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SOME EMERGING ISSUES ON THE AVAILABILITY AND PREFERENCE FOR TIMBER SPECIES IN SRI LANKA

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ABSTRACT

At the request of the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Forestry (MALF), the Forest Department (FD) conducted a census of timber depots distributed in 19 districts during the month of May 1995. The purposes of the census were to take stock of timber-based enterprises and to obtain the volume of timber available in 19 districts. A total of 12,971 timber depots were visited and the relevant information was collected by a team of officials of the FD and others attached to the MALF.

This paper discusses the census methodology, main findings and the emerging issues disclosed by the census. According to the census, the majority of timber-based enterprises have not been registered in the FD. The census indicates that there are 203 tree species used for timber in different districts.

Among the emerging issues uncovered by the census are:

(1) Increasing popularity of species such as Mango (*Mangifera indica*), Albizia (*Albizia falcata*), Dan (*Syzygium spp.*), Eucalyptus, Ginisapu (*Michelia champaca*), ketakela (*Bridelia retusa*), Kon (*Schleichera oleosa*), Lunumidella (*Melia dubia*), Mara (*Albizia lebbeck*), Kumbuk (*Terminalia arjuna*), Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*), Rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*) and Suriya mara (*Albizia odoratissima*) and the continuing popularity of species such as satin (*Chloroxylon swietenia*), Jak (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*) and Milla (*Vitex pinnata*) as sources of timber

(2) The high level of diversity of timber species found in Colombo, Gampaha and Kalutara Districts while the diversity is low in depots located in districts such as Moneragalla, Anuradhapura and Ampara

(3) The high demand of timber for furniture manufacture, roofing purposes and door frames in the majority of districts

(4) In terms of the timber volume, the largest proportion is made up of Ginihapu amounting to over 6 million cubic feet followed by about 0.29 million cubic feet of Albizia. Jak comes third with over 0,14 million cubic feet of timber

(5) The emergence of non-forest and plantation crops such as coconut and rubber for timber purposes.

The paper finally discusses the possible policy and programme implications of the results of the census.

BACKGROUND

The increasing pace of construction activity in the Island has generated a very high demand for timber, and this demand is expected to rise in the years to come. Forests have been the primary source of timber supplies for all needs. As a result of the large-scale depletion of forests in the recent past, there is an urgent need to conserve the existing forests. Therefore, natural forests can no longer be depended upon as the primary source of timber to meet the increasing demand. Planted forests and imports will have to be considered as alternatives. Therefore, reforestation programmes will have to consider those species of timber in great demand so that such species may be given special consideration. For planning purposes, it is vital that not only the general demand for timber, but even the specific demand for various species be assessed through surveys, studies and other appropriate instruments from time to time. The number of timber-based enterprises as at 31 December 1994 as reported in the Administration Report of the Conservator of Forests (CF) was 4,208 comprising 723 saw mills, 224 furniture shops, 1233 timber depots, 492 mechanized sheds, 1530 carpentry sheds and 6 fuelwood sheds.

It is against the above background that the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands and Forestry (MALF) requested the Forest Department (FD) to conduct a census of timber stocks available throughout the country. The main objectives of this census were to take a count of all timber-based enterprises functioning at the time and to ascertain the volume of timber logs and sawn timber available at the time in 19 districts. The districts in the Northern Province were excluded from the census due to the prevailing security situation there. The timber census conducted during May 1995 was the first of this nature ever to have been undertaken in this country. The census disclosed the existence of 16,824 units of timber-based enterprises.

This paper discusses the census methodology, its main findings and the emerging issues as disclosed by the census.

CENSUS METHODOLOGY

The census consisted of three phases, namely, pre-planning, implementation and synthesis of records. The pre-planning stage involved preparatory tasks of designing formats for reporting and the training of officials as well as a preliminary survey and assessment of timber-based enterprises, which was carried out by the FD. The preliminary survey and assessment was undertaken between January and April 1995 by the Forest officials. This helped to determine the number of officials and other logistic support required for undertaking the census proper on 4th May, 1995.

During the training sessions conducted at the offices of the Divisional Secretariats, the respective Range Forest Official briefed the participants on the objectives of the census, its methodology, the role of different officials and the methods of enumerating stocks and recording them and all other relevant details.

