
10 Jahre
TIMBER
CROPP
IM- & EXPORT
Edelhölzer aus aller Welt
Max Cropp GmbH & Co KG • Großmoorring 10 • 21079 Hamburg • www.cropp-timber.com

Table of contents

Julia, Martin,
Eckart and Andrea Stuhlmann

100 years of Max Cropp

We, the third and fourth generation of the Stuhlmann family, look back with great respect on the achievements that the Max Cropp company has made over the last 100 years which brought the company into its current position.

100 years of history are almost impossible to tell - there are many people, many customers, loyal employees and also many positive coincidences and developments that have established this long tradition.
We cannot honour all of them here, but we will do everything we can to approach the second century in the same committed manner.

We are grateful to the many people who have placed their trust in us and who have contributed to the success of our company. We are especially grateful to our employees, who always share their passion for wood with us and our customers with new ideas and commitment.

This small anniversary publication is written in our own words - old photo albums, documents from a 100 years ago and, above all, many personal memories define the content.

With pride and confidence we celebrate our anniversary and look forward to having you all at our side in the future.

Our strengths: Exotics and rarities

"We can offer more than 130 different types of wood in a wide variety of shapes and qualities like no other company in Europe."

100 years of tradition in procurement, handling, drying and warehousing

The import, export and wholesale of domestic and exotic woods has been an integral part of the Max Cropp company since it was founded in October 1919.
To this day, we mainly concentrate on hardwood and exotic rarities. However, we also trade in domestic hardwood species that have grown particularly well or have reached very large dimensions.
We can currently offer more than 130 different types of wood and are always on the lookout for further species to improve our range.

We utilise our worldwide contacts and many years of experience in procurement, handling, drying and warehousing.
We serve customers in trade, the music industry, interior design and furniture construction, as well as private customers.
The wood is sold in a wide variety of formats: as round logs, lumber, large table tops, flitches, single boards, burl knots, scantlings or even turning blocks in various dimensions and qualities.

right: teak and oak, below: Camphor burl table tops

above: one of the warehouses

Specialised in hardwood and rare timber lumber, solid wood slabs and cut-to-size pieces

above: Air-dried lumber
below: Ebony lumber

There are many different reasons why exotic hardwoods are so highly valued: They are extremely resilient, durable, often resistant to pests and usually have a very attractive appearance. The processing properties vary greatly, so that the most suitable wood can be found for every project and every purpose.
We are available to our customers and partners with help and advice to find that perfect fit for the intended purpose.
The selection of natural materials is almost unlimited: beautifully grained, figured, pommelled or knotty, rustic and striped timber.
Many customers are carpenters who produce individual and unusual pieces of furniture. The individual boards are popular for 'do it yourself' projects from our private customers and wood enthusiasts.
The boards are often made into shelves or tables for indoor use.

The Max Cropp company is also a top address for major international customers who utilise the wide and special selection of different woods and provenances.
The ordered timber is then shipped directly from Hamburg or delivered overland to the customer.

above: scantlings
right: various fingerboards for bass and guitar

10 Jahre

Tonewood for the highest demands

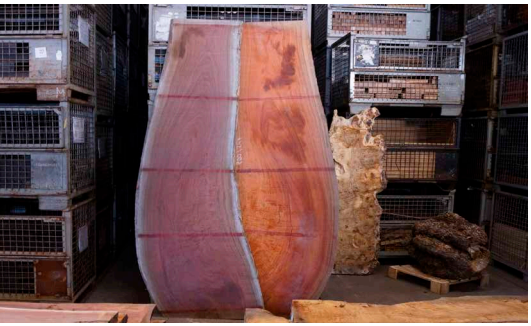
Wood for musical instruments must fulfil very specific requirements. There are many factors that influence the quality and properties of the wood used to make musical instruments.

Different types of wood are suitable for different instruments - for bass, guitar, clarinet, marimba or flute. Each type of wood has a significant influence on the sound of an instrument due to its growth, density, vibrational properties and appearance and is therefore selected with the appropriate expertise.

In addition to precious and well-known woods such as african blackwood, boxwood and ebony, new species are constantly finding their way into musical instrument industry. Due to the wide variety of species in the wood and diversity in the properties, extraordinary results can be achieved with new woods and a little experimentation.

This gives each instrument its own unique sound.

From purchasing hardwood to the finished table



above: Padouk table top
bottom: Poplar burl table top

An important base of Max Cropp's business is trading various hardwoods from all over Europe.
Purchases are made via auctions, sawmills or directly from forest owners.
A personal inspection is particularly important in order to guarantee a high, consistent quality, with a particular focus on unusual logs and rare appearance, with a focus on figured, burled logs or logs with unusual growth.

Whether oak, ash, maple or walnut, each type of wood has its own typical characteristics and requires individual processing.
After being transported to Hamburg or to a contract sawmill, the logs are classified again and categorised for later purposes.
A small proportion is purchased as round logs by the veneer industry, while the larger part is sold to the furniture industry and the trade after cutting and drying.

above: Star shaped Purpleheart slab
Walnut slab
right: Plane table top

For some years now, wide table tops made from a single tree slab have been enjoying increasing popularity.

The procurement of such large logs is not easy due to the limited availability, as diameters of 90 cm and more are a rarity and a popular object at auctions.
These trees are well over 100 years old and therefore have already survived several wars.
Due to the width of the enormous trees, such logs can only be cut by a few companies, as there are very few saws in Germany that can cut through logs over 100 cm in diameter.

Massive wood slabs for tables are usually cut into thicker thicknesses, as thinner boards tend to warp when drying.
The freshly sawn boards must be left to dry in the air for at least one year before they are prepared for processing by means of artificial drying.
The reward for this work is the production of unique pieces, each one a unique piece, which is highly valued by carpenters and do-it-yourself enthusiasts alike and are processed into real eye-catchers.

How it all began: The history of the MAX CROPP company

1919 - 2024

Amtsgericht.

Abteilung für das Handelsregister.

