



Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

CHINESE ACADEMY OF FORESTRY

Update of Wood Identification Tools in China to Promote Legal Timber Trade

*Expert Group on
Illegal Logging
and Associated
Trade (EGILAT)'s
Workshop*



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Santiago, Chile, February 23st to 25th, 2019

Background

DNA identification timber species CITES illegal logging wood anatomy level wood anatomical forensic

DNA testing came vision threat illegally Appendixes Amendment resolution source EU Low Flora restricted force Microscopic Australian Easy fast rapidly countries lumber Geographic

DART Stable isotope speed Machine hardwood methods GC MS analyzing Fauna Acta Lacey spectrometry Wild High expensive sample

genus Genus Acta Lacey spectrometry Wild High expensive sample

mass spectrometry spectrometry Wild High expensive sample

isotope technology EUTR

isotope technology EUTR

reference library imports difficult demand

library imports difficult demand

Regulation lists technologies increased

Regulation lists technologies increased

sample CITES sample

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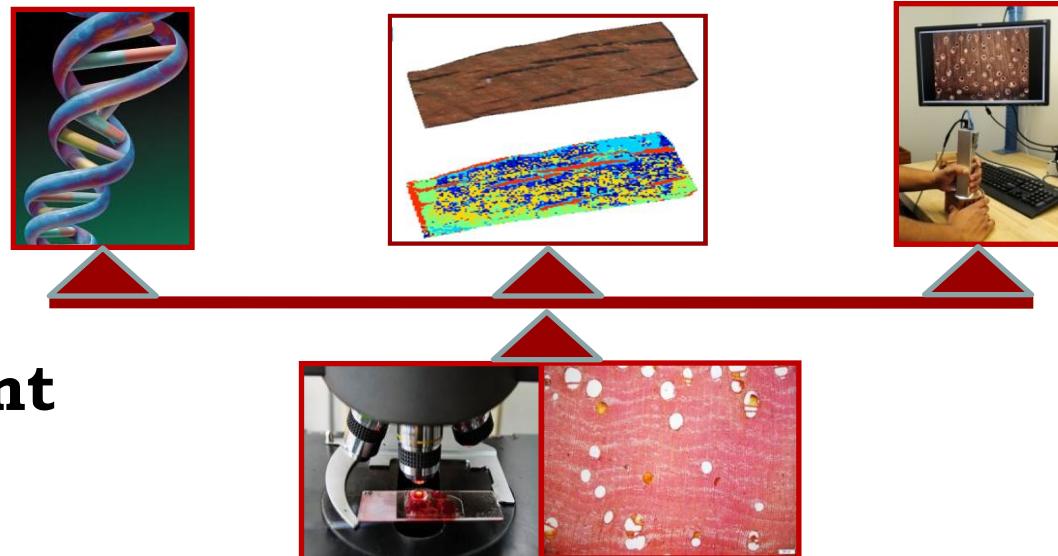
prohibition Endangered US barcoding standardize

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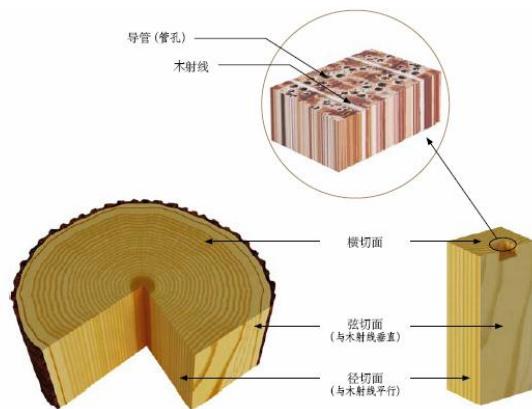
Outline

1. Wood Anatomy
2. DNA Barcodes
3. Computer Vision
4. Chemical Fingerprint
5. Future Works

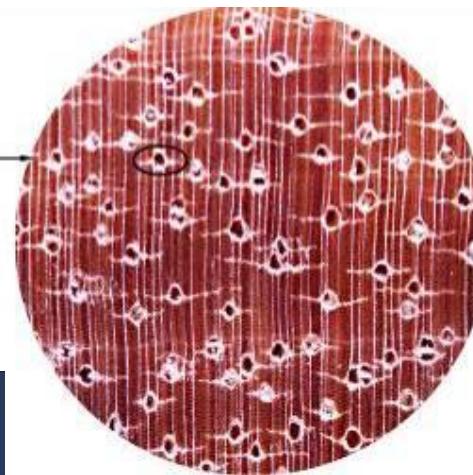


1. Wood anatomy tool

1) Macrostructure



Aliform Paratracheal
Parenchyma (APP)



Gonystylus bancanus

(Ramin, CITES II)

Banded Parenchyma

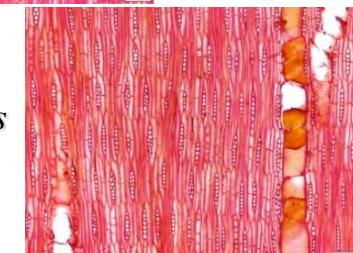
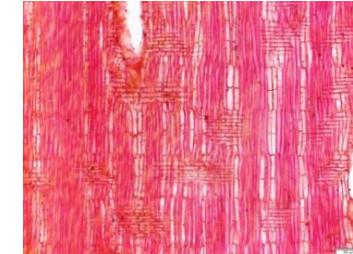


Dalbergia retusa

(CITES II)

