



WOOD TECHNICAL INFORMATION

WE ARE SUPPLYING VARIETY OF WOOD
FROM SOUTH AMERICA



WOOD VARIETIES

Hard wood

Item	Trade Name	Scientific Name	
1	Algarrobo	Hymenaea courbaril	
2	Capure	Pouteria caimito	Engineering projects
3	Caraño	Tetragastris panamensis	Internal and heavy construction
4	Congrio	Diploporis purpúrea	(Beams, columns, boats, docks, etc.)
5	Dividive	Enterolobium schobomburgkii	Manufacture of agglomerated or
6	Guarataro	Vitex capitata Vahl.	conglomerated boards, sheet and
7	Hielillo	Aspidosperma megalocarpum	fiber boards.
8	Purguo	Manilkara bidentata	General carpentry (Furniture,
9	Puy	Tabebuia avellanadae	doors, parquet, floors, tongue and
10	Zapatero	Peltogyne porphirocardia	groove)

Semi - Hard wood

Item	Trade Name	Scientific Name	Referential Uses
1	Capa de Tabaco	Coulatari pulchra Sandew.	
2	Carapa	Carapa guianensis Aubl.	
3	Guacharaco	Cupania cinerea	
4	Mureillo	Erisma uncinatum	
5	Pata de Danto	Terminalia guianensis Eichl.	Special for use in the carpentry
6	Pata de Zamuro	Astronium locointei	industry
7	Peonio	Ormosia paraensis	
8	Pericoco	Erythrina pallida	
9	Pilón Alcornoque	Andira surinamensis	
10	Pilón Lombricero	Goupia glabra	

WOOD VARIETIES

Soft wood

Item	Trade Name	Scientific Name	Referential Uses
1	Baramán	Catostemma commune	Manufacture of furniture, boards, musical instruments, pieces of handicrafts, chipboard or conglomerates, sheet boards, fiber boards
2	Caro	Parkia oppositiflora	
3	Cascarón	Parkia péndula	
4	Cedro Blanco	Simaruba amara Aubl.	
5	Cedro Dulce	Eriohteco Globosa	
6	Ceiba	Ceiba pentandra (L.) Gaertn.	
7	Guamo Colorado	Inga alba (Sw.) Willd.	
8	Guarapo	Qualea dinizzi	
9	Hueso de Pescado	Parkia oppositiflora Spruce, ex Benth.	
10	Majagua	Sterculia pruriens	

AVAILABLE INVENTORY



Estimated (M3)	Hard Wood	Semi - Hard Wood	Softs Wood
10,000.00	1,995.04	6,401.40	1,603.57

Hard wood



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1	Algarrobo	Hymenaea courbaril
2	Capure	Pouteria caimito
3	Caraño	Tetragastris panamensis
4	Congrio	Diploptropis purpúrea
5	Dividive	Enterolobium schobomburgkii
6	Guarataro	Vitex capitata Vahl.
7	Hielillo	Aspidosperma megalocarpum
8	Purguo	Manilkara bidentata
9	Puy	Tabebuia avellanedae
10	Zapatero	Peltogyne porphirocardia

Semi – Hard wood



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Soft wood



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Hard wood

TRADE NAME: BARAMAN

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Catostemma commune Sandwith.

COMMON NAMES:

Bonga (Panama); Barrigudo (Brazil); Macondo (Colombia); Arenillo (Colombia); Baramani (Venezuela); Baramán (Venezuela); Baromalli (Guyana)

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION:

The trees are reported to reach heights of 30 to 35 m. The bole is cylindrical, without buttresses, up to 20 m long, with diameters of 100 cm at breast height.

BASIC DENSITY OR SPECIFIC GRAVITY (O.D. WEIGHT/VOL. GREEN) (G/CM³):

0.50

AIR-DRY DENSITY (WEIGHT AND VOLUME AT 12%MC) (G/CM³):

0.55

TOTAL SHRINKAGE TANGENTIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%):

11.6

TOTAL SHRINKAGE RADIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%) :

5.0

DIMENSIONAL STABILITY RATIO (TOTAL TANGENTIAL SHRINKAGE %/TOTAL RADIAL SHRINKAGE %):

2.3

REFERENCED USES:

Housing general, boards, frames, panelling, fittings, plywood and veneer, faces, cores, packing, other and musical instruments, moldings



Hard wood

TRADE NAME: CONGRIO

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Diplotropis purpurea (Rich.)

COMMON NAMES:

Zapan negro; Tataboo; Taku; Swarte kabbes; Supupira; Sucupira-preta; Sucupira-parda; Sucupira assu; Sapupira da varzea; Mach; Levorte kabbes; Levarte kabbes; Kiabici oudou; Kabbes; Baakia kiabici; Araumatta; Alcornoque; Aji; Sucupira (Brazil); Zwarte Kabbes; Zwart Kabbes; Tatabu; Sucupipa (Brazil); Sapupira (Brazil); Peonia; Coeur Dehors; Botonallare; Aramatta; Congrio; Black Sucupira

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION:

D. purpurea is often 30 up to 40 m in height, with a trunk diameter of about 40 to 60 cm. Diameters of 100 cm are also possible. It develops cylindrical and straight stems 15 to 20 m long.

BASIC DENSITY OR SPECIFIC GRAVITY (O.D. WEIGHT/VOL. GREEN) (G/CM³):

0.81

AIR-DRY DENSITY (WEIGHT AND VOLUME AT 12%MC) (G/CM³):

0.93

TOTAL SHRINKAGE TANGENTIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%):

7.4

TOTAL SHRINKAGE RADIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%) :

5.3

DIMENSIONAL STABILITY RATIO (TOTAL TANGENTIAL SHRINKAGE %/TOTAL RADIAL SHRINKAGE %):

1.4

REFERENCED USES:

Exterior general, bridges, poles, paling, stakes posts, rails, crossarms, crossties, housing general, beams, joists, boards, flooring, frames, steps, furniture and cabinets, common furniture, plywood and veneer, decorative veneer, turning, ornaments, turned furniture, cutlery, tools, tool handles, agricultural tools, packing, heavy packing, containers, truck bodies, truck flooring, naval construction, boat deck, other and musical instruments, yoke.



