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THE FIRST TRULY INDEPENDENT WATCHDOG FOR THOSE
WORKING WITH NATURAL AROMATIC MATERIALS

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UPDATED LIST OF THREATENED AROMATIC PLANTS USED IN THE AROMA INDUSTRY v 1.02 Nov 2007.

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PRE-AMBLE.

It is now several years on from Cropwatch's original forays into the use of threatened aromatic species used in the cosmetics (fragrance), aromatherapy & medicinal industries. The ecological position has worsened, thanks to a rise in "green consumerism" leading to further increases in plant exploitation, and to the collective failure of the fragmented business sectors identified above to self-police in an ecologically appropriate manner. When challenged by Cropwatch, spokespeople representing scarce commodity traders are invariably surprised & defensive, even "though their operations may be borderline-illegal, unethical, hugely ecologically damaging, and contribute to a tide of human misery in the producing country from which the commodity originates. Ignorance of the ecological & socio-political fall-out from trading in scarce or threatened species is depressingly common at all operative levels in the natural ingredient industry.

There are some signs of attitude reform from cosmetic concerns however, pressurised as they are by an increasingly ethically-green minded customer base, increasingly concerned about diversity loss & forest depletion, sustainable production & indigenous community welfare. But the requirement to incorporate natural ingredients into product lines is exposing commercial businesses to ingredient scarcity and price variability factors, which some are attempting to overcome by making direct supply contracts with individual farmers & growers. Balance is required with regards to the capacity of an individual country to be able supply natural ingredients without damaging its environment by excessive deforestation or threatening its flora & existing fauna e.g. as has occurred with the palm oil situation in S.E. Asia and the threat to orangutans (see alphabetical product listing below) and now potentially to tigers, sun bears, cloud leopards and other species (Jha 2007), or in a different area, as has occurred in Botswana with the loss of available edible fruits to local peoples from *Berchemia discolor*

tree because of over-collecting of bark to make dyes for the local basketry industry (Sullivan & Regan 2003).

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

Considerable confusion exists in many countries concerning the exact legal status of animal products intended for use as fragrance or incense ingredients. Cropwatch maintains however, that in these more enlightened times, no respectable organisation will trade or employ animal products, period.

1. Ambergris.:

Ambergris is the pathological exudate of the Sperm Whale *Physeter macrocephalus* L., but is present in only 1% of all Sperm Whales. It is commercially available from certain companies e.g. Cadima Pathé (France); La Via del Profumo (Italy), Bernard Perrin Courtage (France); Ambergris.co.nz (New Zealand) with demand estimated at 4 t/y (Cropwatch 2005). It was formerly employed in perfumery as a tincture (usually at 3% in 95% ethanol). Animal product traders argue that the commerce does not reduce whale numbers; the use of the material is therefore ethical. Cropwatch believes the opposite is true: that the Sperm Whale was traditionally hunted for whale meat, spermaceti & ambergris, and Rice (2002) of the National Maritime Mammal Laboratory, Seattle maintains that commercial trading in ambergris results from whale slaughter, not from beach finds. Tennessen & Johnsen (1982) give a number of documented examples of ambergris sales from whale slaughter, verifying this fact. The amount of ambergris entering trading circles from beach finds has been put at 4%, opposed to 96% from whale slaughter. However in some very forthright discussion on shark hunting (Watson 2005), Paul Watson of the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society maintains: "There are no Western whalers hunting whales for Ambergris which comes only from the sperm whale and the only nation hunting sperm whales is Japan." See alphabetical listing entry below for further information.

2. Civet.

Civet products were used in less enlightened times in perfumery for their animalic notes, finding use in orientals, heavy florals and chypres. Civet paste is obtained from squeezing or scraping the anal glands of the IUCN Red Listed (critically endangered) African civet cat *Civetticus civetta* (syn *Viverra civetta*), the Indian civet *Viverra zibetha* (India, Indonesia and Malaysia), the Lesser Indian civet (syn Chinese civet) *Viverricula indica* (E. & S. China) and other civet species. *Viverra civettina* (India), *Viverra zibetha* (India) & *Viverricula indica* (India) are all listed under Appendix III of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) (CITES 2007).

3. Musk.

Musk grains/pods are obtained from the preputial glands of the musk deer (*Moschus* spp.). *Moschus* populations of Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan are listed under Appendix I of CITES, while other populations

are included in Appendix II (since 1979). Musk from *Moschus* deer spp. has been said to be one of the most important ingredients in TCM, demand estimated at 500-2000 Kg/y of which 6 Kg/y is met by captive breeding programs (Parry-Jones & Wu 2001). Zhong & Hui (1996) reported China formerly had 90% of the worlds "musk deer resources", but that deer populations had reduced from 2.5 million in the 1960's to 100,000 in 1996 (see also Yang *et al.* 2003). Musk deer are still under threat in China from smuggling activities & loss of habitat. In former times, musk was used in perfumery for its sensual, radiant end-note character, & prepared by mixing 3 to 10% musk powder with potassium hydroxide, dissolving & dispersing in 96% alcohol. Synthetic musk replacements include nitro-musks & polycyclic musks; some of the more recently marketed macrocyclic musks such as Velvione by Firmenich & Delta Muscenone by Firmenich perhaps coming closer to the original musk character.

4. Castoreum. (- Not threatened but mentioned for completeness).

Castoreum qualities are ethylic extracts of the accumulated dried material collected via the secretory glands in the abdominal pouch of the Siberian beaver *Castor fiber* and the Canadian beaver *C. canadensis* living in Alaska, Canada and Siberia. Castoreum was once used in perfumery to give leathery animal notes to chypres and to other perfumes. In spite of progress in understanding the chemical composition of castoreum, no synthetic replacement or reconstitution comes close to reproducing the in-perfume effects provided by the authentic material.

AROMATIC INGREDIENTS – CULTIVATION vs. WILD-GATHERING.

Essential oil production has been divided into cultivated & wild-gathered woody-perennial sources (trees, bushes) accounting for approx 65% of the world output, cultivated herbal sources accounting for the remaining 30.6% and wild-gathered herbal sources accounting for just 1.4%, with other sources accounting for the remaining 3.0% (Verlet 1993). To put this in context, it has to be born in mind that the world production of orange oil at 26,000 t/y is some four to six times the annual production volume of any other essential oil, and that the production of many minor essential oils is under 100 Kg/y, with some even at under 10Kg/y.

BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN

189 nations have signed a Biodiversity Action Plan which is a plan for the conservation of habitats and threatened species therein, arising from the 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity. This is particularly daunting task because perhaps less than 10% of the worlds species, especially plants, have been characterised. The work of the Union for Ethical BioTrade (UEBT) should also be mentioned here, where private sector organisations can make a positive contribution to sustainable sourcing & corporate social responsibility. To this end Guidance for the application of the Biotrade Verification Framework for Native Natural Ingredients has been published (2007-09-20).

BIOPIRACY: THE MISAPPROPRIATION OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

The intellectual property rights of indigenous peoples in regard to their medicinal plants and healing knowledge has been looted & misappropriated by the pharmacological industry for decades. The patenting of the useful plant properties known to indigenous peoples without recompense to the communities where the plants are found bears witness to this.

Patented plant property / contained molecule	Botanical Source	Identity of Patent Holder
Vincristine – mitotic inhibitor used in chemotherapy	Madagascar Periwinkle <i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (L.) G. Don	E. Lilly (originally). Now distributed by APP, Mayne & Sicor etc...
Reserpine - antipsychotic	<i>Rauwolfia serpentine</i> Benth., <i>R. vornitoria</i> etc.	Extensive range of reserpine pharm. products offered
Neem extracts	Neem tree <i>Azadirchta indica</i> A. Juss	WR Grace & US Dept Agric EP436527 – revoked by European Patent Office
P57 – appetite suppressing substance	<i>Hoodia gordonii</i> cactus (<i>Hoodia</i> spp. now included in CITES Appendix II unless obtained through controlled harvesting and production in collaboration with the CITES Management Authorities of Botswana / Namibia / South Africa under agreement no. BW/NA/ZA xxxxxx'.)	To CSIR (1996) – partnered with Pfizer, then Phytopharm. Myriad of other companies have marketed prepsns based on plant not P57. CSIR recognized San tribespeople's rights over Hoodia in 2002.
Turmeric	<i>Curcuma longa</i> L. syn <i>C. domestica</i> Val.	Univ of Mississippi Medical Centre (1995; revoked 1996)
Quinoa	<i>Chenopodium quinoa</i> Willd.	Colarado State Univ. US5,304,718
Endod	African Soapberry <i>Phytolacca dodecandra</i> L.	Group from Univ of Teledo – did one day's work to prove Endod removed Zebra mussels from pipes of hydro-electric power plants, and patented property*. Endod has been used as an amoebicide in Ethiopia for thousands of years (traditional knowledge).

* Cited by Bunders *et al.* (1996).

Table 1. Principles from plants patented with (allegedly) little or no financial return to the indigenous community of the source country.

Some examples of misappropriation for nine Indian medicinal plants were given in a discussion-only document by UNCTAD India Team (2005) as follows:

Plant name	Patents Revealed (use similar to Traditional Knowledge).
<i>Acorus calamus</i> L. (Vacha)	3 granted, 7 applied
<i>Adhatoda vasica</i> Nees (Vaska),	1 granted

<i>Andrographis pinacualta</i> Nees (Kalmegh)	3 granted
<i>Commiphora mukul</i> Engl. (Guggul)	11 granted
<i>Curcuma longa</i> L. (Haldi)	20 granted
<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> L.	4 granted
<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i> Benth. (Sarpagandha)	19 granted
<i>Swertia chirata</i> Buch. – Ham. Ex Wall (Chirata).	None directly mentioned, but 3 applications need study.
<i>Terrminila chebula</i> Retz (Harar)	3 granted
<i>Withania somnifera</i> Dunal (Aswaganha)	1 granted, 1 applied

Table 2. Medicinal plants with patent claims possibly similar to Indian Traditional Knowledge (adapted from UNCTAD 2005 discussion document).

The authors of this document point out that for most USA patents relating to native Indian plants, the inventors are often Indian people of Indian origin, patenting uses of plants already used for the same purpose in Ayurvedic medicine. This surely must raise questions on whether these particular patenting authorities are “fit for purpose” by ‘mis-granting’ patents based on traditional knowledge, & in so-doing, failing to establish whether acts of misappropriation have occurred. A spokesperson for the US Govt. defended the performance of the US patenting authorities on this issue in 2001, stated: “The fault lies not with the patent system, however, but with the inaccessibility of the knowledge involved beyond the indigenous community” (Anon 2001). This feeble excuse for not spotting biopiracy when it stares US officials in the face is simply not an acceptable outcome for a competent authority to maintain, but it certainly illustrates the need for recruitment of the appropriate expertise in this area.

The flurry of US & Japanese patents originating from the pharmaceutical industry, & whose claims are similar to traditional medicinal use is symptomatic of another situation. This is that the high cost of patenting & the scientific instrumentation required to generate supporting data is generally not available to traditional healer associations in non-Western settings (Rukangira 2001). Again, ploys adopted by interested parties in order hide their tracks when obtaining patents based on natural medicines, include not referring to the plant’s correct botanical nomenclature, or basing the patent claim around a single named chemical entity or common structural feature within the plant, without direct reference to the originating plant source.

Further examples of the patenting of species from the S. American rainforest are given by Ethical Boundaries at <http://www.amazonlink.org/biopiracy/index.htm> who suggests further examination is required to see if traditional knowledge has been misappropriated in any way. Cropwatch has summarised & updated the original search data as follows:

Plant name	No. of patents	‘Worrisome’ Patents Revealed
Copaiba	2	Technico-flor SA FR2692480 ; WO9400105

<i>Copaiba officinalis</i> Jacq.	4	Hayase Tomoko, Rifure KK JP2005145865 ; JP2004099536 ; JP2002308705 ; JP2308705 .
	1	Aveda US5888251
	1	Satoko Hayase US2006257441
	1	Simoes Claudia./ Correa Andres BRP10404266
Cupuaçu <i>Theobroma grandiflorum</i> Willd. Ex Spreng.	1	Bodyshop GB 2321644A
	4	Ashai Foods JP 2001299278 ; JP2001348593 ; EP 1219698A1 ; WO0125377
	1	Cupuaçu Intl Inc. WO02081606
Açaí <i>Euterpe precatoria</i> Mart.		Word 'Açaí' used as trademark by Ashai Foods – cancelled by Japanese Patent Office (2004)
Andiroba <i>Carapa guianensis</i> Aubl.	1	Morita Masuru JP11349424
	4	Rocher Yves Biolog Vegetale US5958421 ; CA2235057 ; JP10287546 ; EP0872244
Ayanhuasca <i>Banisteriopsis caapi</i> Vault..	1	Miller Loren S (US) US 5751P (annulled) – see http://www.amazonlink.org/biopiracy/ayahuasca.htm

Table 3. Examples of patents relying on properties of rainforest products – extended & modified from Ethical Boundaries website data.

We would also like to draw your attention to an article by Balasubramaniam (2003,) who lists a number of companies who are engaged to passing specimens of S. American plants to pharmaceutical, chemical & cosmetic companies. These are as follows:

1. Pharmocogenetics of Bethesda – part owned by the Pan American Development Foundation
2. Maxus Petroleum of Dallas – particularly takes from Ecuador's rainforest.
3. Knowledge Recovery Foundation International (New York) – apparently this organisation insists a small royalty must be pledged by clients to indigenous peoples if drug development occurs.

Tunnel-visioned cosmetic trade magazine reporting, where making money from plant commodities irrespective of ecological considerations, is commonly found as an overriding story line. For example, Montague-Jones (2007) reporting on the *Beyond Beauty* exhibition in Paris 2007, sees Brazil as “a garden of plenty boasting potential new active ingredients amongst its 13,000 plant species” in which we can find “a number of traditional raw materials for the fragrance industry, including rosewood, tonka beans and copaiba”. The article has plenty to say about Brazil's market potential in cosmetics (already the third largest in the world); but the article has nothing to say about any ecological price paid in achieving this, or about the 26,000 ha/y of Amazonian rainforest disappearing under the loggers chain-saws.

CITES (: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora).

Formed as a series of measures at a meeting of the World Conservation Union (IUCN) in Washington DC in 1963, the CITES treaty is an inter-governmental agreement which exists to protect plants & animals from over-exploitation and serious decline via the actions of unscrupulous traders & rogue elements. CITES is now supported by 189 nations, and offers a complex legal regulatory structure from which it seeks to impose its effects. As listed (see <http://www.cites.org/eng/app/appendices.html>), Appendix I species are not commercially traded (although they can be exported for legitimate reasons e.g. to stock zoos etc). Cultivated Appendix I plants however, are treated as Appendix II items. Appendix II items can be commercially traded, subject to strict monitoring (export permit granted provided trading is not detrimental to survival of species). Appendix III items are listed on request by a member country which already protects the species within its borders, in order to help further control the species. Enforcement of CITES rules on the front line (e.g. by government trading officials, or wardens of protected zones) can be life-threatening, as organised crime syndicates seek to break these conventions for monetary gain.

Regulations are rendered effectively non-enforceable or impotent in effect by a number of means:

1. Smuggling or black market trading, avoiding any transaction records.
2. Under-reporting volumes traded.
3. Not identifying the plant for trade purposes by its correct botanical Latin name.
4. Passing a restricted/banned item off as another unrestricted commodity
5. Converting the restricted/banned item to a value-added trading commodity which is not restricted e.g. jatamansi herb (banned for export from Nepal) to jatamansi essential oil (not banned for export). Although this is a legitimate operation which brings in much-needed foreign currency to producing nation states, it may be counter-productive to the overall conservation effort. Further, commercial lobbying (or direct financial involvement) of delegates at CITES meetings to enable products & derivatives from threatened species to be traded, may successfully distort CITES decision-making from its proper altruistic intention of conserving species. An example of this is to be found with the outcome of CITES CoP 13, the African elephant (ivory trading) situation, where a trading ban is still in place but with concessions for Namibia, Botswana & South Africa to sell ivory stocks. This effectively means that the black-market in ivory sales operates unhindered due to overt corruption & a lack of political will to actively police the commerce. No further successful proposals to regulate the illegal trade seem to have been subsequently achieved at CITES CoP 14 (see <http://www.ukcites.gov.uk/news/CoP14%20%20Outcome%20Tables.doc>).

IUCN (- The World Conservation Union).

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature & Natural Resources is the world's largest conservation network. The 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species includes some 41,415 species, of which 16,306 are threatened with extinction, 785 are actually extinct, and 65 exist only in captivity. To date, only about 3% of the world's species have been assessed.

Attention has been drawn to differences between individual status listing designations for the same threatened species between different organisations i.e. between the IUCN compared with the Forests Resources Authority (FRA) listings for individual nations (Garzuglia 2006) – so in the alphabetical section below, multi-sourced conservation status listings are included.

LOGGING COMPANIES.

This seemingly unstoppable army of forest burners and illegal wood harvesters holds the world to ransom in so many respects, a situation coerced by supreme levels of incompetence & unawareness within many national governments. For example, in the UK, refurbishing of high government offices with illegally-sourced timber from threatened species has happened time after time after time, in spite of UK Govt's feeble pledges not to use illegal & unsustainable sources e.g. by the incumbent Prime Minister in 2001 (ref: Greenpeace's Ancient Forest Destruction Crimefile 2006). Not only does the left hand truly 'not knoweth what the right hand doeth' in UK Govt. circles, but some 50% of timber sold within the EU is similarly illegally logged.