The basic unit of the census was the Grama Niladhari (GN) area, from which the required information was collected by a team consisting of the relevant GN and another official drawn from the 21 institutions under the MALF which were involved in the census. Each ground team was given copies of the format (Form/T/S/1) where log timber stocks and the species were to be recorded. The same team recorded the volume of sawn timber of different dimensions using the second format (Form/T/S/2). The ground team was expected to visit each timber-based enterprise in its area, collect information using the two formats referred to above and prepare a tally sheet for the respective GN area. Each group had to visit about 5 workshops on average. The Beat Forest Officer collected the census sheets from the GN in the evening of the same day and prepared a summary sheet in respect of the timber enterprises in the Beat using the third format (Form/T/S/3). He was expected to report to the relevant RFO on the following day. The RFO prepared summaries in respect of each DS division which was certified by the DS before handing over the summary sheets to the Divisional Forest Officer (DFO). The DFO prepared a summary in respect of each district and forwarded the information to the FD for preparation of the final results for the country.

One main limitation of the census was that arrangements had not been made to obtain information on timber stocks in transit at the time of the census. Another serious drawback was that the census did not identify the species of sawn timber as it was considered a difficult task. The normal practice in timber depots is to stack together sawn timber according to size and not according to species. Therefore, it is impossible to identify the species of sawn timber stacked in depots. Even the owners of timber stores were unable to identify the species correctly. In the case of timber logs, the names of species were available from records. Even when such records were not available, an experienced person could help to identify the species. It would have been better if the census had covered the entire country. However, the prevailing security situation in the North and in some parts of East did not permit the conducting of census. The census was therefore confined to the rest of the country.

THE FINDINGS

The findings are reported under two headings namely, information about timber-based industries and information pertaining to timber itself. The latter include the volume, the species of timber and their distribution throughout the 19 districts where the census was undertaken.

Timber-based Enterprises

The census indicated the existence of 16,824 timber-based enterprises in the country. Of them, a majority (75 %) were not registered while only 4,208 enterprises were registered with the FD. Since timber could come from both legal and illegal sources, it is important to keep track of enterprises which deal in timber. This would also enable proper checking of such enterprises from time to time to detect any illegal

timber dealings, if any. Section 28 (3) of the Forest Ordinance No. 13 of 1966 makes it mandatory that all timber-based enterprises be registered with the FD.

Timber based-enterprises are basically of six types. They are timber sale depots, saw mills, carpentry shops, mechanized carpentry shops, furniture shops and firewood depots. The distribution of these enterprises by districts is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Distribution of Timber-based Enterprises

District	Saw Mills	Timber Depots	Mechanised Carpentry Sheds	Manual Carpentry Sheds	Fuel wood Sheds	Total
Ampara	49	74	87	494	12	716
Anuradhapura	2	71	88	821	48	1,030
Badulla	14	120	218	1,202	100	1,654
Batticaloa	5	21	1	32	28	87
Colombo	216	317	634	1,070	156	2,393
Gampaha	236	667	634	519	278	2,334
Galle	64	70	167	393	36	730
Hambantota	13	49	106	868	1	1,037
Kalutara	171	115	298	123	40	747
Kandy	190	179	194	181	46	790
Kegalle	63	70	198	227	6	564
Kurunegala	94	137	395	1,231	8	1,865
Matale	23	43	76	75	3	220
Matara	51	96	157	148	7	459
Moneragala	3	4	9	100	0	116
Nuwara Eliya	5	31	77	89	129	331
Polonnaruwa	0	31	13	582	0	626
Puttalam	75	146	124	198	41	584
Ratnapura	2	36	97	353	32	541
Total	1297	2277	3573	8706	971	16824
Percent	8	13	21	52	6	100

Source: Census of Timber Stocks - 1995, Forest Department

As shown in Table 1, a majority (52 %) of timber-based enterprises are manual carpentry shops. The second most numerous are mechanised carpentry shops (21 %). Timber depots account for 13 % while saw mills make up 8 %. Fuelwood sheds are the least numerous and they make up just 6 % of the total. The largest number of timber-based enterprises are located in the Colombo and Gampaha Districts. Mechanised carpentry shops are concentrated mostly in the districts of Colombo, Gampaha, Kalutara, Kurunegala, Kegalle and Kandy. It is significant that there are no fuelwood sheds in Polonnaruwa and Moneragala Districts. This is most probably because the people here do not need to buy fuelwood for money. Another notable feature is that there are fewer wood-based enterprises in the main timber-producing

areas such as Ampara, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Moneragala, Puttalam, etc. than in non-producing regions.