Hamburg, den 24. 10. 19 19..

In allen Eingaben in dieser Sache ist die nachstehende Geschäftsnummer anzugeben.

Geschäftsnummer:

H. R. A. Nr. 22071

Am 24. Oktober 1919 ist

die Firma:

Max Cropp

und als deren Inhaber:

Max Cropp, Kaufmann, zu Hamburg,

unter Nr22071 in das Handelsregister, Abteilung A, eingetragen worden.

Der Gerichtsschreiber

An

obige Firma.

A. G. Vordr. 65 H.

Shortly after the end of the First World War, Max Cropp set up his own business as a timber trader and mediator and in October 1919.
He had previously worked as an employee of a timber trading company in Hamburg, a year later he took over all of the company's activities as an independent businessman.
His main business dealt with construction timber, later he expanded his business with hardwoods and rare woods.

The beginning was quite difficult, as the inflation of 1923 severely affected the business. Despite these difficulties, the company developed positively, as the demand for wood was high in the 1920s.
In 1924, Franz Carl Ohde joined the company as an authorized signatory and in 1926 the company moved to Ferdinandstraße 5.

In 1928 Günther Stuhlmann joined the company, in 1936 the founder's son, Hans Jürgen Cropp.
Both were employed as authorized signatories.

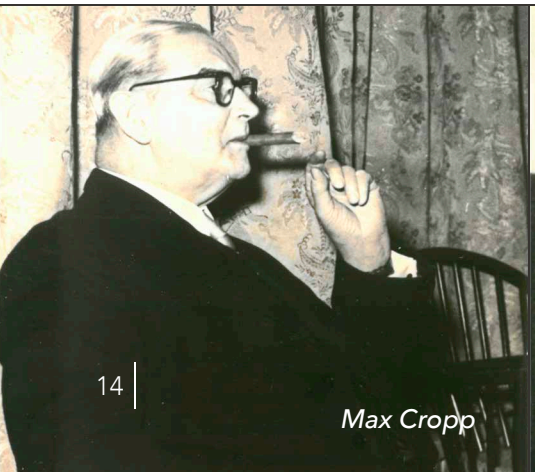
1924 Franz Carl Ohde authorized signatory

1928 Günther Stuhlmann authorized signatory

October 24, 1919 Foundation Max Cropp company

1926 Relocation to Ferdinandstreet No. 5 in Hamburg

1936 Hans Jürgen Cropp authorized signatory



Max Cropp

Franz Carl Ohde

Günther Stuhlmann

Geschäftsnummer: Hamburg, den 12. Januar 1928

H. R. A Nr. 22071

Am 12. Januar 1928

ist unter Nr. 22071 des Handelsregisters, Abtlg. A

zu der Firma Max Cropp

eingetragen worden: Prokura ist erteilt an Günther Stuhlmann. Die an R. P. R. Clasen erteilte Prokura ist erloschen.

Eingegangen 14 JAN. 1928 antw.

~~Der Gerichtsschreiber~~ Die Geschäftsstelle

Heinemann

Justizoberinspektor

A. G. Vordr. 67 a H.

Geschäftszeichen: 52 H R A 22071. Hamburg, den 13. Juli 1936.

Am 13. Juli 1936 ist zu der Firma

Max C r o p p ,

eingetragen worden:

Prokura ist erteilt an

Hans=Jürgen C r o p p .

Eing.: 14 JULI 1936

Beantw.:

Die Geschäftsstelle:

Koch

Justizoberinspektor.

AG. 67 a. RS. (4000. 11. 35.)

As the business was thriving and the company had grown significantly, another relocation took place in 1936, this time to the city center of Hamburg to Georgsplatz 10.
The core activity was mediating round logs and sawn timber for veneers.
On January 1, 1941, the company was converted into a general partnership with four partners: Franz Carl Ohde, Günther Stuhlmann, Hans Jürgen Cropp, and Max Cropp.

1936 relocation to Georgsplatz 10

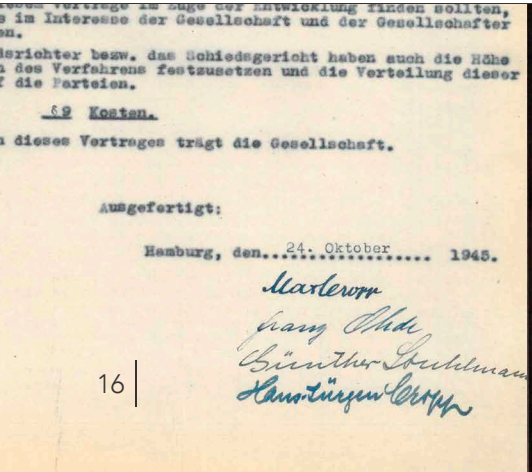
Jan. 1, 1941 Transformation general partnership

During the Second World War, the Max Cropp company operated without interruption despite the bombing and disruptions.
After the war the business continued seamlessly under difficult conditions; but the company had survived.
Connections abroad were still existing, but there was a lack of everything, especially transportation options, foreign currency and hard currency.
This changed abruptly after the reform in 1948, when the German mark made international trade possible again.
Still, the main business was mediating logs and sawn timber, with commissions between 3% and 5% on the value of the goods.
The demand for timber during the german economic miracle was enormous, which led to a rapid increase in business volume.

The wood mainly came from West Africa, the main customers were door manufacturers and the veneer industry in Europe.
1957 Reinhard Stuhlmann joined the company, later he also acted as an authorized signatory.
The company founder Max Cropp died on 16.06.1963.

In 1957 Reinhard Stuhlmann joined the company

June 16, 1963 the founder Max Cropp died


im Interesse der Gesellschaft und der Gesellschafter
richter bezw. das Schiedsgericht haben auch die Höhe
des Verfahrens festzusetzen und die Verteilung dieser
die Parteien.

§9 Kosten.

dieses Vertrages trägt die Gesellschaft.

Ausgefertigt:

Hamburg, den...24. Oktober..... 1945.