In Australia the Howard government is reported as summarily dismissing a ban on illegal timber importation as impossible to enforce (*Australian* 2007). Murphy considers that illegal timber importation arises because 11 million ha of timber production forest were placed national parks a decade ago (Murphy 2007), but bushfires have subsequently devastated millions of ha of inadequately protected parkland (3 million ha in ACT, NSW & Victoria in 2002-3). But hasn't the Howard officialdom shown selective deafness when it comes to protests about Australian logging activity? We shift the focus to someone who was brave enough to complain publicly about the burn-off after clear felling in Tasmania which was affecting the health of his (asthmatic) children. The government's subsequent silence on the issue contrasted sharply to the reported death threats & vandalism to the protesters' personal property, courtesy of the local logging neighbourhood (Wyness 2006). This helps illustrate how logging companies have become more powerful than governments. Meanwhile it is announced that in a \$2 billion, 20 year agreement, Forestry Timber of Tasmania will provide Gunns pulp mill in N. Tasmania with 1.5 million tons of native & plantation timber per year – half of the state forest harvest. (*ABC News* 19th Oct 2007).

The disadvantages that rain down on unfortunate forest communities courtesy of the illegal activities of loggers now include malaria. Mazan & Vidal (2007) describe how malaria is returning to the Peruvian Amazon after an absence of 40 years, with 64,000 cases reported in Peru country-wide in the last year. Border areas of Ecuador, Colombia & Venezuela are similarly affected, Brazil chalking up a staggering 379,551 cases country-wide. Loggers are apparently mosquito victims too, with few opportunities to obtain treatment.

NATURAL PRODUCT STATUS.

What is a natural product? Cropwatch is attracted by the listing according to Natural Futures, SA, which includes those ingredients that:

1. Are plant derived (i.e. are non-animal)
2. Occur naturally (i.e. are indigenous)
3. Are wild-harvested or organically cultivated in their natural environment
4. Are sustainably harvested
5. Benefit the poor.

The latter “benefits the poor” requirement is echoed in a recent development by the Soil Association which will by 2008 demand that organic food producers in developing countries “contribute substantially to the social needs of communities & workers”, including wage guarantees (Vidal 2007). However the Soil Association shows its business income requirements in rejecting calls for a ban on air-freighted organic food, a move which would obviously relate to many companies it already licenses.

The more noticeable involvement of the ‘ethical greens’ of the cosmetics industry (Aveda, Natura, Origins, Decleor, l’Occitane etc.) which prominently feature a high natural product content in their retailed commodities, and their appearance as interest groups (or lobbying parties) in regulatory meetings (e.g. Natura) is something of a more recent development. In whichever guise commercial interests appear, potential for the damaging exploitation of natural products always has to be independently monitored.

NATURALS IN COSMETICS – RISE IN USE.

Mentioning naturals or natural active ingredients in cosmetic advertisements undoubtedly shifts product, but now the multi-nationals are moving wholesale into the natural cosmetics concept area, previously a niche for specialist companies. But at what cost to the environment? Cosmetic companies as a collective group have few identifiable ethnobotanists, ecologists, anthropologists, ethicists, & companies dealing in natural products have been known to re-assure the public about sustainability of their operations, even when the facts prove otherwise (e.g. the unethical marketing of the African Cherry *Prunus africana* – see <http://www.cropwatch.org/cropwatch13.htm>). Further, confused by natural ingredient advertising claims & eco-awareness marketing, cosmetics consumers are frequently under the impression that they are buying a 100% natural product, when the product is comprised mainly of synthetics derived from petrochemicals. In reality, the actual naturals content of such products can be extremely minor, and likely to be completely ineffective in use. There is clear need for legislation in this area to prevent the public being misled.

ORGANIC STATUS AROMATIC MATERIALS

At the point of writing, discussions are reported between the Soil Association in the UK, the BDIH of Germany, AIAB of Italy and the EcoGarantie of Belgium towards harmonisation of the regulations concerning natural & organic products (Bird 2007): specifications for natural & organic products are promised for June

2008. Up to now, self-appointed certifying bodies such as EcoCert and the Soil Association use inspection & batch tracking systems (but no actual chemical analysis of commodities for pesticide residues, or for disallowed ingredients etc.) to certify natural aromatic materials for their organic status. Many incongruities arise from this situation:

1. It is difficult to understand how some commodities – e.g. steam distilled essential oils - can be certified as “organic” when produced by diesel fuel as energy source, which has sometimes been hauled thousands of kilometers in order to produce them (or to subsequently sell them) (Kobus, 2004). Similar remarks apply to scavenged wood & vegetation as fuel for the distillation process, the gathering of which may cause huge damage to the local ecosystem. What’s wrong with solar power as a universal energy source for essential oil distillation? Long-distillation times, especially for wood oils and attars, produce massive carbon footprints. Awareness of this situation is reflected by the fact that ylang-ylang essential oil distillers in Commores are currently attempting to shorten distillation times to produce a reduced carbon-footprint product, although a similar scheme has been notified from the Philippines (PCIERD 2007).

2. It is also difficult to understand how threatened aromatic species illegally gathered from the wild (e.g. in Spain, Romania, Turkey, Nepal etc) can be certified as organic, especially as there is a high probability of illegal harvesting. It has been estimated that in the UK recently that only six out of fourteen prominent UK herbal medicine distributors were sourcing non wild-gathered herbs.

3. Solvent extracted absolutes, concretes & resinoids are not certified as organic by certain certifying organisations, on the basis that they have been synthetic-solvent prepared, and may contain miniscule amounts of solvent residues. Some agencies will however certify absolutes solely extracted from aromatic plant material with organic ethanol or carbon dioxide (CO₂). Since absolutes & resinoids have been used in perfumery for up to 140 years, toxicological testing data & the decades of end-user experience exist for many of these traditional materials, extracted by ‘conventional’ means. Conversely, CO₂ & ethanolic extracts of many natural aromatic materials (which are often of unknown toxicity), are allowed to be classified by certain certifying organisations as “organic”.

4. Since detailed records of the activities of these organic certifying organisations are not openly available for public inspection, and no-one has ever solved the “who inspects the inspectors” conundrum, Cropwatch maintains that the whole organic certifying operation remains a little more than a cynical marketing ploy.

SUSTAINABILITY

The ideal of solving ecological sustainability issues for commodities “through the eye of the market” has become a popular concept. Making indigenous forest

peoples the custodians of biodiversity; rewarding them appropriately via Fair Trade schemes; promoting initiatives between NGO's and farmers to grow 'at-risk' species commercially are commonly (and perhaps over- simplistically) reeled off by essential oil sellers as a panacea to the situation. Further, the mention of obscure geographic origins for sourcing these "sustainably produced" aromatic commodities further tends to confuse the true picture. The reality of continuing to trade in at-risk species is, however, much more complex than traders would often have customers believe, and Margolis, in an article which seems almost to have a touch of black humour about it, provides some examples of misguided commercial enterprise in promoting commodities from Amazonian Forest Schemes (Margolis 2004).

Cropwatch offers this definition of sustainability: The capability of natural systems to maintain themselves whilst being used (i.e. equals holistic resource management).

SUSTAINABLE HARVEST

According to Hall & Bawa (1993): "the level of harvest that does not impair the ability of the harvest population to replace itself." This is the most common misconception put about by natural product traders: the definition does not take any account of ecological impact of harvesting. For example Rooibos tea from *Aspalanthus linearis* is widely said to be "sustainably harvested" in S. Africa [e.g. quoted by Wickens (2000)]. However the species *Agathosma cephalodes* E. May. ex Sond., formerly endemic in the Western Cape, is reportedly affected by the Rooibos tea industry, and may already be extinct according to Golding (2002).

"The management of a forest for a single product will affect the forest's ability to provide other services or products, so trade-offs have to be made" Higman *et al.* (1999).

SUSTAINABLE YIELD FORESTRY

...basically describes a myth. There are next to no examples of industrial sustainable tropical timber operations in the world, even when using a limited economic definition of yield – i.e. maintaining the volumes of timber available in successive harvests" (WRM 1990).

A study commissioned by the International Tropical Timber Association (ITTO), found that "the amount of sustainable tropical timber harvesting is, on a world scale, negligible".

The above two references would appear to challenge the possibility of sustainable production of essential oils from plant species with very long maturity times e.g. Sandalwood East Indian *Santalum album* (80 years) or Cedarwood Atlas *Cedrus atlantica* (120 years). (N.B. a rotational length of only 20-30 years is claimed for *Santalum album* growing in Indonesia – see Fletcher 1994).

Deforestation: 21 acres of forest are cleared per minute (= 30,200 acres per day) across the globe. Logging machines like the 39-ton Timberking (a cutting machine: TB) can clear-cut 1 hectare of forest per day ref: *Ecologist* June 2003 p16. Countries like Madagascar have lost 95% of their forest cover compared with the situation 100 years previously. Every year, fires consume up to half of Madagascar's vast grasslands and thousands of square kilometers of its rainforests and secondary brush (slash and burn agriculture): Kull (2002). Essential oil crops have been monocultured on land that was previously virgin forest in Madagascar (Cropwatch: unpublished data).

Commercial plantations producing aromatic commodities such as gaharu do not halt the rate of disappearance of gaharu-bearing trees from those areas in which they occur. Selective extractive of trees (e.g. *Aniba* spp. for rosewood oil production) is often regarded as over-expensive & impractical by logging companies, compared with clear cutting.

The NGO's themselves have not escaped criticism either. For example the ITTO has been accused of vested interest and national government bias (Higman *et al.* 1999).

TRIPS AGREEMENT

TRIPS stands for Trade – Related Intellectual Property Rights, which is an international agreement between participating nations which came about at the end of the Uruguay Round of the GATT meeting in 1994. Unfortunately it has no opinion about the bio-piracy of traditional knowledge & medicinal plants (Balasubramaniam 2003).

ALPHABETICAL INGREDIENT LISTING OF THREATENED AROMATIC SPECIES.

(See glossary to explain Status abbreviations)

AETOXYLON

A genus of one species producing gaharu-buaya, which includes:

- *Aetoxylon sympetalum*

Puk-puk gaharu.

Distribution: W. Sarawak & Borneo.

Status: No information.

AGLAIA ODORATA

Aglaia odorata (Lour.).

Chinese Rice Flower.

Flower, leaf & seed oils are produced in S. China, Yunnan & Sichuan provinces, but plants are distributed elsewhere, including Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar,

Thailand & Vietnam. The twigs & leaves can be extracted for rocaglamide, a natural benzofuran insecticide.

Status: LR/nt. Pannell, C.M. (1998). *Aglaia odorata* In 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2007.

Notes: *Agalaia odorata* perfume was used at the Lucerne concert of classical music, Switzerland, to attempt to manipulate audience mood (Rouhi 2003).

The flower oil is the most valued commodity in perfumery & flavourings, but a floral absolute is also available.

AMBERGRIS

Sperm Whale

Physeter catadon L.

syn. *Physeter macrocephalus* L.

- possibly also from Dwarf Sperm Whale *Kogia breviceps*

Status: VU A1-bd Cretacean Specialist Group (1996, 2000) In 2000 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2000.

Sperm Whale is protected under CITES Appendix I (but not the products from it). At the 33rd CITES meeting in Brussels on 3rd March 2005 (CITES 2005), and citing Note 14 of Reg 1497/2003, a CITES committee agreed that "in principle, urine, feces and ambergris were not covered by Council Regulation 338/97 (regarding animal trade) unless there was evidence of manipulation." *Cropwatch comments:* this development is not ecologically sound and is a demonstration of trade interests, as opposed to animal welfare. Fortunately the development seems to have been ignored by many national government departments responsible for ecological matters.

Australia: Export & import, possession & movement restricted under Part 13A of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) – see Aust. Govt notice (13th Aug 2007). Also interpret CITES Appendix I listing for *P. catadon* as including & restricting Sperm Whale products.

USA: In the US the passing of the Endangered Species Act in 1973 consolidated protection for the Sperm whale **and its products** that were specifically protected in 1970. The Act was passed to protect whales – which were slaughtered not only for whale meat and spermaceti, but also for ambergris – and at the time of passing the Act in the US 96% of traded ambergris came from sperm whales and only 4% from shore wash-ups. The website at <http://www.rsmas.miami.edu/support/lib/seas/seasQA/QAs/a/ambergris.html> states:

"Ambergris, a secretion of the sperm whale intestine, is regarded as a marine mammal product by the U.S. Department of Commerce. Possession of it is prohibited by the Endangered Species Act of 1973, which includes the sperm whale, declared an endangered species on June 2, 1970. The Act states that it is unlawful to possess, sell, deliver, carry, transport, or ship by any means whatsoever any parts or products of an endangered species taken within the United States. This means that, although ambergris is valuable as a fixative in the manufacture of fine perfumes, perfumers in the United States are not allowed to buy or sell it or perfumes containing it. They now use a synthetic substitute. Beachcombers who find ambergris should report it to the nearest state or federal conservation agency. One should keep in mind, however, that pieces of wax, rubber, plastic, or other materials, may, at first glance, be mistaken for ambergris which is opaque and ash-colored. Interesting historical facts about the uses and value of ambergris are presented in "Ambergris - Neptune's Treasure," *Sea Frontiers*, 4(4): 201-209, November 1958 and "Ambergris - Floating Gold of the Sea Survey" 07; May 1981."

Other affirmations of the illegal status of ambergris trading can readily be found on the Internet: "Today it's illegal to possess, buy or sell ambergris in the United States." - see - http://www.mbayaq.org/efc/living_species/default.asp?hOri=0&hab=8&inhab=191

"Included in Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) since 1985, making trade in products (i.e. sperm oil, teeth, and ambergris) illegal in most countries. Since 1981, importation of sperm oil and other sperm whale products has been banned by the European Union. Importation of marine mammal products in the U.S. has been banned since 1972 (Whitehead 2003)." - see: http://aknhp.uaa.alaska.edu/zoology/species_ADFG/status_reports/ADFG_PDFs/Mammals/sperm_whale_ADFG_web_060205.pdf.

Cropwatch comments: The EPA regulations are not actively enforced in the US, and the US Regulatory authorities including the EPA, marine scientists and prominent University departments with marine interests, would not be drawn on this matter when contacted by Cropwatch.

AMYRIS OIL

"West Indian Sandalwood".

Amyris balsamifera L.

Distribution: The 3-6m. tree is distributed in S. Florida (where it is severely endangered), Belize; Costa Rica; Honduras; Nicaragua, Caribbean: Cuba; Hispaniola; Jamaica; Puerto Rico, Venezuela, Colombia; Ecuador

Status: **Vulnerable Cropwatch (2004).** For a number of years there have been predictions that this essential oil will eventually disappear from the market because of over-exploitation of the tree and habitat degradation (e.g. Joulain predicted depletion within 20 years in 1994).

Notes: The volatile oil of amyris is obtained by the steam distillation of the powdered heartwood/collected deadwood of the small tree. Essential oil is mainly produced in S.E. Haiti, with some production in Venezuela and Jamaica, but demand has slowed 2006-7, currently leaving some modest quantities of unsold stock. Some reports of quality decline of late compound the situation. The oil is not greatly valued in perfumery, some former use in soap perfumery, but now limited use in men's deo-sprays & toiletry fragrances.

ANDIROBA

Carapa guianensis Aublet

Distribution: East Amazonia logging frontier

Status: Diminishing accessibility in Capim region due to logging: Shanley & Rosa (2004).

Species subject to uncontrolled salvage logging in Columbia (SFM Tropics 2005).

Indiscriminate heavy logging in the Garupa region: tree numbers in decline, denying local peoples' access to the tree as a source of medicine.

Notes: **Fixed oil** from tree fruits sold into aromatherapy & cosmetics, & utilised for anti-inflammatory, antibacterial & insect repellent properties (probably due to the natural limonoid content); however the fruit oil is very prone to rancidity, and should be used immediately i.e. to make soap or candles. The item has long been identified as a potential non-timber rain-forest product for exploitation under

a controlled management scheme. Promoted by local women's groups like AVIVE in Silves (together with copaiba, rosewood, and lesser known breu oil (*Protium* spp.) & puxuri oil (*Licaria pucheri* [Ruiz & Pavon] Kosterm.) who want "to begin sustainable production of IBAMA approved Amazonian essential oils and natural cosmetics, to earn income without degrading the forest."

ANISE SCENTED MYRTLE syn. ANISEED MYRTLE, AUSTRALIAN

Backhousia anisata Vickery

(now renamed *Anetholia anisata* (Vickery) Peter G. Wilson.

Habitat: Restricted to Bellinger and Nambucca valleys of NE part of NSW, Australia. Some examples of this rare species are protected in the Dorringo National Park.

Status: [Vulnerable \(Cropwatch 2004\)](#).

Briggs and Leigh (1995) list *B. anisata* as a rare or threatened plant, with a geographic range in Australia of less than 100 km. More than 1000 trees of the species exist in natural reserves and Briggs and Leigh (1995) consider the species' status as adequate inside the reserves.

Notes: Some limited nursery cultivation (plants always smaller in cultivation). An essential oil is produced from the fresh leaves locally by micro-scale distillation; cultivated plants said to produce inferior oil.

AQUILARIA SPP. see http://www2.wcmc.org.uk/trees/trade/aqu_mal.htm

All *Aquilaria*, *Gonystylus* & *Gyrinops* spp. added to Appendix II CITES (2004), a move reflected in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1332/2005 of 9 August 2005 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97. 'The Cropwatch files' section has extensive bibliography & supporting information on *Aquilaria* spp. at www.cropwatch.org.

Aquilaria acuminata (Merr.) Quis.

(originally syn. *Gyrinopsis acuminata*)

Distribution: Philippines?