Hard wood

TRADE NAME: ALGARROBO

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Hymenaea courbaril*

COMMON NAMES:

Jutaí de envira, jutaí mirim, jutaí pororoca e jutaúba (Brasil); jatay'va (Argentina, Paraguay); paquió, Sirari, Copal (Bolivia); Azucar Huayo, Courbaril (Peru); Copal, Algarrobo (Ecuador); Algarrobo, Jutahy (Colombia); Locust (Guyana); Guapinol (Mexico); Corobore.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION:

Semicaducifolia tree, with 8 to 15 m of height and 40 to 80 cm of DBH, being able to reach up to 20 m in height and 200 cm of DBH. Trunk: straight, cylindrical. Branch: racemose and irregular. Large and rounded cup, with dense foliage.



BASIC DENSITY OR SPECIFIC GRAVITY (O.D. WEIGHT/VOL. GREEN) (G/CM³):

0.76

AIR-DRY DENSITY (WEIGHT AND VOLUME AT 12%MC) (G/CM³):

0.96

TOTAL SHRINKAGE TANGENTIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%):

7.7

TOTAL SHRINKAGE RADIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%) :

3.4

DIMENSIONAL STABILITY RATIO (TOTAL TANGENTIAL SHRINKAGE %/TOTAL RADIAL SHRINKAGE %):

2.3

REFERENCED USES:

Exterior, crossarms, crossties, general housing, beams, joists, boards, flooring, parquet, frames, steps, paneling, fittings, furniture and cabinets, luxury furniture, plywood and veneer, decorative veneer, turning, ornaments, turned furniture, knife handles, bending, chairs, sports equipment, golf and polo tacks, tools, tool handles, agricultural tools, packing, light packing, heavy packing, containers, cooperage, truck bodies, truck flooring, naval construction, boathulls.

Hard wood

TRADE NAME: CAPURE

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Pouteria caimito

COMMON NAMES:

Punte amarillo (Colombia); Piaste caimito (Colombia); Guapéva (Brazil); Guapeva (Brazil); Abiu (Brazil); Tushmo Amarillo (Peru); Quinilla De Fruto Negro (Peru); Quinilla Blanca (Peru); Quina Quina (Peru); Caimitillo (Peru); Nisperito (Venezuela); Anumu (Venezuela); Capure (Venezuela); Chupón Rosado (Venezuela); Wapi (Guyana); Cutitiribá (Brazil); Zapote Macho (Colombia).

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION:

The trees are reported to reach heights of 25 to 35 m, and diameters of 40 to 80 cm. The boles are straight and cylindrical, up to 18 m long. The buttresses are medium sized to well developed.

BASIC DENSITY OR SPECIFIC GRAVITY (O.D. WEIGHT/VOL. GREEN) (G/CM³):

0.73

AIR-DRY DENSITY (WEIGHT AND VOLUME AT 12%MC) (G/CM³):

0.83

TOTAL SHRINKAGE TANGENTIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%):

10.7

TOTAL SHRINKAGE RADIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%) :

5.6

DIMENSIONAL STABILITY RATIO (TOTAL TANGENTIAL SHRINKAGE %/TOTAL RADIAL SHRINKAGE %):

1.9

REFERENCED USES:

Exterior general, poles, crossarms, crossties, housing general, beams, joists, flooring, frames, steps, fittings, plywood and veneer, sports, tools, tool handles, agricultural tools, containers, truck bodies, truck flooring, naval construction



Hard wood

TRADE NAME: CARAÑO

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Tetragastris panamensis

COMMON NAMES:

Copal (Peru); Witte Salli; Salie; Pakiria-Sipioli; Joeliballi; Trementino Azucarero; Aguarras; Bois Cochon; Amasey; Palo Cochino; Incienso; Azucarero; Almesca; Encens Rouge; Gommier; Haiawaballi; Palo De Cedro; Kerosen; Palo De Aceite; Masa; Sali; Anime; Caraño.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION:

Trees up to 30 to 35 m and diameters of 60 to 80 cm. The stem is reported to have a fairly good shape, clean of branches for 10 to 15 m, with few buttresses.

BASIC DENSITY OR SPECIFIC GRAVITY (O.D. WEIGHT/VOL. GREEN) (G/CM³):

0.76

AIR-DRY DENSITY (WEIGHT AND VOLUME AT 12%MC) (G/CM³):

0.87

TOTAL SHRINKAGE TANGENTIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%):

8.9

TOTAL SHRINKAGE RADIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%) :

5.5

DIMENSIONAL STABILITY RATIO (TOTAL TANGENTIAL SHRINKAGE %/TOTAL RADIAL SHRINKAGE %):

1.6

REFERENCED USES:

Exterior general, housing general, boards, flooring, steps, packing, heavy packing, containers, truck bodies, other and musical instruments, handicrafts.



Hard wood

TRADE NAME: HIELILLO

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Aspidosperma megalocarpon*

COMMON NAMES:

Volador; Sibadanni; Piquia marfim; Pelmax; Ocre; Maparana; Malaria; Malady; Kromanti kopi; Jacamim; Huichichi; Gavetillo; Costillo; Copachi; Chicique; Chichique; Chichica; Chichi; Bois macaque; Bayalte; Ballester; Ararauba da terra firme; Alcarreto; Araracanga (Brazil); My Lady; Hielillo Blanco.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION:

The size of the mature tree is reported to be small to medium, attaining heights up to 20 to 30 m, and diameters of about 40 to 60 cm. The boles are often straight and cylindrical, covered with a typically ridged bark. Out buttresses, up to 20 m long, with diameters of 100 cm at breast height.

