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05213



Distr.  
LIMITED

ID/WG.163/21  
27 September 1973

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Seminar on Furniture Industry  
Lahti, Finland, 6-25 August 1973

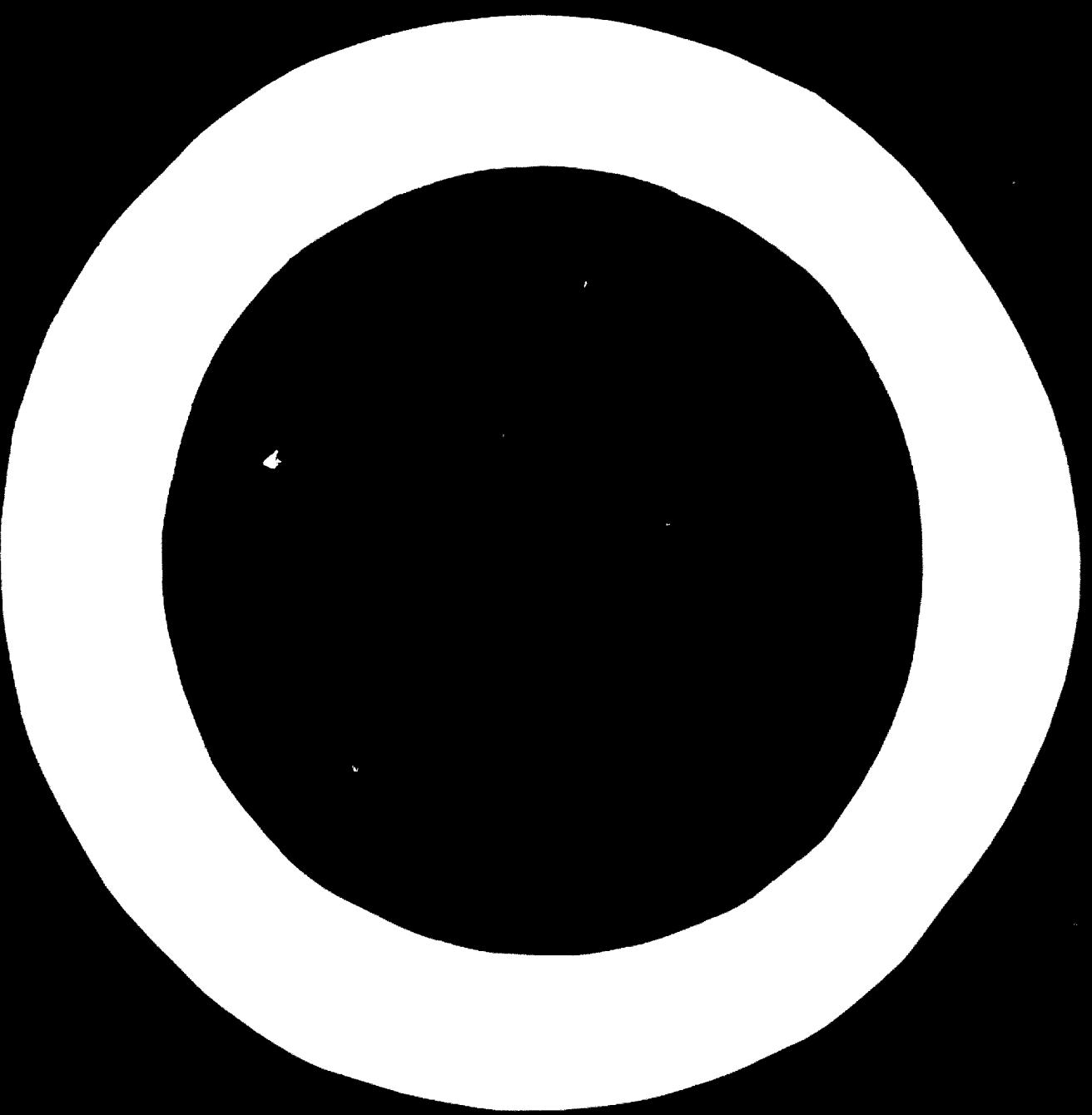
THE FURNITURE INDUSTRY OF BRAZIL<sup>1/</sup>

by

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## INTRODUCTION

Brazil has been considered one of the most important forestry countries in the world, as its forest areas cover about 352,000,000 hectares and represents approximately one half of the whole forest area in Latin America. The Amazonian forest alone, including Amazonian Park states, extends over 260,000,000 hectares; this is, about three quarters of the Brazilian forest area. That area, situated by numerous varieties of species, has just 60 species with appreciable commercial value.

Inventory surveys done by an international organization (F.A.O.) demonstrated the botanical heterogeneity of that area, where some species show a high specific weight. Such circumstances, added to a deficiency of infra-structure, means that it can be considered one of the biggest wood reserves in the world.

Alongside the coast/atlantic border of the Brazilian Atlantic Coast, where the forest composition is like that of the Amazonian region, the forests have been highly exploited due to its location near densely populated areas, representing natural centres for the most diverse ways of wood utilization.

In the southern region of Brazil is found the area where Parana Pine predominates, whose economical distribution - from the forest point of view - is of major importance, reaching an area of around 3,000,000 hectares.

## WOOD OF BRAZIL

In annex number 1, a list of the principal species found in our forest is presented. In annex number 2, a list is presented of the main Brazilian export timbers, mentioning their uses and local occurrence.

#### WOOD INDUSTRIALIZATION

In a general manner, the industries which operate in the wood sector still show a low level of productivity because the machinery used is of the conventional type.

A strong tendency has been observed to modernize the industries operating in this important sector of the Brazilian economy, and many of them are already using the most modern equipment to be found on the world market.