Max Cropp
Franz Ohde
Günther Stuhlmann
Hans Jürgen Cropp


Hans Jürgen Cropp


Reinhard Stuhlmann

Just over six months later, on January 24, 1964, Reinhard Stuhlmann became a partner in the company.
He started and realized the import business of logs from the United States and thus opened up a completely new field of business.
He was one of the first importers to load round logs into containers, which revolutionized the transportation business.

1964 Reinhard Stuhlmann became a partner

1966 Hans Jürgen Cropp retires

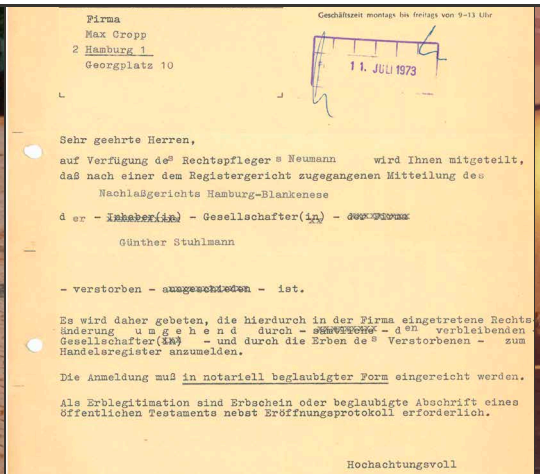
The main buyer of the wood was primarily the veneer industry.
However, also a lot of lumber was traded. The existing worldwide contacts paid off here in particular.
Hans Jürgen Cropp and Franz Carl Ohde left the company in 1966 and 1967.
With the death of Günther Stuhlmann, Reinhard Stuhlmann became the sole owner of the Max Cropp company on September 26, 1973.
Since then, the company has concentrated on its own imports of a wide variety of species, with the mediator business receding further and further into the background.
This became particularly clear in 1979 with the construction of the new warehouse and office at the new location in Hamburg-Harburg, Großmoorring 10.
Independent of external warehouses, the company was now able to flexibly and quickly trade and showcase sawn timber and logs.

1967 F. C. Ohde retires

1973 death of Günther Stuhlmann

1973 R. Stuhlmann becomes the sole owner

1979 building of warehouse and office in Harburg



Firma
Max Cropp
2 Hamburg 1
Georgplatz 10

Geschäftszeit montags bis freitags von 9–13 Uhr

11. JULI 1973

Sehr geehrte Herren,

auf Verfügung des Rechtspflegers Neumann wird Ihnen mitgeteilt, daß nach einer dem Registergericht zugegangenen Mitteilung des Nachlaßgerichts Hamburg-Blankenese

der – ~~Inhaber(in)~~ – Gesellschafter(in) – ~~der Firma~~

Günther Stuhlmann

– verstorben – ~~ausgeschieden~~ – ist.

Es wird daher gebeten, die hierdurch in der Firma eingetretene Rechtsänderung umgehend durch – ~~Vermerk~~ – den verbleibenden Gesellschafter(in) – und durch die Erben des Verstorbenen – zum Handelsregister anzumelden.

Die Anmeldung muß in notariell beglaubigter Form eingereicht werden.

Als Erblegitimation sind Erbschein oder beglaubigte Abschrift eines öffentlichen Testaments nebst Eröffnungsprotokoll erforderlich.

Hochachtungsvoll

Smaller units were easier to sell and the first forklift was purchased - more machines followed.
In 1986, the company acquired the neighboring property at Großmoorring 9b and built another warehouse with around 1100 m² of storage space.
Two years later, the Gerhard Kutz company was taken over, expanding the product range to special woods suitable for the music industry, as well as many exotic species such as Ebony, Rosewood and Satinwood.

Eckart Stuhlmann joined in 1981 and expanded the company technically with a band saw and a drying chamber.
The traditional mediator operations were pretty much abandoned at that point.
Eckart became a partner of the company on May 9, 1988.

The Max Cropp company continued to develop in the direction of in-house production and specialization in rare types of wood. This development continued successfully through the turn of the millennium and forms the basis for the start of the company's second century.
The 1990s were also characterized by a lively trade in oak logs, which Max Cropp exported to Turkey, as well as large quantities of beech logs for veneers to China, leading to further expansion of the company.
In 2005 Max Cropp once again acquired a neighbouring property (Großmoorring 8a) with 2500 m², which serves as a yard for round logs.

1986 purchase of neighboring property 9b

1988 takeover company Gerhard Kutz

1981 Eckart Stuhlmann joins the company,
1988 conversion of corporate form

2005 purchase of the neighboring property 8a

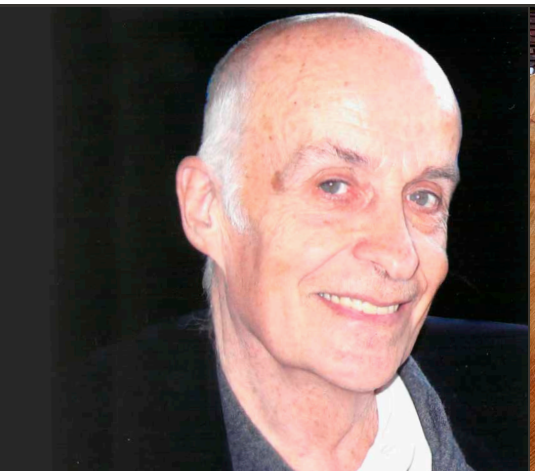
The debarking machine and band saw are also operated here, as well as a small warehouse.
In 2000, a retail shop was added for private customers. From now on wood turners, musical instrument makers and hobby wood enthusiasts can find raw materials for their home projects. Nowdays an online shop completes the range for private customers.
On December 5, 2009, Reinhard Stuhlmann passed away and his son Eckart Stuhlmann became the sole owner of the company and has been running the business in the third generation ever since.
Today, the company can flexibly adapt to the needs of customers and the market with different saws and two vacuum drying chambers.
In addition, the company works closely with several contractors to increase its efficiency and flexibility. The Max Cropp company can look back on a 100-year success story - from a determined, independent businessman to a company that is unique in Europe.
13 employees, many years of experience and expertise, as well as modern machine technology on an operating area of around 7000 m², the Max Cropp company presents itself as a reliable and competent specialist and trading partner.
The successor is already established with Julia and Martin Stuhlmann. Since 2015, Martin has taken over part of the whole sale and Julia the media presentation of the company. Since 01.01.2023, the siblings have been shareholders in the company, which has been transformed into Max Cropp GmbH & Co KG.
In order to be prepared for the future, a table milling machine and a trimming saw were purchased in 2024 to flexibly respond to our customers demand.