BASIC DENSITY OR SPECIFIC GRAVITY (O.D. WEIGHT/VOL. GREEN) (G/CM³):

0.88

AIR-DRY DENSITY (WEIGHT AND VOLUME AT 12%MC) (G/CM³):

1.02

TOTAL SHRINKAGE TANGENTIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%):

12.0

TOTAL SHRINKAGE RADIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%) :

8.3

DIMENSIONAL STABILITY RATIO (TOTAL TANGENTIAL SHRINKAGE %/TOTAL RADIAL SHRINKAGE %):

1.4

REFERENCED USES:

Exterior general, crossties, housing general, flooring, frames, furniture and cabinets, containers, truck bodies, truck flooring, naval construction, port pillar.



Hard wood

TRADE NAME: DIVIDIVE

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Enterolobium Schobomburgkii

COMMON NAMES:

Timbauba (Brazil); Jebio; Hevio; Harino; Bougou Bati Batra; Batibatra; Angelium; Acacia Franc; Curarina; Menudito.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION:

Height of 28 to 40 m, with well developed buttresses.

BASIC DENSITY OR SPECIFIC GRAVITY (O.D. WEIGHT/VOL. GREEN) (G/CM³):

1

AIR-DRY DENSITY (WEIGHT AND VOLUME AT 12%MC) (G/CM³):

0.85

TOTAL SHRINKAGE TANGENTIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%):

9.9

TOTAL SHRINKAGE RADIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%) :

4.5

DIMENSIONAL STABILITY RATIO (TOTAL TANGENTIAL SHRINKAGE %/TOTAL RADIAL SHRINKAGE %):

2.2

REFERENCED USES:

Exterior, crossarms, crossties, housing general, beams, joists, boards, flooring, frames, steps, panelling, furniture and cabinets, common furniture, plywood and veneer, decorative veneer, turning, ornaments, turned furniture, tools, tool handles, agricultural tools, packing, heavy packing, pallets, containers, truck bodies, truck flooring, naval construction, boat deck.



Hard wood

TRADE NAME: GUARATARO

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Vitex capitata* Vahl.

COMMON NAMES:

Pechiche (Ecuador); Aceituno, Guarataro (Venezuela); Aceituno (Colombia); Taruma (Bolivia); Chuto (Ecuador).

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION:

The trees are reported to reach heights of 30 m, with trunk diameters of about 80 cm. The boles are straight and cylindrical, somewhat fluted in the base. Occasionally with small buttresses of less than 1 m tall.

BASIC DENSITY OR SPECIFIC GRAVITY (O.D. WEIGHT/VOL. GREEN) (G/CM³):

0.58

AIR-DRY DENSITY (WEIGHT AND VOLUME AT 12%MC) (G/CM³):

0.64

TOTAL SHRINKAGE TANGENTIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%):

6.4

TOTAL SHRINKAGE RADIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%) :

3.2

DIMENSIONAL STABILITY RATIO (TOTAL TANGENTIAL SHRINKAGE %/TOTAL RADIAL SHRINKAGE %):

2.0

REFERENCED USES:

Housing general, beams, joists, flooring, parquet, frames, steps, fittings, furniture and cabinets, other and musical instruments, moldings.



Hard wood

TRADE NAME: PILON LOMBRICERO

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Goupia glabra*.

COMMON NAMES:

Cachaceiro, copiúba, copiúva, copiúba-rosa, peniqueiro, peroba-do-norte, peroba-fedida, vinagreiro, kopi, copiúba (brasil); cabacalli, copie, couepi, goupi, goupil, kabikalli (suriname); aboekallii, kabukalli, koepi, koepie, goupi (guiana; guiana francesa); kopi, pilon, tento, stinkwood, paraguero, kopiye, koepie, kabiuk, goupil, goupie, goupi glabra, cupiuba, congrio blanco (venezuela); saíno, pilón, zahino, sapino, chaquiro (colombia); capricornia (peru); piaunde; kabukaii; kaboekalli; kabukalli (united kingdom).



BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION:

Height of 10-35 m, equipped with a pyramidal Erect and cylindrical trunk, 50-80 cm in diameter.

BASIC DENSITY OR SPECIFIC GRAVITY (O.D. WEIGHT/VOL. GREEN) (G/CM³):

0.71

AIR-DRY DENSITY (WEIGHT AND VOLUME AT 12%MC) (G/CM³):

0.87

TOTAL SHRINKAGE TANGENTIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%):

4.4

TOTAL SHRINKAGE RADIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%) :

2.6

DIMENSIONAL STABILITY RATIO (TOTAL TANGENTIAL SHRINKAGE %/TOTAL RADIAL SHRINKAGE %):

1.8

REFERENCED USES:

Exterior, bridges, poles, paling, fence pickets, crossarms, crossties, general housing, beams, joists, flooring, frames, furniture and cabinets, common furniture, tools, tool handles, agricultural tools, packing, light packing, heavy packing, containers, truck bodies, truck flooring, others and musical instruments, door cores.

Hard wood

TRADE NAME: PUY

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Manilkara bidentate.

COMMON NAMES:

Aparaiú, marapajuba-da-varzea, maçaranduba, marapajuba, maçaranduba-de-leite and maçarandubinha (Brazil, in the Amazon); maçaranduba and paraju (Brazil, in the south of Bahia to the South and Southeast); aparaiú, balata-true, maçaranduba-de-leite, maçaranduba-true, maçarandubinha, maparajuba, marapajuba-da-varzea, paraju (Brazil); balata, bullet wood, maçaranduba, sapodilla, balata-rouge, Bullet Tree (Guyana); Bolletrie, Balata (Colombia); Massa randu (Venezuela); Manilkara, Boroni, Sapatia oudou, matioupaou, Boiti, Bois boulet, Borowe, Abeille, Balata Gomme, Balata Franc, Balata Rouge (French Guyana); Quinilla, Pamashto, Quinilla Colorada (Peru); Nispero (Panama).

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION:

The ritidoma of several species of Manilkara is very similar. The leaves are oblong, 11 to 24 cm long.