#### EXPORT OF BRAZILIAN WOOD

There are in Brazil more than 600 soft, semi-soft, hard and Parana Pine wood exporters, which are distributed as follows:

<u>States</u>	<u>Exporters</u>
Amazonas	11
Pará	107
Amapá	6
Espírito Santo	18
Mato Grosso	2
Rio de Janeiro	58
Paraná	7
Ceará	26
São Paulo	48
Pernambuco	199
Santa Catarina	68
Rio Grande do Sul	62
Mato Grosso	2
Goiás	4
Total	618

<u>Specification</u>	<u>1972</u>		<u>1971</u>	
	<u>Ton.</u>	<u>US\$ 1,000 FOB</u>	<u>Ton</u>	<u>US\$ 1,000 FOB</u>
Wood industry	978,966	137,160	933,666	121,317
1. Pine wood, sawn	432,112	59,719	403,011	71,848
2. Wood, other than pine, sawn	156,608	12,849	117,239	10,276
3. Box shades, including pine	38,915	24,889	32,676	18,565
4. Wood under other shapes	208,824	22,650	166,257	13,993
5. Wood pulp	140,697	13,296	33,349	4,628
6. Furniture (excluding for medical purposes)	1,749	3,727	1,134	2,007

Wood represents the fourth main source of foreign currency among Brazilian exports. 45 varieties of hard wood have been regularly exported in profitable quantities, meanwhile about another 30 have been exported in small quantities. Parana Pine represents 80% of the Brazilian exports. Annexes 3 and 4 present Brazilian exports of wood and its products by type and by importer countries.

#### SAWMILLS AND SQUARES FACTORIES

In 1969 there were in Brazil 3,696 companies of different types and sizes fabricating squares, door and other products of the same industrial line.

In terms of percentages, those companies are located as follows:

North	4%
North-east	9%
South-east	30%
South	51%
Centre-west	6%

About 83% of the companies that operate in that line of activity are of small size, having capital of less than 1,000 dollars; 13% are of middle size, with capital ranging between 1,000 to 5,000 dollars; the remaining 4% represent companies whose capital is over 5,000 dollars.

We give below an idea of the average age of the equipment used by the sawmills and squares factories:

<u>Age of the Equipment</u>	<u>Sawmills</u>	<u>Squares Factories</u>
Less than 10 years	6%	41%
Between 10 and 20 years	29%	30%
More than 20 years	65%	29%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### PLYWOOD, PARTICLE BOARD AND FIBRE BOARD

Since the beginning of its fabrication in Brazil, the sheets of particle board have had a higher and higher use, due to their versatile utilization by the furniture industry. It has been observed that particle board has been increasingly requested in quantities higher than plywood and fibre board.

Plywood, an older product, has not had the same demand as particle board and we may foresee an accentuated decay of its demand in the far future, in comparison with demand for particle board.

As to fibre board, the perspectives show a demand weaker than that for particle board, although facility for its purchase has increased.

In accordance with studies done by P.A.O., the future demand will be:

Basis: 1970 = 100

<u>Type of Board</u>	<u>Percent (in 1,000 m<sup>3</sup>)</u>					
	<u>Quantity</u>			<u>Date of Growth</u>		
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1985</u>
Plywood	520	610	840	100	117	169
Fibre board	210	350	860	100	166	409
Particle board	170	270	730	100	180	486
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>1230</b>	<b>2470</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>280</b>

## FURNITURE

The furniture industry is of a basically familiar structure. However, the principal companies are equipped with machinery of high productivity, being so situated in a competitive market that they are no longer typical of the sector to which they belong.

In order to give an idea of the above statement, we list below the medium age of the equipment used:

### Age of the Equipment

Less than 10 years	5%
Between 10 and 20 years	29%
Older than 20 years	16%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>

Recently, at the Third International Furniture Fair held in New York, several Brazilian industries showed their furniture models, in competition with local and European factories. Acceptance in the international market has happened in spite of our high prices and freights which are higher even than that for the Scandinavian countries, which are the greatest commercial competitors for the Brazilian furniture industry.

The export of Brazilian furniture in 1970 increased by 18% over the previous year:

1970	1,381,000 dollars
1969	488,000 dollars

The Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through its specialised departments, has stimulated the participation of the most representative industries in this important development of the national economy, with the purpose of increasing Brazilian furniture exports. It has assured the participation of experts in furniture design, such as Sergio Bernardes, Claudio Cavalcanti, Sergio Rodriguez, Roberto Bois and others.

Furniture manufacturing, using other kinds of materials, such as synthetics, metals, etc., has been observed and shows a relative decrease in the use of wood. Nevertheless, the utilization of wood, with the whole strength of its nobleness, is still a predominant element in furniture manufacturing and reflects not only the natural tendency of our country, with so abundant a forest, but also follows the general tendency of the furniture market in the great European and North American centres.

Furniture operations of the highest level - and above all those operating for export - use kiln-dried wood; otherwise the wood would be exposed to the risk of warping, due to its structural changes and moreover because of the interior heating systems used in North America and Europe as well as the considerable difference in weather conditions there (it being much drier in those countries than in Brazil).

#### CONCLUSION

The demand for wood and its products on a world scale has increased to such a degree that the source of production might be, in the foreseeable future, insufficient to supply the furniture industry unless another raw material source comes to be used in this important industrial sector. Recent estimates show that the consumption of wood in Brazil will attain approximately 32,000,000 cubic metres in 1975.

Because of the difference between needs and availabilities, the prices of wood and its products become increasingly higher in the world market, presenting in this manner perspectives for a more reasonable and profitable utilization from the point of view of wood industrialization.

As a way to reach higher productivity, increasing the correspondent profitability, wood and the manufacturing of wood products is the natural tendency of the Brazilian industry, through a procedure of modernization of its equipment. What is already remarkable is the constant successes reached by the secondary wood industry in Brazil.