Status: [CITES Appendix II \(2004\)](#)

A. apiculata Merr.

Distribution: Mindanao: Bukidnon prov.

Status: [CITES Appendix II \(2004\)](#)

Aquilaria audate (Oken) Merr.

syn. *Gyrinopsis brachyantha* Merr.,

syn. *Cortex filarius* Rumph.,

syn. *Pittosporum ferrugineum* var. *filarium* DC.,

syn. *Pittosporum filarium* Oken,

syn. *Aquilaria tomentosa* Gilg,

syn. *Gyrinopsis bracyantha* Merr.,

syn. *Gyrinopsis acuminata* Merr.

syn. *A. audate* Quis.J.

Distribution:

Status: [CITES Appendix II \(2004\)](#)

A. baillonii Pierre ex Lamk.
Distribution: Vietnam & Cambodia
Status: CITES Appendix II (2004)

Aquilaria banaensae Pham Hoang Ho
Distribution: Vietnam
Status: VU D2 WCMC (1998). *Aquilaria banaensae* In 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species
CITES Appendix II (2004)

Aquilaria beccariana Van Tieghem.
syn. *Aquilaria cumingiana* (Decne) Ridley var. *parviflora* Airy Shaw
syn. *Acquilaria grandifolia* Domke
syn. *Gyrinopsis grandifolia* Quis (– also found in Borneo, Malaysia, Sumatra).
Distribution: Malaysia, Sumatra, Borneo.
Status: VU A1d WCMC (1998) *Aquilaria beccariana* In 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species..
Vulnerable: (Hilton-Taylor 2002)
CITES Appendix II (2004)

Aquilaria. brachyantha (Merr.) Hall f. *Luzon*.
syn. *Gyrinopsis brachyantha* Merr.
Distribution: Philippines
Status: CITES Appendix II (2004)

A. citrinaecarpa (Elmer) Hall f.
syn. *Gyrinopsis citrinaecarpa* Elmer
Distribution: Mindanao
Status: CITES Appendix II (2004)

Aquilaria crassna Pierre ex H. Lecomte.
syn *Aquilaria agallocha* auct., non-Roxb (1832)
Agarwood (Eng); Eaglewood (Eng)
Distribution: Cambodia, S. Vietnam & Cambodia.
Status: CR A1cd Nghia N.H. (1998). *Aquilaria crassna* In 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.
Priority tree sp. for Gene Conservation (threatened spp) FRA 2005
CITES: listed in Appendix II (1994).
Vietnam Govt. banned trade and extraction of *A. crassna* in 1987. Harvesting of agarwood banned in Cambodia.
Notes: 10,000 ha of cultivated *A. crassna* trees are growing in Vietnam according to a press release (Mathaba 2007), which tells of plans to similarly add another 30,000 ha. Artificially infected trees so far seem to produce poor quality gaharu, and the process has been shown to produce gaharu of differing composition to that obtained from naturally infected trees. But as is the case with sandalwood oil East Indian, we have a younger generation of end-users who may have never

smelled “the real thing”, and a generation of ‘old hands’ who are forgetting what authentic materials used to smell like!

Aquilaria cumingiana (Decne) Ridley

syn. *Gyrinopsis cumingiana* Decne;
syn. *Decaisnella cumingiana* O.K.;
syn. *Gyrinopsis cumingiana* var. *pubescens* Elm.;
syn. *Gyrinopsis decemcostata* Hall.f.;
syn. *Gyrinopsis pubifolia* Quis.

Distribution: Philippines, Borneo, Moluccas

Status: VU A1d WCMC (1998) *Aquilaria cumingiana*. In 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

CITES Appendix II (2004)

Aquilaria filaria (Oken) Merrill.

Distribution: Philippines, Sumatra, West New Guinea.

Status: CITES Appendix II (2004)

Notes: Indonesia’s export quota for so-called “*A filaria*” is 125 t/y since 2003.

Aquilaria hirta Ridley

syn *Aquilaria moszkowskii* Gilg.

Distribution: Malay Peninsula (Trengganu, Pahang, Johore), Singapore, E. Sumatra, Riau and Lingga islands.

Status: VU A1d WCMC (1998) *Aquilaria hirta* In 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Vulnerable (Hilton-Taylor, 2002)

CITES Appendix II (2004)

Aquilaria khasiana H. Hall.

Distribution: India (Khasia)

Status: CITES Appendix II (2004)

Aquilaria malaccensis Lamk

syn. *Aquilaria agallocha* Roxb.
syn. *Agallochum malaccense* (Lamk) Kuntze
syn *Aquilariella malaccensis* (Lamk) v. Tieghem

Agarwood (Eng) Aloewood (Eng) Eaglewood (Eng) Lign-aloes (Eng)

Distribution: India (especially NE India), Burma, parts of Malaysia, Sumatra Bangka, Borneo, the Philippines, Japan, Thailand, some parts of Cambodia and Vietnam, and other parts of the very Far East. *A. agallocha* found in the forests of S.E. Asia including within India: Assam (Nowgong-cachar), Nagaland (Naga), Meghalaya (Khasi, Karo Hills), Bangladesh, W. Bengal (Darjeeling), the hills of Manipur and Tripur, and elsewhere: Bhutan, Burma, Myanmar, Western China, Japan, Vietnam, Sumatra, Philippines (Luzon), Cambodia, Borneo & Iran. Some regard *A. agallocha* is a truly distinct species – Broad (1995).

Status VU A1cd *Aquilaria malaccensis*. Asian Regional Workshop (1998). In: 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Listed in Red Data Book of Indian Plants (Vol. 2, pp 245) by Nayar and Sastry (2000) Repr. Edn.

Listed under CITES (1995) Appendix II.

Facing genetic erosion: CIMAP (1997)

Extraction of spp. banned/regulated in India according to state under the Indian Forest Act and Administration Order of State Forest Department. Export of wood banned under item 7 of para 158 of prohibited items but it still occurs (and is even officially recorded!).

Notes: Production of agarwood oil in India is 800 -1000Kg per annum (Shiva *et al.* 2002)

Aquilaria microcarpa Baill.

syn. *Aquilariella microcara van Tiegh*;

syn *Aquilariella borneensis van Tiegh*;

syn *Aquilariella borneensis Boerl*

Distribution: Malay Peninsula, Sumatra (Sijunjung, Palembang and Lampung), Belitung, Bangka and throughout Borneo

Status: VU A1d WCMC (1998). *Aquilaria microcarpa*. In 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Vulnerable (Hilton-Taylor, 2002).

CITES Appendix II (2004)

Aquilaria moszkowskii Gilg

Distribution: Sumatra

Status: CITES Appendix II (2004)

Aquilaria ophispermum Poir.

Distribution:

Status: CITES Appendix II (2004)

Aquilaria parvifolia (Quis.) Ding Hou

Distribution: Luzon.

Status: CITES Appendix II (2004)

Aquilaria pندانtra Blanco.

syn. *Pittosporum brachysepalum* Turcz.

Distribution: Philippines

Status: CITES Appendix II (2004)

Notes: Source of Mamalis oil.

Aquilaria rostrata Ridley

(some say syn. *A. malaccensis* Lam.)

Distribution: Thailand.

Status DD WCMC (1998). *Aquilaria rostrata* In 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Becoming rare (Cropwatch 2002)

CITES Appendix II (2004)

Aquilaria secundana D.C.

Distribution: Moluccas

Status: CITES Appendix II (2004)

Aquilaria sinensis Sprengel

syn. *A. grandiflora* Benth.

Distribution: S. China

Status VU B1+2cde Sun W. (1998) *Aquilaria sinensis* In 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

CITES Appendix II (2004)

Aquilaria subintegra Ding Hou

Distribution: Thailand

Status: CITES Appendix II (2004)

Aquilaria tomentosa Gilg

Distribution: New Guinea

Status: CITES Appendix II (2004)

Aquilaria urdanetensis (Elmer) Hall f.

syn. *Gyrinopsis urdanetensis* Elmer

Distribution: Mindanao

Status: CITES Appendix II (2004)

Aquilaria yunnanensis SC Huang.

Distribution: China

Status: CITES Appendix II (2004)

The Conference of the Parties 14th CITES Meeting (The Hague 2007) points 14.137 to 14.144 relating to Agarwood taxa:

14.137 Parties involved in trade in agarwood should, in consultation with the Secretariat, identify funds and produce identification materials for all forms of traded products under CITES control.

14.138 Parties concerned should identify and agree on which agarwood products and quantities should be exempted from CITES controls. Once agreed, Parties concerned should agree which range State will prepare and submit a proposal for amendment of the current annotation for agarwood-producing species to be considered at the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

14.139 Draft standardized units of reporting shall be considered at the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

14.140 Parties involved in agarwood trade shall prepare a glossary with definitions that illustrate the content of the amended annotations, the terms used and their practical application during enforcement and border controls. The Secretariat should facilitate the preparation and production of these materials, and strategies for incorporating them in training material.

Notes on Agarwood (From Cropwatch 2005):

Agarwood qualities are placed in the above section because these products are commonly sold as incense products & as essential oil which is used as an ingredient of fine fragrances (e.g. M7 by Yves San Laurent). As well as *Aquilaria* species, *Gonystylus*, *Gyrinops* and *Phaleria* spp. also produce gaharu. The genus *Gonystylus* comprises 31 species, being chiefly distributed across the Malesian tropical rainforest region, extending to Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Fiji (Tawan 1999); lower quality gaharu emanating from *Gonystylus* spp. being mentioned by Wollenberg (2001). Yamada (1995) estimated that 2000 tons/year of agarwood pass through the principal agarwood trading centre, Singapore, 70% coming from Indonesia and 30% from other S.E. Asian countries. Of this, 70% is exported to Arab countries and 30% to China, Hong Kong & Taiwan. Japanese merchants go on to trade in agarwood largely via Honk Kong. Steam distilled & CO₂ extracted plantation-grown artificially infected agarwood products etc. are / will be available on the oils market, but have yet to gain widespread acceptance (agarwood plantations started seven years previously in Vietnam, also in Laos, Papua New Guinea & other parts of S.E. Asia with the Tropical Rainforest Project Foundation (TRP) – a Dutch NGO funded by EC grants using new technologies to trigger & accelerate resin formation - see www.agarwood.org.vn). It is understood that TRP have taken out a worldwide patent on a resin induction process, and distillation of the “worlds first certified sustainable agarwood oil” is likely to take place in 2005, as claimed by Phillips (2005).

Chakrabarty *et al.* (1994) had earlier described the agarwood trade in India, pinpointing some 200 distilleries in Hojai, Nilbagan and Islamnagar in the Naogoan district of Assam, and describing the distillation process in detail. The authors describe difficulties in establishing the legal licensed basis (if any) for many of the distilleries in the above locations, and similarly for the agarwood extraction businesses in Manipur, and also the problems in estimating the extent of illegally acquired agarwood from India and Bhutan - in addition to that smuggled via Myanmar. The main destination for agarwood, chips and dust appeared to be the United Arab Emirates (especially Dubai), Saudi Arabia, UK and Bahrain.

Harris T. (undated), a US-based businesswoman selling aromatic raw materials including *Aquilaria* qualities, reflects on knowledge of the agarwood situation in Laos, gained via a personal 3-week visit (see <http://www.enfleurage.com/ac-agarwood-2.html>). Harris argues against a total ban on agarwood oil trading which she maintains is not necessary; the argument seems to be somewhat tenuously reasoned on the hedonistic pleasure that the products give at this present moment in time, although elsewhere in the article Harris refers to very large numbers of plantation trees which exist in Laos, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam, thereby implying a continued harvest (presumably of *A. crassna* at least). This was not the conclusion of the Trade & Legislation workshop group at First International Agarwood Conference, Viet Nam, November 2003, which concluded “plantations are not the stand-alone answer to long-term supply of the global Agarwood trade.”

A second argument against maintaining the unfettered free trading in this valuable commodity, as even TRP have conceded on their website, is the fact that the establishment of agarwood plantations will not necessarily reduce the demand for agarwood – they may well increase it. Meanwhile it is generally agreed that the natural occurrence of *Aquilaria* spp. in the wild across India, Indonesia etc. generally continues to decline, in spite of the establishment of plantations in various widely-spread locations. A scenario where the survival prospects for *Aquilaria* species are ultimately dependent on privately owned plantations is not a prospect that every ecologically-minded person would relish, and the essential oil trade itself has many disaster stories connected with failed commercial plantations, across a number of oil-bearing species. It is also apparent that although Harris is preoccupied with the survival of *Aquilaria* species per se, perhaps in order to continue to be able to market valuable commodities from the genus, the negative effects for biodiversity of slash and burn, creeping agricultural production in forest areas plus agarwood monoculture in these areas, are not clearly spelled out in her article. Thus, whilst arguments surrounding issues solely concerning *Aquilaria* species sustainability might be put forward, true ecological forest sustainability with its existing biodiversity (i.e. holistic forest management) probably cannot. So, my conclusion is that the somewhat profane use of agarwood oil in high-

class perfumery – which is the principal issue with which we are concerned here - seems to serve no good purpose, apart from any attached merchandising gain from its advertised mention as a novelty ingredient, and could be positively harmful to the ecological status of *Aquilaria* spp. by adding to the demand for the commodity.

Harris in her article further describes a highly energy-intensive preparative distillation process for agarwood oil, which is said to occur over 7 days (in contrast to the 30-36 hour Assam process as described by Chakrabarty et al. 1994), but fails to mention any relevant carbon neutral issues. Harris also argues to the effect that botanical classification of agarwood species is not currently practical at the point of trade, since (if I understand this correctly), Harris maintains that traded items like oil and chipped wood are impossible to back-classify. This may be a perfectly valid position in countries with an absence, or a refusal to implement, batch-tracking practices. On the face of it, it would not easily be solved in a perfect world even by employing the appropriate advanced analytical botanical & chemical education & training either. However The Plant Bulletin of the Agri-Food & Veterinary Authority of Singapore (Jan. 2004) describes the documentation procedures for the export, import and re-export of agarwood species which were not classified in Appendix II of CITES at the time (such as block, chips powder or oil of *Aquilaria filaria*), suggesting that this might not be such a universal problem as Harris suggests. One can't help feeling that this type of argument cited above reflects a tendency amongst agarwood 'cultists' to resist all methods of scientific investigation & classification - these would be useful tools to demystify areas such as agarwood quality assessment procedures, which are connected to ethnically - & culturally - based rituals.

Finally the article also rails against alleged shortcomings in the evidence leading to IUCN and CITES classifications for *Aquilaria* spp. – again familiar arguments used in incense-product trading circles to justify continued agarwood trading. Nevertheless it has to be remembered that the Republic of Indonesia itself (which claims to be the largest agarwood producer) was the proposer for the inclusion of all agarwood producing species of *Aquilaria* & *Gyrinops* which were currently not in the Appendices of CITES, at the Thirteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties on 3-14 October 2004 in Bangkok, Thailand. Further Harris's arguments, from the somewhat rosy-tinted perspective of an agarwood commodity seller, presents a gently indulgent and sanitised picture of agarwood trading – with no mention of gangland, smuggling/illegal trading or any ugly exploitation of indigenous gatherers by exogenous collectors, which is widely reported elsewhere – for example in Central and East Kalimantan, Sumatra, Papua New Guinea etc. Further, as Momberg et al. (2000) infer, threats from outsiders can affect traditional ways of more sustainable gaharu gathering turning them towards more intense & destructive practices.

In spite of these deep misgivings, we recommend readers make their own minds up by reading the article by Trygve Harris at the above mentioned URL, which we feel makes an important contribution to understanding the attitudes and knowledge surrounding agarwood commodity trading.

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ARGAN

Argania spinosa (L.) Skeels.

Distribution: This tree of twisted and convoluted appearance grows the Agadir region (S.W. Morocco) on calcareous and siliceous soils around 1800 feet and can reach 10-12 metres.

Status: Cropwatch review (2005) – see <http://cropwatch.org/nletart6.htm>

UNESCO declares 25,000 sq km of Argan forests a biosphere reserve in 1998.

Vulnerable in Morocco (FRA 2005).

Threats: Animal-grazing, over-collection of wood for fuel, over-collection of drupes, changing agricultural practices. Regression of argan woodland exceeds 600 ha/y.

Notes: Two varieties are known: *A. spinosa* var. *apiculata*, found around Essaouira and Agadir, and *A. spinosa* var. *mutica* found between Berkane and Moulouya.

The fixed oil from the kernels in the drupes (1,000 to 2,000 t/y from Essaouira region) is widely promoted by cosmetics companies; argan oil is also exported for cooking esp. to Israel; a perfumery absolute is available made from the drupes.

Berber women have created and run argan oil cooperatives, many overseen by Moroccan scholars, & by experts from organizations in the European Community, by Canadian NGOs like OXFAM Québec, and the IDRC.

The Marrakech-based Kaeline company, with production facilities in France, is an example of an argan oil-based cosmetic company, now selling into the US via Xandra Renouvelle, who is quoted as saying: "that by selling Kaeline's products in the US it is fighting female poverty and destitution in Morocco. Increasing the production of argan oil has led to the employment of over 1,000 women who would otherwise have few opportunities." (CD-Europe 2007). Cropwatch maintains however that any extra ecological pressure needs close monitoring – a third of Morocco's argan forest has disappeared in the last 100 years, and the tree density is down from 100 to a current 30 trees per hectare.

ARNICA syn. MOUNTAIN TOBACCO

Arnica montana L.

Distribution: 50,000 Kg of dried flowers are traded annually, generally being gathered non-sustainably from the Balkans & European countries, including Romania, Spain, Denmark & Norway. Germany is the largest importer of the dried flowers.

