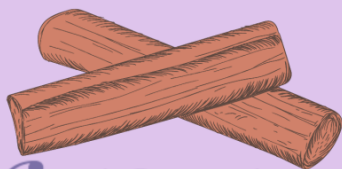


SANDALWOOD

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SANDALWOOD

Since India once contributed 85% of the world's sandalwood trade, sandalwood has long been associated with Indian culture and heritage. However, this has been rapidly decreasing recently.



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- The dry deciduous forest species *Santalum album*, also known as Indian Sandalwood, is native to China, India, Indonesia, Australia, and the Philippines.
- IUCN Red List Status: Vulnerable

About

Major Growing Areas

- In India, sandalwood is mostly grown in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu.

- This small tropical tree has red wood and a variety of dark bark colors, including dark brown, reddish, and dark grey.
- It can reach 20 meters in height.

Features

Regional Significance

- The state of Karnataka is often referred to as "Gandhara Gudi," or the "land of sandalwood."
- Its earliest starting points can be followed back to the third century B.C.
- The state has likewise set up a Sandalwood Improvement Board to guarantee that the assets are reasonably made due

- The close-grained heartwood of sandalwood is utilized for carving and fine furniture. Sandal oil, which is valuable for use in perfumes, incense, cosmetics, soaps, and medicines, can also be found in the heartwood and roots. The bark contains tannin, which is utilized for color.
- Sandalwood rejuvenating ointment has clean, calming, antispasmodic and astringent properties.
- It is used in aromatherapy to treat acne, wounds, stress, and high blood pressure.

Uses

Market

- Although there are numerous sandalwood varieties available worldwide, Indian sandalwood and Australian sandalwood are well-known and have excellent market commercial value.
- India and Australia are the largest sandalwood growers worldwide; the United States, China, Japan, and the Indian domestic market are the largest markets.