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**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
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Technical regulations for sandalwood cultivation

檀香栽培技术规程

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard is proposed and managed by the State Forestry Administration.

This standard was drafted. Institute of Tropical Forestry, Chinese Academy of Forestry, the State Forestry Administration fast growing high-yield timber base construction management Office, Zhaoqing Forestry Bureau, Guangzhou Forestry Science and Technology Promotion Station.

Introduction

Santalum album is the species of *Santalum* of Santalaceae and is a valuable spice, herb, Grade handicraft raw materials, the useful part is the heartwood with aromatic and extracted from the heartwood sandalwood oil; natural resources are mainly distributed in Indonesia Some islands in Asia, India, Australia and the Pacific. Sandalwood was originally introduced as white sandalwood or Indian sandalwood into China from Indonesia and India Incense; but since the 18th century, Europeans successively discovered other species of *Santalum* in Australia and the Pacific Islands Field, so "sandalwood" gradually become the collective name of *Santalum* wood. Sandalwood planted in China is only a kind of *Santalum album*, is a Semi-parasitic evergreen trees, shallow roots, the main root is not obvious, lateral roots developed, horizontal distribution, the root end with a suction cup, adsorbed on the host plant roots, Absorbs moisture, inorganic salts and other nutrients from host plants.

Sandalwood cultivation technical regulations

1 Scope

This standard specifies the suitable cultivation area of sandalwood in our country and afforestation technology.

This standard applies to sandalwood plantation cultivation.

2 Normative references

The following documents for the application of this document is essential. For dated references, only the dated version applies to this article Pieces. For undated references, the latest edition (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 6001 nursery technical regulations GB/T 15776 Afforestation Technical Regulations

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Host plant the plant may be parasitized by other plants, such as plants whose root system is attached to a sandalwood inhaler and that provides the plant with moisture and nutrients for its growth Main plants, commonly known as accompanying plants, lack of accompanying plants, living difficulties.

Parasite plant

According to the dependence of parasitic plants on the host or uptake of nutrients from different host can be divided into full-parasitic and semi-parasitic two categories. All sent Health refers to their lack of chlorophyll, with or without low photosynthetic capacity, completely dependent on the host plant's nutrition to survive plants; and since the body has a certain ability to photosynthesis, not entirely dependent on the host plant conditions can survive the plant called semi-parasitic plants. Sandalwood half sent Plants.

4 Nurture goals

Sandalwood plantation rotation period of 20 years to 30 years, nurturing the diameter of 15cm, heartwood diameter of more than 8cm of wood and roots section.

5 Suitable area

Sandalwood is a tropical species that is resistant to some infertility but infertile. When the temperature drops below 0 °C, the shoots begin to suffer, the top is dead below -2 ° C and the entire plant dies below -4 ° C. The species is suitable for the last 10 years of extreme low temperature above 0 °C latitude Growing at a low altitude of 24 ° south, it can also be planted in the Ganhehegou area, where latitudes of south latitudes are higher than 24 °.

Suitable for sandalwood cultivation area. Zhangzhou, Fujian and parts of Xiamen, Guangdong Province, Shantou to the first line of closure south of Guangxi Wuzhou to Baise one South of the line, Yunnan Wenshan Prefecture to Dehong south of the first line. Some of these hilly terrain north of the area are also planted without frost.