ANNEX I

<u>BRAZILIAN COMMON NAME</u>	<u>BOTANICAL NAME</u>
1. Abiurana	<i>Pouteria</i> spp.
2. Açaú	<i>Hura crepitans</i>
3. Acaporí	<i>Ponogophora schomburgkiana</i>
4. Acapú	<i>Vouacapoua americana</i>
5. Acapurana	<i>Cassia</i> spp.
6. Acapurana-da-terra-firme	<i>Batesia floribunda</i>
7. Acapurana-da-várzea	<i>Campsandra laurifolia</i>
8. Acariquara	<i>Minquartia guianensis</i>
9. Açoita Cavalo	<i>Luehea divaricata</i>
10. Agoano (Mogno)	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>
11. Amanoa	<i>Amanoa guianensis</i>
12. Amapá	<i>Brosimum</i> spp.
13. Amapá-amargosa	<i>Parahancornia amapa</i>
14. Amapá-doce	<i>Macoubea</i> spp.
15. Amburana ou Carejáira	<i>Amburana cearensis</i>
16. Amendoim	<i>Pterogyne nitens</i>
17. Anani	<i>Symponia globulifera</i>
18. Ababu-da-terra-firms	<i>Moronoea coccinea</i>
19. Anauera (Caraipé, Macucu)	<i>Licania</i> spp.
20. Andirá-uxi	<i>Andira</i> spp.
21. Andiroba	<i>Carapa guianensis</i>
22. Angelica-do-Pará	<i>Dicorynia paraensis</i>
23. Angelim Araroba	<i>Vataireopsis araroba</i>
24. Angelim-da-mata	<i>Hymenolobium excelsum</i>
25. Angelim-pedra	<i>Dinizia excelsa</i>
26. Angelim-rajado	<i>Pithecellobium racemosum</i>
27. Angelim rosa ou Pau Pereira	<i>Platycyamus regnelli</i>
28. Angico branco	<i>Piptadenia perigrina</i>
29. Angico preto	<i>Piptadenia macrocatpa</i>
30. Angico vermelho	<i>Piptadenia rigida</i>
31. Anona	<i>Anonaceae</i>
32. Apá	<i>Eperua falcata</i>

ANNEX I

BRAZILIAN COMMON NAME

33. Arapari-branco (Faveira)  
34. Arapari-da-várzea  
35. Arapari-vermelho  
36. Araracanga  
37. Araribá  
38. Aroeira ou Maçaranduba seca  
39. Aroeira (Muiracatiara)  
40. Axixá  
41. Axuá (Uxi)  
42. Bacuri  
43. Baguaçu  
44. Bálsmo  
45. Breu  
46. Breu-grande  
47. Breu-sucuuba  
48. Buranhém  
49. Burra-leiteira  
50. Cabriúva parda  
51. Cabriúva vermelha  
52. Caixeta ou Tabebuia  
  
53. Caju-açu  
54. Cajurana  
55. Camaçari  
56. Cambará-de-cheiro  
57. Canafistula  
58. Canela branca  
59. Canela preta  
60. Canela sassafrás  
61. Canjerana  
62. Capitiú  
63. Capote (Pente-de-macaco)

BOTANICAL NAME

- Parkia* spp.  
*Macrolobium* spp.  
*Elizabetha paraensis*  
*Aspidospermum* spp.  
*Centrolobium* spp.  
*Vantanea paniculata* e espécies afins  
*Astronium* spp.  
*Sterculia* spp.  
*Saccoglotis* spp.  
*Platonia insignis*  
*Talauma ovata*  
*Myroxylon perufiferum*  
*Protium* spp.  
*Tetragastris altissima*  
*Trattinickia burserifolia*  
*Pradosia glycyphloca*  
*Sapium* spp.  
*Myrocarpus* spp.  
*Myroxylon balsamum*  
*Tabebuia cassioides* e espécies afins.  
*Anacardium giganteum*  
*Simaba guianensis*  
*Caraipa* spp.  
*Licaria canara*  
*Cassia ferruginea*  
*Cryptocarya moschata*  
*Nectandra mollis*  
*Ocotea petiosa*  
*Cabralea cangerana*  
*Siparuna guianensis*  
*Apeiba* spp.

ANNEX I

<u>BRAZILIAN COMMON NAME</u>	<u>BOTANICAL NAME</u>
64. Caraipé (Anauera)	<i>Licania</i> spp.
65. Caraúba ou Paratudo	<i>Tecoma caraita</i>
66. Caroba (Parapará)	<i>Jacaranda copaia</i>
67. Carvalho (Faeira)	<i>Roupala</i> spp.
68. Castanha-de-arara	<i>Joanesia heveoides</i>
69. Castanha-de-macaco	<i>Coronipta guianensis</i>
70. Castanha-de-paca (Cardeiro)	<i>Scleronema ferox</i>
71. Castanha-sapucaia	<i>Lecythis</i> spp.
72. Caviúna ou Jacarandá caviúna	<i>Machaerium scleroxylon</i>
73. Cedro	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>
74. Cedrorana	<i>Cedrelinga catanaeformis</i>
75. Cerejeira-do-Pará	<i>Amburana cearensis</i>
76. Cinzeiro (Cuiaraná)	<i>Terminalia</i> spp.
77. Ciriúba	<i>Avicenia nitida</i>
78. Coção	<i>Erythroxylon</i> sp.
79. Coerana	<i>Sideroxylon</i> sp.
80. Copaíba	<i>Copaifera langsdorffii</i> e espécies afins.
81. Coração de negro	<i>Apuleia ferrea</i>
82. Cuiaraná (Cinzeiro)	<i>Terminalia</i> spp.
83. Cuiaraná (Mirindibá)	<i>Buchenavia grandis</i>
84. Cumaru	<i>Dipteryx odorata</i>
85. Cumarurana	<i>Taralea oppositifolia</i>
86. Cumaru-de-rato	<i>Amphidon effusus</i>
87. Cunuri	<i>Cunuria spruceana</i>
88. Cupiúba	<i>Gouania glabra</i>
89. Envira-branca	<i>Xylopia grandiflora</i> e outras.
90. Envira	<i>Duguetia</i> spp.
91. Envira	<i>Guateria</i> spp. e outras.
92. Faeira (Carvalho)	<i>Roupala</i> spp.
93. Farinha seca	<i>Basilozylon brasiliense</i>
94. Faveira	<i>Enterolobium</i> spp. e outras
95. Faveira (Paricá)	<i>Piptadenia</i> spp.