Emerging Issues on Timber Availability and Use

Available supplies of timber

The census revealed the availability of 3,152,635.72 cubic feet of timber. Fifty five percent of the available stock was in the form of logs and the balance OF 45% was in the form of sawn timber. Table 2 shows the distribution of available stocks.

Table 2: Distribution of Timber Stocks by District

District	Volume (ft^3)	% of Total
Ampara	81,252.60	3
Anaradhapura	20,779.90	1
Badulla	35,219.90	1
Batticaloa	9,786.10	*
Colombo	727,312.90	23
Gampaha	604,610.00	19
Galle	126,696.30	4
Hambantota	45,051.30	1
Kalutara	288,237.30	9
Kandy	415,663.00	13
Kegalle	42,425.60	1
Kurunegala	140,336.30	4
Matale	62,367.60	2
Matara	108,382.60	3
Moneragala	16,988.32	1
Nuwara Eliya	51,559.70	2
Polonnaruwa	50,500.30	2
Puttalam	128,863.90	4
Ratnapura	191,887.00	6
Vavuniya (**)	4,715.22	*
Grand Total	3,152,635.94	100

Source: Census of Timber Stocks-1995, Forest Department

(*) Trace

(**) Only a few DS divisions in this district were included in the census

The data in Table 2 indicate that timber availability is high in districts such as Colombo and Gampaha. In fact, the largest stock of timber is in Colombo, followed by Gampaha and Kandy. Timber stocks in other districts are comparatively small. As against the high availability of timber in Colombo, Gampaha and Kandy Districts, production of timber is comparatively low in these three districts. This suggests that timber is a commodity with a high level of mobility. The distribution of log timber has more or less the same pattern as sawn timber.

Species of timber

The census indicates the presence of 203 species of timber as used in different districts. A total list of these species and their scientific name are given in Annex II. An analysis of the species-wise distribution indicates the higher availability of some species of timber over others. The order of importance of species (up to 10) in their contribution to the total timber supply is shown in Table 3.

Table 3 : Ranking of Timber Species by Supply Volume

Rank	Species	Percent of Timber Logs
1	Albizia	17
2	Jak	9
3	Coconut	8
4	Rubber	7
5	Ginihapu	6
6	Lunumidella	6
7	Mango	6
8	Teak	3
9	Eucalyptus	3
10	Alstonia	3

Source: Census of Timber Stocks, 1995, Forest Department
Note: Values rounded to full numbers

According to data in Table 3, the species which contributed most to the volume of timber in the country at the time of the census was Albizia, which accounted for 17 % of total supply of timber in log form. Jak, which is a high quality species of timber, ranked second. Next in rank came coconut, rubber, Ginihapu, Lunumidella, Mango, Teak, Eucalyptus and Alstonia, in that order.

If one assumes that the level of availability of a species of timber correctly reflects the demand for that species, the data collected from the census indicate certain new trends in the utilization of timber. Firstly, Albizia has emerged as the species with the highest demand in the country - Jak comes next in this respect. Secondly, plantation crops such as coconut and rubber have emerged as important contributors to the timber supply. The data also indicate the relative importance of species such as Lunumidella, Mango and Alstonia in supplying various timber needs of the country. Further, Teak and Eucalyptus, which are plantation species, have also become important as suppliers of timber needs.

Another notable feature of the total timber supply is the preponderance of species found in the Wet Zone. Therefore, it may become necessary to pay greater attention to identify species that can be grown in the Dry Zone in order to meet the requirements of timber in the future.

Table 4 shows data on species which supply the largest and the smallest volume of timber logs in 19 districts. The data reveal that in the districts of Ampara, Batticaloa and Polonnaruwa, Palu (*Mimusops hexandra*) is the most predominant species of timber, forming the bulk of 5-14 % of the total supply available. In Colombo and Gampaha the predominant species is Jak (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*) accounting for 8 and 6% of the total supply respectively. In the districts of Badulla, Galle, Kalutara, Matara, Nuwara Eliya and Ratnapura the bulk of the timber supplies available was made up of Albizia (*Albizia falcata*) accounting for 6 %, 26 % and 22 % respectively. In the districts of Kurunegala and Moneragala the main species was Mango (*Mangifera indica*). In Anuradhapura, Hambantota, Kandy, Kegalle and Puttalam, the total timber supply was mostly made up of Godakirilla (*Holoptelea integrifolia*), Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*), Ginihapu (*Michelia champaca*), Kapok (*Ceiba pentandra*) and Pines (*Pinus* species) respectively.