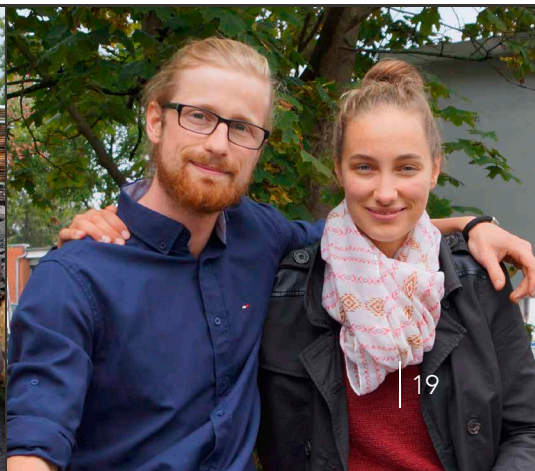
2009 death of Reinhard Stuhlmann

Eckart Stuhlmann is now the 3rd generation to run the company

4th generation in the company

Transformation to GmbH & Co KG in 2023





Already a tradition: Open House in June

"We have been organizing our open day for all wood enthusiasts since 2002, with a few interruptions.
Numerous exhibitors support us and show various woodworking projects."

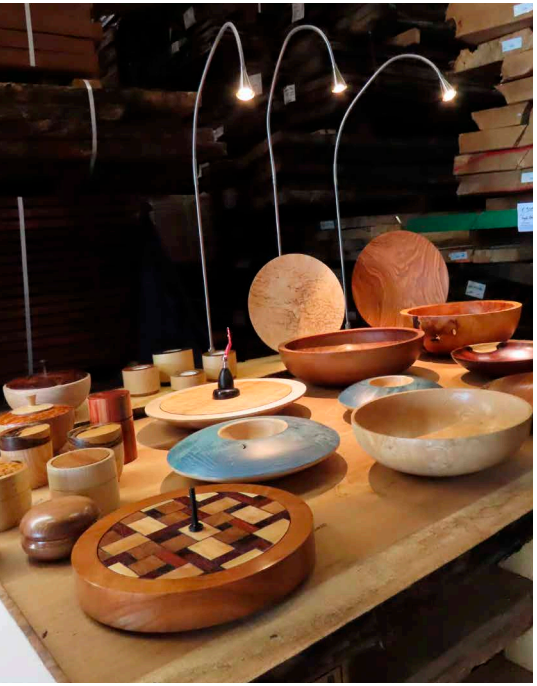
A wide range of wood crafts, wood market and exchange with industry experts

We have been organizing our Open House for many years - traditionally on the first Saturday in June. It was only paused in 2020 and 2021 due to the pandemic.
It all started around 2002 with a small woodturning meeting in one of our warehouses, since then developed into an annual highlight. A steadily growing event with demonstrators who are not only involved in woodturning, but also in other crafts of woodworking.
The interest and positive feedback motivates us every year to turn this day into a platform for exchange and networking in the industry.
Unfortunately, such meetings have become rare in northern Germany.

Even at our first events, we offered snacks- initially organized by ourselves, we now have a professional partner who takes care of this.
The personal, but also rustic atmosphere characterized our open day from the very beginning.

above: Warehouse Großmoorring 9b bottom from left: Exhibition of a Guitar maker, table equipped with finest wood pieces

above: Visitors at the open house 2024
bottom: Exhibition and sales pieces of a wood turner



Today, the event extends over our entire yard and warehouses of around 7000 m²: our three large warehouses are filled with exhibitors, where a wide range of wood products can be admired and purchased. The outdoor area is also fully used.

Traditionally, our program includes demonstrations in woodturning, carving and wood sculpting. A highlight is always the exhibition of the Thünen Institute for Wood Research, where visitors can learn more about the identification of wood species - we often get questions about this.

The topic of musical instrument making also attracts many interested people every year.

Here, experts make string and woodwind instruments from particularly tone rich types of wood.

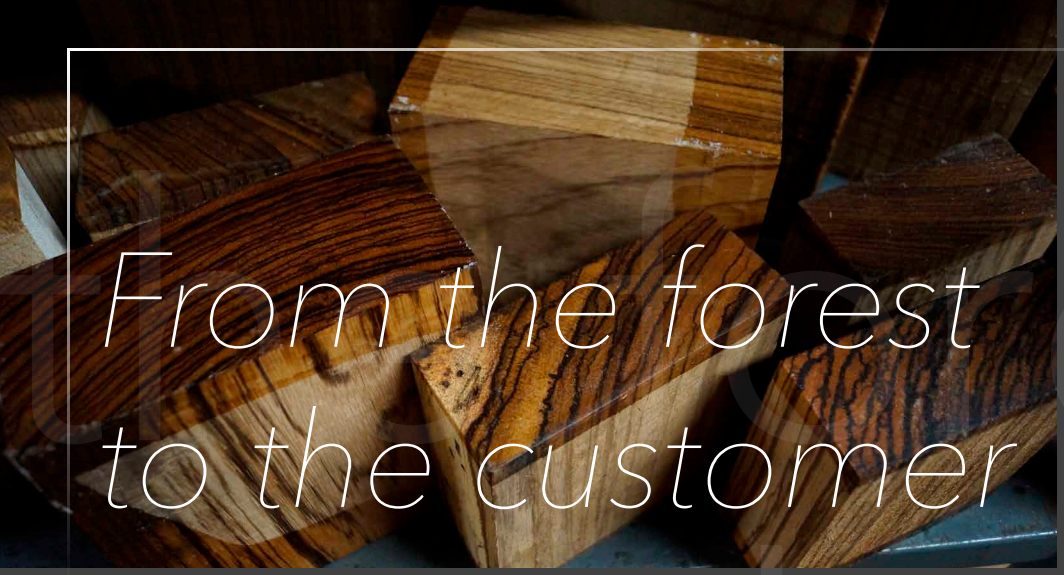
In addition, extraordinary ideas from hobby woodworkers are presented and partly offered for sale, as well as tools especially for wood turners, knife makers and writing instrument manufacturers.