BRAZILIAN COMMON NAME

96. Faveira (Arapari-branco)  
97. Faveira-bolacha  
98. Faveiro  
99. Freijó  
100. Garapa ou Grapiapunha  
101. Glícia (Mirindibá-doce)  
102. Gombeira (Saboarana)  
103. Gonçalo Alves  
104. Grumixava  
105. Guacatonga  
106. Guaiuvira ou Guajuvira  
107. Guarandi ou Jacareúba  
108. Guapuruvú  
109. Guarajuba  
110. Guarantã  
111. Guaríuba ou Oiti Amarelo  
112. Quatambu branco  
113. Imbaúba  
114. Imbaubarana  
115. Imbuia  
116. Ingá  
117. Ipê pardo  
118. Ipê peroba ou Peroba do campo  
119. Ipê tabaco  
120. Ipê-da-várzea  
121. Itaúba  
122. Itaubarana  
123. Jaboti (Quarubarana)  
124. Jacarandá da Bahia ou Jacaran-  
dá preto.  
125. Jacarandá-do-Pará  
126. Jacarandá-Pardo  
127. Jacarandá-roxo

BOTANICAL NAME

- Pereskia* spp.  
*Vatairea* spp.  
*Pterodon Pubescens*  
*Cordia goeldiana*  
*Apuleia praecox*  
*Glycidendron amazonicum*  
*Swartzia* spp.  
*Astronium fraxinifolium*  
*Micropholis gordnerianum*  
*Casearia inaequilatera*  
*Patagonula americana*  
*Galophyllum brasiliense*  
*Schizolobium excelsum*  
*Terminalia* spp.  
*Esenbeckia leiocarpa*  
*Clarisia racemosa*  
*Aspidosperma olivaceum*  
*Cecropia* spp.  
*Pououma* spp.  
*Phoebe porosa*  
*Ingá* spp.  
*Tecoma ochracea*  
*Paratecoma peroba*  
*Tacoma longiflora*  
*Crudia* spp.  
*Mezilaurus itaúba*  
*Sweetia nitens*  
*Erisma* spp.  
*Dalbergia nigra*  
*Dalbergia nigra*  
*Machaerium villosum*  
*Macherium acutifolium*

ANNEX I

<u>BRAZILIAN COMMON NAME</u>	<u>BOTANICAL NAME</u>
128. Jacaréuba	<i>Calophyllum brasiliensis</i>
129. Japacamim	<i>Parkia oppositifolia</i>
130. Jarana	<i>Holopysidium jarana</i>
131. Jataí ou Jatobá	<i>Hymenaea spp.</i>
132. Jataí-peba	<i>Dialium guianense</i>
133. Jataúba	<i>Guarea spp.</i>
134. Jenipapo	<i>Genipa americana</i>
135. Jaquitibá rosa	<i>Cariniana brasiliensis</i>
136. João-mole	<i>Neea spp.</i>
137. Jutai-açu	<i>Hymenaea spp.</i>
138. Jutai-pororoça	<i>Dialium guianensis</i>
139. Lacre	<i>Vismia guianensis</i>
140. Limão-rana	<i>Chlorophora tinctoria</i>
141. Louro	<i>Lauraceae</i>
142. Louro ou Louro pardo	<i>Corida trichotoma e espécies afins</i>
143. Louro vermelho	<i>Ocotea rubra</i>
144. Macacaúba	<i>Platyniscium ulei e espécies afins</i>
145. Macaco-escorrega (Pau-mulato)	<i>Capirona spp.</i>
146. Macaco-patrona	<i>Henriquesia verticulata</i>
147. Maçaranduba	<i>Mimusops spp.</i>
148. Macucu (Caraipé)	<i>Licania spp.</i>
149. Mamorana (Munguba)	<i>Bombax spp.</i>
150. Mamorana-grade-da-várzea	<i>Pachira insignis</i>
151. Mandioqueira	<i>Qualcea spp.</i>
152. Mangue	<i>Rhizophora mangle</i>
153. Manguerana	<i>Tovomita brasiliensis</i>
154. Maparajuba	<i>Manilkara amazonica</i>
155. Maragonçalo	<i>Hieronyma alchorneoides</i>
156. Marfim-falso	<i>Rauwolfia spp.</i>
157. Margonçalo ou Urucurana	<i>Hieronyma alchorneoides</i>
158. Marupá	<i>Simaruba amara</i>
159. Maruparana	<i>Osteophloeum platyspermum</i>

<u>BRAZILIAN COMMON NAME</u>	<u>BOTANICAL NAME</u>
160. Matamata	<i>Eschweilera</i> spp.
161. Maúba	<i>Clinostelnum</i> spp.
162. Melanceira	<i>Alexa</i> spp.
163. Mirindibí (Cuiarana)	<i>Buchenavia grandis</i>
164. Mirindibá-doce (Gliccia)	<i>Glycidendron amazonicum</i>
165. Mogno (Agoano)	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>
166. Moretoto	<i>Didymopanax morototoni</i>
167. Munauba (Memorana)	<i>Bombax</i> spp.
168. Muirecatiara (Arecaira)	<i>Astronium</i> spp.
169. Muirajuba	<i>Apuleia mollaris</i>
170. Muirapiranga	<i>Brosimum paraensis</i>
171. Muirapixuna	<i>Caesalpinia paraensis</i>
172. Muiratinga-de-terra-firme	<i>Olmedioperoba sclerophylla</i>
173. Muiraúba	<i>Mouriria</i> spp.
174. Murici	<i>Syrsinima</i> spp.
175. Mutamba	<i>Guasuma ulmifolia</i>
176. Mututi	<i>Pterocarpus rohrii</i>
177. Mututi-de-terra-firme	<i>Etaballia guianensis</i>
178. Pajurá	<i>Lucuma speciosa</i>
179. Pajurá (Parinari)	<i>Parinarium</i> spp.
180. Palhateira	<i>Clitoria racemosa</i>
181. Paracaxi	<i>Pentaclethra filamentosa</i>
182. Parapará (Caroba)	<i>Jacarandá copais</i>
183. Parapará	<i>Schefflera paraensis</i>
184. Paricá	<i>Schizolobium</i> spp.
185. Paricá (Faveira)	<i>Piptadenia</i> spp.
186. Parinari (Pajurá)	<i>Parinarium</i> spp.
187. Passariúva ou Taxi	<i>Schizolobium</i> spp.
188. Pau-amarelo ou Pau cetim	<i>Euxylophora paraensis</i>
189. Pau-branco	<i>Chaunochiton kappleri</i>
190. Pau-d'arco	<i>Tabebuia</i> spp.
191. Pau-de-candeia	<i>Platymenia reticulata</i>

