

## INVESTMENTS IN TEAK PLANTATION

Teak is the common name for the tropical hardwood tree species *Tectona grandis* and its wood products.

*Tectona grandis* is a large, deciduous tree up to 40 m tall with gray to grayish brown branchlets. Leaves are ovate-elliptic to ovate, 15-45 cm long by 8-23 cm wide, and are held on robust petioles that are 2-4 cm long. Leaf margins are entire.



Teak is a yellowish brown timber with good grains and texture. It is used in the manufacture of outdoor furniture, boat decks, and other articles where weather resistance is desired. It is also used for cutting boards, indoor flooring, countertops and as a veneer for indoor furnishings.

Teak, though easily worked, can cause severe blunting on edged tools because of the presence of silica in the wood. Teak's natural oils make it useful in exposed locations, and make the timber termite and pest resistant. Teak is durable even when not treated with oil or varnish. Timber cut from old teak trees was once believed to be more durable and harder than plantation grown teak. Studies have shown Plantation Teak performs on par with old-growth teak in erosion rate, dimensional stability, warping, and surface checking, but is more susceptible to color change from UV exposure.

### NAMES OF TEAK TREE AROUND THE WORLD.

Bolivia: teca, teka. United Kingdom: teak. Vietnam: giati. Germany: java teak, teak. India: sagwan, teak. Indonesia: jati, tek. Italy: teck. Laos: may sak. Myanmar (Burma): kyun. Netherlands: teak. Panama: teca, teka. Thailand: may sak, teak. France: teck. Ecuador: teca, teka.

## PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF TEAK WOOD

Name	Average index	Delta
Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	0.67	0.06
Hardness	4.2	1.3
Coefficient of volumetric shrinkage (%)	0.34	0.07
Total tangential shrinkage (%)	4.7	0.8
Total radial shrinkage (%)	2.6	0.4
Fiber saturation point (%)	24	—

### TEAK PLANTATION IN BOLIVIA.

The project, which offers excellent economic revenue. We can offer a perfect location for the project and for the plantation of Teak trees, which demand delicate soil and climate conditions for good growth.

- ✓ The cost of planting one hectare is 2,000 USD.
- ✓ The maintenance costs of 1 hectare not exceed 700 USD per year.
- ✓ Main harvest will take place after 12 years, gross revenue calculated to 60,000 USD per 1 hectare.

Current main markets for precious wood are North America, Japan and Europe. The Japanese use precious wood for construction of houses, while use in NA and Europe is mainly for furniture. Given the situation of decreasing supplies of natural forests, the long-term perspectives of plantations are very promising. In 2014 world market price for precious wood lumber was around 1,700 USD per cubic meter, and during the last 30 years prices have registered an average increase of 5% annually. As of today, nothing points to lower points but it looks inevitable that prices will keep on climbing as demand increases and supplies decrease.

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