BASIC DENSITY OR SPECIFIC GRAVITY (O.D. WEIGHT/VOL. GREEN) (G/CM³):

0.87

AIR-DRY DENSITY (WEIGHT AND VOLUME AT 12%MC) (G/CM³):

1.10

TOTAL SHRINKAGE TANGENTIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%):

10.1

TOTAL SHRINKAGE RADIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%) :

6.6

DIMENSIONAL STABILITY RATIO (TOTAL TANGENTIAL SHRINKAGE %/TOTAL RADIAL SHRINKAGE %):

1.5

REFERENCED USES:

Exterior, bridges, poles, paling, fence pickets, stakesposts, rails, crossarms, crossties, general housing, beams, joists, boards, flooring, parquet, frames, steps, paneling, fittings, furniture and cabinets, common furniture, plywood and veneer, cores.



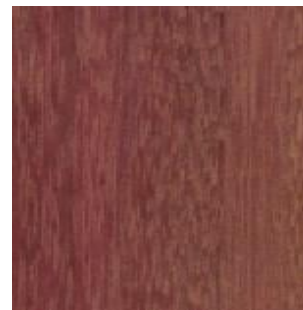
Hard wood

TRADE NAME: ZAPATERO

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Peltogyne porphyrocardia*.

COMMON NAMES:

Violet wood; Sapatere; Sapater; Sacka; Rajado; Pao violeta; Marado; Malako; Lastan; Kuruburelli; Kuraburelli; Kouburelli; Koroborelli; Kooroobovelli; Koorooboelli; Guarabu; Ellongrypho; Dastan; Bois violet; Bois puurpre; Barabu; Violeta (Brazil); Palo Concha (Bolivia); Morado (Bolivia); Bois Pourpre; Violetwood; Tananeo; Sakavalli; Saka; Purperhart; Palo Morado; Pau Roxo (Brazil); Palo Morado; Nazareno (Venezuela); Morado (Venezuela); Koroboreli; Guarab; Amaranth; Amarante; Purpleheart (Guyana).



BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION:

It is a dominant tree, it attains heights from 30 to 45 m, with a diameter at breast height between 45 and 90 cm or more. The boles are straight and cylindrical.

BASIC DENSITY OR SPECIFIC GRAVITY (O.D. WEIGHT/VOL. GREEN) (G/CM³):

0.93

AIR-DRY DENSITY (WEIGHT AND VOLUME AT 12%MC) (G/CM³):

1.09

TOTAL SHRINKAGE TANGENTIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%):

7.7

TOTAL SHRINKAGE RADIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%) :

5.0

DIMENSIONAL STABILITY RATIO (TOTAL TANGENTIAL SHRINKAGE %/TOTAL RADIAL SHRINKAGE %):

1.5

REFERENCED USES:

Housing general, beams, flooring, parquet, steps, fittings, furniture and cabinets, luxury furniture, cabinets, turning, tools, tool handles, naval construction, other and musical instruments, handicrafts, coffin.

Semi – Hard Wood

TRADE NAME: MUREILLO

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Erisma uncinatum*

COMMON NAMES:

Cedrinho, Cedrilho, Cambará, Quaruba-vermelha, Jaboti, Jaboti-da-terra-firme, Bruteiro, Cachimbo-de-jabuti, Quarubatinga, Caramarú, Cafearana, Quarubarana, Quariuba (Brasil); Cambara (Alemanha); Felli Kouali, Manonti Kouali, Jaboty (Guiana Francesa); Flor Morado, Zapallo (Bolivia); Cuarubaranal (Colombia); Mureillo (Venezuela); Singri-Kwari (Surinam); Cedrillo (Peru).

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION:

Arvore grande that reaches top position or emergent no dossel of primary forests. The flowers, which are green-bluish to roxas, are lobadas in an uneven manner, with 7 cm of compression and apresentam-em clusters of 27 cm of compression.

BASIC DENSITY OR SPECIFIC GRAVITY (O.D. WEIGHT/VOL. GREEN) (G/CM³):

0.48

AIR-DRY DENSITY (WEIGHT AND VOLUME AT 12%MC) (G/CM³):

0.59

TOTAL SHRINKAGE TANGENTIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%):

4.4

TOTAL SHRINKAGE RADIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%) :

1.9

DIMENSIONAL STABILITY RATIO (TOTAL TANGENTIAL SHRINKAGE %/TOTAL RADIAL SHRINKAGE %):

2.3

REFERENCED USES:

General housing, beams, joists, boards, frames, paneling, furniture and cabinets, common furniture, plywood and veneer, faces, cores, decorative veneer, common veneer, bending, tennis rackets, sports, table tennis, packing, light packing, others and musical instruments, door cores.



Semi – Hard Wood

TRADE NAME: PATA DE DANTO

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Terminalia Amazonica

COMMON NAMES:

Guayo; Broadleaf; Poirier; Olivier mangue; Jucarillo; Chicharron amarillo; Chicharrón amarillo; Chicharrón; Chicharron; Canxun; Canshán (Mexico); Rifari (Peru); Pata de danta (Venezuela); Guayabo de monte; Guayabo de montaña; Guayabón (Venezuela); Tanibuca (Brazil); White olive; Volador; Roble macuelizo; Pookadi; Pau mulato brancho (Brazil); Naranja; Nangossiti (French Guiana); Merendiba branca; Leche amarillo; Guyabillo; Guayabon (Venezuela); Guayabo negro; Guayabo leon (Colombia); Guacharaco; Guaba; Ginja hoehoe; Chicharro; Bullywood; Bolador; Araca; Angouchi (French Guiana); Anangossiti (French Guiana); Amarillon; Amarillo de panama; Amarillo (Bolivia); Guaragui (Paraguay); Nogal Amarillo (Peru).



BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION:

It is a dominant tree, it can reach a height of 30 to 45 m, with a diameter of up to 150 cm, but more commonly about 40 to 100 cm. The bole is free of branches to about 25 m or more. It develops large buttresses up to 3 m tall.

