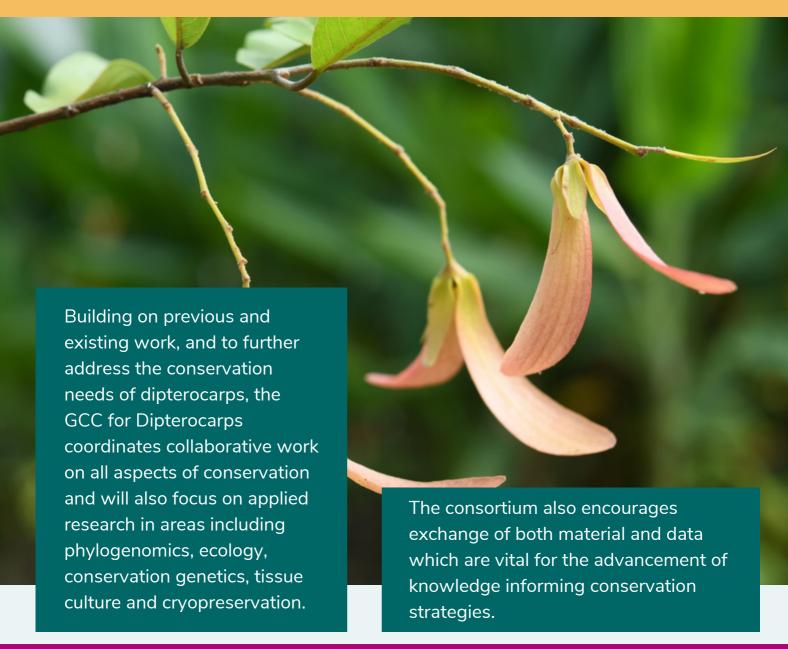




About the Global Conservation Consortium for Dipterocarps

The Global Conservation Consortium (GCC) for Dipterocarps brings together the world's dipterocarp experts, conservationists, and the botanic garden community to ensure that no wild dipterocarp species becomes extinct.







About Dipterocarps

The Dipterocarpaceae family has 17 genera and around 680 known species of mainly tropical, lowland rainforest trees.





Lead Institution

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For questions or more information, or if you are interested in learning more about current activities please contact Wen-Bin Yu, the Global Conservation Consortium for Dipterocarps Coordinator.

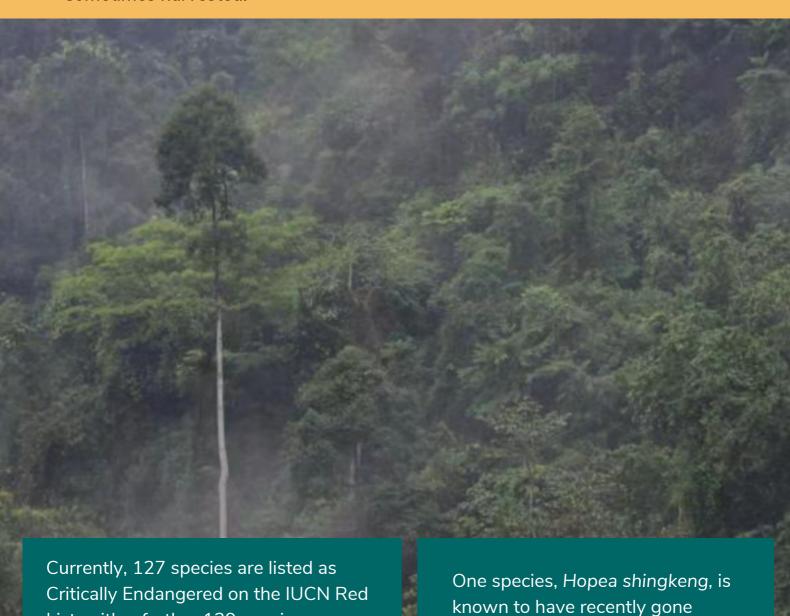


Threats

List, with a further 139 species

assessed as Endangered.

Most dipterocarps produce valuable timber, which has resulted in extensive logging and many species are highly threatened in the wild due to habitat conversion, agriculture and urbanisation. Several also produce resins for which trees are sometimes harvested.



extinct.



Conservation

Dipterocarp seeds are recalcitrant, meaning that they cannot be banked via conventional methods and thus ex situ living collections are of vital importance for conservation.





Operational Regions

Africa

Two dipterocarp genera occur in Africa: Marquesia and Monotes. Marquesia comprises three species, native to parts of central and southern Africa, while Monotes includes around 30 species on mainland Africa and Madagascar, of which nearly half are threatened.

Asia

The centre of dipterocarp diversity is southeast Asia, though the distribution of the family extends to northern India and southern Sri Lanka. Greatest richness occurs in southeast Asia, particularly equatorial Malaysia and Indonesia.

South America

One genus and species of dipterocarp occurs in South America. Pseudomonotes tropenbosii is native to Colombia, and was assessed as Least Concern in 2020.

The operational regions of the consortium may be further subdivided as consortium activities develop.