Table 4: Distribution of Available Stocks of Timber according to the Supply by District

District	Largest Volume		Smallest Volume*
	Name of Species	% Volume	Name of Spp
Ampara	Palu	14	Thelambu
Anuradhapura	Godakirilla	4	Ehela
Badulla	Albizia	6	Ketakela
Batticaloa	Palu	5	Domba
Colombo	Jak	8	Gaduguda
Gampaha	Jak	6	Midella
Galle	Albizia	26	Welan
Hambantota	Coconut	23	Dawata
Kalutara	Albizia	22	Thelambu
Kandy	Ginihapu	9	Kanakurundu
Kegalle	Kapok	12	Wal Embarella
Kurunegala	Mango	10	Etamba
Matale	Kapok	16	Halmilla
Matara	Albizia	55	Rambuttan
Moneragala	Mango	16	Munamal
Nuwara Eliya	Albizia	6	Teak
Polonnaruwa	Palu	13	Sooriya
Puttalam	Pine	39	Kududaula
Ratnapura	Albizia	11	Ebony

Source: Timber Census, 1995 - Forest Department
Note: * The volume of timber for species is very low.

There is a large variation in the species which provide the smallest volume of timber in different districts.

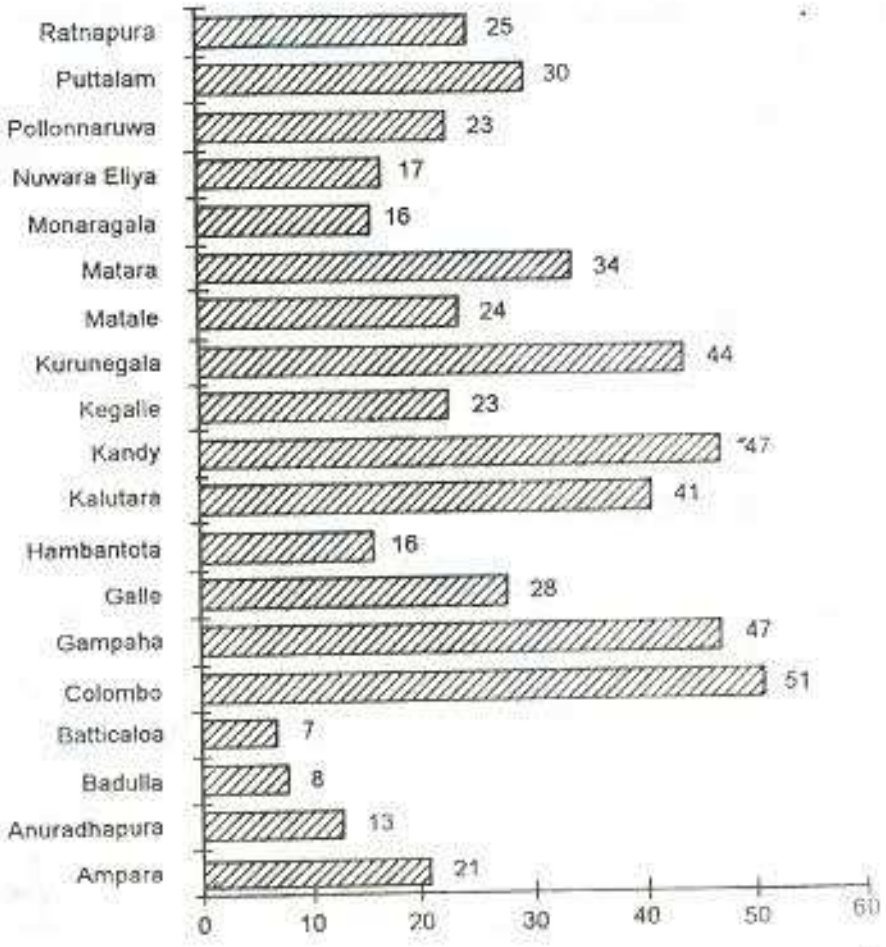

Figure 1 Composition of Timber Stock as a percentage of the total number of species (203)