BASIC DENSITY OR SPECIFIC GRAVITY (O.D. WEIGHT/VOL. GREEN) (G/CM³):

0.78

AIR-DRY DENSITY (WEIGHT AND VOLUME AT 12%MC) (G/CM³):

0.89

TOTAL SHRINKAGE TANGENTIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%):

8.8

TOTAL SHRINKAGE RADIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%) :

5.9

DIMENSIONAL STABILITY RATIO (TOTAL TANGENTIAL SHRINKAGE %/TOTAL RADIAL SHRINKAGE %):

1.5

REFERENCED USES:

Exterior general, crossarms, crossties, housing general, beams, joists, boards, flooring, parquet, steps, fittings, furniture and cabinets, cabinets, plywood and veneer, turning, tools, containers, truck bodies, truck flooring, naval construction.

Semi – Hard Wood

TRADE NAME: PATA DE ZAMURO

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Astronium lecointei

COMMON NAMES:

Aderno-preto, aroeira, aroeirão, bracatiara, gonçaleiro, gonçalo-alves, macatiara, maracatiara, maracatiara-branca, maracatiara-vermelha, muiracatiara-rajada, muiraquatiara, sanguessugueira (Brasil); Pata de zamuro (Venezuela).

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION:

It is a great size tree; commercial height of 15 to 20 m, and diameter of 60 cm.

BASIC DENSITY OR SPECIFIC GRAVITY (O.D. WEIGHT/VOL. GREEN) (G/CM³):

0.81

AIR-DRY DENSITY (WEIGHT AND VOLUME AT 12%MC) (G/CM³):

0.90

TOTAL SHRINKAGE TANGENTIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%):

7.6

TOTAL SHRINKAGE RADIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%) :

4.6

DIMENSIONAL STABILITY RATIO (TOTAL TANGENTIAL SHRINKAGE %/TOTAL RADIAL SHRINKAGE %):

1.7

REFERENCED USES:

Exterior, paling, fence pickets, general housing, beams, parquet, frames, furniture and cabinets, luxury, plywood and veneer, decorative veneers, turning, ornaments, sports equipment, bowling and polo, tools, tool handles, agricultural tool handles.



Semi – Hard Wood

TRADE NAME: PEONIO

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Ormosia Coccinea.

COMMON NAMES:

Caracará (Guyana); Peonia (Puerto Rico); Tinctoria (Brazil); Peonia (Venezuela); Chocho (Colombia); Palo Yugo (Bolivia); Huairuro (Bolivia); Tento (Brazil); Huayruro (Peru); Panacoco Blanc; Kokriki; Agipau; Baarakara; Barakara; Algodoncillo.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION:

The trees are reported to reach heights of 30 m, with trunk diameters ranging from 50 to 70 cm. They develop straight and cylindrical boles that are up to 20 m long.

BASIC DENSITY OR SPECIFIC GRAVITY (O.D. WEIGHT/VOL. GREEN) (G/CM³):

0.65

AIR-DRY DENSITY (WEIGHT AND VOLUME AT 12%MC) (G/CM³):

0.72

TOTAL SHRINKAGE TANGENTIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%):

7.3

TOTAL SHRINKAGE RADIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%) :

3.8

DIMENSIONAL STABILITY RATIO (TOTAL TANGENTIAL SHRINKAGE %/TOTAL RADIAL SHRINKAGE %):

1.9

REFERENCED USES:

Exterior general, bridges, poles, housing general, beams, joists, boards, flooring, frames, steps, furniture and cabinets, common furniture, plywood and veneer, packing, heavy packing, pallets, containers, truck bodies, truck flooring, other and musical instruments, handicrafts.



Semi – Hard Wood

TRADE NAME: PERICOCO

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Erythrina Pallida

COMMON NAMES:

Variegated coral tree; Rolouhs bay (Cambodia); Dadap ayam (Indonesia); (Indonesia); Thong ban (Laos); Galala itam (Indonesia); Chengkering (Malaysia); Andorogat (Philippines); Penglay-kathit (Myanmar); Indian coral tree; Caay voong nem (Vietnam); Dan ro (Vietnam); Bagbag (Philippines); Thong lang lai (Thailand); Thong phueak (Thailand); Hafi doofng bif (Vietnam) Pericoco (Venezuela); Chocho (Colombia).

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION:

It is a small to medium sized tree, up to 27 m tall. The bole and branches are often armed with conical spines, sometimes crooked or fluted, up to 90 cm in diameter.

BASIC DENSITY OR SPECIFIC GRAVITY (O.D. WEIGHT/VOL. GREEN) (G/CM³):

0.26

AIR-DRY DENSITY (WEIGHT AND VOLUME AT 12%MC) (G/CM³):

0.28

TOTAL SHRINKAGE TANGENTIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%):

7.7

TOTAL SHRINKAGE RADIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%) :

3.3

DIMENSIONAL STABILITY RATIO (TOTAL TANGENTIAL SHRINKAGE %/TOTAL RADIAL SHRINKAGE %):

2.3

REFERENCED USES:

Turning, cutlery, packing, naval construction, other and musical instruments, handicrafts, shoes, matches.



Semi – Hard Wood

TRADE NAME: PILON ALCORNOQUE

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Andira surinamensis*.

COMMON NAMES:

Andira; Angelim-Rosa (Brazil); Angelim-Da-Mata (Brazil); Andirobeira (Brazil); Andirá-Uchi (Brazil); Andirá (Brazil); Anani-Da-Terra-Firme (Brazil); Kuraru; Angelim (Brazil); Saint Martin Rouge; Koraro; Alcornorque (Venezuela)

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION:

Andira trees are generally medium size unarmed trees, occasionally up to 35 m high.