Our wood store offers a wide range of raw materials for the home workshops of our customers, often for special offers on our open house day.

above: Hans Weissflog during a live woodturning demonstration
right: Visitors
bottom: Stand with accessories for pen manufacturers and more

Knife makers also offer high-quality, hand-forged blades combined with fine wooden handles.
Bowls, boxes, jewelry, art objects made from precious woods, writing instruments and chopping boards, all made with creativity and attention to detail, are also for sale.
Smaller pieces of designer furniture can also be purchased.

Our open day is a cherished tradition that we would like to continue in the coming years in order to pass on our enthusiasm for the woodworking trade to especially to the younger generations.



From the forest to the customer

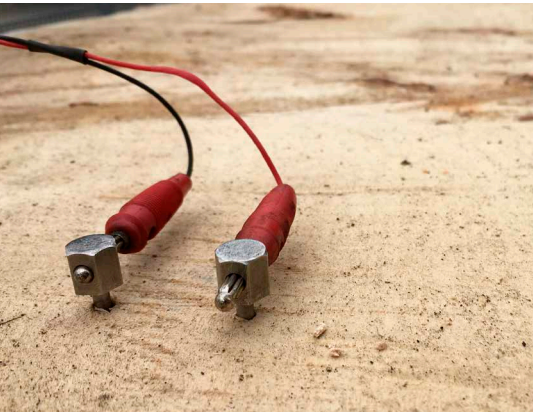
"The destination of a tree is determined while it is still in the forest.
A long journey with shipping and processing still lies ahead of it."

Our work philosophy and the possibilities of our production

We maintain and use our contacts worldwide: Visits to suppliers and the selection of logs according to special criteria, sometimes directly in the forest while the tree is still standing is very important for us.
Once the purchase has been completed, the transport is organized with all the relevant documents. When the delivery arrives in containers at our yard in Hamburg, the logs are unloaded with a forklift truck and stored in the open air on the yard.
We then decide where the log is to be cut to length.
This is determined according to the intended use of the wood.

Once the logs have been cut to length and debarked, we use our bandsaw to cut lumber out of the logs. The fresh boards are stacked into packages, which are easy-to-handle and to store.
The boards are then between 26 mm and 120 mm thick, the thickness is depending on the type of wood and market demand. In some cases, ready-cut timber or flitches are also purchased, in which case the step of cutting to length and sawing is omitted. After the process of cutting, the wood dries in the open air for up to two years. This slow and gentle drying process is crucial for the quality.

above: Cutting of oak
bottom from left: Red Heart delivery, cutting Red Heart logs

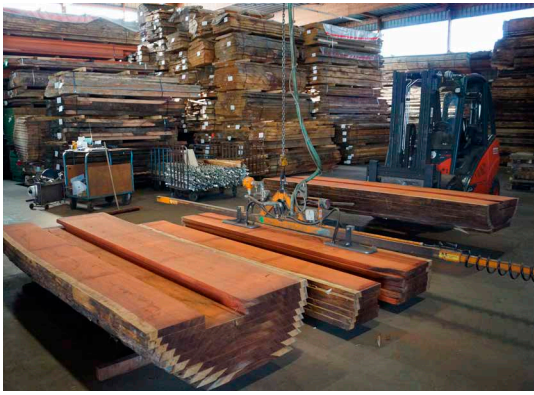


above: Moisture measurement
right: the drying chamber is loaded

Flexibility thanks to powerful sawing capacities and two vacuum drying chambers

Once the moisture content of the sawn lumber has fallen far enough during pre-drying, the wood is dried down to a final moisture content of 10 to 12 % in the drying kiln with the help of vacuum and temperature.
As a general rule, harder and therefore denser types of wood require a longer drying time to reach the desired remaining moisture level than softer species.
If drying happens too fast, there is a high risk of cracking or cell collapse. Constant monitoring and many years of experience in the drying behavior of different types of wood control the process, resulting in optimum wood moisture and quality.
After drying, the boards are carefully measured, assessed for quality and stored in one of our warehouses until sale or further production.
The data generated during the measuring process is then transferred to our computer system and provides the necessary information for sales.
The process of drying, measuring and classifying, which often takes several years, requires expertise and a great deal of experience.
Wood is a natural product - every tree is unique. The diversity of species has given mankind incomparable products for centuries, which are and remain mostly unique in their appearance and use.

small drying chamber



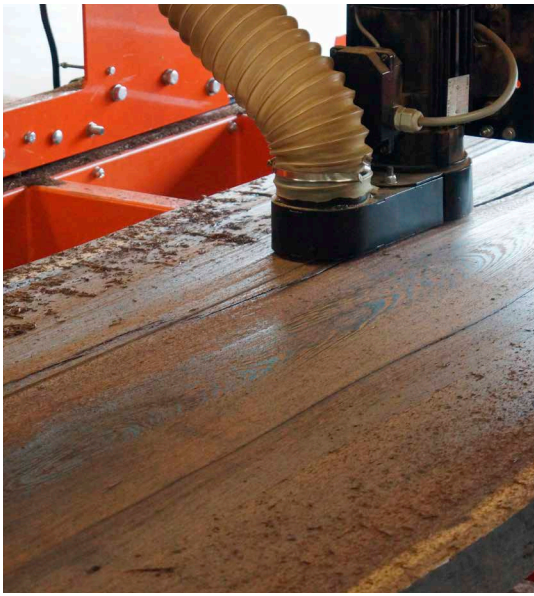
left: Table top is lifted onto the milling table using a vacuum crane
above: Measuring padouk

10 Jahre

Since August 2023 we can also offer milling of table tops, boards and slabs

After visiting a fair, we decided to invest in a milling machine and choose the Woodmizer MB200.
We installed it in our large sawing hall on plot no. 8, the already existing vacuum crane makes it possible to lift heavy table tops or boards onto the milling table and have them milled automatically.
A width of up to 140 cm and a length of up to 5 m can be fixed onto the machine. This means we can process very large table tops, as well as slabs and boards. From now on we offer contract milling as well.