1. Wood anatomy tool

2) Micro-/Macrostructure



Dalbergia cochinchinensis
CITES II

- 15-20 μm Section (Transverse/tangential/radial)
- Staining/dehydrated

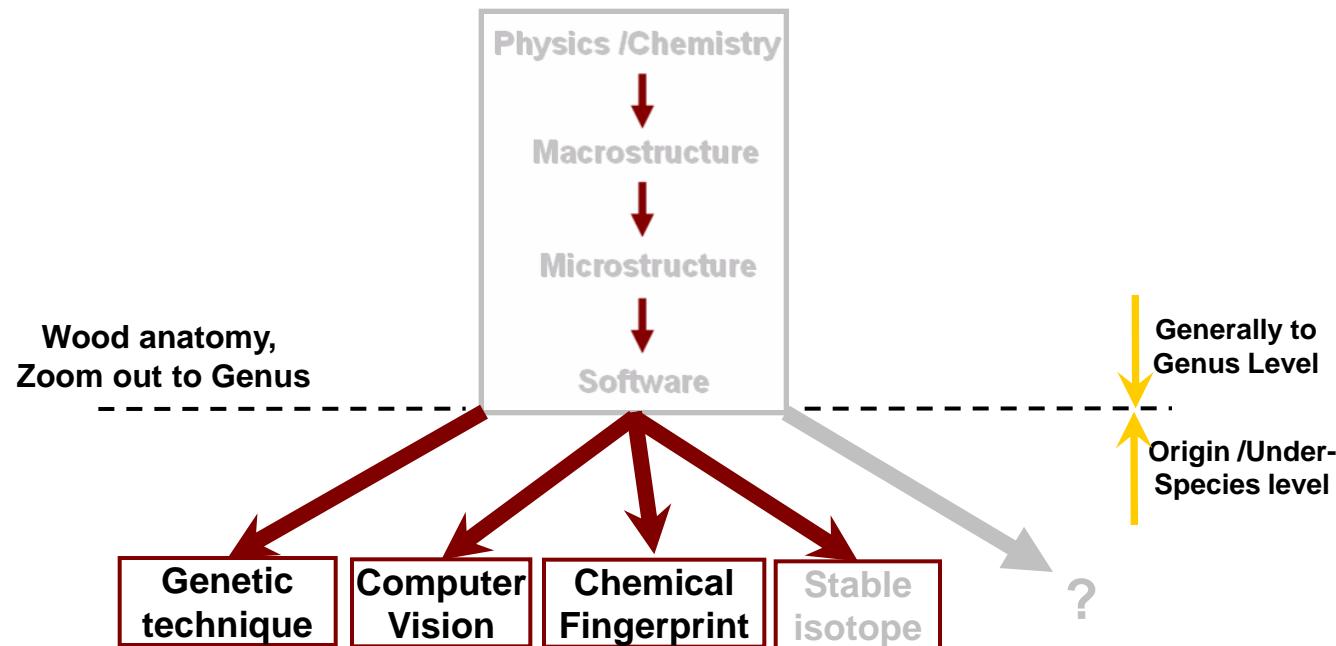
1. Wood anatomy tool



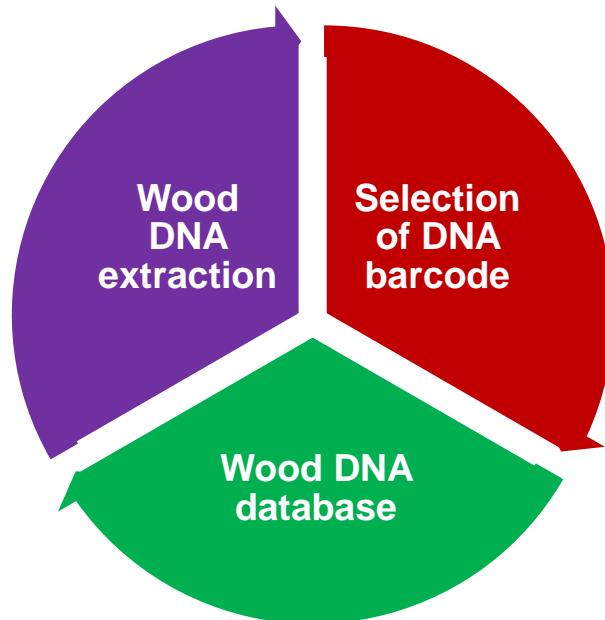
Since 1928, the largest one in China

- 25,000 specimens, about **7,070** species /1100 genera / 180 families
- Between IAWA, FPL of US, Germany, Brazil,

How does Wood Anatomy tool for Wood Identification?



2. DNA barcodes tool for Wood ID



Challenges and Limitations of Wood DNA Barcodes

2. DNA barcodes tool - Wood DNA extraction

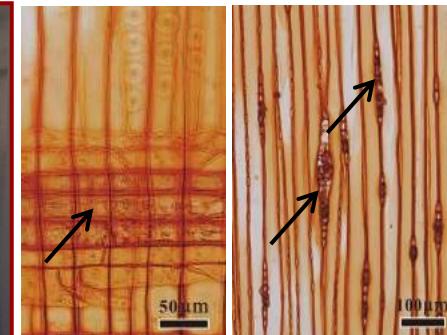
Main obstacles

- Physical (hard tissue)
- Chemical compounds (PCR inhibition)
- Biological decomposition
- Heating treatment
- Age



Improving measures

- Tissue selection
- Fine grinding
- Extending incubation time
- Effective chemicals (PVP)
- Settling agent



2. DNA barcodes tool - Selection of DNA barcode

Aquilaria sinensis (CITES II)

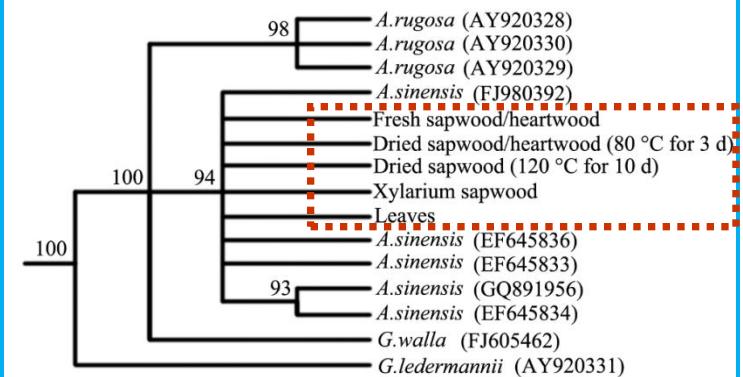
◆ Taxonomic discrimination power

- Universal DNA barcode (*rbcL, matK, psbA-trnH...*)
- Single barcode
- Combination barcodes
- Specific barcode (genus/group)
- High-resolution barcode



Nuclear DNA ITS1

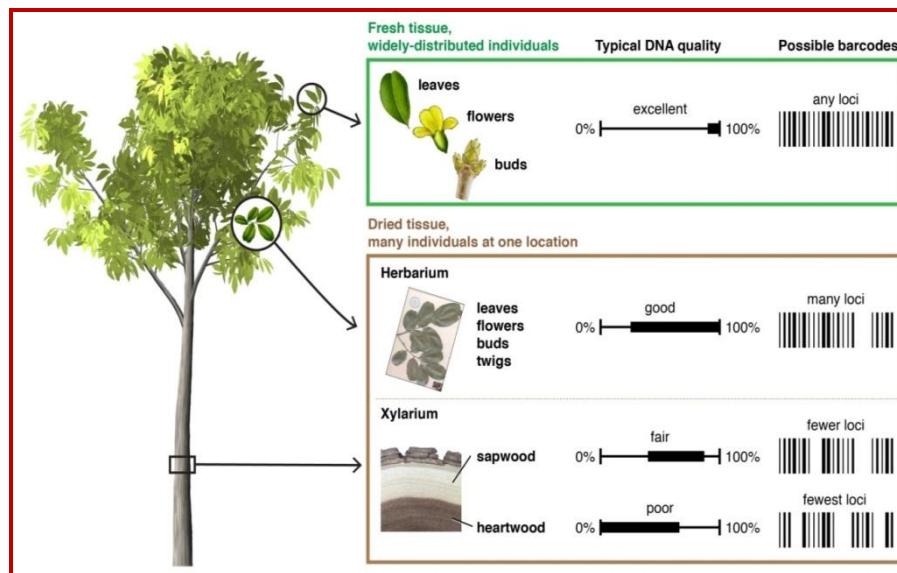
Phylogenetic tree



(Jiao and Yin et al., *Holzforschung*, 2013)

2. DNA barcodes tool - Wood DNA database

Wood DNA database



Schematic of potential strengths and weaknesses of source tissue developing DNA barcoding reference libraries.