BASIC DENSITY OR SPECIFIC GRAVITY (O.D. WEIGHT/VOL. GREEN) (G/CM³):

0.77

AIR-DRY DENSITY (WEIGHT AND VOLUME AT 12%MC) (G/CM³):

0.88

TOTAL SHRINKAGE TANGENTIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%):

7.3

TOTAL SHRINKAGE RADIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%) :

4.7

DIMENSIONAL STABILITY RATIO (TOTAL TANGENTIAL SHRINKAGE %/TOTAL RADIAL SHRINKAGE %):

1.6

REFERENCED USES:

Exterior general, crossties, housing general, beams, joists, boards, flooring, frames, steps, furniture and cabinets, common furniture, plywood and veneer, decorative veneer, turning, ornaments, turned furniture, cutlery, tools, tool handles, agricultural tools, packing, heavy packing, pallets, containers, truck bodies, truck flooring, naval construction, boat deck, other and musical instruments, yoke.



Semi – Hard Wood

TRADE NAME: PILON ROSADO

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Qualea brevipedicellata*

COMMON NAMES:

Mandioqueira (Brasil), Pilon (Venezuela).

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION:

It is a straight and cylindrical tree, with commercial bole lengths of 13 m and diameters of 60 cm.

BASIC DENSITY OR SPECIFIC GRAVITY (O.D. WEIGHT/VOL. GREEN) (G/CM³):

0.74

AIR-DRY DENSITY (WEIGHT AND VOLUME AT 12%MC) (G/CM³):

0.84

TOTAL SHRINKAGE TANGENTIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%):

8.6

TOTAL SHRINKAGE RADIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%) :

4.4

DIMENSIONAL STABILITY RATIO (TOTAL TANGENTIAL SHRINKAGE %/TOTAL RADIAL SHRINKAGE %):

2.0

REFERENCED USES:

Housing general, frames, panelling, furniture and cabinets, plywood and veneer, naval construction, other and musical instruments, handicrafts.



Semi – Hard Wood

TRADE NAME: YIGUIRE

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Piptadenia psilostachya

COMMON NAMES:

Pikimissiki (French Guiana); Alimiao (French Guiana); Pikin-misiki (Surinam); Manari balli (Guyana); Parica grande da terra firme (Brazil); Parica branco (Brazil); Timbaúba (Brazil); Fava Folha Fina (Brazil); Timborana (Brazil); Faveira-Ferro (Brazil); Fava-De-Rosca (Brazil).

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION:

The trees are reported to be medium size. The boles are straight and cylindrical, with commercial lengths of 13 to 20 m, and diameters of 65 up to 85 cm. It presents small to well developed buttresses, up to 4.5 m tall.

BASIC DENSITY OR SPECIFIC GRAVITY (O.D. WEIGHT/VOL. GREEN) (G/CM³):

0.74

AIR-DRY DENSITY (WEIGHT AND VOLUME AT 12%MC) (G/CM³):

0.84

TOTAL SHRINKAGE TANGENTIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%):

7.7

TOTAL SHRINKAGE RADIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%) :

5.0

DIMENSIONAL STABILITY RATIO (TOTAL TANGENTIAL SHRINKAGE %/TOTAL RADIAL SHRINKAGE %):

1.5

REFERENCED USES:

Exterior general, paling, stakes posts, housing general, joists, boards, steps, panelling, furniture and cabinets, common furniture, plywood and veneer, decorative veneer, turning, turned furniture, bending, tennis rackets, sports, table tennis, tools, tool handles, agricultural tools, packing, light packing, pallets, containers, truck bodies, truck flooring, naval construction, other and musical instruments, door core.



Soft Wood

TRADE NAME: CARO

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Parkia oppositiflora

COMMON NAMES:

Faveira, Parica (Brasil); Mil Pesos, Cutanga, Parquia, Guarango, Torta (Ecuador); Sha-A, Pachaco, Guarango; (Colombia); Takan, Pashaco Curtidor (Perú); Dodomissinga (Fr. Guiana); Black mariballi, Uya, Ipanai (Guyana); Kwatakama (Suriname).

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION:

Reaches 40 m in height and 100 cm in diameter; straight trunk, sometimes hollow at the base; branches 3 to 5, up to 2.5 m high, 10 to 15 cm thick and 100 cm wide at the base. Globular cup or similar to an umbrella.



BASIC DENSITY OR SPECIFIC GRAVITY (O.D. WEIGHT/VOL. GREEN) (G/CM³):

0.40

AIR-DRY DENSITY (WEIGHT AND VOLUME AT 12%MC) (G/CM³):

0.48

TOTAL SHRINKAGE TANGENTIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%):

7.0

TOTAL SHRINKAGE RADIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%) :

2.9

DIMENSIONAL STABILITY RATIO (TOTAL TANGENTIAL SHRINKAGE %/TOTAL RADIAL SHRINKAGE %):

1.60

REFERENCED USES:

General housing, molding, finishing, partitions, plywood and veneer, plywood, furniture and cabinets, common furniture, packing boxes, cages, naval construction, canoes, other and musical instruments, toys, paper pulp.

Soft Wood

TRADE NAME: CASCARON

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Parkia pendula*

COMMON NAMES:

Tangama (Ecuador); Guarango (Colombia); Visgueiro-Da-Terra-Firme (Brazil); Visgueiro (Brazil); Paricá (Brazil); Jacareúba (Brazil); Faveira-Rosa (Brazil); Faveira-Grande-Do-Igapó (Brazil); Faveira-Amargosa (Brazil); Faveira (Brazil); Esponja (Brazil); Araputanga (Brazil); Toco Paragua (Bolivia); Visqueiro (Brazil); Parica; Orelha De Macaco (Brazil); Muirarema (Brazil); Jupuíba (Brazil); Faveira Bolota (Brazil); Faveiro (Brazil); Kouatakama; Acacia Male; Cascaron.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION:

The commercial lengths are up to 16 m or more, with diameters from 75 to 100 cm. The logs are reported to be straight and cylindrical. Buttresses up to 4 m are also reported.