Numerous pre-processed table tops are already available in the online shop, so that the step of flat milling, which can be difficult to accomplish, is no longer a challenge for our customers.
At the same time, we offer planed short lengths for smaller DIY projects in our wood shop in Harburg.
These species are mostly domestic wood such as maple, oak, ash, chestnut and walnut. This range is very popular with our customers, who use it to make shelves or storage units, for example.



above: milling machine in action

A glimpse into the next century

"It is becoming increasingly difficult to import exotic species.
This is becoming more and more of a challenge for us."

above: Walnut knots
right: Beech forest in Germany

A major challenge: careful and sustainable use of resources

True to the history of Max Cropp, the company will continue to focus on particularly rare and valuable types of wood in the future. The demand for this beautiful and natural material remains high.
Fortunately, the value of this unique natural product is increasingly being recognized - the realization that the diversity of tree and wood species must be preserved and protected is growing. This is the only way to ensure that exotic woods remain accessible to future generations.
The big challenge for everyone will be to use resources carefully and sustainably and to prevent the illegal destruction of nature.
Environmentally friendly, unpolluted and renewable, wood is the most ecological raw material of all, not to mention its beauty; timeless and valuable and unrivaled in its properties. species.

The challenge for the timber trade in the future will be the procurement of high-quality wood Therefore, we maintain our international business contacts and visit our suppliers worldwide.
The situation is intensified by the increasing regulations of timber exports and imports.

The digital development will play a major role

above: Kingwood Flitches
bottom from left: Olive log, Unloading Lebanon Cedar log

The Timber Trade Security Act of 2013 obliges the importing timber trade to carry out strict controls, which are associated with great effort and costs.
The availability of exotic wood species is decreasing, which leads to an increase in the price of these wood species. The promotion of unknown woods as an alternative to the strictly protected species will be essential, and it is a tradition at Max Cropp to select two to three new types of wood every year in order to meet the long-term increase in demand.
The timber trade will experience significant changes as a result of developments in control and marketing. The internet and digital media have played a central role for years and will continue to grow in the future. An online shop that is always up to date is becoming increasingly important. This requires a modern merchandise management system and the corresponding logistics.
At Max Cropp, it is a daily task to optimize and increasingly automate processes as far as our natural product allows it.
For 100 years, intensive and individual customer advice has been our top

above: unloading from round logs
bottom: walnut log

prioroty.
The trade in special types of wood requires international cooperation based on partnership, which will continue to offer customers the wood specialties that the name Max Cropp stands for in the next 100 years.
The Stuhlmann family and the entire Max Cropp team would like to thank all its loyal customers, suppliers and partners for the period from 1919 to the present day.

CITES, FSC and EUTR

"Important to protect forests, practice sustainable forestry and counteract the illegal cutting of trees."

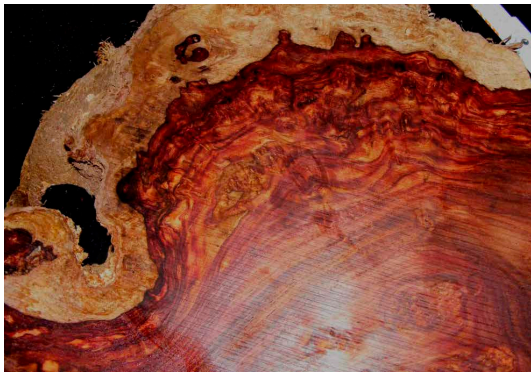
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species

CITES (since 1973) regulates and restricts the trade in endangered animal and plant species worldwide and therefore bears a great deal of responsibility, as the species are listed in three different appendices depending on their degree of endangerment and are subject to varying degrees of regulation.
Appendix I includes species threatened with extinction and Appendix II includes species whose conservation could be jeopardized by uncontrolled trade.

Appendix III contains those species for which at least one country has requested regulation by Cites.

We currently trade in timber from:
Appendix II:
African Blackwood, Cocobolo Rosewood, Kingwood, central american Rosewood, east indian Rosewood, Brazilian Tulipwood, Bubiga, Afrormosia, central and southamerican Swietenia Mahogany and Lignum Vitae.
New since 2023: Afzelia (Doussié), african Padouk, Khaya Mahogany