Xylaria (wood collections)



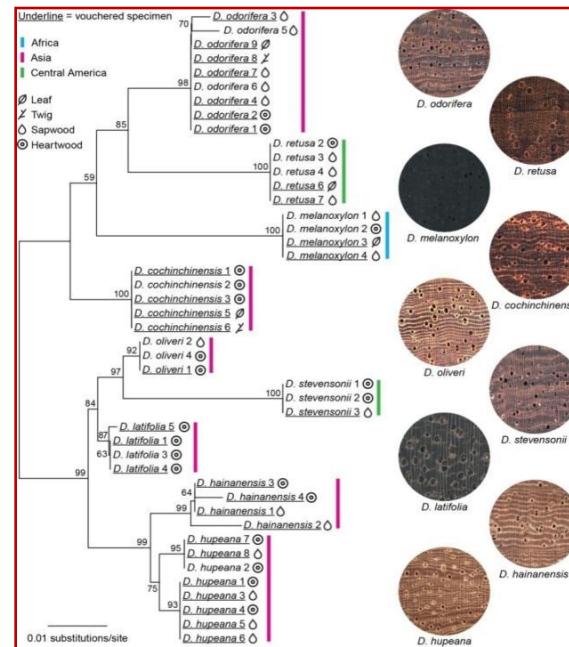
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2. DNA barcodes tool



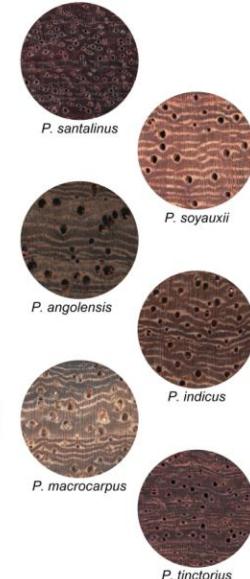
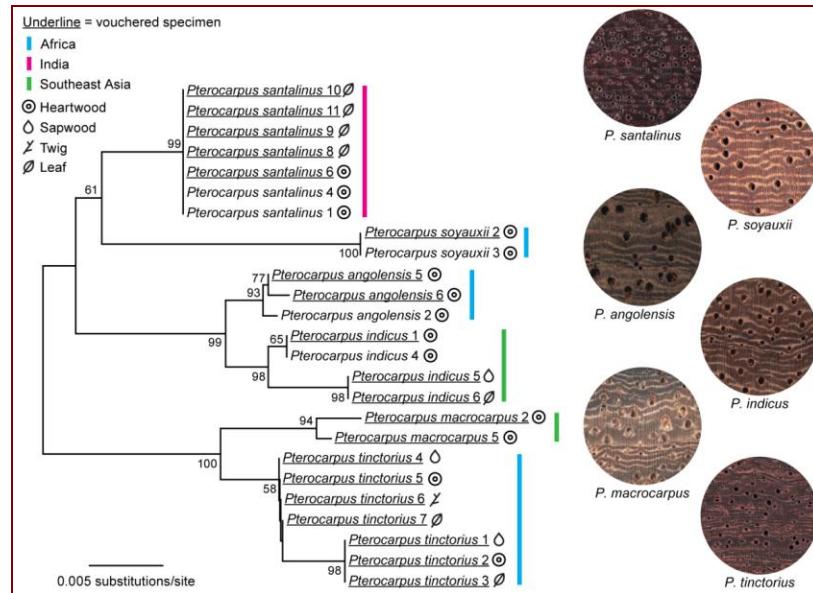
9 *Dalbergia* species

(Yu et al., *Planta*, 2017)



ITS2+*trnH-psbA*

2. DNA barcodes tool



6 *Pterocarpus* species

ITS2+*matK*+*ndhF*-*rpl32*

(Jiao et al., *Scientific Reports*, 2018)

2. More Genetic techniques

Cooperation between CAF- University of Adelaide, Australia)

Sandalwood (*Santalum* spp.)

➤ Species

Santalum album
S. spicatum
S. Acuminatum
S. lanceolatum
S. murrayanum

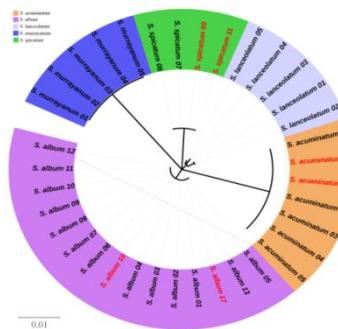
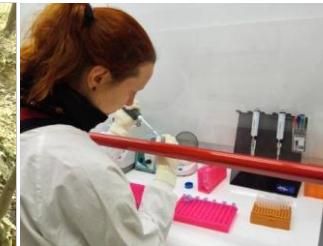
➤ Objectives

Barcodes
Microsatellite/SSR
SNP

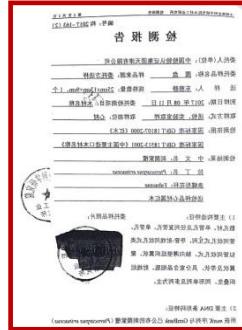
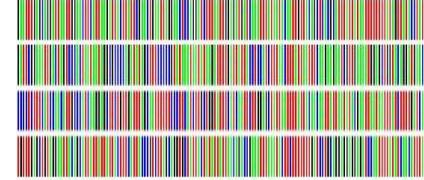
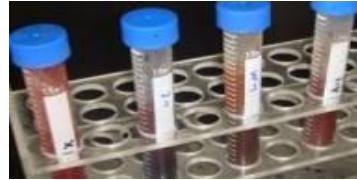
Wood ID

Species
Populations
Individuals

(Jiao et al., *Holzforschung*, 2018)



2. DNA barcodes tool



Successful Application: with Chinese Customs, *Pterocarpus erinaceus* (CITES II), Africa, 2017-2018