BASIC DENSITY OR SPECIFIC GRAVITY (O.D. WEIGHT/VOL. GREEN) (G/CM³):

0.48

AIR-DRY DENSITY (WEIGHT AND VOLUME AT 12%MC) (G/CM³):

0.53

TOTAL SHRINKAGE TANGENTIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%):

6.8

TOTAL SHRINKAGE RADIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%) :

3.4

DIMENSIONAL STABILITY RATIO (TOTAL TANGENTIAL SHRINKAGE %/TOTAL RADIAL SHRINKAGE %):

2.0

REFERENCED USES:

Housing general, panelling, furniture and cabinets, plywood and veneer, tools, tool handles, naval construction, boats, other and musical instruments, handicrafts.



Soft Wood

TRADE NAME: CEDRO BLANCO

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Simarouba amara Aubl.

COMMON NAMES:

Stavewood; Simarruba; Roba; Pitomba; Pau parahyba; Pasa-ak; Paradise tree; Pao pomba; Mountain damson; Marupauba; Marouba; Malacacheta; Cuna; Bois de cayan; Bois blanc; Bitteresche; Bitterash; Assoumaripa; Adonichi; Simarupa (Guyana); Capulli (Ecuador); Marupa (Colombia); Simaruba (Colombia); Palo Blanco (Colombia); Chiriguamo (Bolivia); Amargo (Bolivia); Marupa (Peru); Xpasak; Tamanqueira (Brazil); Soemaroeba; Simaruba (Venezuela); Simarouba (Guyana); Paraiba; Parahyba; Olivo; Negrito; Megrito; Maruba; Guitarro; Cuña (Ecuador); Chiriuana; Cedro Blanco (Venezuela); Cedro Amargo (Ecuador); Aceituno (Guatemala); Caixeta (Brazil); Simarupa (Brazil); Adoosidero; Walkara; Soemaroepa; Marupá (Brazil); Brazilian White Pine; Bitterwood; Acajou Blanc; Aruba.



BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION:

It is reported to attain heights of 15 to 25 m, and trunk diameters of about 50 to 80 cm. The trees often develop straight cylindrical boles that are free of branches for more than half of the total height of the tree.

BASIC DENSITY OR SPECIFIC GRAVITY (O.D. WEIGHT/VOL. GREEN) (G/CM³):

0.39

AIR-DRY DENSITY (WEIGHT AND VOLUME AT 12%MC) (G/CM³):

0.42

TOTAL SHRINKAGE TANGENTIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%):

7.1

TOTAL SHRINKAGE RADIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%) :

3.1

DIMENSIONAL STABILITY RATIO (TOTAL TANGENTIAL SHRINKAGE %/TOTAL RADIAL SHRINKAGE %):

2.3

REFERENCED USES:

Housing general, boards, frames, panelling, fittings, furniture and cabinets, common furniture, plywood and veneer, faces, decorative veneer, turning, tools, tool handles, packing, light packing, other and musical instruments, handicrafts, shoes, matches, door core, moldings.

Soft Wood

TRADE NAME: CEDRO DULCE

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Eriohteca Globosa

COMMON NAMES:

Munguba (Brazil); Sumaúma-Vermelha (Brazil); Sumaúma-Da-Terra-Firme (Brazil); Munguba Grande Da Terra Firme (Brazil); Mamorana-Da-Terra-Firme (Brazil); Cedro Dulce.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION:

The boles are reported to be straight and cylindrical, with commercial lengths from 8 to 23 m, and diameters from 60 to 80 cm. It presents tall buttresses 2.5 to 4 m tall.

BASIC DENSITY OR SPECIFIC GRAVITY (O.D. WEIGHT/VOL. GREEN) (G/CM³):

0.45

AIR-DRY DENSITY (WEIGHT AND VOLUME AT 12%MC) (G/CM³):

0.48

TOTAL SHRINKAGE TANGENTIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%):

9.8

TOTAL SHRINKAGE RADIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%) :

4.5

DIMENSIONAL STABILITY RATIO (TOTAL TANGENTIAL SHRINKAGE %/TOTAL RADIAL SHRINKAGE %):

2.2

REFERENCED USES:

Housing general, frames, panelling, plywood and veneer, packing.



Soft Wood

TRADE NAME: CEIBA

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Ceiba pentandra

COMMON NAMES:

Samaúma Lisa (Brazil); Samaúma (Brazil); Cotton Wood (United Kingdom); Ceiba (United States of America); Panya (Trinidad & Tobago); Panya (Jamaica); Panya (Nicaragua); Paineira (Brazil); Huimba (Peru); Guambush (Ecuador); Uchuputu (Ecuador); Mapajo (Bolivia); Lupuna blanca (Peru); Kalngébárd; Kapok; Kalngebard; Kaddo Bakkoe; Fuma; Doum; Cyyba; Cutin; Cottontree; Cottin; Ceibo; Xiloxochitl; White cotton-tree; Sumaumeira; Bouma (Cameroon); Silk cotton-tree (United States of America); Ceiba (United Kingdom); Ceiba (Germany); Kakantrie (Netherlands); Fromager (France); Fuma (Congo); Okha (Nigeria); Araba (Nigeria); Bongo; Bonga (Colombia); Batte Ni Gan` Ken; Atgodon Di Manila; Araba; Algodon De Manila; Sumahuma; Kumaka; Ceiba (Colombia); Cabello De Angel; Cabello De Algodón; Árbol De Algodón (Mexico); Pachote; Fromager (Guyana); Ceibón (Nicaragua); Ceibo Jabillo; Ceiba Yuca.



BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION:

The trees are reported to be some of the largest in the Amazonia, reaching heights of up to 60 m, with trunk diameters of 200 cm or more.