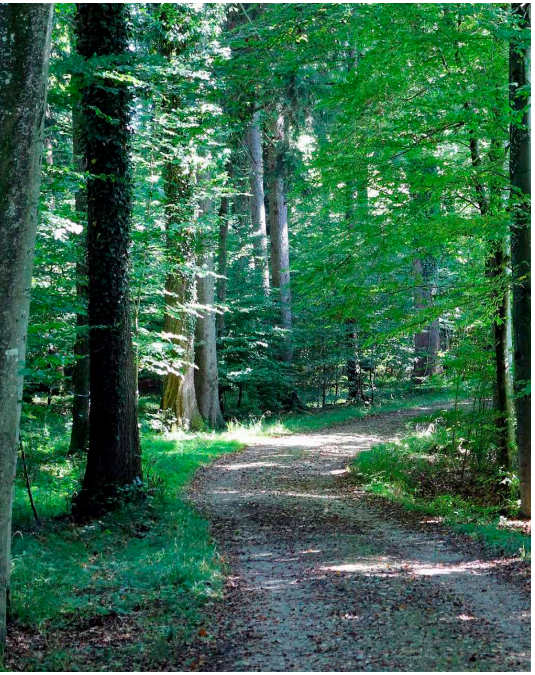
Anhang III:
Cedrela Odorata



Source: GD Holz
right: Honduras rosewood
bottom: Pockwood

above: Swietenia Mahogany

Forest Stewardship Council



In addition to the exclusion of illegal timber, FSC Controlled Wood also takes into account key social and ecological aspects.
The most important requirements for Controlled Wood are:
- Exclusion of illegally harvested wood
- Exclusion of wood from areas where traditional and basic civil rights are violated
- Exclusion of wood from forests whose special conservation values are endangered by forest management
- Exclusion of wood from the conversion of natural forests into plantations or non-forestry forms of use and
- Exclusion of wood from forests planted with genetically modified tree species

Source: FSC Germany

above: Cocobolo Rosewood
right: african Blackwood

European Timber Regulation

The European Timber Regulation (EUTR from 03.03.2013) requires all European market participants to accept their responsibility in the global procurement of timber and timber products.
Above all, the law requires importing companies to provide centralized proof of the exclusion of illegal timber sources.
This means every importer must implement an operational due diligence process based on three central pillars:
- Information gathering
- Risk assessment
- Risk reduction

Instruments such as the FSC Controlled Wood System are aimed precisely at keeping material flows identifiable and excluding unacceptable wood origins from the FSC product chain. EU legislation has defined the requirements it places on certification systems.

Source: FSC Germany

The EUDR (Regulation on Deforestation-free products) with extended requirements is expected to replace the EUTR in 2026.

List of wood species

List of woo

Afrormosia
Pericopsis elata

CITES List appendix II
West/Central Africa

Afzelia, Doussié
Afzelia bipindensis

CITES List appendix II
West/Central Africa

Maple
Acer pseudoplatanus

North/West Europe

Maple - Fiddleback
Acer pseudoplatanus

North/West Europe

Hardmaple, american
Acer saccharum

North/East America

Softmaple, american
Acer macrophyllum

North America

Softmaple - Fiddleback, am.
Acer macrophyllum

North America

Softmaple, european
Acer platanoides

North/West Europe

Birds Eye Maple
Acer saccharum

North America

Acacia
Robinia pseudoacacia

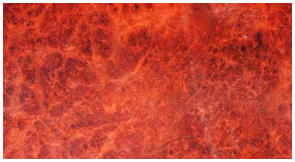
Europe

Purple Heart
Peltogyne lecointei (venosa)

South America

Amazakoue, Ovangkol
Guibourtia ehie

West/Central Africa



Amboyna - Burl
Pterocarpus sp.

South East Asia

Apple
Malus spp.

North/West Europe

Birch
Betula spp.

North/East Europe

Birch - Burl
Betula spp.

North/East Europe

Pearwood
Pyrus spp.

North/West Europe

Pearwood - Fiddleback
Pyrus spp.

North/West Europe

Black Limba
Terminalia superba

West Africa

Bocote
Cordia eleagnoides

Central America

Bruyere - Burl
Erica arborea

West/Central Africa

Bubinga
Guibourtia demeusei (tessmannii)

CITES List Appendix II
Central Africa

Hornbeam
Carpinus betulus

North/West Europe

Beech
Fagus sylvatica

North/West Europe

Buckeye - Burl
Aesculus californica

North America

Castello Boxwood
Calycophyllum multiflorum

South America

Chechen, Honduras Walnut
Metopium Brownei

Central America

Curupay Negro
Anadenanthera colubrina

South America

Douglas fir
Pseudotsuga menziesii

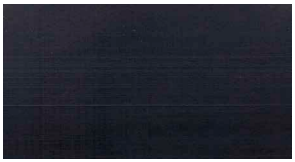
North/West Europe

Douka, Makoré
Tieghemella heckelii

West/Central Africa

Doussié, Afzelia
Afzelia bipindensis

CITES List Appendix II
North/West Africa



Ebony, african
Diospyros crassiflora

Central Africa

Ebony, Green Ebony
Diospyros spp.

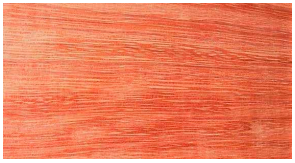
Indonesia

Macassar Ebony
Diospyros celebica

South/East Asia

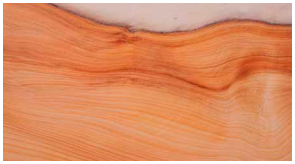
Royal White Ebony
Diospyros malabarica

South/East Asia



Ebiara
Berlinia spp.

West/Central Africa



Yew
Taxus spp.

West Europe

Oak
Quercus spp.

West Europe

Brown Oak
Quercus spp.

West Europe

Kork Oak
Quercus suber

South Europe

Bog Oak
Quercus spp.

West Europe

Smoked Oak
Quercus spp.

West Europe

Rose Oak
Quercus spp.

West Europe

Red Oak
Quercus rubra

North/East America

Servicetree
Sorbus torminalis

North/West Europe

Servicetree - Fiddleback, Flamed
Sorbus torminalis

North/West Europe

Alder
Alnus glutinosa

North/West Europe

Ash
Fraxinus excelsior

North/West Europe

Ash - Fiddleback, Burl
Fraxinus excelsior

North/West Europe

White Ash, american Ash
Fraxinus americana

North America

Eucalyptus - Burl

Australia

Eyeck
Pachyelasma tessmannii

Central Africa

Spruce
Picea spp.