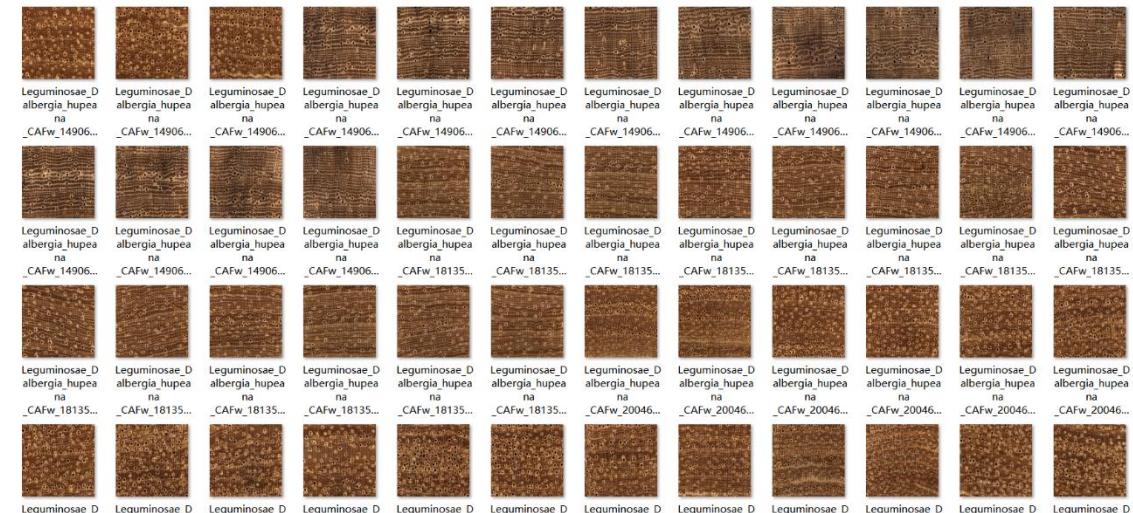
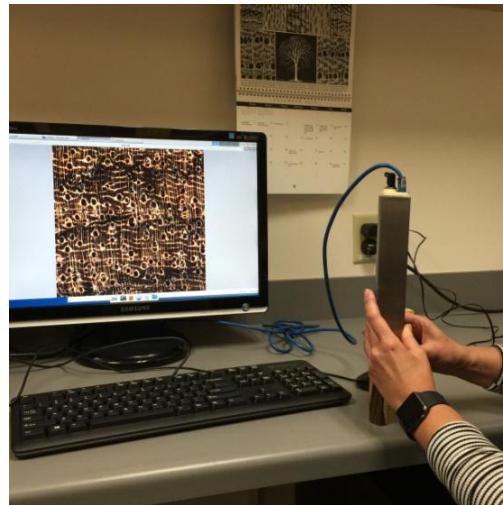
3. Computer Vision Tool (via Machine Learning Approaches, MLAs) for Wood ID

Xylaria worldwide provide plentiful of specimens for images collection



3. Computer Vision Tool (via Machine Learning Approaches, MLAs) for Wood ID

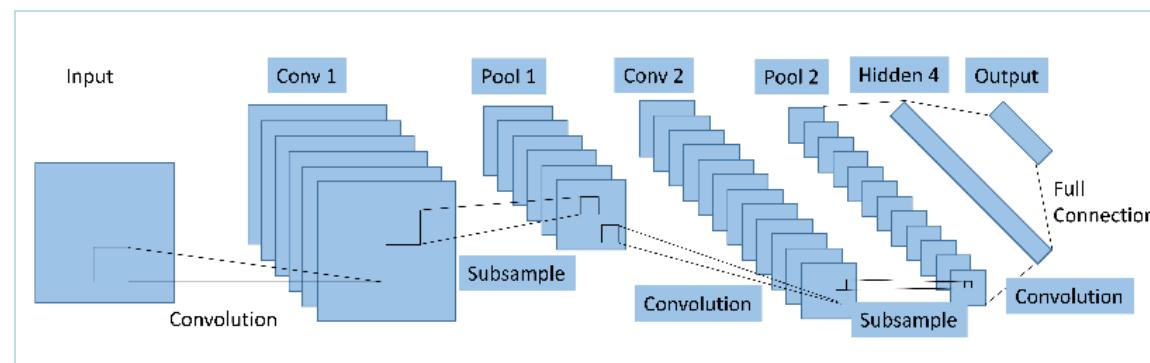
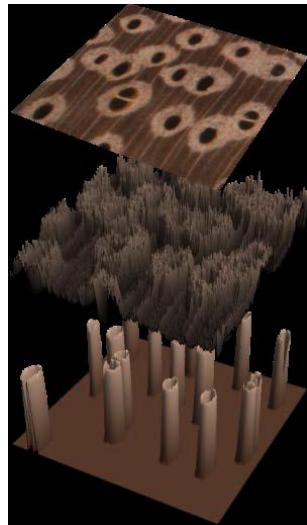
Standard protocols to collect fine images for training the model



XyloTron Field-deployable Automated Wood ID

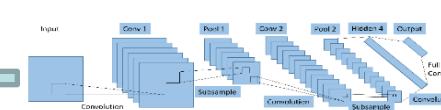
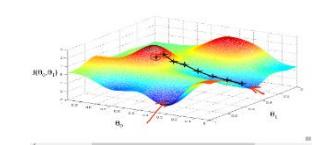
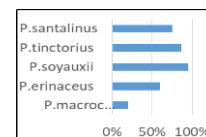
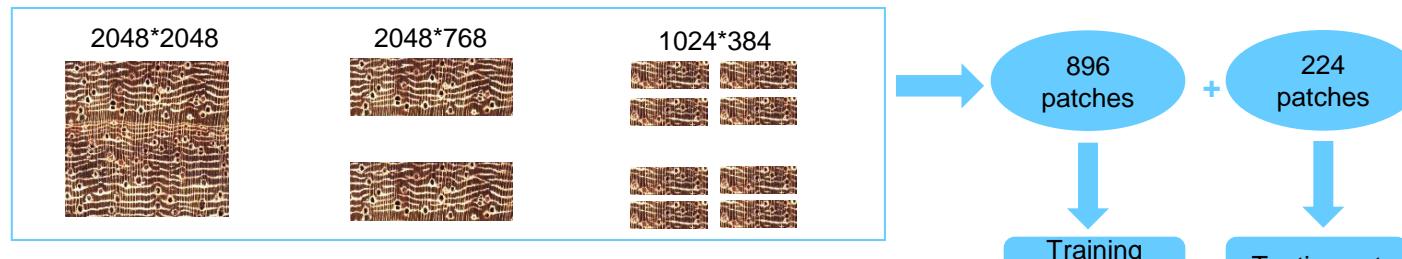
3. Computer Vision Tool (via Machine Learning Approaches, MLAs) for Wood ID

Automated feature representation with deep convolutional networks



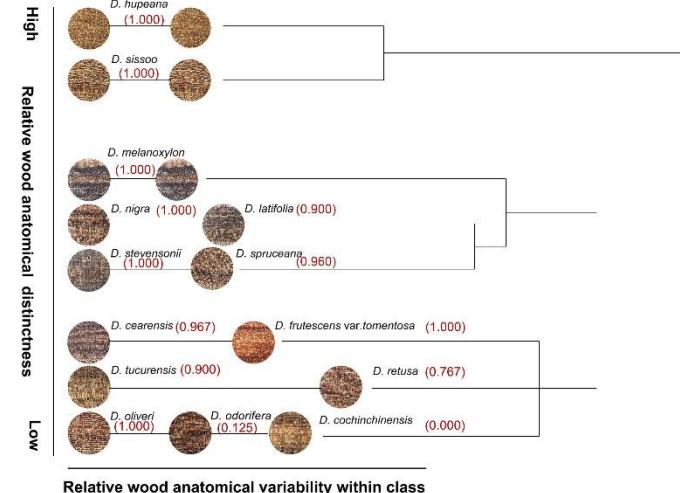
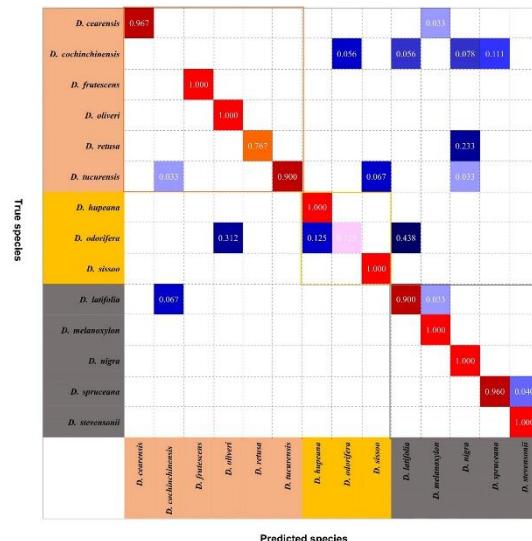
3. Computer Vision Tool (via Machine Learning Approaches, MLAs) for Wood ID