BASIC DENSITY OR SPECIFIC GRAVITY (O.D. WEIGHT/VOL. GREEN) (G/CM³):

0.31

AIR-DRY DENSITY (WEIGHT AND VOLUME AT 12%MC) (G/CM³):

0.33

TOTAL SHRINKAGE TANGENTIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%):

5.2

TOTAL SHRINKAGE RADIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%) :

2.5

DIMENSIONAL STABILITY RATIO (TOTAL TANGENTIAL SHRINKAGE %/TOTAL RADIAL SHRINKAGE %):

2.0

REFERENCED USES:

Housing general, panelling, fittings, furniture and cabinets, common furniture, cabinets, plywood and veneer, faces, cores, common veneer, turning, sports, table tennis, packing, light packing, naval construction, boats, other and musical instruments, handicrafts, door core, scale models.

Soft Wood

TRADE NAME: GUAMO COLORADO

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Inga alba*

COMMON NAMES:

Pois doux; Inga cipo; Guayaniquil; Guavo; Guamo blanco; Pois Dous (Guyana); Guamo (Venezuela); Guaba (Peru); Guaba Mansa (Ecuador); Guamo (Colombia); Pacay (Bolivia); Inga (Brazil); Imburana (Brazil); Shimbillo (Peru); Caramacate; Guamo Negro; Churimito; Guamo Churimo; Guamo Hierrito; Maporokon; Guamo Colorado; Bois Pagode.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION:

It is a small tree of about 20 m, with a trunk diameter that can reach 30 to 60 cm. The tree usually develops an irregular stem, with commercial lengths up to 16 m.

BASIC DENSITY OR SPECIFIC GRAVITY (O.D. WEIGHT/VOL. GREEN) (G/CM³):

0.57

AIR-DRY DENSITY (WEIGHT AND VOLUME AT 12%MC) (G/CM³):

0.63

TOTAL SHRINKAGE TANGENTIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%):

8.4

TOTAL SHRINKAGE RADIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%) :

3.8

DIMENSIONAL STABILITY RATIO (TOTAL TANGENTIAL SHRINKAGE %/TOTAL RADIAL SHRINKAGE %):

2.2

REFERENCED USES:

Housing general, fittings, plywood and veneer, turning, packing.



Soft Wood

TRADE NAME: GUARAPO

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Qualea dinizzi*

COMMON NAMES:

Lacreiro, mandioqueira-áspera, mandioqueira-escamosa, mandioqueira-vermelha, mandioqueiro. Gron-foeloe (Guyana, Guiana Francesa, Suriname); kwarie (Germany); mandio (Germany, France, Italia, Suecia).

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION:

Big tree. Leaves coriaceous, oblong or elliptic-oblong, abrupt-acuminate apex, obtuse or acute base. Main puberulent and slightly prominent streak on bottom page.



BASIC DENSITY OR SPECIFIC GRAVITY (O.D. WEIGHT/VOL. GREEN) (G/CM³):

0.64

AIR-DRY DENSITY (WEIGHT AND VOLUME AT 12%MC) (G/CM³):

0.82

TOTAL SHRINKAGE TANGENTIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%):

10.9

TOTAL SHRINKAGE RADIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%) :

6.1

DIMENSIONAL STABILITY RATIO (TOTAL TANGENTIAL SHRINKAGE %/TOTAL RADIAL SHRINKAGE %):

1.8

REFERENCED USES:

General housing, plywood and veneer, sports equipment, packing, containers, naval construction, boat oars.

Soft Wood

TRADE NAME: HUESO DE PESCADO

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Parkia oppositiflora* Spruce

COMMON NAMES:

Petai papan (Indonesia); Parira hayu (Indonesia); Parira hayu (Sumatra); Belungai (Malaysia); Petai meranti (Malaysia); Empamai (Indonesia); Empamai (Borneo); Hueso (Venezuela).

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION:

It is a deciduous, medium-sized to large tree up to 50 m tall. The bole is up to 100 cm in diameter. The buttresses are small to up to 4 m high and spreading up to 2 m.

BASIC DENSITY OR SPECIFIC GRAVITY (O.D. WEIGHT/VOL. GREEN) (G/CM³):

0.63

AIR-DRY DENSITY (WEIGHT AND VOLUME AT 12%MC) (G/CM³):

0.70

TOTAL SHRINKAGE TANGENTIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%):

6.8

TOTAL SHRINKAGE RADIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%) :

3.4

DIMENSIONAL STABILITY RATIO (TOTAL TANGENTIAL SHRINKAGE %/TOTAL RADIAL SHRINKAGE %):

2.0

REFERENCED USES:

Housing general, shutter boards, furniture and cabinets, cabinets, plywood and veneer, packing, other and musical instruments, shoes, matches, moldings.



Soft Wood

TRADE NAME: MAJAGUA

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Sterculia pruriens*

COMMON NAMES:

Buca (Ecuador); Gomo Blanco (Colombia); Zapate (Colombia); Zapote (Colombia); Acatuyo Yura (Ecuador); Sapote (Ecuador); Bocahue (Ecuador); Majagua (Venezuela).

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION:

The trees are reported to reach heights of 30 m, with trunk diameters of 60 cm.

BASIC DENSITY OR SPECIFIC GRAVITY (O.D. WEIGHT/VOL. GREEN) (G/CM³):

0.45

AIR-DRY DENSITY (WEIGHT AND VOLUME AT 12%MC) (G/CM³):

0.49

REFERENCED USES:

Plywood and veneer, faces, cores.



Soft Wood

TRADE NAME: PICATON

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Ixoterigium sagotti*

COMMON NAMES:

Hububalli, Hububali, Picaton.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION:

It is a medium-sized to large tree up to 12-24 m tall.

BASIC DENSITY OR SPECIFIC GRAVITY (O.D. WEIGHT/VOL. GREEN) (G/CM³):

0.54

TOTAL SHRINKAGE TANGENTIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%):

7.2

TOTAL SHRINKAGE RADIAL (SATURATED TO 0%MC) (%) :

3.4

DIMENSIONAL STABILITY RATIO (TOTAL TANGENTIAL SHRINKAGE %/TOTAL RADIAL SHRINKAGE %):

2.1

REFERENCED USES:

Housing general, Furniture, cabinetry, flooring, veneer, and turned objects.