Status: TRAFFIC (2005) reports the plant as being critically endangered in Belgium, Bosnia, Croatia and Luxembourg; endangered in Belarus and the Netherlands; Vulnerable in Estonia, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal and Romania; and near threatened in Denmark and Norway (TRAFFIC Network, 2005).

Protected: Annex D of Council Regulations (EC) No. 338/97

Listed in Annex V(b) of the EU Habitats, Fauna and Flora Directive: (EUROPA 2003).

Notes: The flowers of *Arnica montana* are widely used in phytochemistry & in herbalism, most commonly employed as a tincture of the flower capitulum. The WWF DCP & USAMV initiated a 3 year project in 2005 'Conservation of Eastern European Medicinal Plants: *Arnica montana* in Romania' to develop a model for the sustainable use of medicinal plants from the wild (Kathe 2005).

Arnica chamissonis Less. subsp. *foliosa* is of comparable composition & therefore a good replacement for *Arnica montana* (see Cambornac *et al.* 1998), a substitution which is official in European & German pharmacopoeia's. Cambornac (2000) explains Yves Rocher's role in initiating & developing this substitution, and further conserving *Arnica montana* in the Black Forest, with the co-operation of the *Land* Baden-Württemberg. The author further refers to Weleda's role in obtaining sustainable supplies of *A. montana* plants by in vitro-propagation (Cassels *et al.* 1999; Ellenberger 1999).

ARTEMISIA GRACILIS

Greater Wormwood

Artemisia gracilis L'Her ex. DC

Distribution: European Alps 2400-3500m.

Status: Rare

Notes: Essential oil is flavouring principle of the liqueur 'genipi,' together with, or instead of, the rare *Artemisia genipi* Weber, although the more common *Artemisia unbelliformis* Lam. may now be used. Other distilleries may use *Artemisia glacialis* L. and/or *Artemisia mutellina* Vill.

ARTEMISIA VULGARIS

Artemisia vulgaris L.

Common Mugwort

Distribution: Common in S. England, some parts of Europe & N. Africa, China.

Status Vulnerable in some E. European areas (Cropwatch 2004).

ASAFOETIDA

- *Ferula assa-foetida* L.

Asafoetida.

Distribution: Iran: in steppe vegetation at 1000m in Irano-Turanian region, & in steppes of Afghanistan.

Status: Endangered Iran (ref: Red Data Book of Iran: Jalili & Jamzad 1999 p669). Deterioration of habitat in Neiriz Firuz-Abad in Fars province from unsustainable exploitation (Seiiedin-Nejad 1991 through Nadjafi *et al.* 2006).

Notes: Asafoetida is the gum-resin obtained by incision of the living rhizomes and roots of the large perennial herb *F. assa-foetida*, and other *Ferula* spp. Afghanistan, Turkey, West Iran, India and Kashmir. It is used in traditional medicine for its anti-spasmodic properties. It is mainly exported from Iran to India & Arab countries.

BOLDO

Peumus boldus Molina

syn. *Boldu boldus* (Mol.) Lyons

syn. *Boldoa fragrans* Gay

syn. *Ruizia fragrans* Pavon

Distribution: Tree 2-4m. grows in central or coastal regions of Chile, also Bolivia & Peru. Introduced into N. Africa & Med.

Status: Threatened (Cropwatch 2007).

Chile: Supreme Decree No 366 (from 1944) prevents the cutting down or exploitation of certain spp. - specifically boldo can only be cut between Dec & March. Del Fierra & Rivera (2001) through Vogel (2004) stated: "a species in vulnerable conservation state, being in danger of extinction in some zones of its natural habitat".

Notes: 1383 tons of boldo leaves exported from Chile in 1996 (Tacon, 1997). Vogle (2004) reports of 1500 tons of boldo leaves & some boldo bark, 80% is exported to Brazil & Argentina with 18% to Europe (France & Germany). Internalmarket in Chile is 30t/y (Vogel 2004).

An essential oil, containing up to 40% ascaridole, is distilled from the wild-gathered leaves Boldo leaf oil is one of the most toxic essential oils: acute oral LD₅₀ 0.13g/Kg (rats), with 0.07g/Kg causing convulsions. The FDA has approved the use of boldo leaf extracts in beverages. The essential oil is not used in perfumery.

N.B. Boldo is a CNS stimulant & serious risks are present with its internal use.

BUCHU OILS.

Agathosma betulina (Bergius) Bartl. & Wendl.

& *A. crenulata* (L.) Pillans

[*A. betulina* – 'Round Buchu' - contains higher diosphenol content and is considered the more commercially valuable commodity. Careless introduction of higher-yielding *A. crenulata* plants into *A. betulina* growing areas resulted in hybridization problems which had to be overcome].

Distribution: SW Cape of S.Africa & KwaZulu-Natal. Pre 1995 all buchu was wild harvested, now annual production 600 tons/yr herb from 120 or so farmers (other

sources quote buch leaf oil production at 500-1000Kg/y). Due to high demand through commercialization, the plant is protected in reserves in S. Africa, and permits are required for cultivation & harvesting, which is said to help prevent black market trading in the herb.

Status: Vulnerable: Cropwatch (2003).

A. betulina: Declining – Interim Red Data List of South Africa Oct 2007 – interim entry for 2007.

A. crenulata: Vulnerable - Interim Red Data List of South Africa Oct 2007 – interim entry for 2007.

Buchu is one of a number of threatened African plants targeted for development by A-SNAPP.

Notes: Essential oil from hydrodistillation of dried leaves, terminal branches, stems & flowers used in perfumery, flavourings etc. An absolute is also available. History of medicinal use by indigenous peoples of SA. Leaves used to make Buchu tea, often cited as a factor its decline in the wild.

Demise: Poor gathering & increasing demand (Hoegler 2000), but also diminishing habitat & loss of genetic diversity. In a country where one in five people lives in abject poverty (DFID 2002), buchu crop poaching is a problem – see Ferreira (2007) & Yeld & Ellis (2002). The buchu industry has been described as “plagued by Mafia-like hierarchy and overt corruption” (Ashoton 2003). However a rosier picture is painted by Williams’s report on socio-economic aspects of sustainable harvesting of buchu (Williams 2005), which include comments from the buchu section head at Grassroots in Gouda.

BURSERA GLABRIFOLIA

Holy Wood

Bursera glabrifolia (HBK) Engl.

Notes: Mexican linaloe oil (which is also distilled from other *Bursera* spp.)

Distribution: Mexico where essential oil from the chipped wood formerly produced in the states of Puebla and Colima. Now introduced into India.

Status: “Over-harvesting has pushed the species to the brink of local extinction several times” Peters *et al.* (2003)

Potentially threatened at national level due to over-exploitation & trading (of wood): Workshop of Specialists in Ethnobotany and Economic Botany (1997).

Notes: Essential oil, resin are commercial items. A quality decline after 1920 (whereby inferior linaloe seed oil etc was mixed in with the wood oil, amongst other things) favoured rosewood oil as a perfumery ingredient, which replaced the usage of linaloe oil.

CALAMUS OIL, INDIA

Acorus calamus L.

Distribution: Widely distributed across N. Europe & India.

Status: Becoming rare: CIMAP (1997).

Endangered: Swat area of Pakistan. (Hamayan *et al.* 2007).

Karnataka: DD; Kerala: EN; Tamil Nadu: VU Threatened Medicinal Plants in S. India based on 4 CAMP workshops.

[However, Vod, Mappa & Shankar (undated) point out that the distribution of this (& other named) spp. over N. hemisphere, and its limited cultivation in niche-areas negate the necessity for banning the plant for export from India].

Notes: Essential oil produced from steam or hydrodistillation of the crushed rhizomes. Rhizomes also employed as a traditional incense ingredient.

CANDELA PLANT, BRAZIL

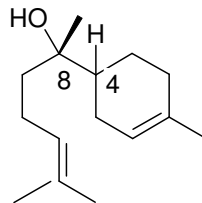
Eremanthus erythropappus (DC) MacLeish

syn. *Vanillosmopsis erythropappa* Schultz-Bip.

Distribution: In the Atlantic Brazilian rainforest, mainly south of Minas Gerais State

Status: Becoming rare: after ruthlessly over-exploitation as a source of (-)-alpha-bisabolol by the German pharmaceutical industry.

Notes. The German aroma-giant Symrise which uses (-)-alpha-bisabolol in its cosmetics formulations, is working with other Brazilian partnership firms & the Universidade Federal de Lavras to optimize growing conditions for the plant (Prance 2007).



(-)-alpha-bisabolol [4S,8S]

CANARIUM ZEYLANICUM

Canarium zeylanicum (Retz.) Blume

Kekuna

Distribution: Sri Lanka

Status: VU A1c WCMC (1998) In: 2007 IUCM Red List of Threatened Species.

Notes: Oleoresin used as incense.

CEDARWOOD ATLAS

Cedrus atlantica (Endl.) Manetti ex Carr

Distribution: At 1400-2500m. in the Moroccan Middle Atlas, Rif Central and Grand Atlas Oriental and Middle Atlas Oriental mountains (Mardaga 1999).

Status: LR/lc Conifer Specialist Group (1998). *Cedrus atlantica* In 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Reported as vulnerable in Morocco (FRA 2005).

Endangered: FAO Panel of Experts 5th Report on Forest Gene Resources 7th Appendix.

Conifer forests of N. Morocco (largely consisting of *C. atlantica*) which cover some 133,653 ha have been classified by WWF as Critical/ Endangered.

While cedarwood Atlas trees are well conserved in specific protected areas, the ecosystem is very fragile, and often the margins are subject to degradation by erosion, demineralization, dehydration, and desertification, occasionally resulting

in areas of complete desolation, in spite of heroic attempts by the Moroccan authorities to maintain them (Cropwatch 2004).

Notes: Essential oil produced by steam distillation of the waste wood, or sawdust of the tree. An absolute is also commercially available. Production of essential oil 70 t/y in 1985 (Lawrence 1985), now approx 1 t/y.

One identified cosmetics company (at least) claims that the cedarwood oil Atlas oil used in its fragrance “is from cedar trees subject to selective cutting”, being “part of a sustainable development approach approved by the (Moroccan) Water and Forestry Service”.

Cedarmoss gathering to make as perfumery absolute from branches of mature *C. atlantica* trees also causes further damage. Feral grazing is another contributory status threat, with underestimated consequences..

In spite of serious concern about fragility of conifer forest (for full details see <http://www.cropwatch.org/cedarwood.htm>), EcoCert & Soil Association continue certify cedarwood Atlas essential oil.

Some small & micro-scale production of essential oil from *C. atlantica* f. *glauca* in mid- and S. France from either chipped wood, bark or leaves (needles), according to producing site. Both winter bark-stripping and leaf distillation are claimed ‘not to threaten trees’ but no authoritative and impartial impact assessment exists to verify this (Cropwatch 2005).

CEDRELA ODORATA

Cedrela odorata L.

Cigar-box wood.

Distribution: Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, Cayman Islands, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles (Curaçao), Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, St Kitts & Nevis, St Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago, Venezuela. (UNEP-WCMC)

Status Scarce; wood export illegal; plantations failed from insect attack Maia *et al.* (2000). However, species subject to uncontrolled salvage logging in Columbia (SFM Tropics 2005).

VU A1cd+2cd. Americas Regional Workshop (1998) (Conservation & Sustainable Management of Trees, Costa Rica). *Cedrela odorata* In: 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Threatened in Panama; Vulnerable in Nicaragua & in Peru (FRA 2005).

Rare & Endangered Mexico: F. Patiño V. - through FAO Panel of Experts 5th Report on Forest Gene Resources, Appendices.

Listed in Appendix III CITES (2004) (request of Peruvian & Columbia populations). Applies to logs, sawn wood & veneer sheets. Attempts to list under Appendix II failed at CITES CoP 14 (see below).

EC Reg 1332/2005 (amending 338/97) applies to logs, sawn wood & veneer sheets

Plantations fail from insect attack: Maia B. *et al.* (2000).

CITES (2007): The Conference of the Parties (The Hague 2007) under 14.146 adopted the Action Plan attached as Annex 4 to these Decisions of the Conference of the Parties 14th CITES Meeting: Decisions, to complete knowledge on the status of conservation of, trade in and sustainable use of *Cedrela odorata* (Action Plan Appendix IV) to be proposed at the 15th CITES meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Notes: see also http://www2.wcmc.org.uk/trees/trade/ced_odo.htm

CEDAR, CYPRESS

Cedrus brevifolia (Hook. F.) Henry

Status: VU D2 1998 Conifer Specialist Group (1998) *Cedrus brevifolia*. In 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

CEDARWOOD HIMALAYAN

Cedrus deodara (D. Don) G. Don. f.

Distribution: At 1650 2400m in Western Himalaya slopes from E. Afghanistan to N. India & Pakistan.

Status: LR/lc Conifer Specialist Group (1998) *Cedrus deodara*. 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Threatened (Farjon *et al.* 1993).

Notes, Crude & rectified essential oils from sawdust & wood shavings, as well as a needle oil & an absolute are commercially obtainable, but production down from 20t/y to 1 t/y.. Destructive distillation of the wood gives a product used in local veterinary medicine. Popular aromatherapy oil, little used in perfumery.

CEDARWOOD KENYAN.

syn. East African Pencil Cedar.

Juniperus procera Hochst. ex Endl.

Habitat: Mountains of Central Kenya, Ethiopia at 1000 to 3000m.

According to UNEP-WCMC: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania , Yemen , Zimbabwe.

Status: Endangered: FAO Forestry Dept. (1986).

LR/nt WCMC (1997) *Juniperus procera*. In 2002 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2002; WCMC

Endangered in Saudi Arabia (FRA 2005)

Malawi: Endangered ENB1B2cD2 Evidence of poor regeneration from fire exclusion. Malawi: ENA1abcdB1B2abcde. Restricted to Mount Mulanje. Habitat threatened by pitsaw activities: Southern African Plant Red Data Lists 2002.

Endangered: FAO Panel of Experts 5th Report on Forest Gene Resources 7th Appendix.

Notes: The essential oil, once a commonly traded fragrance ingredient, now unobtainable, although small packets traded internally on the African market at least until the late 1990's.

Ciesla W.A. (2002) discusses the FAO listing & the die-back of the species, & mentions aphid & beetle infestations in N. central Kenya, as well as cattle over-grazing in Juniper forests as possible factors. The true reason for die-back remains uncertain however. The tree has been introduced into parts of India (the

Nilgiris), and waste wood from trees cut down for furniture making may be distilled on a very limited scale to produce oil for local use.

CHAULMOOGRA

- *Hydnocarpus pentandra* (Buch.-Ham.) Oken
& other *Hydnocarpus* spp. such as *Hydnocarpus kurzii* (King) Warb.

Distribution (*H. pentandra*): Western Ghats & Karnataka.

Status: Vulnerable (*H. pentandra*) First Red Data List for S. India. (through Majumdra 1997).

Facing genetic erosion (*H. pentandra*) CIMAP (1997) & in general *Hydnocarpus* spp. facing decline through habitat erosion.

Lack of adequate regeneration, habitat loss, regeneration loss (Mathachen 2004)

Notes: Fixed oil of chaulmoogra is produced in Burma, Sri Lanka Bangladesh, Nigeria & Uganda, & is/was used medicinally as an initial cure for leprosy before the advent of pharmacological drugs (Parascandola 2003).

- *Hydnocarpus kurzii* (King) Warb.

Distribution: India & Myanmar.

Status: DD_CAMP Workshops on Medicinal Plants, India 1998. *Hydnocarpus kurzii*. In: IUCN 2007. *2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*.

Chakravarti (2002): Has to be considered endangered in India, only left in 20 locations.

Notes: Tree population thought to have declined 50% in last 10 years (source IUCN 2007). There is no cultivation as such, only wild-gathering. The oil is used locally with some export to China & Argentina

- *Hydnocarpus macrocarpa* Warb
& *H. macrocarpa macrocarpa* ssp. *macrocarpa* Warb.

Distribution: S. India

Status: Vulnerable: First Red Data List of Threatened South Indian Medicinal Plants.

Endangered: Walter & Gillet (1998)

- *Hydnocarpus nana*

Distribution: Malaysia

Status: LR/nt. Chua, L.S.L. (1998). *Hydnocarpus nana*. In: IUCN 2007. *2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*.

Threats: Habitat loss/degradation from clear-cutting.

CINNAMOMUM SPP.

Certain essential oil-bearing spp. of *Cinnamomum* genus.

Distribution: China; India

Status: Vulnerable: Some Chinese essential oil-bearing spp: Zhu *et al.* (1994)

Notes: 24 *Cinnamomum* spp. currently red listed by IUCN.

- *Cinnamomum camphora* L. var. *linaloolifera*

& *Cinnamomum camphora* Sieb var. *glavescens* Hayata

Ho wood.

Status: Trees blocked from cutting/harvesting by Chinese authorities (2007).

Notes: Ho wood oil is blend of essential oils produced by the steam distillation of *Cinnamomum camphora* L. var. *linaloolifera* and *Cinnamomum camphora* Sieb var. *glavescens* Hayata (Fam. Lauraceae). Rectification of this oil produces a product often marketed as Ho Wood Oil, used as a source of natural *laevo*-linalool. Lawrence (1995) puts the production of ho oil from China in 1995 at 800t/y. Acetylated ho oil is produced from ho wood oil by esterification with acetic anhydride, and is used to construct synthetic essential oils, extend lavender oil, or used as an aroma ingredient in its own right (as natural linalyl acetate).