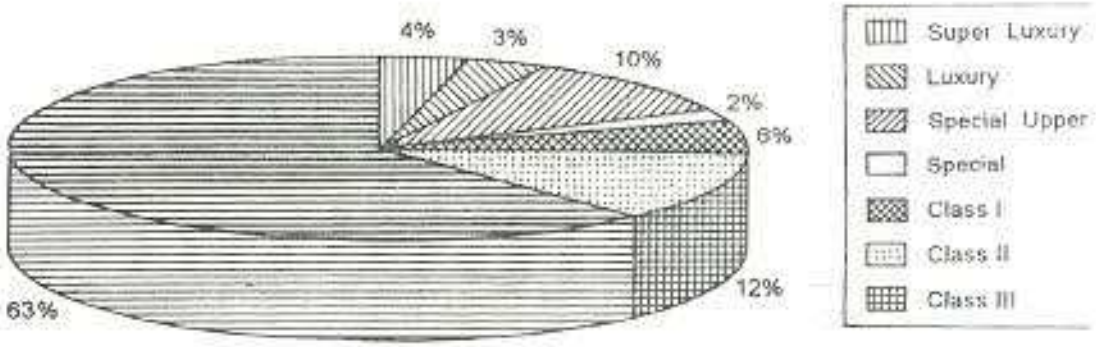

Figure 2 Distribution of available Stock of Timber according to State Timber Corporation Classification

Another important issue is the composition of species in a given district. In some districts such as Colombo, Gampaha, Kandy and Kurunegala, the available stocks belong to a large number of species. In Colombo, the total supply was made up of as many as 105 different species. In districts such as Ampara, Hambantota, Kegalle, Matale and Polonnaruwa, about 40-50 species made up the total supply. The number of species was lowest in Badulla and Batticaloa.

Figure 1 shows the number of species which contribute to the total timber stocks in each of the 19 districts. Generally, the total timber supply in the districts within the Wet Zone shows a high level of diversity species-wise, whereas the total timber supply in the Dry Zone districts is made up of a relatively few species.

Class of timber

The State Timber Corporation (STC) classifies all timber species which have a commercial value into 7 groups (Annex I). The distribution of available timber in log form according to STC's classification is given in Figure 2. This figure shows that Super Luxury Class and Luxury Class timber account for only 4 percent each of the available log timber. Ten percent of the total supply consists of timber belonging to Special Class (Upper). The availability of Class III timber (STC Grade 7) is by far the highest of all classes, accounting for 62 percent. In other words, the great majority of available log timber stocks are of Class III in terms of demand.

The STC's classification is based purely on the demand for different species. For instance, as supply of Luxury Class timber becomes scarce, there is a tendency for lower quality timber to be regarded as Luxury Class. The STC's classification does not take into consideration the physical and chemical properties of timber such as density, hardness, strength, chemical composition, etc. STC's classification is thus not suitable for the scientific utilization of timber.

Sawn timber

The census indicates the existence of 1,432,451.72 ft^3 of sawn timber belonging to 154 different sizes. If this is considered as a reflection of timber demand, it can then be shown that the dimensions with a high demand are various types of planks, roofing and door/window materials. Out of 154 dimensions, sawn timber belonging to only 32 dimensions are used widely.

The utilization of sawn timber for the three most important purposes, namely, manufacture of furniture, door/ windows and as roofing materials is found in Table 5.

According to the data in Table 5, there is a large availability of timber which is used as roofing material followed by those used for the manufacture of window and door frames. The smallest volume of available timber is used in the furniture industry. There is a large variation in the volume of timber used for the three purposes.

Table 5: Utilization of Sawn Timber by Purpose

District	Furniture Manufacture	Manufacture of Doors/Windows	Roofing Materials
Ampara	26	34	29
Anuradhapura	15	40	45
Badulla	22	36	41
Batticaloa	24	21	55
Colombo	18	34	48
Gampaha	25	32	43
Galle	29	31	40
Hambantota	17	32	51
Kalutara	19	54	27
Kandy	26	55	19
Kegalle	22	30	48
Kurunegala	16	35	49
Matale	31	39	30
Matara	15	48	37
Moneragala	13	50	37
Nuwara Eliya	12	53	35
Polonnaruwa	14	42	44
Puttalam	16	32	52
Ratnapura	7	26	67
Average	**19**	**38**	**42**

Source: Census of Timber Stocks - 1995, Forest Department
Note: All values are percentages of total timber volume.