Deep learning model training and testing for wood images classification



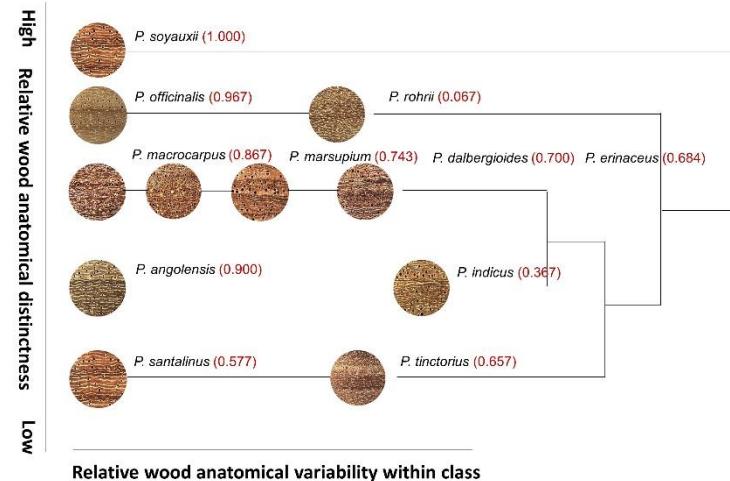
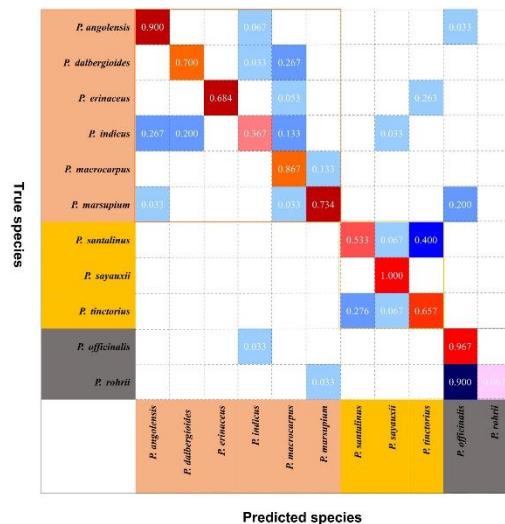
3. Computer Vision Tool (via Machine Learning Approaches, MLAs) for Wood ID

Species discrimination via confusion matrix and wood anatomical variability
 14 *Dalbergia* species



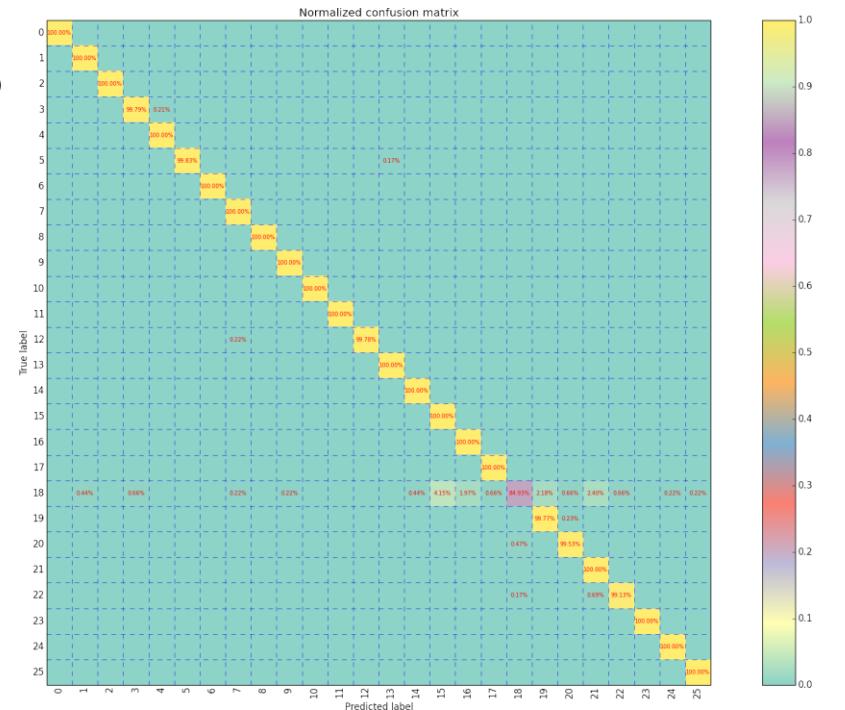
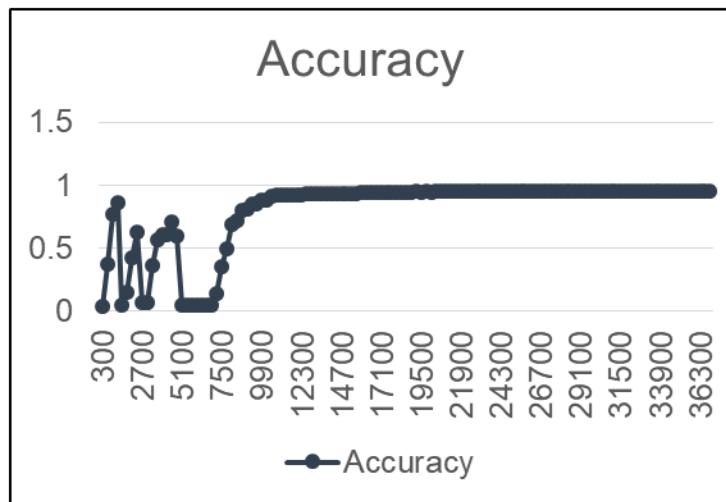
3. Computer Vision Tool (via Machine Learning Approaches, MLAs) for Wood ID

Species discrimination via confusion matrix and wood anatomical variability
 11 *Pterocarpus* species



3. Computer Vision Tool (via Machine Learning Approaches, MLAs) for Wood ID

AlexNet (99.34%) outperforms VGG16 (85.44%)