- *Cinnamomum cecidodaphne* Meissn.

syn. *Cinnamomum glaucescens* Nees

Suganda kokila

Distribution: Mid-western Nepal

Status: The plant has threatened status within Nepal, and products can only be exported after processing within the country.

- *Cinnamomum parthenoxylon* (Jack) Meisn.

Source of Sassafras oil Vietnam ?

Distribution: Rain forests of N. Vietnam, in Quang-tri in central Vietnam, possibly into Sumatra. Also in Yunnan, China.

Status: DD Asian Regional Workshop (1998). *Cinnamomum parthenoxylon* In: 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

CR A1cd: Vietnam.

Trees prevented from being harvested for safrole production in China by Chinese authorities (2007).

Notes: becoming Critically Endangered in Vietnam (Cropwatch 2007) where it is harvested for essential oil (>95% safrole) is produced. Safrole is now mainly used to manufacture piperonyl butoxide.

- *Cinnamomum tamala*: (Buch. Ham.) Nees & Eberm.

Tejpat oil

Distribution: in N. India: Sikkim, Assam, Meghalaya, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh etc. as well as Nepal & Bhutan.

Status "Nearly threatened": CIMAP (1997) by habitat destruction & over-exploitation. Market demand for *C. tamala* 16 t/y in India (Tiwari *et al.* 2004).

Notes: Leaves widely employed as spice in N. India; essential oil from steam distillation of leaves is an article of commerce.

CIVET

Civet paste is obtained from scraping or squeezing the anal glands of:

Civetticus civetta - African civet cat

syn *Viverra civetta*

Viverra zibetha - Indian civet (from India, Indonesia and Malaysia)

Viverricula indica - the Lesser Indian civet (syn. Chinese civet) (from East and South China)

and other civet species

Status: Listed in Appendix III (CITES 2003).

Notes Civet farms operate in China, Ethiopia, Kenya, Congo, Guinea, Senegal and India. 12 Kg/y civet paste reported by Yingkang (1991) from Hangzhou Zoological Gdns China.

COLEUS FORSKOHLII

Coleus forskohlii (Willd) Briq.

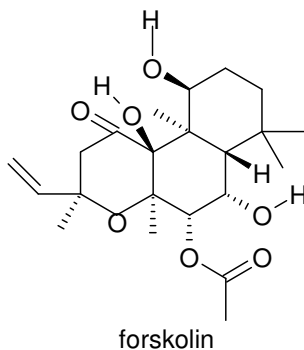
syn. *Pectranthus forskohlii* Willd.

syn. *Coleus barbatus* (Andr.) Benth.

Distribution: Aromatic perennial to 0.6m. distributed across plains & some hill districts of India where it is native, & in Bepal, Burma, Thailand. Introduced into Brazil as a minor medicinal crop; now exists in several different chemotypes.

Status: Status: Endangered in India: banned for extraction, but not for cultivation. Minor cultivation in Tamil Nadu, Gujurat & Karnataka.

Notes: Contains the labdane diterpene forskolin. Plant derivatives are the subject of several international patents by Sabinsa Corp. (see Cropwatch Newsletters). *C. forskohlii* isolates inhibit melanin formation hence use in cosmetic formulations as skin whitener. Activates adenylyl cyclase reaction & lowers blood pressure.



COMMIPHORA SPP.

Commiphora spp are listed as vulnerable in Oman (FRA 2005).

- *Commiphora parvifolia* Engl.

Distribution: Native to Soqotra; Eritrea.

Status: NT Miller, A. (2004) *Commiphora parvifolia*. In: 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Notes: Potentially immensely threatened by livestock grazing (Bein 1998, Ogbazghi 2001) & drought (Ogbazghi 2001).

- *Commiphora pseudopaolii* J.B. Gillet

syn *C. paolii* Chiov.

Distribution: NE Kenya

Status: LR/nt Thulin, M. (1998) *Commiphora pseudopaolii*. In: 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Notes: Source of opoponax. Used as tick repellent by indigenous peoples.

COPAIBA SPP..

Copaiba balsam is obtained by tapping a small hole about 1 m. from the ground to release the balsam which accumulates in reservoirs the core of the tree, from several *Copaiba* spp. esp. *C. reticulate* Ducke, *C. guianensis* Desf. and *C. multijuga*. Hayne. *C. officinalis* Jacq. Is the main source of balsam in Colombia, Venezuela & the Guianas. *C. langsdorffii* Desf. is the cerrado balsam source. High vacuum distillation of the balsam affords copaiba oil. Worryingly, *Copaiba* spp. are now known as 'S. American diesel tree' by bio-fuel enthusiasts.

Distribution: Amazonian forests.

Status: Diminishing accessibility in Capim region due to logging: Shanley & Rosa (2004)

Situation needs watching: Cropwatch (2004).

Copaifera paupera - vulnerable in Peru (FRA 2005).

Notes 'Extraction (of Copaiba balsam) low' - 414 tons from Brazilian forests in 2001 - see <http://www.biodiversityinternational.org/publications/pdf/1046.pdf>

Plowden (2003) studied production ecology from 3 copaiba types in the E. Brazilian Amazon. Some evidence that local S. American communities have stopped cutting down copaiba trees, but indiscriminate logging gangs and get-rich quick-individuals counter this initiative.

COSTUS

Saussurea lappa C.B. Clarke

Distribution: India: Himachal Pradesh (Chamba), Jammu & Kashmir; W. Himalayas, Sikkim) and now grows in SW China. Cultivated in Uttar Pradesh, Kashmir & Lahul..

Status: Threatened in Pakistan (FRA 2005).

Protected CITES (2003) Appendix I

Endangered in Jammu & Kashmir: India: Red Data Book Plants of India (Nayar & Sastry 1987-88).

Critically endangered in Jammu & Kashmir (incl. Ladakh). *CAMP Workshop for high altitude medicinal plants of Jammu-Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh meeting in Kullu* (Ved & Tandon 1998 'through Pordie 2000)

Listed in the Negative List of Exports of the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India.

Listed in the 'Schedule VI' of the Wildlife Protection Act of India (1995)

Notes: The essential oil is obtained from the water or steam distillation of the warm water-macerated dried roots of this large erect perennial herb ("Kuth") which grows up to 2m The expensive essential oil, the concrete (confusingly = costus resinoid), absolute, resin (= still residues) & anhydrol (= molecular distillate of extract) are all commercial items, although the oil has been banned IFRA since 1974 on skin sensitivity grounds due to the sesquiterpene lactone content.. This hasn't stopped production of up to 12 t/y of the oil in recent times.

The oil was formerly used in high-class perfumery in small quantities to impart animalic and sebaceous notes, and some would say coupled with orris-like effects.

Rapid in vitro propagation method for *Inula racemosa* plantlets devised: Jabeen *et al* (2007).

The essential oil is frequently offered by aromatherapy oil traders, in spite of its CITES status.

DRAGONS BLOOD

Note: The term 'Dragons Blood' refers to reddish resinous products (usually encountered as granules, powder, lumps ("cakes"), or sticks ("reed") used in folk medicine as an astringent and for wound healing etc., and in other applications for colouring varnishes, staining marble, for jewelry and enameling work, and for photo-engraving. Mabberley (1998) suggests Dragons Blood was produced originally from *Dracaena cinnabari*, later from *D. draco* and more recently from *Daemonorops* spp.; Zheng *et al.* (2004) confirm this view and suggests substitutes for *Dracaena* spp. include *Pterocarpus* spp., *Daemonorops draco* and *Croton* spp. -. see <http://www.cropwatch.org/dragonsblood.htm>

Dracaena cinnabari Balf. F.

Distribution: Forms characteristic woodlands on the island of Soqatra, Yemen at 500 to 1500m.

Status: VU B2ab(ii) Miller A. (2004). *Dracaena cinnabari* In: 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Dracaena draco Blume

Distribution: Present in 5 of 7 Canary Islands (especially La Gomera), but only a few hundred trees remain (see http://www.globaltrees.org/reso_tree.asp?id=32).

Status: VU A1abcde Banares A. *et al.* (1998) *Dracaena draco* In 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Listed as Endangered in Red Data Book of Cape Verde where it is extinct on Brava & Santiago & critically endangered on S. Vicente. Some *D. draco* trees also found on Ilha das Flores in the Azores, and in Western Morocco (*D. draco* subsp. *ajgal*) & Madeira.

ELEMI

Canarium luzonicum (Blume) A. Gray

syn. *Canarium commune* L.

Distribution: Philippines and Moluccas, but also as far as Papua New Guinea & some Pacific islands. Elemi trees are planted as windbreaks around nutmeg plantations in Indonesia.

Status: Habitat loss, poor regeneration prospects: Cropwatch (2004)

VU A1cd WCMC (1998) *Canarium luzonicum* In IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2007.

Notes: Elemi essential oil is steam distilled from the pathological resinous exudate ("Manila elemi") from a dioecious evergreen tree that can grow to 30m. Elemi oil is used in small amounts to freshen the top notes of Eau de Colognes

and in lemon blends for soaps and detergents, but its expense limits its further application. A resinoid is produced by solvent extraction of the gum (used in medicinal plaster & ointments); a CO₂ extract is also produced as a perfumery ingredient. 221 t. of elemi gum were exported from Philippines in 1998; 75% going to France. Cropwatch estimated elemi gum production at 350t/y in 2003.

ENKLEIA

A genus of 3 species; those producing gaharu include:

- *Enkleia malaccensis*

Distribution: Adamantan/Nicobar Islands, Borneo (Ganung Palung).

Status: - no information.

FIR, BALSAM, syn FIR CANADIAN.

Abies balsamea (L.) Mill.

Status: LR/lc Conifer Specialist Group (1998). *Abies balsamea* In IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2007

Notes: A steam distilled essential oil from the twigs & needles, and the balsam absolute are commercial items. The Canada balsam industry was centered around Quebec, and pooled balsam from draining resin blisters was adjusted for refractive index, for use in mounting biological specimens for microscopy, as it dries to a translucent fixative. Its other major use is as a varnish, and for medicinal products.

FIR, NORDMAN

Abies nordmanniana (Steven) Spach – **Crimean Fir**

& *Abies nordmanniana* subsp. *nordmanniana* – **Black Sea Fir.**

Status: LR/lc Conifer Specialist Group (1998). *Abies nordmanniana* In 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Notes: Needle & twig oils produced from both types.

FIR, SILVER

Abies alba (L.) Mill.

syn. *Abies pectinata* (Lam.) DC

Status: LR/lc. Conifer Specialist Group (1998). *Abies alba* In IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2007

Critically endangered in Belarus (FRA 2005)

Notes: A steam distilled oil from the cones or the needles & twigs are commercial items. The oil has been used in fresh piney and pine-herbal fragrances for foam-baths and shower products, and has been used in medicinal applications such as in products for inhalation. It also finds application in men's fragrances for its' fine fresh piney-balsamic notes. The oil is frequently adulterated.

GALBANUM

- *Ferula gummosa* Boiss.

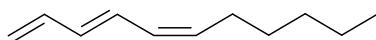
syn *Ferrula galbaniflua* Boisser & Buhse.

Distribution. Pakistan, Turkmenistan. N/ N.E. Iran. & N.W. India.

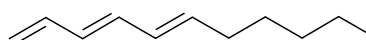
Status LC in Iran-Turanian region of Iran (ref: Red Data Book of Iran Jalili & Jamzad 1999 p669). Locally extinct from unsustainable over-exploitation in Abade and Eqlid in Fars province (Seiiedin-Nejad S.H 1991 through Nadjafi *et al.* 2006).

Notes: Local use as exprant & anti-spasmodic in Iran. Exported to Europe (mainly France & Germany) – Shad reports over 109,408 t gum exported in 1992 (Shad 1995 through through Nadjafi *et al.* 2006). Galbanum oil is used in perfumery for its green top notes & obtained by steam distillation of the air-dried extruded gum oleoresin exudate from cuts made above the root of the plants *Ferula galbaniflua* growing in N. Iran & N.W. India, and *F. rubricaulis* Boiss growing in S. Iran, and other *Ferula* spp. growing in Iran & Afghanistan (for example from *F. badrakema* K. Pol and from *F. kokanica* Reg. et Schmalh) with some production also from Turkistan (from *F. ceratophylla* Reg. et Schmalh).

The gum is steam distilled to produce an essential oil, or solvent extracted to produce an absolute, a resinoid or a CO₂ extract. Although the major component of steam-distilled galbanum essential oil is β -pinene, the main odour character components of the oil are considered to be the isomers of 1,3,5 undecatriene, the all-*trans* isomer (1,3,5-*tr*) in particular possesses the intense green odour of Galbanum.

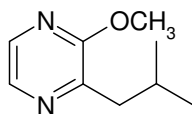


1,3-trans-5,cis-undecatriene



1,3-trans,5-trans-undecatriene

2-Methoxy-3-secbutyl-pyrazine with its intense green bell pepper odour is also an important contributor to the odour of the oil, as is 2-sec-butyl-3-methoxy pyrazine and constituents such as sec-butyl-3-methylbut-2-ene thioate.



2-methoxy-3-sec-butyl pyrazine

Later fractions of galbanum oil obtained under prolonged heat may contain the blue-coloured substances isoguaiazulene and guaiazulene

GENTIANA SPP.

Status: Many of 300 *Gentiana* spp. rare or threatened (IUCN 2000).

- *Gentiana lutea* L.

Distribution: Mountainous areas of Central Europe.

Status: *G. lutea* is listed in the Red Book Data listings for Bosnia, Romania, Portugal, Bulgaria, Albania, Germany, Czech Republic, Ukraine and Poland.

Notes: Commonly used as a source material for gentian absolute in perfumery. Employed as a bittering agent in alcoholic beverages, but the more economically important use for the dried roots and rhizome of the plant is to produce bitters to stimulate the digestive system. Lange (1998) estimated demand for dried roots at 1500 t/y, mainly wild gathered in France, Spain, Turkey, Bavaria, Albania and

Romania. Lange also noted that wild harvesting of *G. lutea* in Spain proceeds in contravention of existing legislation.

An absolute is produced from the roots & rhizomes – this is thought to be a principle flavouring component of Angostura bitters.

GINGER LILY

syn. Butterfly Lily

Hedychium coronarium Koenig

Distribution: Eastern Himalayas, SE Asia (India), Hawaii, China.

Status: Endangered in some areas: CIMAP (1977).

Endangered in Amarkantaka in Madhya Pradesh and Chhota Nagpur in Bihar from where it has been extensively collected (Kumar *et al.* 1997).

Notes: An essential oil and an absolute are produced commercially (India, S. China), and usage has been promoted by perfumery companies as a floral theme for launches in the 'nineties.

[The ginger-lily *Hedychium philippinense* is listed in CITES Appendix 1]

[N.B. Do not confuse with Longosa oil from steam distillation of rhizomes *Hedychium coronarium* J. Koenig var. *flavescens* syn. *H. flavum* Roxb., or Longosa absolute from solvent extraction of flowers, both produced in Madagascar].

GINGER LILY, SPIKED

Hedychium spicatum Smith

Distribution: India (Punjab), Central and Western Himalaya (Assam, Nepal, Bengal etc.), Malaysia, Japan.

Status: Vulnerable through over exploitation especially in Uttar Pradesh & Himachal Pradesh CIMAP (1997)

Notes: The use of the rhizomes for use in indigenous perfumery, local veterinary medicine etc. has lead to ruthless exploitation such that its status in Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh has been described as vulnerable as indicated above.

GONYSTYLUS SPP.

Species producing gaharu (of lower quality according to Woolenberg 2001) include:

- *Gonystylus bancanus* (Miq.) Kurtz.

Distribution: Pelambang, Java

Status: VU A1cd: WCMC (1998). *Gonystylus bancanus* In 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

CITES Appendix II (2004).

- *Gonystylus macrophyllus* (Miq.) Airy Shaw

Distribution: Java, Indonesia (Bali, Irian Jaya, Kalimantan, Maluku, Sulawesi, Sumatra), Malaysia (Peninsula Malaysia), Papua New Guinea (N. Solomons), the Solomon Islands.

Status: VU A1cd: WCMC (1998). *Gonystylus macrophyllus* In 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.
CITES Appendix II (2004)

GURJUN

Gurjun 'balsam' (the term is a misnomer – there are no cinnamic or benzoic acids present) is obtained from *Dipterocarpus* spp. growing in Indonesia (Sumatra), Malaya and Thailand, with minor production also occurring in India. Prosea (2000) indicates *D. alatus*, *D. gracilis*, *D. grandiflorus* & *D. kerris* are used for oleoresin, and that populations of *D. kerris* have fast dwindled (like other *Dipterocarpus* spp.) due to logging, but other utilised species also include: It is further mentioned that all large *Dipterocarpus* trees have disappeared, leaving saplings & small individuals. The oil obtained by steam distillation or, more often, vacuum fractional distillation of the 'balsam', consists mainly of sesquiterpenes, principally α -gurjunene, calarene, β -caryophyllene, α -humulene and allo-aromadendrene, although oil from individual trees of the same species is thought to vary widely in composition

- *Dipterocarpus alatus* Roxb. ex G. Don

Distribution: Philippines, Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand & Vietnam.

Status: EN A1cd+2cd, B1+2c Ashton, P. (1998). *Dipterocarpus alatus*. In: IUCN 2007. 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Notes: Prosea (2000) indicates that 22.5 to 31 litres oleoresin/tree is obtained in Laos.

- *Dipterocarpus costatus* Gaertner f.

