

Morototo

Family. Araliaceae

Botanical Name(s).

Schefflera decaphylla

Schefflera morototoni

Schefflera paraensis (synonymous)

Continent. Latin America

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

Notes. MOROTOTO is sometimes commercialized blended with MARUPA.

Description of logs

Diameter. From 60 to 90 cm

Thickness of sapwood. -

Floats. Yes

Log durability. Low (treatment necessary)

Description of wood

Colour reference. Creamy white

Sapwood. Not demarcated

Texture. Medium

Grain. Straight

Interlocked grain. Absent

Notes. Heartwood greyish white to very light brown.

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	0.55
Monnin hardness ¹	2.0
Coefficient of volumetric shrinkage	0.56 % per %
Total tangential shrinkage (St)	9.8 %
Total radial shrinkage (Sr)	6.4 %
Ratio St/Sr	1.5
Fibre saturation point	35 %
Thermal conductivity (λ)	0.19 W/(m.K)
Lower heating value	17,920 kJ/kg
Crushing strength ¹	41 MPa
Static bending strength ¹	68 MPa
Modulus of elasticity ¹	12,600 MPa

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



Flat sawn



Quarter sawn

Natural durability and preservation

Resistance to fungi. Class 5 - not durable

Resistance to dry wood borers. Class S - susceptible (risk in all the wood)

Resistance to termites. Class S - susceptible

Treatability. Class 1 - easily permeable

Use class ensured by natural durability.

Class 1 - inside (no dampness)

Requirement of a preservative treatment

Against dry wood borer. Requires appropriate preservative treatment

In case of temporary humidification. Requires appropriate preservative treatment

In case of permanent humidification. Use not recommended

Drying

Drying rate. Normal to slow

Risk of distorsion. High risk

Risk of casehardening. No known specific risk

Risk of checking. Slight risk

Risk of collapse. No known specific risk

Notes. Sometimes, important risks of distortion. In order to reduce this defect, wood must be dried carefully.

Suggested drying program.

Phases	Duration (H)	MC (%) probes	T (°C)	Rh (%)	UGL (%)
Prewarm 1		> 50	50	86	16.5
Prewarm 2	3	> 50	52	85	16.0
Drying		> 50	55	82	14.7
		50 - 40	55	80.0	13.8
		40 - 35	55	75.0	12.6
		35 - 30	56	73.0	12.0
		30 - 27	58	67.0	10.5
		27 - 24	60	58.0	8.9
		24 - 21	62	50.0	7.5
		21 - 18	64	45.0	6.8
		18 - 15	65	37.0	5.7
		15 - 12	65	34.0	5.3
		12 - 9	65	28.0	4.5
		9 - 6	65	24.0	4.0
Conditioning	6		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. Normal

Sawteeth recommended. Ordinary or alloy steel

Cutting tools. Ordinary

Peeling. Good

Slicing. Good

Notes. Sometimes fuzzy surface.

Assembling

Nailing and screwing. Good

Commercial grading

Appearance grading for sawn timbers.

According to ATIBT grading rules, possible grade: FAS (First And Second), n°1 Common and select, n°2 Common

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

- Blockboard
- Boxes and crates
- Current furniture or furniture components
- Fiber or particle boards
- Interior joinery
- Interior panelling
- Light carpentry
- Matches
- Moulding
- Pencils
- Sliced veneer
- Veneer for interior of plywood

Notes. Other end-uses: tooth-pick.

Main local names

Country	Local name
Argentina	Ambay-guazu
Bolivia	Borracho
Bolivia	Guitarrero
Brazil	Mandiocai
Brazil	Marupauba falso
Brazil	Matatauba
Brazil	Morototo
Brazil	Mucututu

Country	Local name
Brazil	Pixixica
Brazil	Sambacuim
Colombia	Pata de galina
Colombia	Yarumero
Ecuador	Platanillo
Ecuador	Suntuch
French Guiana	Tobitoutou
Guyana	Karohoro
Honduras	Guarumo macho
Panama	Pavo
Peru	Anonilla
Peru	Sacha-uva
Suriname	Kasavehout
Suriname	Morototo
Venezuela	Cafetero
Venezuela	Sun-sun