu	<i>Trattinickia demerarae</i>	Inside boarding, cupboard linings, canoes and plywood.	
	Simarupa	<i>Quassia simarouba</i>	Interior construction, furniture, shelves, drawer linings, shoe heels, plywood, paper pulp, toys, box shooks.	
	Aromata	<i>Clathrotropis branchyptala</i>	Furniture, house framing, boat building, flooring and sleepers.	
	Mora	<i>Mora excelsa</i>	Building construction especially flooring, framing and siding, boat building especially ribs, stems, knees, transoms, and decking, sleepers, furniture, turnery, wagon building; wheelwright-work, naves and felloes, croquet mallets.	
	Morabukea	<i>Mora gonggrijpii</i>	Heavy construction, sleepers, flooring and siding, heavy furniture, boat timbers, truck bodies.	
	Hububalli	<i>Loxopterygium sagotii</i>	Panelling, furniture and cabinet work.	
	<i>Class 2</i>	Baromalli	<i>Catostemma commune</i>	Dry cooperage, interior work, box shooks, paper pulp, and plywood.
		Dukalli	<i>Parahancornia fasciculata</i>	Carpentry, interior work, furniture, door and window stock, concrete shuttering, match boxes and plywood.
Kereti Silverballi		<i>Lauraceae</i> spp	Shuttering, temporary buildings, box making, and plywood.	
Kurahara		<i>Calophyllum lucidum</i>	Boat planking, canoes, punt mast and furniture.	
Wabaima		<i>Licaria cannela</i>	Heavy construction, flooring, furniture, boat building(planking), bridge decking, musical instruments.	
Karohoro		<i>Schefflera decaphylla</i>	Match splints, drums, canoes, interior construction and plywood.	
Baradan		<i>Ocotea tomentella</i>	Canoes, box shooks, concrete shuttering and plywood.	
Ubudi		<i>Anarcadium giganteum</i>	Interior work and plywood.	
Kirikua		<i>Iryanthera macrophylla</i>	Oars, interior construction, box shooks, utility plywood, slack cooperage and concrete shuttering.	
Kurokai		<i>Protium decandrum</i>	Masts, spars, house framing and plywood.	
Maporokan		<i>Inga alba</i>	Interior work, fuel and cheap plywood.	
Monkey Pot		<i>Lecythis zabucajo</i>	General construction, furniture, turnery and wheel spokes.	
Manni		<i>Symphonia globulifera</i>	Utility wood, paper, pulp, plywood, cooperage, railway sleepers, sheet piling, packing cases, general carpentry, flooring, furniture and fuel.	
Pakuri		<i>Platonia insignis</i>	Piling, boat building, furniture, turnery, house framing, flooring, panelling, tight cooperage and general carpentry.	
Yaruru (Yarula)	<i>Aspidosperma excelsum</i>	Paddles, axe and tool handles, walking sticks, fishing rods and fuel.		
Muneridian	<i>Siparuna</i> spp.			
Wallaba	<i>Eperua grandiflora</i>	Pillar trees, roundwood framing, fence posts, transmission poles, sleepers, piling and vat staves, shingles, charcoal, particle board and firewood.		

Annex

Classification	Species (Local Names)	Species (Scientific Names)	Major Uses
Class 3	Burada	<i>Parinari campestris</i>	Heavy construction, flooring
	Duka	<i>Tapirira marchandi</i>	Interior construction, furniture, box shooks and plywood.
	Dukuria	<i>Sacoglottis cydonioides</i>	Heavy construction.
	Fukadi	<i>Terminalia amazonia</i>	House framing, framing, constructional work, railway sleepers and plywood.
	Inyak	<i>Antonia ovata</i>	Interior work, furniture and boxes.
	Limonaballi	<i>Chrysophyllum pomiferum</i>	Heavy construction and fuel.
	Suradan	<i>Hyeronima alchorneoides</i>	Boat framing, railway sleepers, heavy construction, truck building, wheel spokes, furniture, plywood and gun stocks.
	White Cedar	<i>Tabebuia insignis</i>	Paddles, shovel handles, and interior work suitable for packing cases and cheap furniture.
	Futui	<i>Jacaranda copaia</i>	Coffins, box shooks, matches, concrete shuttering and interior construction.
	Halchiballi	<i>Pera schomburgkiana</i>	Fuel and utility plywood.
	Haiariballi	<i>Alexa imperatricis</i>	Interior construction, packing cases and plywood.
	Huruasa	<i>Abarema jupunba</i>	Fuel and plywood.
	Iteballi	<i>Vochysia schomburgkii</i>	Carpentry and furniture.
	Kakaralli	<i>Eschweilera alata</i>	Piling, house framing, mine lagging, posts and sleepers.
	Kauta	<i>Licania laxiflora</i>	Light gauge railway sleepers, roof shingles, mine timbering, fuel and charcoal.

Average Quarterly Exchange Rates	
January- March 2002	G\$190.00=US\$1
January – March2003	G\$193.16=US\$1

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Guyana.

References

Bureau of Statistics, *Guyana Statistical Bulletin*,

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Guyana Forestry Commission, *Forestry in Guyana, Quarterly Market Report 2002.*

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Note:

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