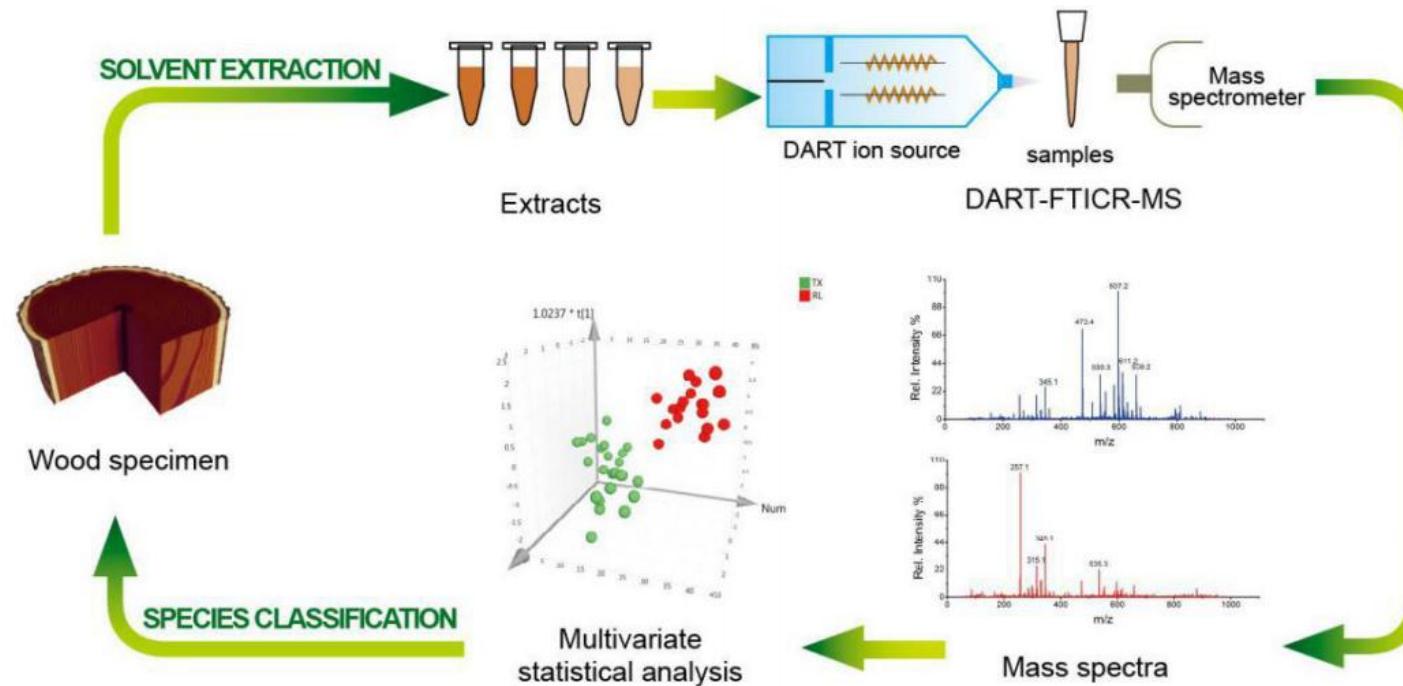


3. Computer Vision Tool (via Machine Learning Approaches, MLAs) for Wood ID



Web/App Application of computer vision for field screening of wood (e.g. *Pterocarpus* spp.)

4. Chemical fingerprint tool



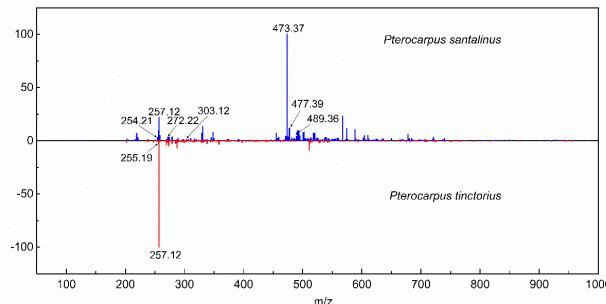
Flow chart of analytical methods in this study

4. Chemical fingerprint tool

Pterocarpus santalinus
Pterocarpus tinctorius



Direct Analysis in Real Time Mass Spectrometry (DART-FTICR-MS)



Solid wood samples

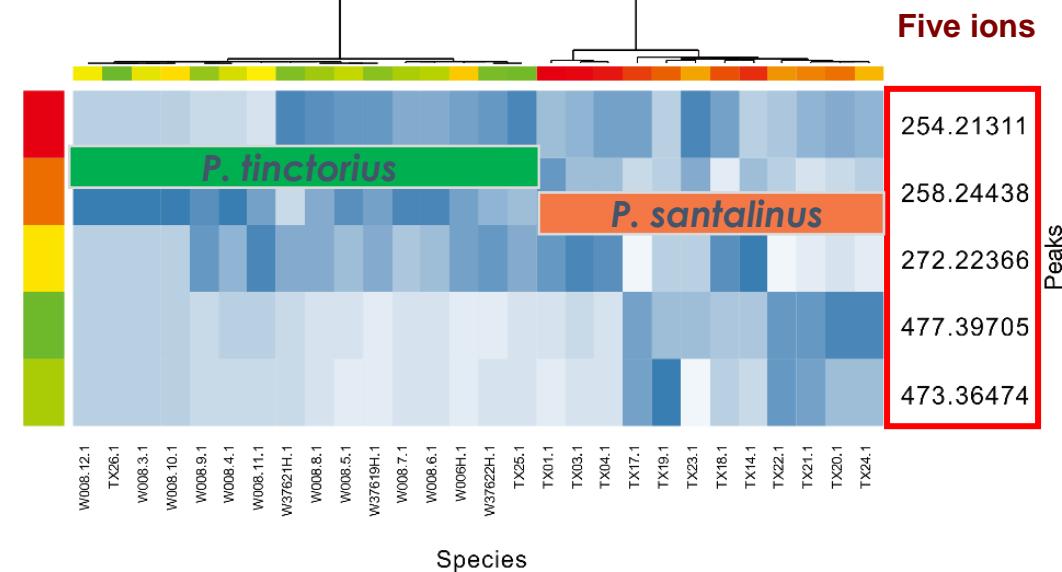
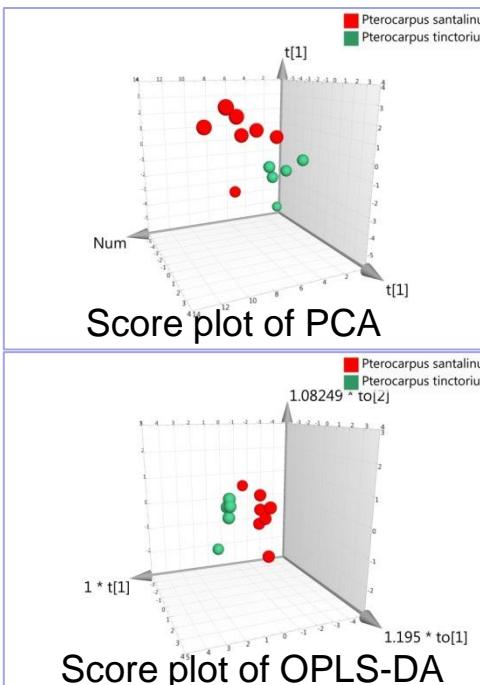
air-dried, low-temperature dried (70 °C)
and high-temperature dried (120 °C)