POLICY AND PROGRAMME IMPLICATIONS

There are five main policy and programme implications which emerge from the study. The assumption underlying the implications is that availability is assumed to reflect demand for timber.

First, the species which have a great demand (in terms of volume of timber) in the country are Albizia, Jak, Coconut, Rubber and Lunumidella (*Melia dubia*). Therefore, it is important to include these species in reforestation programmes so that the increasing demand in the future could be adequately met. In the meantime, it is necessary to include species which provide timber of luxury class, the demand for which of course is much less.

Second, species such as Albizia, Jak, coconut, mango, teak, etc. used at present come from plantations including homesteads and areas within settlements. It is therefore important to pay special attention to planting trees in the above areas. In this connection, participatory reforestation programmes which focus on planting trees

within settlements and homegardens should become a major item of future planting programmes.

The highest percentage of the total timber supply is made up of Albizia. This species is grown mainly as a shade-tree in tea plantations, including small holdings. However, there is, at present, no programme aimed at plating more Albizia. Most of the present Albizia trees have grown by themselves. Considering the important position of this species as a timber supplier, it is very important that its cultivation is expanded. In addition to providing timber, this tree can also contribute to the control of soil erosion. Albizia trees also provide organic material to the soil on tea estates and small holdings.

Third, since a large part of the timber stock is made up of low quality species, it is necessary to improve their durability through appropriate treatment methods. This will not only improve the utilization of available timber species, but will also reduce waste. It is necessary to develop cost-effective strategies for treating low quality timber with the aim of improving their quality. It is also necessary to pay attention to methods of utilizing timber wastes such as sawdust and shavings. Such materials are converted to valuable furniture in other countries such as Denmark, Sweden, etc.

Fourth, since the bulk of the total supply of timber is made up of species found in the Wet Zone, attention should now shift to species which can be grown successfully in the Dry Zone. Therefore, a research programme to study and evaluate Dry Zone species is an urgent necessity.

Another issue related to timber utilization is the need to employ a scientific classification of timber. Such a classification will lead to better utilization of timber and probably other illegal activities with regard to the utilization of this commodity.

CONCLUSIONS

One of the main conclusions of this paper is that timber from any tree has some value. In the past, species such as kapok and mango were not considered as useful timber. But this is not true any more. Another important fact that emerges from the study is that the bulk of the timber supply comes from planted forests and from naturally grown trees on agricultural lands. As a matter of fact, 8 of the 10 species which made up the bulk of the timber supply come from trees cultivated on agricultural lands. This trend is likely to continue since the present ban on felling natural forests for timber and other purposes is likely to continue. Therefore, tree planting programmes covering agricultural lands can be seen as one of the main solutions to the present problem of the country's timber needs. It should also be stressed that reforestation programmes covering agricultural lands, including homesteads, should be so organized as to ensure the active participation of the people - especially because these lands are occupied by people. Thus, there is a strong case for participatory reforestation programmes, which would not only provide direct benefits to people but would also contribute to the countries future timber needs.

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ANNEX I

State Timber Corporation's Classification of Timber Species

Class No.	Class	Species
1.	**Super Luxury Class**	Teak, Ebony, Nedun, Calamander
2.	**Luxury Class**	Satin, Halmilla, Milla and Mahogany (narrow leaved and broad leaved)
3.	**Special Class (Upper)**	Gammalu, Hulanhik, Suriyamara, Wewarana, Kolon, Velan, Jak and Margosa
4.	**Special Class**	Tamarind, Accasia melanoxylon, Palu and Kumbuk
5.	**Class I**	Tawwenna, Uva Mandora, Munamal, Ubberiya, All Eucalyptus species other than E. grandis, Cyprus, Panakka, Hora, Kirihembiliya, Uruhonda, Mandora, Pihimbiya, Etathimbiriya, Helamba, breadfruit, Liyan, Neralu, Madan, Kon, Wanami, Mi, Na, Ketakele, Pathkele, Keeriya, Trestania comserta, Paramara and Hedawaka
6.	**Class II**	All Dun species other than Thiniyadun, All Keena species other than Walukeena, Alubo, Dawata, Dawul Kurundu, Godapara, Halmandora, Panamora, Wa, Welipenna, Toona, Mihiriya, Damba, Karaw, Panu Dan, Rathatiya, Timbiri Dorana, Na Imbul, Gonapana, Thiththaeta, Kosgonna, Krirpedda, Talang, Eucalyptus grandis, Ethdemata, Ginihapu, Ehela, Kirikon, Dunumandala and Boron treated Rubberwood
7.	**Class III**	All species not otherwise classified.