Status: EN A1cd+2cd Ashton, P. (1998). *Dipterocarpus costatus*. In: IUCN 2007. 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

- *Dipterocarpus intricatus* Dryer

Status: LR/lc Asian Regional Workshop (Conservation & Sustainable Management of Trees, Viet Nam) (1998). *Dipterocarpus intricatus*. In: 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

- *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus* Roxb.

Status: LR/lc Ashton, P. (1998). *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*. In: IUCN 2007. 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

- *Dipterocarpus turbinatus* Gaertner f.

Distribution: East Indies & India

Status: CR A1cd+2cd Ashton, P. (1998). *Dipterocarpus turbinatus*. In: IUCN 2007. 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Notes: An oil is obtained from steam distillation (or vacuum distillation) of the gum-oleoresin. Used as perfume fixative, for waterproofing boats & baskets, and as varnish.

GYRINOPS SPP.

Species producing gaharu include:

- *Gyrinops audate* (Gilg) Domke

syn. *Brachythalamus versteegii* Gilg

syn. *Aquilaria versteegii* Hall.f.

Distribution: Distribution area New Guinea (Sidai, Mt. Arfak)

Status: [CITES Appendix II \(2004\)](#)

- *Gyrinops decipiens* Ding Hou

Distribution: Central Celebes (Wavatoli, Palarahi)

Status: [CITES Appendix II \(2004\)](#)

- *Gyrinops ledermanii* Domke

Distribution: New Guinea (Sepik R., Mt. Pfiingst)

Status: [CITES Appendix II \(2004\)](#)

- *Gyrinops moluccana* (Miq.) Baill.

syn. *Lachnolepis moluccana* Miq.

syn. *Aquilaria moluccana* Hall.f.

Distribution: Buru and Halmahera

Status: [CITES Appendix II \(2004\)](#)

- *Gyrinops podocarpus* (Gilg.) Domke

syn. *Brachythalamus podocarpus* Gilg.

syn. *Aquilaria podocarpus* Hall.f.

syn. *Gyrinops ledermanii* (non Donke) Merr & Perry

Distribution: West New Guinea (Ramoj, Sorong, Monep, Idenburg)

Status: [CITES Appendix II \(2004\)](#)

- *Gyrinops salicifolia* Ridl.

Distribution: Western New Guinea (Utakwa, Nabire)

Status: [CITES Appendix II \(2004\)](#)

- *Gyrinops versteegi* (Gilg). Domke & other ssp.

syn. *Gyrinops walla* (non Gaertn.) Koord.

syn. *Branchythalamus versteegii* Gilg

syn. *Aquilaria versteegii* Hall.

Distribution: Lesser Sunda Islands (Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores, Sumba); North Celebes (Minahasa) and West New Guinea.

Status: [Appendix II of CITES \(2004\)](#)

Notes: *Gyrinops versteegii* plantations established in Indonesia, Vietnam & Cambodia.

HINOKI WOOD

Chamaecyparis obtusa (Siebold & Zucc.) Endl

Distribution: Central Japan

Status: Protected by Japanese Govt. from 1982 – only recycled wood from rebuilding of temples or from trees which have died can be used.

LR/nt: Conifer Specialist Group 2000. In 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Notes: Large stocks of wood are available, stockpiled for decades before the govt. ban. An essential oil is produced from sawdust, waste & off-cuts; root & leaf oils are also marketed. The wood's famed resistance to termite attack is believed to be due to the carvacrol content.

INCENSE JUNIPER

syn. Spanish Juniper

Juniperus trurifera L.

Distribution: Moroccan Atlas & Rif; & scattered in W. Med. including Algeria, Spain & Corsica.

Status: Only 20,000 ha of *J. thrurifera* bearing land remain in Morocco: Degradation of *J. thruifera* forest attributed to slow growth and heavy use of forest habitat (Ciesla 2002).

LR/lc Conifer Specialist Group (1998) *Juniperus thruifera*. In 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Vulnerable: FRA (2005)

Notes: An incense tar is produced for the medicinal market in Morocco. *J. thruifera* tar is mainly used in medicinal & veterinary applications; rarely redistilled to produce essential oil useful for leathery notes in perfumery.

INULA RACEMOSA

Poshkar moola

Inula racemosa Hook f.

Distribution: Alpine W. Himalaya, India, Afghanistan, & Nepal (where it is cultivated).

Status: Vulnerable in hills of Jammu & Kashmir. Red Data Book of Plants of India (Nayar & Sastry 1987-88)

Under threat in Himal Pradesh: Chauhan (1988)

Notes. A minor essential oil is produced commercially from the whole plant including the roots. Frequently offered by aromatherapy oil traders.

JUNIPERUS OXYCEDRUS

Juniperus oxycedrus L.

Prickly Juniper.

Distribution: Across Mediterranean & S. Europe from Portugal, France & Morocco to N. Iran & W. Syria. Farjon (2005) considered that *J. oxycedrus* had 4 subspecies: subsp. *oxycedrus*, subsp. *macrocarpa* Sibth. & Sm.) Ball, subsp. *badia* (H. Gay) Debeaux & subsp. *transtagana* Franco.

Status: LR/lc Conifer Specialist Group (1998) In: 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Endangered: Albania (FRA 2005)

Conserved: Regional Ministry of the Environment of Andalusia

Notes. Cade oil is obtained by destructive distillation of the wood & branches of this shrub. Only the rectified oil (polynuclear hydrocarbon free) is approved IFRA.

Juniperus oxycedrus L. ssp. *macrocarpa*

Distribution: S.W. Spain

Status: Conserved: Regional Ministry of the Environment of Andalusia

JURINEA (DHOOP)

Jurinea dolomiaea Boiss.

syn. *J. macrocephala* (Royle) C.B. Clarke

Distribution: India, Nepal, Pakistan.

Status: Depletion in most areas: CIMAP (1977).

Threats: Animal grazing, over-gathering

Notes Roots, rhizomes of this prostrate herb are articles of commerce being gathered in large quantities for incense making for domestic purposes & for use in temples. Additionally used to treat stomach ache & diarrhea in Dolpa.

KAEMPFERIA GALANGA

Lesser galangale.

Kaempferia galangal Jacq.

Distribution: Cultivated in Taiwan and Yunnan, as well as occurring in India, Malaya, the Moluccas and tropical Africa.

Status: CR/R First Red Data List S. Indian medicinal plants (Based on CAMP report IUCN ver 2.2)

Facing extinction due to indiscriminate & unsustainable harvesting in the wild: Swapna *et al.* (2004).

Notes: Rhizomes sold in the local drug markets: a minority are distilled for essential oil. Employed as a hallucinogen in New Guinea.

KAEMPFERIA ROTUNDA

Himalayan Crocus

Kaempferia rotunda L.

Distribution: Tropical Asia

Status: Becoming rare through over-exploitation.

Notes: Used as a spice, especially for vegetables.

KAPUR KACHARI

Spiked ginger-lily.

Hedychium spicatum Smith

Distribution: India: parts of the Punjab and Central and Western Himalaya (Assam, Nepal, Bengal etc.)

Status: Vulnerable in Uttar Pradesh & Himachal Pradesh CIMAP (1997)

Notes: An essential oil is produced commercially. Rhizomes are traded in the drug markets, (being sold in thin slices for the preparation of the fragrant coloured powder *abhir* which is used on religious occasions. The rhizomes can be divided into two varieties, var. *acuminatum* and var. *ellipticum*.

LARCH

Larix decidua Miller.

Distribution: Central Europe, Alps & Carpathians, as well parts of E. Europe.

Status LR/lc Conifer Specialist Group (1998) *Larix decidua* In 2007 Red List of Threatened Species.

Notes: Larch essential oil & larch turpentine are articles of commerce, larch turpentine being traditionally associated with S. Tyrol & N. Italy. Red List status is as a result of degradation of habitats due to extraction.

MELANJE CEDARWOOD OIL

Widdringtonia whytei Rendle.

Distribution: Tropical Africa.

Status: EN A 1 abcd B1+2abcde Conifer Specialist Group (1998). *Widdringtonia whytei* In 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Malawi: ENA1abcdB1B2abcde. Restricted to Mount Mulanje. Habitat threatened by pitsaw activities: Southern African Plant Red Data Lists 2002.

Notes: Survived in a ten-mile area until it was replanted from Mulanje Mountains Forest Reserve in the 1960's to former Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Kenya. Now over-used as timber, sawdust is collected from timber-yards and distilled to obtain oil for local use.

MICHELIA CHAMPACA

Michelia champaca L.

Status: LR/lc VU: CAMP Report (1994). *Michelia champaca* In IUCN Version 2.2 Endangered in Nepal (FRA 2005).

Red listed in India.

Critically endangered in Nepal: CAMP Report (2001) Pokhara.

Restrictions on collection for export imposed by the Government of Nepal under Forest Act 1993.

Notes: Champaca Absolute Red, India, is produced in Paralakhemundi in the Ganjam district of India, by solvent extraction of the blossoms.

MUSK

Moschus spp.

Distribution: Widely distributed

Status: Spp. from Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan are listed under Appendix I of CITES (2003); spp. from other destinations are listed under Appendix II.

Notes: This animal product has been replaced by synthetic musk ingredients.

OCOTEA PRETIOSA

Ocotea pretiosa (Nees) Mez.

Brazilian Sassafras.

Distribution: Brazil (Atlantic Rain Forest); possibly Paraguay.

Status: VU A1cd Varty N. (1998). *Ocotea pretiosa* In 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

O. pretosia is listed in an official list of threatened plants compiled by IBAMA (1992); however loggers ignore the trees' protected status.

Notes: Sassafras oil Brazil was obtained by steam distillation of the chipped trunkwood, roots and branches of the tree, produced at a rate of 1,500 t/y. Do not confuse with *Ocotea cymbarum* Kunth (see below).

As early as 1966 Mors and Rizzini noted that *O. pretosia* was becoming scarce in Santa Catarina due to uncontrolled exploitation and the natural slow growth of the tree, stating production to have declined to 250 tons per annum from the previous 500 tons per annum Mors & Rizzini (1966). Now Brazilian Sassafras oil is virtually unobtainable & Vietnam is leading supplier of Sassafras oil – probably from *Cinnamomum parthenoxylon* Meisn.

N.B. Ocotea oil Brazil was commonly and incorrectly referred to as *Ocotea cymbarum* oil, the wood oil of which contains no safrole.

OLIBANUM syn. FRANKINCENSE

Boswellia carterii Birdw.

syn. *B. sacra* Flueckiger

Source of 'beyo' - 'Somalian type' Frankincense, according to some authorities.

Distribution: Somalia, Oman (Dhofar) & Yemen (but this is disputed: Wood 1977).

Status: LR/nt IUCN Assessed Thulin M. (1998) *Boswellia carterii*. IUCN List of Threatened Species 2007.

Critically endangered in Oman: (FRA 2005).

Boswellia papyrifera (Del.) Hochst.

Source of 'Eritrean type' Frankincense, according to some authorities.

Distribution: Ethiopia (in 332,562 ha of Tigray & 604,000 ha in the Amhara), Nigeria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Sudan, Uganda & Eritrea.

Status: Endangered Ethiopia (TRAFFIC). Decline of tree numbers in Tigray over past 20 years.

Endangered Sudan - see Toon Rijkers *et al* (2006). Stem barks of a large number of trees are greatly damaged by the repeated unskilled incision to collect the gum - Khalid *et al*. (undated).

Notes: Trees tapped 8 x from Sept to June, giving 1-3Kg gum oleoresin/tree. An essential oil is produced by steam distillation of the air-dried gum-oleoresin. 1500-2000 t/y gum oleoresin produced in Ethiopia. An absolute and a resinoid are also produced.

ORCHIDACEAE

Orchids are already sufficiently rare in many European countries to have protected status, and the family Orchidaceae is listed under Appendix II of CITES and Annex B of Regulation (EC) 338/97 (CITES 2003). Some examples of threatened species still use are the ladies slipper *Cypripedium parviflorum* var. *pubescens*, which is used in herbal medicine & is listed in the British Herbal Pharmacopoeia 1983, and *Ophrys insectifera*, used in "salep", an ingredient in Turkish delight and ice cream.

ORIGANUM SPP.

Several individual sp. of *Origanum* such as *O. barygyli* from Syria and *O. dictamnus* L. and *O. vetter* from Greece are rare or threatened.

- *Origanum dictamnus* L.

Dittany of Crete

Status: Vulnerable IUCN Red List 2006.

Notes: Used as culinary herb but no commercial production of essential oil.

PALM OIL – NOT ENDANGED – SOME COMMENTS

Elaeis guineensis Jacq.

Status: The establishment of oil-palm plantations in Malaysia was responsible for 87% of the deforestation in Malaysia between 1985 and 2000, and threatens 1,000 species besides thousands of orangutans which have been wiped out (see FoE's "The Oil for Ape Scandal" www.palmoil.org.uk). Indonesia intends to overtake Malaysia in palm oil production by increasing from its 16 m acres to 64 million acres by 2025 (Vidal 2007).

Notes: Palm oil from the pericarp (mainly palmitic, oleic and linoleic esters) is widely used in applicns. from soap to candles. Term more usually refers to the kernel oil which contains mainly contains mainly myristic and lauric acid esters & is used in cosmetics & foodstuffs (e.g. from lipstick to margarine).

Ethical concerns. Given the situation described above it seems inexplicable that the July 2005 Society of Cosmetics Scientists Singapore (SCSS) outing was - to where exactly ? - to NatOleo: the Naturals Oleochemical Palm Oil plant in Johor, Malaysia. The visit which is featured in *IFSCC Magazine*: 'the Global Publication of the International Federation of Cosmetic Scientists', & reportedly included a visit to a 1200 hectare Palm Oil Plantation and a crude Palm oil mill (Lumain 2005). The article also discusses plans for expansion of the business so that NatOleo may become the largest oleochemical producer in Malaysia. Friends of the Earth in a separate report (FoE 2005) reveals that a high number of environmental pollution (air/water) contraventions were made by 68 of the Palm oil mills in Johor. Cropwatch invited the SCSS & SCS in 2005-2006 to explain its actions, but our communications were ignored.

Subsequently Weleda representative Bas Schneiders (Montague-Jones 2007b) has announced that they are able to offer sustainable organic certified palm oil to the cosmetics trade. With the world markets virtually awash with this product, Cropwatch sees this move as regrettable. However Body Shop justify their purchase of sustainable palm oil and their role in the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) at http://clients.ctn.co.uk/bodyshop_csr_2007/index.asp?lvl1=8&lvl2=3&lvl3=0&lvl4=0

PARMELIA (LICHEN)

Parmelia nepalensis Tayl. Hook,

& *Parmelia nilgherrensis* Nyl.

& *Parmelia tinctorium* Nyl.

Distribution: Himalayan Nepal, India

Status: Export of all three above named plants banned: Nepal Govt 1993.
Does not apply to processed material.

Notes: Approx 1000 t/y. *Parmelia* lichens (including *P. tinctoris* & *Usnea* spp which may be co-extracted with *P. nepalensis*) processed for aroma & incense industry – up to 800 tons + imported into India.(Cropwatch: unpublished information).

Lichen “oil” W. Nepal is actually an oleoresin produced by ethanolic extraction of the lichen.

‘Jhyan’ consists of a mixture of several lichen species, such as *Parmelia*, *Ramalina* & *Usnea*.

PHALERIA SPP.

A genus of some 20 species.Those producing gaharu in Papua New Guinea include:

- *P. macrocarpa* (Scheff.) Boerl.

Puk-puk gaharu.

Status: No information

PINUS SPP.

A staggering 225 spp are listed as threatened (although many of these are in the low risk category) in the 2007 IUCN Red List, which represents a quarter of all *Pinus* spp. The following species are of more particular interest in the aroma industry:

PINE, ALLEPPO

Pinus halepensis Miller

Distribution: Found in warmer parts from Spain to Syria

Status: LR/lc Conifer Specialist Group 1998. *Pinus halepensis*. In: IUCN 2007. 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Notes: Gum-oleoresin used to manufacture turpentine.

PINE, AROLLA

Pinus cembra L.

Distribution: Native to European Alps. Commonly grown as ornamental in Europe and N.E. US, and grown for timber in Scandinavia.

Status LR/lc Conifer Specialist Group (1998). *Pinus cembra* In: 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Notes: The needle & twig oil is produced in the Alps, Cartharpian Mountains and Siberia.

PINE, CHIR

Pinus roxburghii Sarg.

Distribution: Native to the valleys of the Himalayas at 500 to 2500m and other bordering parts of India and Pakistan. Introduced into S. Africa

Status: LR/lc Conifer Specialist Group 1998. *Pinus roxburghii*. In: IUCN 2007. *2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*.

Notes: Source of Indian turpentine, rich in longifolene (to 30%) & (+)- δ -3-carene (to 50%), themselves starting materials for the production of synthetic aroma chemicals.

PINE, MERKUS

Pinus merkusii Jungh et de Vriese

Distribution: Indonesia

Status: VU B1+2cde: Conifer Specialist Group 2000. *Pinus merkusii*. In: IUCN 2007. *2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*.

Notes: Gum-oleoresin used to manufacture turpentine.

PINE, MONTEREY

Radiata Pine.

Pinus radiata D. Don

Distribution: SW of N. America to California.

Status: LR/cd Conifer Specialist Group 1998. *Pinus radiata*. In: IUCN 2007. *2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*.

Endangered: FAO Panel of Experts 5th Report on Forest Gene Resources 7th Appendix.

Notes: Demand: 190 t/y. *P. radiata* is popular choice in many countries for new timber plantations.

PINE, OREGON

Pseudotsuga menziesii (Mirbel) Franco

Douglas Fir/Oregon Pine

Status: LR/lc Conifer Specialist Group 1998. *Pseudotsuga menziesii*. In: *2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*.