ANNEX I

<u>BRAZILIAN COMMON NAME</u>	<u>BOTANICAL NAME</u>
192. Pau-ferr ou Jucá	<i>Caesalpinia ferrea</i>
193. Pau-jacaré	<i>Lettia procera</i>
194. Pau-marfim	<i>Balfourodendron riedelianum</i>
195. Pau-marfim-verde-de-ferro	<i>Agonandra brasiliensis</i>
196. Pau-mulato-da-terra-firme	<i>Capirona spp.</i>
197. Pau-mulato-da-várzea	<i>Campsiandra laurifolia</i>
198. Pau-rainha	<i>Centrolobium paraense</i>
199. Pau rosa ou Jacarandá rosa	<i>Salbergia frutescens</i>
200. Pau-roxo	<i>Peltogyne spp.</i>
201. Pau-roxo ou Guarabu	<i>Peltogyne discolor</i>
202. Pau-santo	<i>Zollernia paraensis</i>
203. Pente-de-macaco (Capote)	<i>Apeiba spp.</i>
204. Pereira	<i>Pera bicolor</i>
205. Periquiteira	<i>Cochlospermum spp.</i>
206. Peroba rosa ou peroba	<i>Aspidosperma peroba</i>
207. Pinho brasileiro ou pinho do Paraná.	<i>Araucaria angustifolia</i>
208. Piquié	<i>Caryocar villosum</i>
209. Picuiarana	<i>Caryocar spp.</i>
210. Piranheira-preta	<i>Pirenhea trifoliata</i>
211. Pracuuba-branca	<i>Mora paraensis</i>
212. Pracuuba-da-terra-firme	<i>Trichilia lecointei</i>
213. Pracuuba-da-várzea	<i>Lecointea amazonica</i>
214. Puná (Ucuubarana)	<i>Iryanthera spp.</i>
215. Quaruba Jasmirana	<i>Vochysia spp.</i>
216. Quaruberana (Jaboti)	<i>Eriosema spp.</i>
217. Quinaraana	<i>Geissospermum spp.</i>
218. Rosadinho (Abiurana)	<i>Pouteria spp.</i>
219. Saboarana (Sombreira)	<i>Swartzia spp.</i>
220. Sanguareji	<i>Colubrina rufa</i>
221. Sapupira	<i>Bowdichia nitida e espécies afins.</i>
222. Sapupira parda	<i>Diplostachys racemosa</i>

<u>BRAZILIAN COMMON NAME</u>	<u>BOTANICAL NAME</u>
223. Seringueira	<i>Hevea</i> spp.
224. Sorva	<i>Couma</i> spp.
225. Sucupira	<i>Bowdichia</i> spp.
226. Sucupira amarela	<i>Ferreira spectabilis</i>
227. Sucupira parda	<i>Bowdichia virgilioides</i>
228. Sucuuba	<i>Himatanthus</i> spp.
229. Sumaúma	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>
230. Sumaúma-grande	<i>Huberodendron ingens</i>
231. Tacacazeiro (Axixá)	<i>Sterculia</i> spp.
232. Taiuva	<i>Chlorophora tinctoria</i>
233. Tamaquaré	<i>Caraipa</i> spp.
234. Taperebá	<i>Spondias mombin</i>
235. Taperirica	<i>Taperira guianensis</i>
236. Tatajuba	<i>Bagassa guianensis</i>
237. Tauari	<i>Couratari</i> spp.
238. Taxi	<i>Sclerolobium</i> spp.
239. Taxi	<i>Tachiglia</i> spp.
240. Taxi-preto-da-várzea	<i>Triplaris surinamensis</i>
241. Tento	<i>Ormosia</i> spp.
242. Tinteiro	<i>Miconia</i> spp.
243. Uacu	<i>Monopteryx uacu</i>
244. Ucuuba	<i>Virola</i> spp.
245. Ucuubarana (Punã)	<i>Iryanthera</i> spp.
246. Umiri	<i>Humiria floribunda</i>
247. Uruazeiro	<i>Cordia</i> spp.
248. Uxi (A xuá)	<i>Saccoglotis</i> spp.
249. Vinhático	<i>Plathymenia reticulata</i>

ANNEX II

LOCAL OCCURRENCE

AREA AND POPULATION OF BRAZILIAN STATES.

<u>STATES AND TERRITORIES</u>	<u>AREA IN SQ. KMS</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL</u>
<u>North Region</u>	<u>3.551.922</u>	<u>42.04%</u>	<u>3.156.096</u>	<u>3.41%</u>
Rondônia (RD)	243.044	2.86%	95.311	0.10%
Acre (AC)	152.589	1.79%	203.900	0.22%
Amazonas (AM)	1.558.987	18.38%	714.803	0.77%
Roraima (RM)	230.104	2.70%	40.855	0.04%
Pará (PA)	1.227.530	14.66%	1.984.745	2.16%
Amapá (AP)	139.068	1.65%	116.481	0.13%
<hr/>				
<u>North-east</u>				
<u>Region.</u>	<u>1.539.657</u>	<u>18.17%</u>	<u>28.182.117</u>	<u>30.55%</u>
Maranhão (MA)	324.616	3.86%	2.883.211	3.13%
Piauí (PI)	250.934	2.95%	1.735.568	1.98%
Ceará (CE)	146.817	1.74%	4.440.286	4.81%
<u>Rio Grande</u>				
do Norte (RN)	53.018	0.62%	1.603.094	1.71%
Paraíba (PB)	56.372	0.66%	2.383.518	2.68%
Pernambuco(PE)	98.281	1.16%	5.208.011	5.57%
Alagoas (AL)	27.852	0.33%	1.806.185	1.74%
Fernando Noronha(FN)	25	0.00%	1.239	0.00%
Sergipe (SE)	21.984	0.26%	900.119	0.98%
Bahia (BA)	559.951	6.59%	7.420.906	8.05%
<hr/>				
<u>South-east</u>				
<u>Region.</u>	<u>918.808</u>	<u>10.86%</u>	<u>39.584.318</u>	<u>42.92%</u>
Minas Gerais(MG)	582.586	6.90%	11.279.872	12.23%

