

Common name:	MUIRACATIARA
Family:	ANACARDIACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Astronium balansae Astronium fraxinifolium Astronium graveolens Astronium lecontei Astronium urundeuva

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 60 to 80 cm	Colour:	Dark brown
Thickness of sapwood:	from 4 to 10 cm	Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Floats:	no	Texture:	Fine
Durability in forest :	Good	Grain:	Straight or interlocked
		Interlocked grain:	Slight
Note:	Pinkish brown to yellow brown, becoming red brown to dark brown, with very irregularly spaced black brown veins.		

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES			MECHANICAL PROPERTIES		
Physical and mechanical properties are based on mature heartwood specimens. These properties can vary greatly depending on origin and growth conditions.					
	mean	standard deviation		mean	standard deviation
Density *:	0.80 g/cm ³	0.11			
Monnin hardness*:	6.1		Crushing strength *:	76 MPa	
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.56 %		Static bending strength *:	96 MPa	
Total tangential shrinkage:	7.9 %		Modulus of elasticity *:	16500 MPa	
Total radial shrinkage:	4.3 %				
Fibre saturation point:	22 %				
Stability:	Poorly stable		(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm ²)		

NATURAL DURABILITY AND TREATABILITY

Fungi and termite resistance refers to end-uses under temperate climate.

Except for special comments on sapwood, natural durability is based on mature heartwood.

Sapwood must always be considered as non-durable against wood degrading agents.

Fungi:	Class 1 - very durable	* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
Dry wood borers:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)	
Termites:	Class D - Durable	
Treatability:	4 - not permeable	
Use class*:	4 - in ground or fresh water contact	
Note:	According to the European standard NF EN 335, performance length might be modified by the intensity of end-use exposition.	

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Brazil	ADERNO-PRETO
Brazil	BARACATIARA
Brazil	GONÇALEIRO
Brazil	GONÇALO-ALVEZ
Brazil	GUARIBU-PRETO
Brazil	GUARITA
Brazil	MIRUEIRA
Brazil	MUIRACATIARA
Brazil	SANGUESSUGUEIRA
Colombia	GUSANERO
Ecuador	GUASANGO
Mexico	PALO DE CULEBRA
Paraguay	URUNDAY-PARA
Venezuela	GUATEADO

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks:	Does not require any preservative treatment
In case of temporary humidification risk:	Does not require any preservative treatment
In case of permanent humidification risk:	Does not require any preservative treatment

DRYING

Possible drying schedule

	Normal	Temperature (°C)		Air humidity (%)	
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb		wet-bulb
Drying rate:	Normal				
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk				
Risk of casehardening:	No				
Risk of checking:	Slight risk				
Risk of collapse:	No	30	42	41	94
		25	42	39	82
		20	48	43	74
		15	48	43	74

This schedule is given for information only and is applicable to thickness < 38 mm.

It must be used in compliance with the code of practice.

For thickness from 38 to 75 mm , the air relative humidity should be increased by 5 % at each step.

For thickness over 75 mm , a 10 % increase should be considered.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Fairly high
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Not recommended or without interest
Slicing:	Good

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
Gluing:	Correct

END-USES

Main known end-uses; they must to be implemented according to the code of practice.

Important remark: some end-uses are mentionned for information (traditional, regional or ancient end-uses).

- Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
- Sliced veneer
- Flooring
- Wood-ware
- Turned goods
- Exterior joinery
- Interior joinery
- Interior panelling
- Heavy carpentry
- Musical instruments
- Tool handles (resilient woods)
- Sculpture