

Ananta

Family. Leguminosae (Caesalpiniaceae)

Botanical Name(s).

Cynometra ananta

Cynometra p.p.

Continent. Africa

CITES. This species is not listed in the CITES Appendices (Washington Convention 2023).

Notes. The General Nomenclature of Tropical Timber groups together under the name Nganga the species *Cynometra ananta* found in West Africa (Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana) and *C. hankei* found in Central Africa, as well as other species of the genus (*Cynometra p.p.*). These two species, which are the most abundant in the *Cynometra* genus, have very similar technological characteristics.

Description of logs

Diameter. From 60 to 100 cm

Thickness of sapwood. From 2 to 7 cm

Floats. No

Log durability. Good

Description of wood

Colour reference. Red brown

Sapwood. Clearly demarcated

Texture. Medium

Grain. Straight or interlocked

Interlocked grain. Slight

Notes. Sapwood pink-brown or yellow. Heartwood dark red-brown with fine markings. Interlocked grain irregular, more or less marked.

Physics and mechanics

The properties indicated are for mature wood. These properties may vary significantly depending on the origin and growing conditions of the wood.

Property	Average value
Specific gravity ¹	0.96
Monnin hardness ¹	11.2
Coefficient of volumetric shrinkage	0.54 % per %
Total tangential shrinkage (St)	9.2 %
Total radial shrinkage (Sr)	5.1 %
Ratio St/Sr	1.8
Fibre saturation point	26 %
Thermal conductivity (λ)	0.31 W/(m.K)
Lower heating value	19,230 kJ/kg
Crushing strength ¹	82 MPa



Flat sawn



Half quarter sawn

Static bending strength ¹	144 MPa
Modulus of elasticity ¹	18,730 MPa

¹ At 12 % moisture content, with 1 MPa = 1 N/mm

Natural durability and preservation

Resistance to fungi. Class 1 - very durable

Resistance to dry wood borers. Class D - durable (sapwood demarcated, risk limited to sapwood)

Resistance to termites. Class D - durable

Treatability. Class 3-4 - poorly or not permeable

Use class ensured by natural durability.

Class 4 - in ground or fresh water contact

Notes. This species naturally covers the use class 5 (wood permanently or regularly submerged in salt water, sea water or brackish water) due to its high hardness and silica content. According to the European standard NF EN 335 (2013), performance length might be modified by the intensity of end-use exposition.

Requirement of a preservative treatment

Against dry wood borer. Does not require any preservative treatment

In case of temporary humidification. Does not require any preservative treatment

In case of permanent humidification. Does not require any preservative treatment

Drying

Drying rate. Slow

Risk of distorsion. Medium risk

Risk of casehardening. No known specific risk

Risk of checking. High risk

Risk of collapse. No known specific risk

Suggested drying program.

Phases	Duration (H)	MC (%) probes	T (°C)	Rh (%)	UGL (%)
Prewarm 1		> 50	40	86	17.0
Prewarm 2	4	> 50	43	85	16.5
Drying		> 50	45	83	15.7
		50 - 40	45	80.0	14.6
		40 - 35	45	77.0	13.8
		35 - 30	45	74.0	12.9
		30 - 27	47	69.0	11.5
		27 - 24	49	61.0	9.9
		24 - 21	50	52.0	8.4
		21 - 18	53	48.0	7.7
		18 - 15	56	41.0	6.6
		15 - 12	59	36.0	5.9
		12 - 9	61	30.0	5.0
		9 - 6	65	29.0	4.7
Conditioning	8		58	(3)	(2)
Cooling	(1)		Stop	(3)	(2)

(1)) Cooling: until the temperature inside the kiln no longer exceeds external temperature by more than 30 °C.

(2) UGL = final H% x 0,8 to 0,9.

(3) Subtract RH from the UGL determined in (2) and temperature, using the Hailwood-Horrobin equation.

Sawing and machining

Blunting effect. Fairly high

Sawteeth recommended. Stellite-tipped

Cutting tools. Tungsten carbide

Peeling. Bad

Slicing. Good

Assembling

Nailing and screwing. Good but pre-boring necessary

Notes. Very high specific gravity: gluing must be especially performed in compliance with the code of practice.

Commercial grading

Appearance grading for sawn timbers.

According to the ATIBT grading rules (2017), the main choices are: FAS (First And Second), n°1 Common and select, n°2 Common (see on the ATIBT website: <https://www.atibt.org/files/upload/technical-publications/Contrats-et-usages-Bois-tropicaux/PAMPHLET-3-MAIN-GRADING-RULES-FOR-SAWN-TROPICAL-TIMBER.pdf>).

Visual grading for structural applications

No visual grading for structural applications

Fire safety

Conventional French grading.

Thickness > 14 mm: M3 (moderately inflammable)

Thickness < 14 mm: M4 (easily inflammable)

Euroclasses grading. D-s2, d0

Default grading for solid wood, according to requirements of European standard EN 14081-1+A1 (August 2019). It concerns structural graded timber in vertical uses and ceiling with mean density upper 0.35 and thickness upper 22 mm.

End-uses

- Bridges (parts in contact with water or ground)
- Bridges (parts not in contact with water or ground)
- Decking
- Exterior panelling
- Heavy carpentry
- Hydraulic works (fresh water)
- Hydraulic works (seawater)
- Industrial or heavy flooring
- Poles
- Resistant to one or several acids
- Sleepers
- Stakes
- Turned goods
- Vehicle or container flooring

Notes. Woods from certain origins give very attractive sliced veneers.



Pointed poles (hydraulic works) - Anvers - Stockmans Wood Products BV (SWP BV)

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Main local names

Country	Local name
Côte d'Ivoire	Apome
Côte d'Ivoire	Apomé
Côte d'Ivoire	Tutwo
Ghana	Ananta
Ghana	Anantaa
Ghana	Sunguh
Liberia	Dah