ANNEX II

<u>STATES AND TERRITORIES</u>	<u>AREA IN SQ. KMS</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL</u>
Espírito Santo.	(ES) 45.597	0.530	1.597.389	1.739
Rio de Janeiro.	(RJ) 42.134	0.500	6.694.089	5.099
Guanabara	(GB) 1.171	0.020	4.296.782	4.669
São Paulo	(SP) 247.320	2.910	17.716.186	19.210
<u>South Region</u>	<u>562.071</u>	<u>6.790</u>	<u>16.305.617</u>	<u>17.610</u>
Paraná	(PR) 199.060	2.340	6.741.520	7.310
Santa Catarina.	(SC) 95.483	1.130	2.911.479	3.160
Rio Grande do Sul.	(RS) 267.520	3.320	6.852.610	7.040
<u>Center-West Region.</u>	<u>1.879.356</u>	<u>22.080</u>	<u>5.009.393</u>	<u>5.330</u>
Mato Grosso	(MT) 1.231.549	14.470	1.476.117	1.600
Goiás	(GO) 642.036	7.540	2.989.414	3.140
Distrito Federal.	(DF) 5.771	0.070	544.662	0.590
<b>BRASIL</b>	<b>8.456.508</b>	<b>100.000</b>	<b>92.237.570</b>	<b>100.000</b>

<u>PORTUGUESE NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>LOCAL OCCURRENCE</u>
<u>AMARALIA</u> Amazonwood, Pará wood, vassoura	<i>Touchardia latifolia</i> , Malvaceae	General construction, bridges, floors, furniture, tool-handles, panels
<u>ACEROLA CAVALO</u> Azota cavalo, sota cavalo	<i>Tucumaria divaricata</i> , Euphorbiaceae	Interior trim, carpentry, furniture, curtains, zinc-stocks, window-casing
<u>AMBURANA</u> (ou Cerejeira) Palo trebol, roble del país	<i>Amburana cearensis</i> , Leg. Fabiaceae	Fine furniture, paneling, balcony, vessels for wine and other drinks
<u>AMENDOIM</u> Tiraro	<i>Pterogyne nitens</i> , Leg. Caesalp.	Fine furniture, panels, carpentry, floor np., tinsery, arts, tool-handles, staves
<u>ANDIROBA</u> Crabwood	<i>Carapa guianensis</i> , Meliaceae	Furniture, little boats, nests, carpentry, musical instruments
<u>ANÔNIMA ROXA</u> (Pau Pereira)	<i>Platycymus regnellii</i> , Legum. Fabiaceae	General construction, canoes, beams, tool-handles, barrels
<u>ANGICO</u> branco, preto, vermelho)	<i>Piptadenia sp.</i> , Legum. Papil., Legum. Mimosae	General and naval construction, joinery, furniture, keels, posts, beams, sleepers (second quality), exposed work (dry places)
<u>ARACANGA</u>	<i>Aspidosperma dasanthuria</i> , Apocynaceas	All kinds of heavy and durable construction
<u>ARTIRÁ</u> ebra wood	<i>Centrolobium sp.</i> , Legum. Fabiaceae	General construction, canoes, outdoor works, fine furniture, sleepers
<u>ATAIMA</u> (Paradiso)	<i>Melanoxylo brasiliense</i> , Leguminosae	beams, posts, bridge cross-ties, sleepers, wheel-spokes, flooring, fine furniture
<u>ATIREIVA</u> vermelha, bleu vermelho)	<i>Miroxylon alatum</i> , Legum. Fabiaceae	General construction, bridges, carts, tool-handles, flooring, panels

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>LOCAL NAME</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>LOCAL OCCURRENCE</u>
<u>CAIXETA</u> ( <i>Theobroma</i> )	<i>Choco</i> , <i>chu-chu</i> , <i>choco-bicho</i>	Pencils, wooden shoes, decor. planks, musical instruments, oys., shoe- leather, boxes	ES, RJ, SP, PR, SC
<u>CANAFISTULA</u> ( <i>Cannabis sativa</i> )	<i>Cannabis</i> , <i>ferruginea</i> , <i>Luzum</i> , <i>Cannabis</i>	General construction, beams, flooring, sleepers	MG, SP, PR
<u>CANELA PRETA</u> ( <i>Laurel</i> )	<i>Nectandra mollis</i> , <i>Lauraceas</i>	Furniture, frames, general construction, sleepers	ES, RJ, SP, SC
<u>CANELA BASSAFRÁS</u>	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i> , <i>Lauraceas</i>	Furniture, frames, general construction	MG, SC, SP, RS, PR
<u>CANJERANA</u>	<i>Chloranthus carnosus</i> <i>Meliaceas</i>	General construction, joinery, carved work	MG, RJ, SC, RS
<u>CAROBA</u> ( <i>Jacaranda caroba</i> )	<i>Jacaranda caroba</i> <i>Bignoniaceas</i>	Carpentry, boxes, sleepers, general construction, lathe	RS
<u>CAVIUNA</u>	<i>Machaerium colero- xylon</i> , <i>Lemur. Papil.</i>	Fine furniture, turnery, frames, fancy objects	MG, SP, PR
<u>CEDRO</u> ( <i>Cedar</i> )	<i>Cedrela</i> sp. <i>Meliaceas</i>	Carpentry, joinery, general construction, moulding, carved work, ceilings, interior trim, cigar boxes	AM, PA, BA, MG, ES, SP, PR, MT, SC
<u>FREJO</u> <i>Cordia</i> Wood	<i>Cordia goeldiana</i> <i>Boraginaceas</i>	Paneling, furniture, frames, stairs, oars, turnery, carpentry	PA
<u>CONCALO ALVES</u> <i>Bois de zebre</i> Tiger Wood	<i>Astronium fraxinifolium</i> , <i>Anacardiaceas</i>	Fine furniture, veneers, fancy objects	BA, ES, MG
<u>GUAJIVITRA</u>	<i>Patagonula americana</i> , <i>Boraginaceas</i>	Pool-handles, oars, fine furniture, carved work, billiard cues	SP, SC, RS
<u>GUATAMBU</u> a. branco b. amarelo	<i>Aspidosperma olivaceum</i> , <i>Apocynaceas</i>	Carpentry, wood engraving, shoes-moulding, rulers, tool- handles	RJ, SP
<u>IMBUTA</u> amarela, parda e clara ( <i>Brazilian</i> <i>Walnut</i> )	<i>Phoebe porosa</i> <i>Lauraceas</i>	Fine furniture, veneers, paneling, interior trim, staircases, doors, frames, outdoor work	PR, SC
<u>IPÊ PARDO</u> <i>Lipacho amarillo</i>	<i>Tecoma obovata</i> , <i>Bignoniaceas</i>	General construction, beams, outdoor work, posts, sleepers, flooring	MG, SP, PR

