



# INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

## Draft supplement to ISPM No.5 (GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS)

# DEBARKED AND BARK-FREE WOOD

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## Scope of the supplement to ISPM No.5 (GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS)

### The supplement:

- ✓ provides practical guidance on differentiating between debarked wood and bark-free wood
- ✓ does not specify the effectiveness or technical justification of removal of bark



## Definitions

*Bark* – the layer of a woody trunk, branch or root outside the cambium

*Bark-free wood* – wood from which all bark, except ingrown bark around knots and bark pockets between rings of annual growth, has been removed



## Definitions (2)

*Debarked wood* \* – wood that has been subjected to any process designed to remove bark from wood. (Debarked wood is not necessarily bark-free wood.)

\* Note: this will replace the current term *debarking*



## Debarked or bark free wood

- ✓ some NPPOs apply a requirement for debarked or bark-free wood as a phytosanitary measure
- ✓ different interpretation of debarked and bark-free wood may have an impact on the international trade in wood



## Debarked or bark free wood (2)

this supplepement is intended solely to provide guidance on differentiating between debarked wood and bark free wood to NPPOs that require this type of phytosanitary measure



## Debarked or bark free wood (3)

- ✓ conventional industrial procedures usually does not remove all of the bark from logs
- ✓ after normal industrial processes it may remain up to 3 percent of bark on coniferous logs and up to 10 percent of bark on non-coniferous logs



# Bark tolerances for debarked wood

NPPOs may:

- ✓ require debarked wood as a phytosanitary measure, based on technical justification
- ✓ set tolerances for residual levels of bark





# Bark-free wood

NPPOs may require that the wood be bark free based on technical justification