

Araracanga

Family. Apocynaceae

Botanical Name(s).

Aspidosperma album

Aspidosperma desmanthum

Aspidosperma p.p.

Continent. Latin America

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

Notes. The genus *Aspidosperma* is also associated to other woods (PEROBA ROSA, QUEBRACHO BLANCO, CARRETO, PIQUIA MARFIM). The group ARARACANGA presents a great variability. This data sheet describes the species of the group ARARACANGA with a high specific gravity.

Description of logs

Diameter. From 60 to 80 cm

Thickness of sapwood. From 3 to 8 cm

Floats. No

Log durability. Good

Description of wood

Colour reference. Light brown

Sapwood. Clearly demarcated

Texture. Medium

Grain. Straight or interlocked

Interlocked grain. Slight

Notes. Heartwood orange light brown sometimes with large pink veins.

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	0.94
Monnin hardness ¹	8.3
Coefficient of volumetric shrinkage	0.75 % per %
Total tangential shrinkage (St)	9.8 %
Total radial shrinkage (Sr)	6.3 %
Ratio St/Sr	1.6
Fibre saturation point	26 %
Thermal conductivity (λ)	0.30 W/(m.K)
Lower heating value	18,720 kJ/kg
Crushing strength ¹	89 MPa
Static bending strength ¹	153 MPa



Quarter sawn



Half-quarter sawn

Modulus of elasticity ¹	26,140 MPa
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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 M - moderately durable

Treatability. Class 3 - poorly permeable

Use class ensured by natural durability.

Class 4 - in ground or fresh water contact

Notes. This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350 (2016). It naturally covers the use class 5 (wood permanently or regularly submerged in salt water, sea water or brackish water). 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. Normal to slow

Risk of distorsion. High risk

Risk of casehardening. No known specific risk

Risk of checking. High risk

Risk of collapse. Yes

Notes.

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. Not recommended or without interest

Slicing. Good

Notes. Requires power.

Assembling

Nailing and screwing. Good but pre-boring necessary

Commercial grading

Appearance grading for sawn timbers.

According to NHLA grading rules (2015) Possible grading: FAS, Select, Common 1, Common 2, Common 3 In French Guiana, the local name of this species is "Kouamanti Oudou". Grading is done according to local rules "Bois guyanais classés". Possible grading: choix 1, choix 2, choix 3, choix 4

Visual grading for structural applications

According to French standard NF B 52-001-1 (2018), strength class D50 can be provided by visual grading.

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)
- Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
- Current furniture or furniture components
- Decking
- Exterior panelling
- Flooring
- Heavy carpentry
- Hydraulic works (fresh water)
- Industrial or heavy flooring
- Poles
- Sculpture
- Ship building (planking and deck)
- Ship building (ribs)
- Sleepers
- Sliced veneer
- Vehicle or container flooring

Notes. *Aspidosperma album* is recommended for high class end-uses.

Main local names

Country	Local name
Belize	My lady
Bolivia	Gavetillo
Brazil	Araracanga
Brazil	Ararauba
Brazil	Jacamin
Colombia	Copachi
Colombia	Quillo caspi
French Guiana	Kiantioutiou
French Guiana	Koumanti oudou
Guatemala	Chichica
Guyana	Shibadan
Honduras	Chapel
Honduras	Chaperna
Mexico	Volador
Panama	Alcarreto
Peru	Pumaquiro
Suriname	Kromanti kopi
Venezuela	Nielillo negro