USFS International Programs Wood Identification and Screening Center





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WISC Program

- Forensic chemistry-based analyses for US government agencies
- Expansion of wood spectra database
- Collaboration with international and domestic partners to expand wood identification technologies
- Provide training and capacity building for wood identification both internationally and domestically









Services Offered by WISC

Forensic chemical analysis:

- Genus/species identification of timber
- Cultivated vs wild populations
- Geographic origin identification (limited)

Forensic wood anatomical analysis:

Plywood identification

Service provider for US Government agencies:

- Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)
- Customs and Border Protection (CBP)
- Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)





Other (Non-Forensic) Services

- Canoe analysis Wisconsin Historical Society
 - Anatomy
- Analysis of Commercial Products
 - Chemistry & Anatomy
- 1850s Chinese Dawn
 Redwood Pagoda New Almaden
 Museum, San Jose, CA
 - Chemistry





Other (Non-Forensic) Services

 WISC has "on-call" personnel stationed in Seattle that provide onsite sampling assistance to CBP

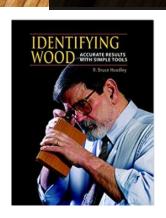
 Items are sent to the WISC laboratory for 24-hour screening results

Leverage International Programs (IP)
network to provide this sampling
service to other CBP stations





Genus Identification: Wood Anatomy



- Oldest method for wood identification
- Ideal for identification to genus level
- Insufficient for identification to species level (exceptions do exist)





United States Department of Agriculture





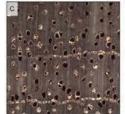
Field Identification Manual for Ghanaian Timbers

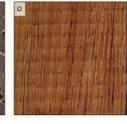
Rafael Arévalo Emmanuel Ebanyenle Alberta Asi Ebeheakey Kofi Abban Bonsu Ophilious Lambog Richard Soares Alex C. Wiedenhoeft



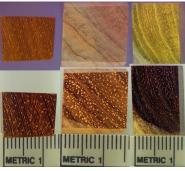










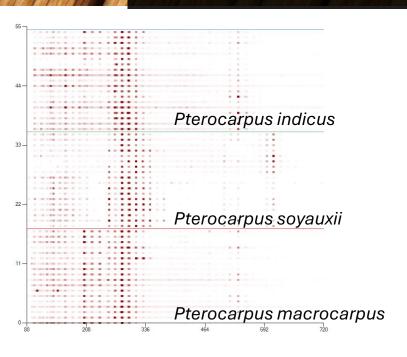


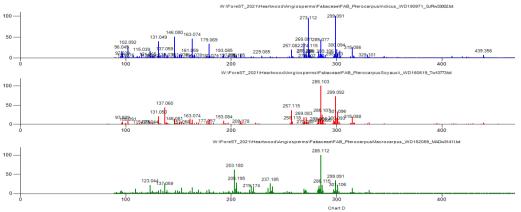
Direct Analysis in Real Time Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometry (DART TOFMS)

- Open-air sample collection
- Rapid data collection
- No sample preparation needed
- Small (sliver) sample size
- 20 specimens per species needed for statistical testing
- Broad range geographic origin is possible
- Inexpensive data collection (compared to other methods)
 - ~\$1/sample



DART TOFMS Mass Spectra





- Each individual spectrum is composed of charged molecules, or "ions"
- The mass spectrum represents the chemical composition of the wood species which acts as a "fingerprint"

Why DART TOFMS?

- The largest database of timber spectra in the world
- 630 genera (~1600 species)
- > 20,000 spectra
- Expanded by collaborations between wood collections (xylaria) worldwide

Forensic Spectra of Trees database (ForeST)

US Fish & Wildlife Forensics Lab

WISC International

WISC provides training and capacity building for international partners to enhance and/or develop their wood identification methods and capabilities to better assist their law enforcement needs.



International Collaboration

Each country has their own unique needs for the DART TOFMS

Vietnam

• 301 investigation takeaways included focusing on finding illegal timber and increasing collaboration with law enforcement.

Peru

 Needed to assist law enforcement in stopping the trafficking of illegal timber species in domestic and international markets.

Mexico

 Important transshipment country for timber trade, major trade partner with the US, increasing identification capabilities.

India

 Increase the Government of India's ability to enforce national and international laws against illegal logging and associated trade.

Namibia

 Transit point of legal and illegal timber for neighboring countries, identifying protected rosewood.



Research and Method Development

- WISC
 - Direct Analysis in Real Time Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometry (DART TOFMS)
 - Lab-based: origin and species identification
- University of Delaware
 - Laser Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy (LIBS)
 - Field-based: origin and species identification



Research and Method Development

USA hardwoods geographic identification

- US Geological Survey
 - Creating a geospatial database of the top 12 domestic commercial species
 - Stable Isotope-Ratio Mass Spectrometry (SIR MS) & trace elemental analysis via Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP MS)
 - (Lab-based: origin identification)



Law Enforcement Questions

Law enforcement does occasionally request origin identification for potential Lacey Act or tarriff violations, the majority of questions surround species identification.

Primary questions:

What species is this?

Are the claims on the paperwork correct?

Occasional questions:

Where did this come from?

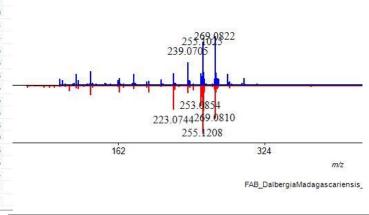


Case Example: Bowl



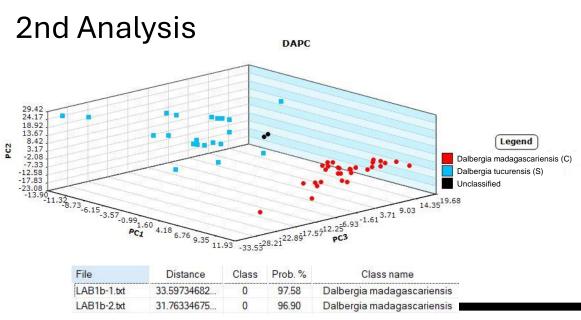
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☐ FAB_DalbergiaTucurensis_WD171236	778	778
☐ FAB_DalbergiaMadagascariensis_WD1	772	775
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☐ FAB_DalbergiaLanceolaria_WD150526	754	754
☐ FAB_DalbergiaRetusa_WD190830_Lab	751	751
☐ FAB_DalbergiaMadagascariensis_WD1	751	751

1st Analysis



Case Example: Bowl





Case Example: Bowl





- Importation of wood from Madagascar has been banned since 2006
- Lacey Act: Unlawful to knowingly import, export, sell, acquire, or purchase wildlife in violation to US or foreign law (2008)
- All Dalbergia species are protected under CITES
 - Dalbergia madagascariensis is CITES II



Contact Information

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Videos:

Promo: https://vimeo.com/662762278/4f73ba0298 Full: https://vimeo.com/662762758/8a4a27d818