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Commentary

Wood Quality for Teak from natural and plant forest

Madhu Rao*

Department of WCS Asia Programme, Duke University, Durham, USA.

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COMMENTARY

Teak is here and there alluded to as the sovereign of tropical hardwoods and as indicated by nineteenth century German botanist Sir Dietrich Brandis, "Among lumbers, it holds the spot which the jewel keeps up with among valuable stones and gold among metals." The quality presentation of teakwood anticipated from quickly developing planted teak is high a direct result of the popularity for wood joined by the log send out prohibition on normally developed teak. In this unique situation, enhance the lumber of planted teak by further developing the wood quality through hereditary choice, silvicultural control and handling strategies [1]. Teak is liked for its great lumber inferable from its moderate thickness and strength, high dimensional security, high solidness and decorative wood figure. The key wood attributes are connected to the heartwood arrangement.

Considering the declining supply from regular backwoods, the drawn out possibilities of short pivot estate developed teak appear to be encouraging, and the accompanying elements are viewed as applicable as far as end-use. There are marked variations in wood properties of fast-grown teak coming from various locations across the tropical regions with noticeable differences in genetic origin, growing conditions and silvicultural practices [2]. The present paper is an attempt to synthesise almost three decades of research conducted on wood quality from teak plantations.

It is also the goal of this work to analyse the factors that influence key wood properties and their variations in order to suggest relevant strategies for the future production and processing of short-rotation teak. Advanced approaches to improve the utilisation of small dimensional teak logs for a variety of end products will be raised.

The wood properties like tone, grain, surface, wood thickness, etc of teak from young farms are to some degree remarkable and bring lower costs in the market than the typically evolved teak or houses of 50-60 years. Existing assessing structures for teak wood ought to be examined and changed as significant, mulling over the quality and estimations reachable from farms similarly as from ordinary timberlands [3]. Enough verification is available from different bits of the world to show that estate grew little estimation teak isn't fair contrasted with typical teak of comparative age similar to thickness, strength and shrinkage. Heartwood rate extended with improvement speed of trees with growing DBH and the effect of advancement rate on the heartwood-sapwood extent seemed to rot with age. Hence, it is achievable to convey gigantic distance across logs with more conspicuous degree of strong heartwood per tree by accelerating tree advancement through silvicultural interventions in short turn estates. The shade of heartwood is a critical wood brand name for business things and can be compelled by a fitting genetic choice.

Teak displays wide varieties in wood quality attributes and inside tree varieties are more prominent, instead of between populaces; this trait of inside treevariations must be thought about for tree improvement.

Normalized universally acknowledged log evaluating rules and volume estimations ought to be followed for the exchanging and promoting of teakwood.

To acquire exceptionally strong teakwood for unique items and for outer applications, it is prudent to hold the teak trees for longer revolutions of 50-60 years or more, ignoring momentary speculations and advantages [4].

*Corresponding author. Madhu Rao, E-mail: mdrao@wcs.org.