ANNEX II

Scientific Names of Tree Species used for Timber

Local Name	Scientific Name
Ahu	*Morinda tinctoria*
Albeizia	*Albizia sp.*
Alibedda	*Meliosma simplicifolia*
Alipera	*Persea gratissima*
Alstoniya	*Alstonia macrophylla*
Aluboo	*Syzygium makul*
Arukeriya	*Araucaria cunninghamii*
Amba	*Mangifera indica*
Andara	*Pithecellobium dulce*
Aralu	*Terminalia chebula*
Arabda	*Canarosperma zeylanica*
Attikka	*Ficus racemosa*
Bahulla	*Semicarpus sp.*
Bak mee	*Nauclea orientalis*
Bat hik	*Lannea coromandalica*
Bata doomba	*Syzygium operculatum*
Bedidel	*Artocarpus nobilis*
Beli	*Aegle marmelos*
Bomi	*Litsea glutinosa*
Bulu	*Terminalia belerica*
Burutha	*Chloroxylon swietenia*
Cypruss	*Cupressus macrocarpa*
Dada kirilla	*Unknown*
Damuniya	*Grewia tiliifolia*
Damba	*Syzygium gardneri*
Dambu	*Syzygium cordifolium*
Damiya hemmaniya	*Grewia tiliifolia*
Damunu	*Unknown*
Dan	*Syzygium cumini*
Daw	*Anogeissus latifolia*
Dawata	*Carallia brachiata*
Del	*Artocarpus nobilis*
Dial	*Limonia acidissima*
Domba	*Calophyllum inophyllum*
Donga	*Sandoricum indicum*
Dun	*Doona sp.*
Dun	*Doona sp.*
Dunumadala	*Sterculiospermum personatum*
Duriyan	*Durio zibenthinus*
Ehala	*Cassia fistula*
Emborella	*Spondias pinnata*
Embedu	*Erythrina variegata*
Etaheraliya	*Kurrimia ceylanica*
Etamba	*Mangifera zeylanica*
Ethdemata	*Cinelina arborea*
Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus sp.*
Gaduguda	*Baccaurea motleyana*
Gadumba	*Trema orientale*
Gal siyambala	*Dialium ovoideum*
Gammalu	*Pterocarpus marsupium*
Gansuriya	*Thespesia populnea*
Ginihapu	*Michelia champaca*
Godakirilla	*Holoptelea integrifolia*
Godapara	*Dillenia retusa*
Gokatu	*Garcinia morella*
Gonna	*Artocarpus gomezianus*
Goraka	*Garcinia cambogia*
Gurenda	*Celtis cinnamomea*
Hal	*Vateria copallifera*
Halmilla	*Berrya cordifolia*
Hampalada	*Terinalia parviflora*
Hedawaka	*Cheatocarpus castanocarpus*
Helamba	*Mitragyna parvifolia*
Hik	*Lannea coromandelica*
Hora	*Dipterocarpus zeylanicus*
Hulanhik	*Chukrasia velutina*
Imbul	*Ceiba pentandra*
Indiwilo	*Polyalthia longifolia*
Ipil ipil	*Leucaenia leucocephala*
Iriya	*Horsfieldia irya*
Jambola	*Citrus grandis*
Kadju	*Anacardium occidentale*
Kadumberiya	*Diospyros melanoxylon*
Kaduru	*Pogiantha dichotoma*
Kahapenela	*Sapindus trifoliatus*
Kahata	*Careya arborea*
Kalumediriya	*Diospyros quasita*
Kaluwara	*Diospyros ebenum*
Kankumbala	*Turpinia malabarica*
Kapurumal	*Cinnamomum camphora*
Kaputu	*Pittosporum ferrugineum*
Karumbu	*Syzygium aromaticum*
Karaw	*Phyllanthes indicus*
Kasa	*Casuarina equesitifolia*
Katuimbul	*Salmalia malabarica*
Katukenda	*Scolopia acuminata*
Katukurundu	*Scolopia schreberi*
Kebella	*Aporosa lindleyana*
Keena	*Calophyllum sp.*
Keeriya	*Acacia leucophloea*
Kekuna	*Canarium zeylanicum*
Kela	*Bridelia retusa*
Kempas	*Unknown*
Kenda	*Macaranga peltata*