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>BOTANICAL NAME</u>	<u>USES</u>	<u>LOCAL OCCURRENCE</u>
<u>IPE PEROBA or PEROBA DE CAMPO</u>	<i>Paratessaria peroba</i> , Bignoniacaeas	Carpentry, carts, ceilings, interior trim, floors, etc.	BA, MG, ES
<u>IPE TABACO</u>	<i>Paratessaria longiflora</i> , Bignoniacaeas	General construction, sleepers, flooring, billiard cues, naval construction (keels)	MG, SP, GO, MG
<u>ITAUBA</u>	<i>Mexilaurus itauba</i> Lauraceas	Carpentry, naval construction, sleepers, indicated for exposed works.	AM
<u>JACARANDA da Bahia, or Jacaranda preto (Brazilian Rosewood Palissandre)</u>	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i> Legum. Papil.	Fine furniture, boxes, carved work, pianos, veneers	BA, ES
<u>JACARANDA PARDO</u>	<i>Machaerium villosum</i> Legum. Papil.	Fine furniture, flooring, frames, veneers, sleepers	MG, SP, GO
<u>JEQUITIBÁ</u>	<i>Cariniana brasiliensis</i> , Lecitidaceas	Boards, school articles, shoe-heels; much used in the plywood industry; joinery, carpentry	BA, ES, RJ, SP, MG
<u>LOURO or louro pardo</u>	<i>Cordia sp.</i> Borraginaceas	Joinery, boards, furniture, frames, rulers, light boats	SP, PR, SC, RS
<u>LOURO VERMELHO (red louro)</u>	<i>Ocotea rubra</i> Lauraceas	Boards, general construction, furniture	AM, MP
<u>MACACAUBA (macaca wood)</u>	<i>Platymiscium sp.</i> Legum. Papil.	General construction, flooring, billiard cues, carpentry, furniture	AM, BA
<u>MACARANDUBA (balata, bullet wood)</u>	<i>Mimusops sp.</i> Sapotaceas	Outdoor work, general construction, sleepers, flooring, billiard cues, violin bows; very resistant to decay agents.	PA, BA, ES, RJ, SP, PR
<u>PAU AMARELO (satin wood)</u>	<i>Euxylophora paraensis</i> , Rutaceas	Interior trim, flooring, furniture, paneling	PA, AM
<u>PAU MARFIM</u>	<i>Balfourodendron riedli</i> , Rutaceas	Furniture, propellers, pieces of weaver's loom, shoes moulding, tool-handles, billiard cues, rulers, interior trim, ceilings, doors, flooring	SP, PR, SC, RS

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>BOTANICAL NAME</u>	<u>USES</u>	<u>LOCAL OCCURRENCE</u>
<u>PAU ROSA, JACARANDA ROSA, SERASTIAO DE ARRUDA (bois de rose)</u>	<i>Dolberria frutecens,</i> <i>Legum. Papil.</i>	Musical instruments, fancy objects	BA
<u>PAU ROXO Guarabu, roxinho</u>	<i>Peltogyne</i> sp. <i>Legum. Cesalp.</i>	Outdoor work, carts, billiard cues, flooring, fancy objects	MG, BA
<u>PEROBA ROSA (palo rosa)</u>	<i>Aspidosperma poroba</i> <i>Apocynaceas</i>	Carpentry, beams, frames, flooring, carts	PR, MT, MG, GO, SP
<u>PEROBA DE CAMPO</u>	(Same as for Ipe Peroba)		
<u>PINHO BRASILEIRO Pinho do Paraná (Parana Pine)</u>	<i>Araucaria angustifolia</i> , <i>Araucariaceas</i>	General construction, furniture, boxes, plywood, toys, fancy objects, planks for concrete, musical instruments, pulp, matches, pre-fabricated houses, broom and brush handles	PR, SC, RS, MG, SP
<u>PIQUIÁ</u>	<i>Caryocar</i> sp. <i>Cariocaraceas</i>	General construction, sleepers; very resistant to decay agents	AM, PA, MA
<u>QUARUBA (Brazilian Okoumé)</u>	<i>Vochysia</i> sp. <i>Vochysiaceas</i>	General construction, boards, shipping	AM
<u>SUCUPIRA PARDÀ</u>	<i>Bowdichia virgilioides</i> , <i>Legum. Papil.</i>	General construction, sleepers, furniture, flooring, billiard cues	PA, BA, MT
<u>VINHATICO</u>	<i>Plathymenia reticulata</i> , <i>Legum. Mimos.</i>	General construction, furniture; employed in outdoor works for its great durability	RJ, MG, BA

ANNEX III

Brazilian Exportation of Wood and its Products.