North/West Europe

Goldfield - Burl
Eucaliptus diversicolor

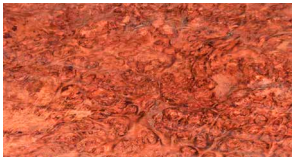
Australia

Hickory
Carya tomentosa

North America

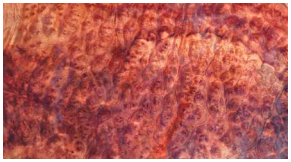
Iroko
Milicia excelsa

West/Central Africa



Jarrah - Burl, Eucalyptus
Eucalyptus marginata

Australia



Camphor - Burl
Cinnamomum camphora

East Asia

Smoked Chestnut
Castanea sativa

North/West Europe

Catalox
Swartzia spp.

South America

Swiss Stone Pine
Pinus cembra

West Europe

Black Cherry, american
Prunus serotina

North America

Laurel - Burl
Laurelia sempervirens

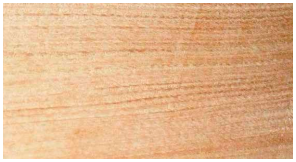
South America

Jatoba
Hymenaea courbaril

South America

Chestnut
Castanea sativa

North/West Europe



Rosskastanie
Aesculus sp.

North/West Europe

Weymouth Pine
Pinus strobus

North/West Europe

Cherry, european
Prunus avium

North/West Europe

Larch, european
Larix spp.

North Europe

Lime
Tilia platyphyllos (vulgaris)

North/West Europe

Khaya Mahogany, Acajou
Khaya ivorensis

CITES List Appendix II
West Africa

Sapeli Mahogany - Pommelé
Entandrophragma cylindricum

West/Central Africa

Swietenia Mahogany
Swietenia macrophylla

CITES List Appendix II
Central America

Morus
Morus nigra

South Europe

Mopani
Colophospermum mopane

East Africa

Movingui
Distemonathus benthamianus

West/Central Africa

Black Walnut, american
Juglans nigra

Nord/East America

Sapeli Mahogany, Sapele
Entandrophragma cylindricum

West/Central Africa

Sipo Mahogany
Entandrophragma utile

Central Africa

Marblewood
Zygia racemosa

South America

Moabi
Baillonelle toxisperma

West/Central Africa

Morado, Santos Rosewood
Machaerum scleroxylum

South America

Movingui - Frisée
Distemonathus benthamianus

West/Central Africa

Walnut, european
Juglans regia

Nord/West Europe

Walnut - Fiddleback
Juglans regia

Nord/West Europe

Olive
Olea europea

South Europe

Ovangkol, Amazakoue
Guibourtia ehie

West/Central Africa

Padouk
Pterocarpus soyauxii

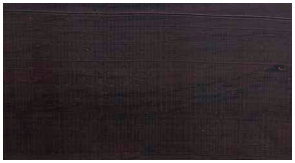
CITES List Appendix II
West/Central Africa

Rosewood - Brazilian Tulipwood
Dalbergia frutescens/decipularis

CITES List Appendix II
South America

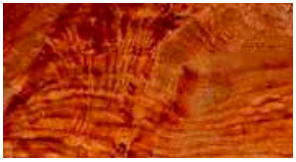
Rosewood - Cocobolo
Dalbergia tucurensis & retusa

CITES List Appendix II
Central America



African Blackwood
Dalbergia melanoxylon

CITES List Appendix II
Africa



Rosewood - Central American
Dalbergia stevensonii

CITES List Appendix II
Central America

Rosewood - Kingwood
Dalbergia cearensis

CITES List Appendix II
South America

Rosewood - Madagascar
Dalbergia baroni

CITES List Appendix II
Madagascar

Rosewood - East Indian
Dalbergia latifolia

CITES Liste Anhang II
South Asia

Rosewood - Sonokeling
Dalbergia latifolia

CITES List Appendix II
South East Asia

Palmira, black
Caryota urens

Asia

Palmira, red
Cocos nucifera

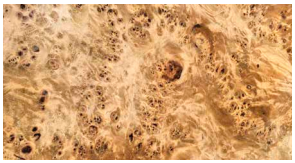
Asia

Pao Rosa
Swartzia fistuloides

East Africa

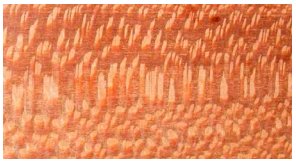
Poplar
Populus spp.

Europe



Mappa, Poplar - Burl
Populus spp.

Europe



Lacewood
Roupala montana

South America

Plum
Prunus domestica

North/West Europe

Pine
Pinus spp.

South/West Europe

Pink Ivory
Berchemia zeyheri

South Africa

Plane, european
Platanus spp.

North/West Europe

Lignum Vitae
Guaiacum sanctum, coulteri, officinale
CITES List Appendix II
Central America

Red Elm, American
Ulmus rubra

North/East America

Red Gum
Eucalyptus calophylla

North/East America

Red Heart, Chakte Kok
Sickingia salvadorensis

Central America

Redwood, european
Sequoia spp.

North/West Europe

Robinia
Robinia pseudoacacia

Europe

Elm
Ulmus spp.

North/West Europe

Satinwood
Chloroxylon swietenia

South Asia

Sucupira
Bowdichia nitida

South America

Tigerwood, Goncalo Alves
Astronium lecointei

South America

Juniper
Juniperus L.

Europe

Desert Ironwood
Olneya tesota

North America

Florida Cedar
Juniperus virginiana

North America

Santos Rosewood, Morado
Machaerium scleroxylon

South America

Snakewood
Brosimum guianense

Central America

Teak (Plantation)
Tectona grandis

Africa, South America

Thuya - Burl
Tetraclina articulata

North Africa

Wenge
Millettia laurentii

West/Central Africa

Zebrawood
Microberlinia brazzavillensis

West/Central Africa

Lebanon Cedar
Cedrus libani

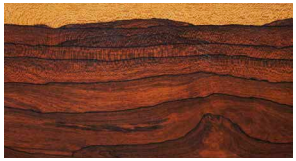
West Europe

Cedro, Cedrela Odorata
Cedrela odorata

CITES List Appendix lll
South America

Zypresse
Cupressus sempervirens

Nordafrika/Südeuropa



Ziricote
Cordia dodecandra

Central America

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