Local Name	Scientific Name
Ketakela	*Bridelia retusa*
Kirihalbiliya	*Palaquium grande*
Kirikon	*Walsura piscidia*
Kithul	*Caryota urens*
Koan (kon)	*Schleichera oleosa*
Kohomba	*Azadirachta indica*
Kokatiya	*Garcinia morella*
Kolon	*Adina cordifolia*
Konakaha	*Memecylon arnottianum*
Kos	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*
Kottamba	*Terminalia catappa*
Kududaula	*Neolitsea cassia*
Kumbuk	*Terminalia arjuna*
Kumumella	*Diospyros ovalifolia*
Laulu	*Chrysophyllum sp.*
Liyan	*Homalium zeylanicum*
Lunumidella	*Melia dubia*
Lunuwarana	*Crateva religiosa*
Maara	*Samanea saman*
Madan	*Syzygium cumini*
Madatiya	*Adenanthera pavonina*
Madiya	*Hunteria zeylanica*
Madol	*Garcini echinocarpa*
Mahogany	*Swietenia macrophylla*
Makulana	*Hydnocarpus venenata*
Malaboda	*Myristica dactyloides*
Maymara	*Delonix regia*
Mee	*Madhuca sp.*
Mendora	*Hopea cordifolia*
Midella	*Barringtonia racemosa*
Milla	*Vitex altissima*
Molpedda	*Isonadra lanceolata*
Mora	*Euphoria longana*
Mudaliya	*Unknown*
Muna mal	*Mimusops elengi*
Muruta	*Lagerstroemia speciosa*
Na	*Mesua ferrea*
Naimbol	*Haryalia arborea*
Napana	*Unknown*
Nataw	*Xylopia parviflora*
Nawada	*Shorea stipularis*
Nedun	*Pericopsis moonieana*
Neralu	*Elaeocarpus glaucum*
Nikadavula	*Meliosma pinnata*
Nilhalla	*Streblus asper*
Palu	*Manilkara hexandra*
Panakka	*Pleurostylia opposita*
Panawella	*Unknown*
Panimara	*Samanea saman*
Pare mara	*Samanea saman*
Pathurumara	*Unknown*

Local Name	Scientific Name
Pelen	*Kurrimia ceylanica*
Pihimbiya	*Filicium decipiens*
Pinus	*Pinus caribeae*
Pol	*Cocos nusifera*
Pulun(kotta)	*Ceiba pentandra*
Rambotan	*Nephelium lappaceum*
Ratajambu	*Syzygium sp.*
Riti	*Antiaris toxicaria*
Rubber	*Hevea brasiliensis*
Rukkattana	*Alstonia scholaris*
Sabukku	*Grevillea robusta*
Sapadilla	*Achras zapota*
Siyambala	*Tamarindus indica*
Sooriya	*Thespesia populanea*
Soriyamara	*Albizia odoratissima*
Spathodiya	*Spathodia companulata*
Tal	*Borassus flabellifer*
Teak	*Tectona grandis*
Thalahu	*Unknown*
Thawwenna	*Cryptocarya membranacea*
Thelambu	*Sterculia foetida*
Thelkakuru	*Aleurites moluccana*
Thimbiri	*Diospyros malabarica*
Thiniya dun	*Doona congestiflora*
Toona	*Cedrella sp.*
Uberiya	*Caraliia calycina*
Ululu	*Machilus macrantha*
Wa	*Cassia siamea*
Wal bilin	*Meliosma pinnata*
Wal chela	*Pterocarpus indicus*
Wal embarella	*Unknown*
Waldel	*Artocarpus nobilis*
Waldiul	*Hydnocarpus octandra*
Walhadun	*Unknown*
Walikaha	*Memecylon Sp.*
Waljambu	*Syzygium sp.*
Walsapu	*Michelia nilagirica*
Wathura mara	*Unknown*
Waya	*Cassia siamea*
Welan	*Pterospermum suberifolium*
Welipiyanna	*Anisophyllea cinnamomoides*
Welwat apple	*Diospyros discolor*
Weralu	*Elaecarpus serratus*
Wetamara	*Gliricidia sepium*
Wewurana	*Alseodaphne semecarpifolia*
Wiloa	*Polyalthia longifolia*