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>1970</u> <u>(cubic meters)</u>	<u>1971</u> <u>(cubic meters)</u>
Açacu	202	333
Açoita Cavalo	1	73
Aguano (Mogno)	18.477	24.757
Amendoim	39	200
Andiroba	60.546	58.040
Angico	43	445
Bicuíba-Virola-Ucuuba	125.178	150.987
Braúna	92	11
Cabriuva	358	573
Canafistula	-	40
Canela	203	296
Canjerana	38	1
Caviuna	25	48
Cedro	8.858	12.810
Cerejeira	18	40
Freijó	1.495	682
Gonçalo Alves	808	624
Guajuvira	167	63
Imbuia	19.785	19.613
Ipê	682	368
Jacarandá	9.042	8.621
Jacareuba	105	104
Jequitibá	366	184
Louro	4.752	3.454
Jacacauba	4.458	4.391
Maçaranduba	430	613
Mocitaiba	97	7
Muiratinga	-	9.368
Nogueira	2.044	2.548
Óleo de Copaiba	151	66

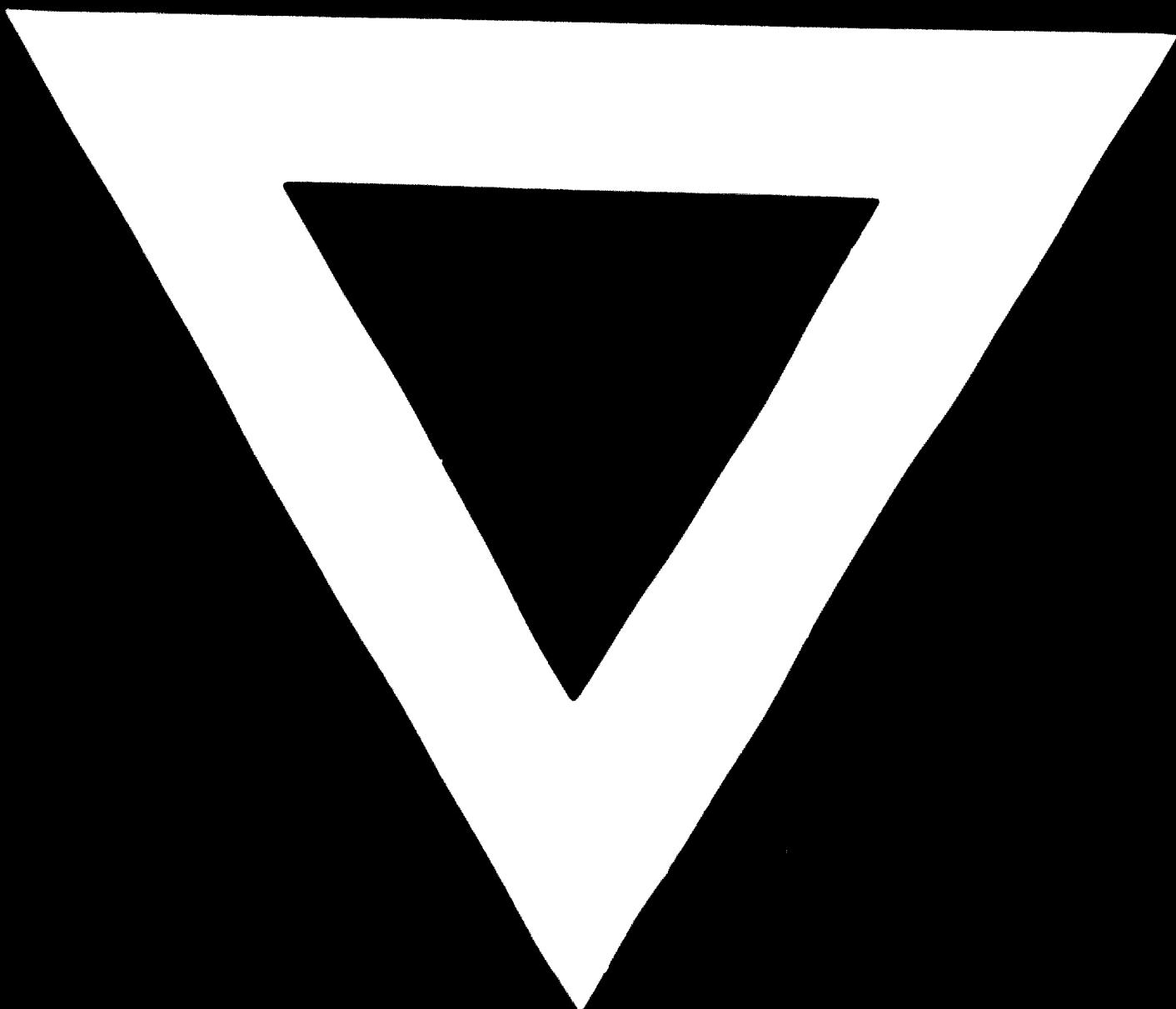
ANNEX III

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>1970</u> (cubic meters)	<u>1971</u> (cubic meters)
Oleo Vermelho	17	-
Pau Vermelho	98	139
Pau Brasil	53	48
Pau Ferro	467	550
Pau Marfim	7.999	19.285
Pau Muato	167	60
Pau Pernambuco	5	48
Pau Roxo	112	59
Pau Violeta	179	128
Pereba	962	1.186
Pinko	937.223	997.104
Quaruba	24	218
Sebastião Arruda	246	122
Seringueira "Hevea"	2.440	822
Sucupira	16.739	20.818
Mad. não especificadas	<u>2.991</u>	<u>0.224</u>
TOTAL	1.227.980	1.336.400

BRAZILIAN EXPORTATION OF WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>1970</u> (cubic metres)	<u>1971</u> (cubic metres)
Argentina	7,518	7,439
Australia	121	206
Barbados	193	86
Belgium/Luxemburg	1,035	1,523
Canada	1,403	3,721
Chile	-	313
Colombia	-	152
Denmark	3,211	1,347
Dominican Republic	215	-
England	9,801	8,104
Federal Republic of Germany	7,525	10,529
Finland	57	104
France	2,065	828
Greece	14	12
Guyana	50	100
Iceland	-	5
Ireland	624	1,175
Italy	766	943
Jamaica	-	9
Japan	387	1,207
Lebanon	1	1
Mexico	-	4,656
Netherlands	4,141	3,673
Norway	361	451
Panama	26	40
Paraguay	2	-
Peru	-	310
Poland	-	8
Porto Rico	11,616	19,850
Portugal	59,470	73,510
Scotland	55	41
South Africa	19,027	13,026
Spain	61	274

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>1970</u> (cubic metres)	<u>1971</u> (cubic metres)
Sweden	410	205
Switzerland	614	179
Surinam	9,045	11,355
Trinidad	10	277
United States of America	144,518	166,647
Uruguay	5,441	6,676
Venezuela	1,174	1,828
Yugoslavia	-	390
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>290,757</b>	<b>341,216</b>



13.8.74