Protected Nevada: *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirbel) Franco var. *glauca* (Beissn.) Franco & *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirbel) Franco var. *menziesii* (source: USDA)

Notes: Von Rudloff (1973) described two types of essential oil from the needles & twigs: a bornyl acetate-containing "Rocky-mountain type" (var. *glauca* above) and a "Coastal type" (var. *menziesii* above) without bornyl acetate.

PINE, SIBERIAN DWARF

Pinus pumila (Pall.) Regel

Status: LR/lc Conifer Specialist Group 1998. *Pinus pumila*. In: IUCN 2007. *2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*.

PINE, SCOTCH

Pinus sylvestris L.

Distribution: Austria, Sweden, Norway, and former USSR, also cultivated in the USA. It grows widely throughout Europe and parts of Asia.

Status: LR/lc. Conifer Specialist Group (1998). *Pinus sylvestris*. In: IUCN 2007. *2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*.

Endangered: Albania (FRA 2005)

Notes: Needles & twigs steam distilled to produce a flagship pine needle & twig essential oil, used in fresh accords for men's fragrances and in herbal blends, and also to add fresh notes to fougères. Used to treat skin complaints and previously a source material for Stockholm tar, lampblack, rosin, turpentine & charcoal. An absolute is also employed in perfumery.

PINE, SIBERIAN

Pinus sibirica Du Tour.

Distribution: Native to NE Russia

Status: LR/lc Conifer Specialist Group (1998). *Pinus sibirica*. In: IUCN 2007.

2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Notes: A minor essential oil is produced from the needles & twigs, which is often confused with Silver fir needle oil from *Abies sibirica* Ledeb.

PINE, SLASH

Pinus elliottii Englm.

Status: LR/lc Conifer Specialist Group 1998. *Pinus elliottii*. In: IUCN 2007. *2007*

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Notes: Gum-oleoresin used to manufacture turpentine.

Two subsp. known: var. *densa* – Florida Slash Pine & var. *elliottii* – Honduras Pine.

PINE, EASTERN WHITE

Pinus strobus L.

Eastern White Pine (Eng).

Distribution: Widely distributed over N.E. US & SE Canada.

Status: LR/lc Conifer Specialist Group (1998) *Pinus strobus* In 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Becoming rare in Indiana: USDA

Notes: Dried inner bark approved by FDA as flavouring. Extracts formerly used in the UK as an expectorant & official in the BPC.

POPLAR

Populus nigra (Eng)

Black Poplar

Distribution: Throughout Europe, N. Africa & Central & West Asia.

Status: LC Participants of the FFI/IUCN SSC Central Asia regional tree Red Listing workshop, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan (11-13 July 2006) 2007. *Populus nigra* 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Severely threatened in China (Gantje *et al.* undated).

PROSTANTHERA SPP.

Australian, New Zealand or Tasmanian Mint bushes/native mints.

Distribution: Approx. 100 spp. distributed throughout Australia & New Zealand.

Status: 16 spp listed as threatened from 90 Australian native species. (Kerry S. Walter, Harriet J. Gillett IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 1997).

P. granitica (mint-bush) & *Proanthera rotundifolia* - native mint. Listed as vulnerable in Tasmania.

Notes:

Mint bushes, see for info on *Prostanthera askania*, *P. hindii*, *P. junonis* & *P. palustris* in NSW - see plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/emuwebnswlive/objects/common/webmedia.php?irn=1699&reftable=ebibliography

Prostanthera essential oil yielding spp. have previously been identified as suitable for exploitation by Australian aromatherapy oil industry, and are actively marketed by a number of Australian micro-scale oil distillers & small traders.

RAVENSARA

R. anisata Danguy et Choux (pseudonym for *R. aromatica*).

Distribution: Madagascar.

Status: Destructive harvesting of bark (100 t/y) for production of essential oil from stem-bark threatens the species (Rasoanaivo 1997).

Notes: Do not confuse with Ravensara leaf essential oil produced in Madagascar from previously introduced (& now naturalized) *Cinnamomum camphora* spp. Commercial production of Ravensara leaf oil now apparently available certified organic agencies such as Ecocert. Some evidence that previous bark gathering activities have been scaled down.

ROSEWOOD – SOME COMMENTS.

Rosewood essential oils from S. American *Aniba* spp. have become widely appreciated examples of unethically traded commodities from threatened species in recent years, but continue to be used by many fragrance houses; although their use in fragrances (and formerly in luxury soaps) has been the target of some criticism [e.g. French opposition to the alleged use of Rosewood oil in *Chanel 5* as reported by Osava (1998)]. Major purchasers of Rosewood oil are believed to have been local outposts of fragrance sector multinationals, who have taken up to 100 tons per annum of oil since the 1980's. Nonetheless fragrance launches have continued to feature Brazilian Rosewood [e.g. *Presence d'une Femme* by Mountblanc (2002); *Trussardi Skin* by Trussardi (2002); *Lagerfeld Jako* by Lagerfeld (1999) etc.], although availability 'spot' in more recent years (2006, 2007) is becoming more difficult as IBAMA manages to close down illegal stills, leaving just four licensed operative stills in Manaus. Successful Brazilian companies, however, such as O Boticario and Natura have featured traditional Brazilian ingredients (such as rosewood oil) as part of their policy for developing home-market cosmetic product ranges.

The May & Barata (2004) paper on sustainable Rosewood production prospects has been widely quoted, but has been critiqued by Cropwatch for its many scientific errors at <http://www.cropwatch.org/cropwatch6.htm>.

Batarat (2007, 2007a) maintains that Brazilian rosewood oil production is presently 38 t/y, worth \$2.8 million, which represents the unsustainable loss of 4,000 rosewood trees per year. This annual production figure is well down on the 1992 annual production figure of 66 tones (Coppen 1995) or with the Brazilian situation of the nineteen sixties, where fifty or so Brazilian distilleries provided 500 tons per year of oil (Ohashi 1997). Bara also maintains that rosewood leaf oil production is currently 1000L/y from a 30 ha experimental plot, chiral analysis showing the produced oil to be 90% *dextro*- and 20% *laevo*- (linalol?) quoted figures which seems to be missing some ancillary scientific explanation (Cropwatch wrote to the author 10/2007 for an explanation – so far, no reply). If it is deemed that a high proportion of *dextro*-linalol is necessary in a rosewood-like essential oil commodity suitable for high-class perfumery, then a far cheaper cheaper and less ecologically damaging recourse would be to isolate *dextro*-linalol from coriander oil and develop this route instead. In spite of what Bara appears to be saying, it is suspected by Cropwatch that the minor compounds in rosewood oil are important character compounds & modifying components of the odour profile, contributing towards its esteemed status, and that the enantiomeric purity (of linalol) is less important.

ROSEWOOD – ANIBA SPP.

aka Bois de Rose

Aniba rosaedora var. *amazonica* Ducke & other *Aniba* spp :

Aniba fragrans Ducke;

Aniba canelilla (HBK) Mez.

Aniba. parviflora Ducke.

Distribution: Brazil (Amapá, Amazonas, Pará), Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela.

Status EN A 1d+2d Varty N. (1996). *Aniba rosaedora* In: 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Threatened in Brazil: IBAMA (1992)

Threatened in Columbia (Calderton 1997)

Threatened in Surinam (Werkhoven 1997).

Endangered: FAO Panel of Experts 5th Report on Forest Gene Resources 7th Appendix.

Largely eliminated in French Guiana by 1930; a few trees still exploited for essential oil up until the 1980's (Cropwatch 2007).

Loss of germ plasm diversity and narrowing of the genetic base is already believed to have occurred, although a germ plasm collection is believed to be in operation via the efforts of the Faculdade de Ciências Agrárias do Para at Belem, Brazil

Notes Coppen (1995) indicated the chief importer of Rosewood oil was the US, followed by Switzerland (presumably Givaudin), France & other EC countries.

ROSEWOOD – OCOTEA SPP.

Ocotea caudata (Nees) Mez.

& other *Ocotea* oils

Distribution: Brazil, French Guinea

Status: Many *Ocotea* oils endangered Cropwatch (2004)

Notes: Other 'rosewood oils' - e.g. from *Ocotea* spp., especially *Ocotea caudata* - are sometimes also sold as Rosewood oil, but have often been of very low odour value.

SANDALWOOD – SOME COMMENTS.

“The Australian Sandalwood industry is set to dominate the world supply of sandalwood oil” – writes M. Clarke of AgEonPlusPty Ltd, talking-up the industry (Clarke 2007). These comments apparently follow on from the extensive marketing of sandalwood Managed Investment Schemes, which prompts speculation that Australian plantations will supply 130 t/y oil of *Santalum album*. & 60 t/y *Santalum spicatum* extract, by 2023 – see the full report at <http://www.rirdc.gov.au/reports/EOI/06-131sum.html>. Since Australia is historically a fragrance ingredient supplier, rather than ever having its own established fragrance industry, the report is understandably biased towards describing an ability to supply large volumes, rather than exploring whether the quality of sandalwood oils that will ultimately be offered will satisfy market expectations, or even whether such highly expensive ingredients have a future in an increasingly cost-conscious industry. It remains a fact that *Santalum album* oil from Indonesian sources is a pale shadow of the olfactorily superior East Indian oil, in spite of their analytical similarities, and a thorough examination of Australian plantation-produced *Santalum album* oil quality & performance remains an important factor in acceptability, yet to be addressed by Clarke. A preliminary (and it has to be said, non-independent) report on 14-year old *Santalum album* plantation trees at Kununurra, WA by Brand *et al.* (2006) of the Forest Products Commission, WA, showed small amounts of 'good quality oil' by core sampling & chip sampling twenty trees. However whole trees need to be harvested & extracted to estimate the oil content with accuracy and 20 trees seems a small sample to base such predictions upon. As far as we can understand from the article, the assessment of 'good quality' sandalwood oil only seems to be based on α - & β - santalol content. As conceded by the authors, the observed variability in heartwood percentage, oil yield and santalol content between similar aged trees growing under the same conditions needs further evaluation.

Even more puzzling is Clarke's use of statistics to calculate Indian sandalwood oil production, where it is assumed that sandalwood heartwood harvest tonnages can be converted to sandalwood oil by applying a 6% conversion factor, although in fairness Clarke suggests this is an “at best” factor, & that smuggling may hide the true figures, which may represent an additional 400% of the official figure. We make Clarke's quoted figures, give, for example, give a total Indian content production for sandalwood oil of 129t for 1990, 150t for 2000, and 200t for 2005. We have merged Clarke's figures (in brackets in purple) with our previously published figures gleaned from *Parfums Cosmétiques Actualités* No 187, Feb/Mar 2006 p32 (figures ascribed to *FAFAI Journal* Oct-Nov 2004:

“Manufacturing of Sandalwood oils Market Potential, Demand & Use”). As you can see the two sets of figures do not sit well with one another:

Year	Sandalwood production	Sandal oil production	Sandal oil exports
1950	4000	150	90
1970	2500	100	60
1980	2000	80	50
1990	1200	50 (129)	30
2000	1600	30 (150)	10
2004	70	-	-
2005		(200)	

The puzzle is not so much with the difference between the figures, but with the fact that Clarke’s gleaned data suggests that sandalwood oil production is increasing, whereas the Cropwatch figures suggest the opposite trend – that it is actually decreasing rapidly. This latter downward trend would appear to be borne out by the fact that traded lots of sandalwood oil EI “spot”, are now rare to non-existent. Furthermore, Clarke makes no mention of sandalwood adulteration, whereas Cropwatch knows for a fact that hundreds of tons of West African sandalwood logs (and the distilled oil thereof) make their way to Indian distilleries every year (see below).

Again, in spite of an earlier Australian-funded marketing campaign, experienced perfumers have seen through the early sales hype, and failed to be persuaded to replace the increasingly expensive Sandalwood oil E.I. from *Santalum album* with the inferior Australian Sandalwood (oil) (extract) from *Santalum spicatum* (Bleiman 2007). Indeed it was not until Webb (2000) revealed the details of the Mount Romance Australian sandalwood solvent extraction process, followed as it is by co-distillation with an inert solvent, that some customers began to realise that they were not actually buying a steam distilled essential oil. Perfumers nowadays are apparently preferring (or forced) to use instead the far cheaper range of sandalwood synthetic ingredients (Isobornylcyclohexanol, Sandalore®, Bacdanol®, Polysantol® etc. or the more powerful Ebanol or Javanol) to achieve a sandalwood fragrance impression. One of the many sloppy statements in the Clarke report is that “synthetic sandalwood oil (an incorrect descriptor: he means synthetic sandalwood chemicals) has similar properties to natural oil...”. Cropwatch doesn’t think that many will agree with this statement, considering obvious differences in psychophysiological effects, composition, odour profile, & performance in product.

Elsewhere, we hear that attempts have been, or are being made by companies with a ‘high naturals’ product image (e.g. Aveda) to extensively ‘buy in’ to Sandalwood oil futures from other minor sources such as New Caledonia etc. etc. However any prospects for expansion of volumes produced from many of these smaller sources, look doubtful.

SANDALWOOD, (SW) AUSTRALIAN

Santalum spicatum (R. Br.) A. DC

Distribution: Northern S. Australia & S.W. Australia. The Forest Products Commission (FPC) suggests that distribution area of *S. spicatum* is 161,000 ha of which 80,000 ha is protected. The FPC further state that 2,000 t/y of dead or green sandalwood are exported to SE Asia for joss-stick making, or to India for distillation.

Status: Protected in some reserves. Non-sustainably harvested in wild. Plantations not yet productive; no impact assessment (CALM 2003). First 14-year plantation assessment results (2007) show low oil yield (see above).

Much reduced through exploitation: (Mabberley 1998).

Sandalwood smuggling in Queensland previously reported.

Notes: Biggest user of Australian sandalwood (12,000 t/y) is Australia (9,000 t/y). Poor record of *S. spicatum* 'oil' (usually a solvent extract) usage by perfume houses - not a direct substitute for the superior Sandalwood EI oil (see Bleiman 2007). This curiously contrasts with older reports that Australian sandalwood extract was/is reportedly used by fragrance houses Christian Dior, Calvin Klein and Yves Saint Laurent. (Anon 2003). After discovering Indian sandalwood was unsustainable and its use unethical, Aveda (reportedly) switched to Australian sandalwood qualities from the aboriginal community, Kutabubba. (according to Hancock 2005).

SANDALWOOD, EAST AFRICAN.

Osyris lanceolata Hochst. & Steud.

- some say syn *Osyris tenuifolia* Engl.

Distribution: Eastern Arc Mountains, Tanzania

Status: Endangered in Kenya (Githae *et al.* 2007).

Made protected species in Tanzania in 2005, so chips/log cannot be exported, **but** ban does not apply to essential oil from tree. Cropwatch has identified one company in 2004 who admitted to shipping 150t/yr logs to India from Mumbai, as well as 750-800Kg East African Sandalwood oil **per month!** – see <http://www.cropwatch.org/cropwatch3.htm>

Notes: Uprooted *Osyris* trees from other African countries shipped & distilled for essential oil in Tanzania, exported through Mombassa to Indonesia, India & Germany & Far East (Muthui 2005). EA Sandalwood oil is used to adulterate EI Sandalwood.oil (*Santalum album*), and is used as a fragrance ingredient in its own right. According to Xinhua News Agency (2004), Tanzania has 44 million ha of forest including ebony & East African sandalwood trees, but is losing it at the rate of 400,000 ha per annum.

Imported *Osyris tenuifolia* logs distilled and CO₂ extracted in India by Maplewood Trading, Mumbai.

SANDALWOOD EAST INDIAN

Santalum album (Eng)

Distribution: India, Timor, some Indian Ocean Islands, Indonesia, Philippines, Australia. [Introduced into China, Sri Lanka & Taiwan]. Thompson indicated that

exports of *S. album* oil from Indonesia was 17t/y but this source seems to have completely dried up.

Status: VU A1d Asian Regional Workshop (1998) *Santalum album* In 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Endangered (Maharashtra): CAMP meeting Prune Feb. 2001

Priority spp. for in situ conservation: FAO (1984)

Oil export controlled by Madras & Mysore Govts.

Critically endangered in Timor Leste.

Notes: Spike disease greater threat than exploitation (Green 1995). Does not affect N. Indian sandalwood forests e.g. in Tamil Nadu.

Traditionally Sandalwood has been obtained from the forests of Mysore, Coorg and the Bombay Presidency, and distillation is carried out at Mysore, and to a lesser extent at Kuppam (Andhra Pradesh), Mettur, Bombay, Kanauj and Karkal. (Ram 1997). According to Swaminathan (undated) (At one time)... India accounted for 99% of sandal oil production in the world ...The area of Sandal under cultivation is 9000 km²The rate of production of scented heartwood in natural populations is 450-600 g/ha/y". But by 2004 the number of Sandalwood trees in Kerala's Marayur Forest had dropped from 62,000 to 55,000 from smuggling, disease, fires & animal grazing causes.

SANDALWOOD NEW CALEDONIAN

Santalum austrocaledonicum Vieill. var. *austrocaledonicum* & other varieties (*S. austrocaledonicum* var. *pilosulum*, *S. austrocaledonicum* var. *minutum*).

Distribution: New Caledonia (Isle of Pines, Loyalty Islands).

Status: Depleted (Cropwatch 2004).

Notes: Cropwatch (2004) reviewed Sandalwood production in New Caledonia in its Sandalwood Update <http://www.cropwatch.org/cropwatch3.htm>, and considered could only produce 2 t/yr sandalwood oil max.