Wood extracts
water, 1:1 EtOH: H₂O,
ethyl acetate, and
benzene-ethanol

(Zhang et al., IAWA Journal, 2018)

4. Chemical fingerprint tool

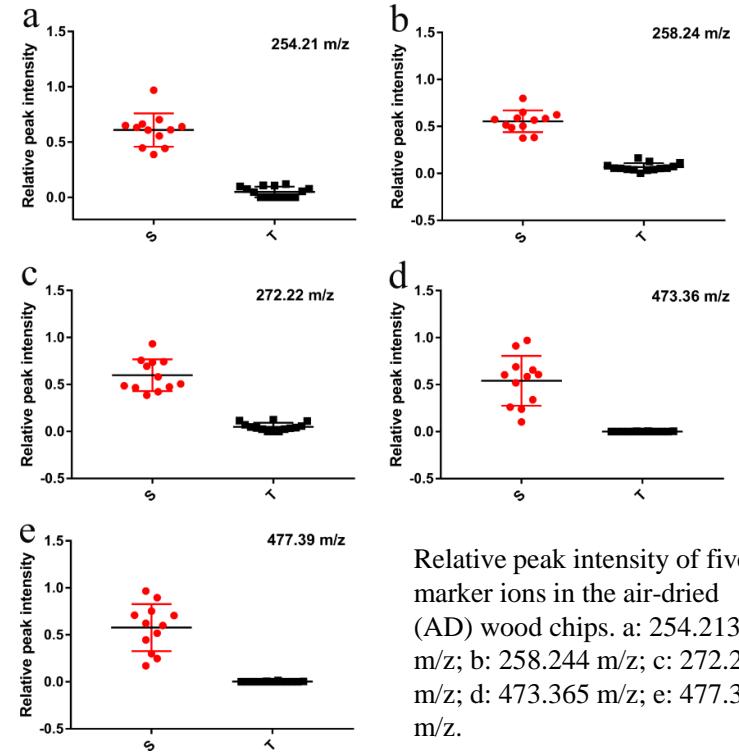


Heatmap and HCA analysis results based on five marker ions in the air-dried (AD) wood chips

4. Chemical fingerprint tool

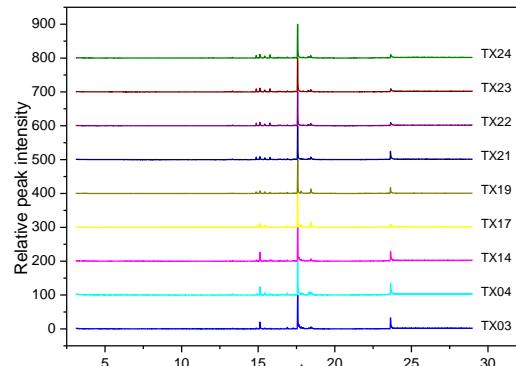
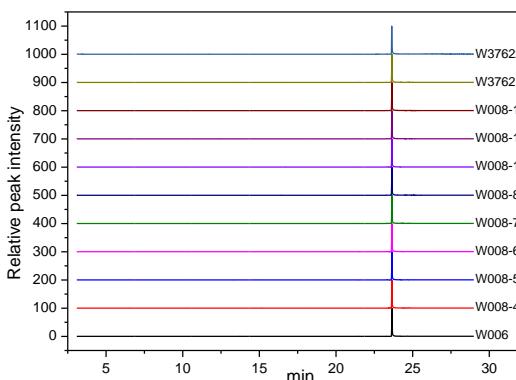
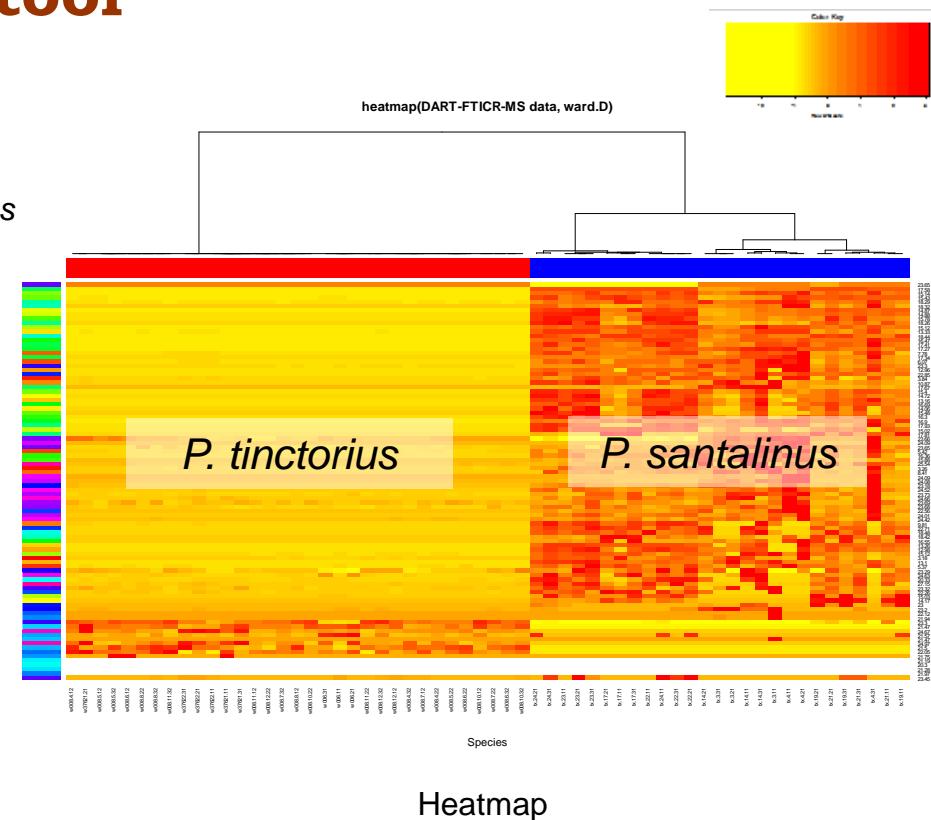
- 254.21, 258.24, and 272.22 m/z have higher levels in the *P. santalinus* (>50%) than in the *P. tinctorius* (<10%).
- Larger difference in peak intensity of 473.36 and 477.39 m/z between two species.

■ *P. santalinus*
■ *P. tinctorius*



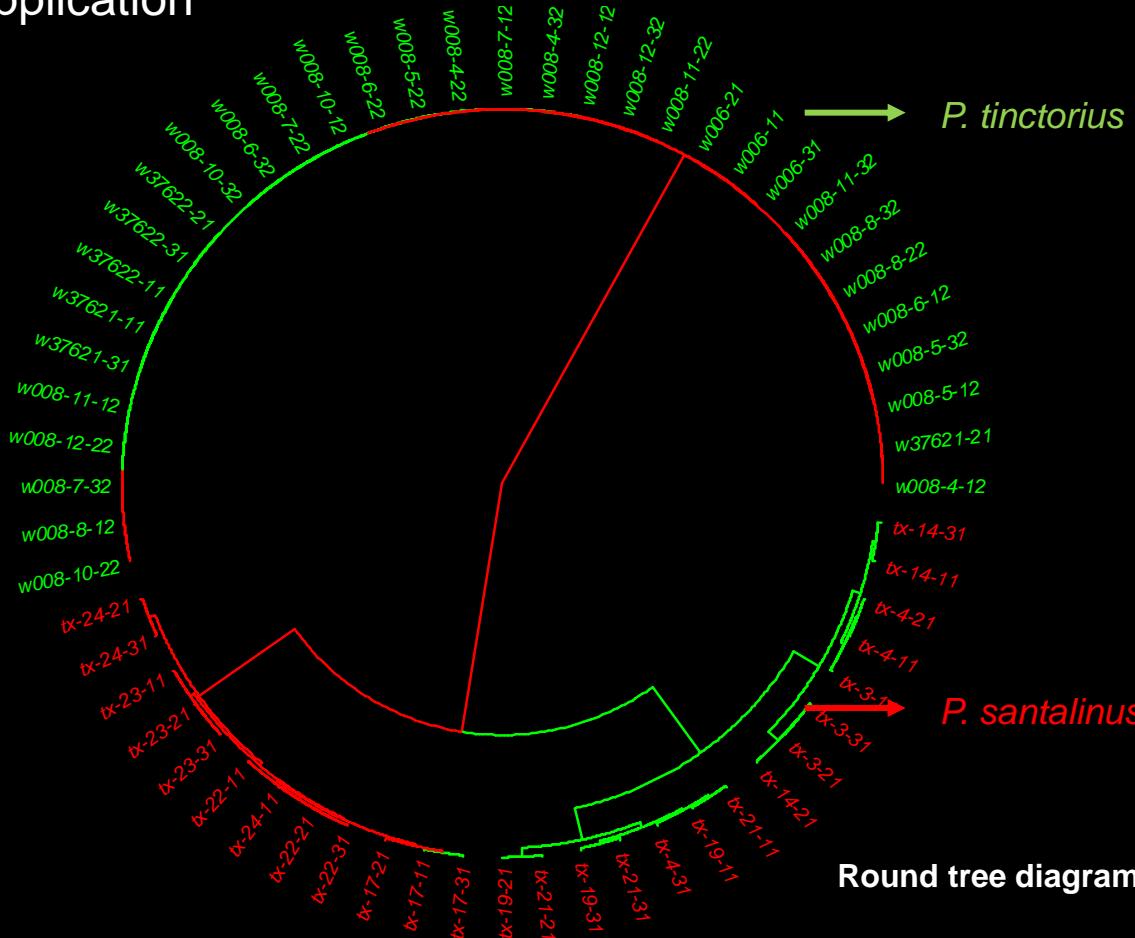
Relative peak intensity of five marker ions in the air-dried (AD) wood chips. a: 254.213 m/z; b: 258.244 m/z; c: 272.224 m/z; d: 473.365 m/z; e: 477.397 m/z.

4. Chemical fingerprint tool

TIC of *P. santalinus*TIC of *P. tinctorius*

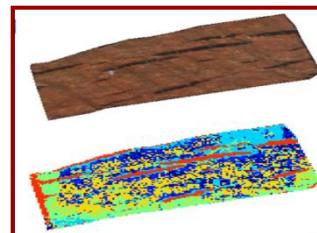
Heatmap

GC-MS Tool for Application



5. Wood ID Future Works

Reconciling Wood Identification tools with New Concepts for Practices



5. Wood ID Future Works

- 1) Global efforts to improve the methods for **wood anatomy/DNA/....** from dried and aged wood.
- 2) Global works for win-win cooperation on **sampling and database** development, technique transformation.
- 3) Wood ID technology to match the implementation of **policy/regulation/law**.



5. Wood ID Future Works



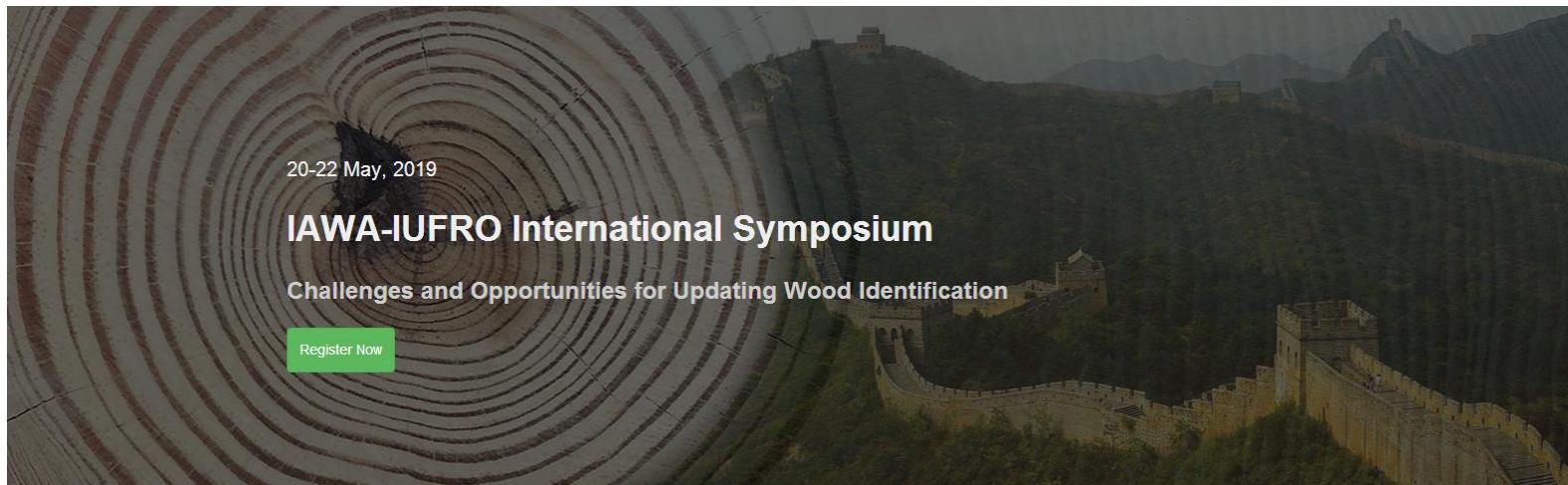
Home Organizers Program Registration Venue and Accommodation

20-22 May, 2019

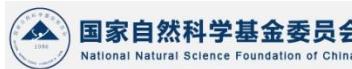
IAWA-IUFRO International Symposium

Challenges and Opportunities for Updating Wood Identification

Register Now



<http://iawa-iufro-symposium.intoom.com/>



Acknowledgements

- National Forestry and Grassland Bureau (NFGB), China
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- National Natural Science Foundation of China
- China Scholarship Council



*Many thanks and
Comments !*

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