SANDALWOODS, OTHER

Santalum acuminatum (R. Br.) A. DC

(Sweet Quandong)

Distribution: Temperate & Western Australia.

Status: Protected: in S. Australia (but law not respected) Holiday (1989)

Notes: Species not used for essential oil production, but is being developed for cultivation as a native food crop – the fruit being used for preserves (see <http://www.rirdc.gov.au/reports/NPP/07-027.pdf>). .

Santalum. affine – no data

Santalum angustifolium – no data

S. austrocaledonicum Vieill

Distribution: Loyauté Islands Pines (uncommon on Grande Terre).; Vanuatu (mainly on Erromango, on Espirito Santo's W. coast and on Tanna, Ainwa, Futuna, Malakula, Efate & Aneityum).

Status: Threatened: FAO.

Insufficient data: Cropwatch (2004)

Vanuatu: change of govt.policy in 1977 encouraged sandalwood management, restricted sandalwood log exports & encouraged planting.

Notes: Essential oil and a perfumery absolute produced from heartwood gathered from Loyauté Islands & Isle of Pines (one of main sandalwood regions). Producers sell sandalwood chips directly to the distillers. Thompson (1997) indicated that the market for New Caledonian sandalwood oil was 17-22 t/y, demand attributed to France, Germany & USA.

On Vanuatu, production in 2003 was 0.5 ton/annum of crude oil, potential thought to be up to 2 tons/annum). However technical problems have dogged crude oil production, which still had to be rectified & topped slightly in modern vacuum stills to yield an acceptable perfumery-grade product. At present 2 pressurised stills operate at Port Vila, and a program is in progress to identify stock for replanting sandalwood forests on Vanuatu (Page *et al.* 2006).

Other *S. austrocaledonicum* variants include var. *austrocaledonicum* (common on Loyalty Islands & Isle of Pines) and the less common var. *minutum* & var. *pilosulum*.

Santalum ellipticum ('iliahi) Gaud.

Distribution: Hawaii Islands

Status: Insufficient data to establish status: (Cropwatch 2003).

Notes: Also subspecies *Santalum ellipticum* Gaudich. var. *latifolium* (A.Gray) Fosb. (Hawaii Islands) & *Santalum ellipticum* Gaudich. var. *littorale* (Hillebrand) Skottsbo (Hawaii Islands).

Santalum fernandezianum F. Philippi

Distribution: Formerly in Juan Fernandez Islands.

Status: Extinct WCMC (1998). *Santalum fernandezianum* In 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Notes: *S. fernandezianum* was exploited since 1624 for its valuable sweet-scented wood, and according to Lucas and Synge (1978) the last specimen of this species was last seen alive by Skottsberg in 1908.

Santalum freycinetianum Gaud. (Forest Sandalwood)

Distribution: Polynesia

Status: Insufficient data (Cropwatch 2004). At one time thought very close to extinction.

Notes: several variants known: *Santalum freycinetianum* var. *freycinetianum* Gaud. ('iliahi); var. *lanaiense* Rock; var. *pyrularium* (Gray) Stemmerm; var. *auwahiense*; var. *latifolium*; var. *longifolium*; var. *pyrulaium*; var. *pyrularium*.

S. fusanus - no data

Santalum haleakalae Hbd

Distribution: Hawaii

Status: VU D2 WCMC (1998) *Santalum haleakalae* In 2007 Red List of threatened Species.

Only 600 trees now exist: Cropwatch (2004.)

Santalum insulare Bertero ex A. DC.

Distribution: French Polynesia, Cook Islands, Pitcairn

Status: Insufficient data to establish status: Cropwatch (2004)

Notes: Used to fragrance coconut oil “ahi monoi”.

According to Fosberg & Sachet (1985 through Butand 2004).the distribution of *S. insulare* varieties across East Polynesian islands is as follows:

var. *alticola* Tahiti

var. *deckeri* Nuku Hiva, Hiva Oa, Tahuata, Fatu Hiva

var. *hendersonense* Henderson

var. *insulare* Tahiti

var. *marchionense* Nuku Hiva, Hiva Oa, Tahuata, Ua Pou

var. *margaretae* Rapa

var. *mitiaro* Mitiaro

var. *raiateense* Raiatea, Moorea

var. *raivavense* Raivavae

Santalum insulare var. *hendersonensis* Bertero ex DC

Distribution: Henderson Island (Pitcairn)

Status: Vulnerable

Santalum insulare var. *marchionense* Bertero:

Distribution: Nuku Hiva, Hiva Oa, Tahuata, Ua Pou (Marquesas).

Status:

Vulnerable on Mont Mauru (Tahiti, Society Islands): Meyer & Florence (1997)

Vulnerable:: Florence, J. (1998). *Santalum insulare* var. *marchionense*. In: 2006 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (Cropwatch comments: we have been unable to confirm this red listing).

Notes: French Polynesia: The decree n° 296/CM of 18 March 1996 included certain species on the list of protected species relevant to category A. Among the 19 protected plants is *Santalum insulare* var *insulare*.& *Santalum insulare* var. *margaretae*.

Bertero: Critically endangered (French Polynesia).

Santalum insulare var. *deckeri* Fosberg & M.-H.Sachet

Distribution: Nuku Hiva, Hiva Oa, Tahuata, Fatu Hiva in Marquesas Islands.

Status: - no data

Santalum lanceolatum R. Br. (Hewson & George 1984).

"Plum bush"

Distribution: Australia: Queensland, NSW, Victoria, W. Australia

Status: Endangered in Victoria & Queensland.

A threatened taxon under Schedule 2 of the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act (1988)

Notes: Has been previously exploited for essential oil production.

Santalum macgregorii Fv.Mueller.

Distribution: Papua New Guinea

Status: EN A1cd, C1 Eddowes PJ. (1998) *Santalum macgregorii* In 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Notes: New plantations set up with international economic aid in Tamilnadu. Some reports of wasteful collection of immature plants from plantations.

Santalum murrayanum (T.L. Mitchell) C.A. Gardner

“Bitter Quandong”

Distribution: Temperate & W. Australia

Status: Protected: in S. Australia [but law not respected: Holiday (1989)].

Notes: Little, if any, essential oil produced.

Santalum papuanum Summerh.

Distribution: Papua New Guinea. Reports of cultivation in China.

Status: Little data available. Some reports of indiscriminate logging affecting numbers.

Santalum yasi Seem.

Distribution: Tonga, Fiji (Bua coast grassland areas; Vannu Levu in N. Lau, & on Viti Levu), Niue.

Status: Depleted, sites often inaccessible (Cropwatch 2004).

Surveys in 1981 (Usumaki 1981) & 1984 for Bua & Vannu Levu indicate total standing weight equivalent of 1,000 t heartwood only (through Jiko 2000).

Notes: Lots of debarked sandalwood yasi seems to be offered for sale on the Internet e.g. by The Opal Factory, Cairns, Queensland (downloaded Sept 2007). N.B. The website photograph accompanying the lot details above feature a man wearing a mask to obscure his identity. Why do you think this is?

Thompson (1997) of the CSIRO notes that introduced *S. album* grows more rapidly in Fiji than *S. yasi*. Thompson also notes that *S. yasi* is not distilled for oil from lack of wood supply. Small amount of wood sold from Tonga in 1996-7.

SIAM WOOD

syn Pe Mou

Fokienia hodginsii (Dunn) A. Henry & H. Thomas

Distribution: SE China, N. (Dai Son) & W. Central Vietnam, S. Vietnam (Lam Dong) and parts of N. Laos.

Status: LR/nt Conifer Specialist Group (1998). *Fokienia hodginsii* In 2007 Red List of Threatened Species.

Notes: Older wood, tree roots distilled for essential oil, commonly used in China in spite of Red List status. Wood used for coffin making & furniture in Taiwan.

SPIKENARD

Nardostachys grandiflora (Jones) DC.

Distribution: Himalayas, Tibet, Bhutan, W. China.

Status: Annex V of the EU Habitats, Fauna and Flora Directive: (EUROPA 2003)
Banned for export from Nepal (Forest Act 1993) & Uttah Pradesh.

Vulnerable in Nepal: CAMP meeting Pokhara (2001).

Listed in Appendix II CITES (1997) at the request of India. Due to poor implementation & enforcement of previous CITES rules, the German delegation tabled a series of recommendations at the 16th meeting of the CITES Plants Committee (PC16) held 3-8 July 2006 in Lima (Peru) which was upheld by the Plants Committee to be forwarded to the Secretariat for further action

Endangered: Swat area of Pakistan.

Notes: Habitat destruction & over-exploitation of the plant (gathered for medicinal properties of the tubers) have caused steady decline in plant numbers. Some limited cultivation in Indian & China. For more details see http://www.ansab.org/News_Fol/plantprofile.htm.

An initiative for *Nardostachys* spp. cultivation between an NGO & Nepalese farmers is currently in place, but carries no environmental impact studies (Cropwatch: unpublished information). This initiative has brought about pharmaceutical interest (certain *Nardostachys* spp. constituents have a sedative effect on the CNS) and may not ultimately benefit the oil market. Previously the commercial harvesting of medicinal aromatic plants and the shortcomings of Nepal's forest legislation with respect to detrimental effects on farmers had been discussed Olsen & Helles (1997); Malla YB "Sustainable Use of Communal Forests in Nepal." *J. of World Forest Resources Management* **8**, 51-74.

SPRUCE, NORWAY

Picea abies (L.) Karst.

syn. *P. excelsa* Link.

Distribution: Distributed over 14 countries in Central & NE Europe including Norway & Poland, Balkans etc.

Status: LR/lc Conifer Specialist Group (1998) *Picea abies*. In 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Notes: Spruce beer still made from tree. Spruce needle & twig oils are used in perfumery. *Picea alba* trees were used to make Burgundy Pitch .for plasters.

SPRUCE, BLACK

Picea mariana (Mill.) Britt, Sterns & Pogg.

syn. *Picea nigra*

Distribution: Native to Canada & NE USA.

Status: LR/lc Conifer Specialist Group (1998) *Picea mariana*. In 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Notes: Needle & twig oil Used in perfumery to impart fresh notes to men's fragrances and in piney-herbaceous bath products.

STYRAX

Liquidambar styraciflua L.

or *Liquidambar styraciflua* L. var. *macrophylla*.

Distribution: United States: Belize; Guatemala; Honduras; Mexico (Chiapas, Hidalgo, Oaxaca, Veracruz); Nicaragua; SE USA

Status: LR/lc Americas Regional Workshop (Conservation & Sustainable Management of Trees, Costa Rica) 1998. Liquidambar styraciflua. IUCN 2007. 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Notes: Gum oleo-resin produced mainly in Honduras, extracted to produce resinoid; resinoid in turn is steam or vacuum distilled to produce styrax oil. Styrax progenee is produced by dry distillation of resinoid. Used to be heavily used as fragrance ingredient; IFRA requirements to produce a skin-neutral product have resulted in ingredient with less useful attractive odour characteristics. . Styrax resinoid is used as fixative in oriental fragrances, and in chypres. It is also useful in constructing hyacinth notes.

THYMUS SPP.

In Spain almost 100% of harvested *Thymus* spp. are collected from the wild, especially in SE Spain. Collection and trade of several *Thymus* species are subject to authorisation in Andalucia and Valencia (TRAFFIC: <http://www.traffic.org/plants/species-15.html>), whilst *Thymus loscosii*, *T. albicans* and *T. carnosus* are protected under Spanish law (Lange 1998). This protection doesn't include rare spp. such as *Thymus antoninae*, *T. herba-barona* subsp. *bivalens* & *T. richardii*. Lange further claimed in *Thymus* herb gathering in Spain is not monitored and that the true status of *Thymus* spp. is not known. Threatened species include:

- *Thymus baeticus* Boiss. ex Lacaita
Spanish Lemon Thyme.

Distribution: SE Spain

Status: In decline (Blanco & Breaux 1997).

- *Thymus moroderi* Pau ex Martínez

Distribution: Alicante & Murcia area of Spain.

Status: Threatened (Blanco & Breaux 1997)

- *Thymus serpylloides* Bory subsp. *serpylloides*

Distribution: Spain

Status: Protected by Spanish & international authorities.

- *Thymus zygis* Loefl. ex L. subsp. *gracilis* Boiss R. Morales

Distribution: Spain

Status: Threatened: no monitoring by authorities (Lange 1998).

In decline: (Blanco & Breaux 1997).

Notes: Essential oil traditionally produced in Tomillaires (heath region) of Spain, but production in other major producing countries includes Algeria and Morocco, Turkey (also formerly Israel, Portugal, and Yugoslavia).

TOLU

Myroxylon balsamum (L.) Harms. var. *genuinum*. Baill.

Distribution: Genuine Tolu balsam is the exudate obtained by incising the trunks of the large 25m. trees, which grow wild in Columbia and Venezuela, and which are cultivated in Cuba

Status: Cropwatch 2007: Not enough data. Official listings do not distinguish sufficiently between *M. balsamum* variants e.g Red Mahogany Costa Rica, & Tolu-balsam & Peru balsam (*M. balsamum* var. *pereirae* (Royale) Harms. bearing variants.

Notes: Tolu resinoid absolute (as used in cough medicines, confectionary) were and are still now invariably constructed from other ingredients – such as benzoin resinoid (60%), styrax and peru resinoids; a formula for artificial tolu essence which was added in small amounts to increase the odour value consists of 28% vanillin, 11.0% coumarin, 22% ethyl cinnamate and 39% benzyl alcohol – in practice aromatic additives might be further added to pass BPC 1973 or USP test requirements. Tolu resin absolute is also used in perfumery to construct chocolate like notes, and in sweet balsamic oriental accords, and also finds use in joss stick perfumes.

VALERIANA JATAMANSI

Valeriana jatamansi Jones

syn. *Nardostachys jatamansi* (Jones) DC. – according to some.

Sugandhawal

Distribution: This once abundant small perennial herb grows to 0.7m in the Indian Himalayas (Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan) on open slopes and rock ledges at 3000 to 5000m.

Status: Endangered: Swat area of Pakistan.

Vulnerable in Nepal: CAMP Report (2001) Pokhara.

Limited Domestication program exists in Nepal.

Restrictions on collection for export imposed by the Government of Nepal under Forest Act 1993.

Notes. Herb used to treat nervous conditions by indigenous population (epilepsy, hysteria) but considered medicinally inferior and as a substitute for *Nardostachys grandiflora*. Steam distillation of the dried rhizomes gives jatamansi oil. Amatya & Sthapit (1994) expressed concern about over-exploitation of the species, calling for increased levels of cultivation, further commenting that export volumes of exported oleoresin & essential oil are often inaccurately reported, to avoid payment of government tax.

WHITE SAGE OIL

Salvia apiana Jepson.

Distribution: S. California, USA

Status: Threatened: Cropwatch 2004

Listed as “To Watch” Virginia Plant Savers (2007)

Listed as “To Watch” United Plant Savers (2007)

Notes: Robert Seidel reports on distillation of 445 lbs of (wild gathered?) White Sage herb at http://guerilla-distiller.blogspot.com/2007_09_01_archive.html

WIKSTROEMIA

A genus of fifty species. Those producing gaharu include:

- *W. adoroemifolia*

Distribution: East Nusa Tenggara

Notes: Known as "cue" or "sue". (Universitas Nusa Cendana-UNC 1996).

- *W. polyantha* :

Distribution: West Papua in Manojwari

Notes: Known as gaharu sirsak. (Mai and Suripatty 1996).

- *W. tenuiramis* :

Distribution: West Papua in Manojwari

Notes: Known as gaharu cengkeh (Mai and Suripatty 1996).

WINTERGREEN OIL

Gaultheria fragrantissima Wall.

Distribution: India (Western Ghats, NE Himalayas), Java, W. Nepal, China (Yunnan area).

Status: Considerable depletion in the wild esp. in S. India CIMAP (1977)

China: Authorities have (allegedly) prohibited plant gathering from the wild (Bleiman 2007).

Notes: Demand for oil-bearing plant material (Nepal): 5,000 Kg/yr (Tiwari *et al.* 2004).

In the Indian & Nepalese processes, to liberate essential oil (99% methyl salicylate) leaves are macerated with warm water and fermented 2-3 days prior to steam distilling (5hrs). In the Chinese process hot or cold solvent extraction is used, leading to two different oil qualities.

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GLOSSARY

IUCN RDB status codes:

EX = Extinct, EW = Extinct in the Wild

CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered

VU = Vulnerable, LR = Lower Risk

cd = LR: Conservation Dependent

nt = LR: Near Threatened

lc = Least Concern, DD = Data Deficient

NE = Not Evaluated

ACRONYMS EXPLAINED

A-SNAPP Agribusiness in Sustainable Natural African Plant Products

BPC British Pharmaceutical Codex

CAMP Conservation Assessment and Management Plan

CIMAP Central Institute of Aromatic & Medicinal Plants

CITES Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

CSIRO Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation

DFID Department for International Development

FAO Food & Agricultural Organisation

FRA Forest Resources Assessment

GFA Global Forests Authority

IBAMA Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis.

IFRA (now renamed to) International Fragrance Association

IUCN International Union for the Conservation of Nature & Natural Resources

PCIERD Philippine Council for Industry and Energy Research and Development

RSPO Roundtable for Usustainable Palm Oil

TCM Traditional Chinese Medicine

TRAFFIC (- the wildlife trade monitoring network -) Trade Records Analysis of Flora and Fauna in Commerce

TRP Tropical Rainforest Project Foundation

UEBT Union for Ethical BioTrade

UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade & Development

UNEP United Nations Environment Programme

USP United States Pharmacopoea

WCMC World Conservation Monitoring Centre

WWF World Wildlife Fund