

Family: ARALIACEAE (angiosperm)

Scientific name(s): Schefflera morototoni

Schefflera decaphylla

Schefflera paraensis (synonymous)

Commercial restriction: no commercial restriction

Note: MOROTOTO is sometimes commercialized blended with MARUPA.

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Color: creamy white
Sapwood: not demarcated
Texture: medium
Grain: straight
Interlocked grain: absent
Note: Heartwood greyish white to very light brown.

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter: from 60 to 90 cm
Thickness of sapwood:
Floats: yes
Log durability: low (must be treated)

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and mechanical properties are based on mature heartwood specimens. These properties can vary greatly depending on origin and growth conditions.

	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Std dev.</u>
Specific gravity *:	0,55	0,07
Monnin hardness *:	2,0	0,7
Coeff. of volumetric shrinkage:	0,56 %	0,07 %
Total tangential shrinkage (TS):	9,8 %	1,7 %
Total radial shrinkage (RS):	6,4 %	1,3 %
TS/RS ratio:	1,5	
Fiber saturation point:	35 %	
Stability: poorly stable		

MECHANICAL AND ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES

	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Std dev.</u>
Crushing strength *:	41 MPa	7 MPa
Static bending strength *:	68 MPa	14 MPa
Modulus of elasticity *:	12600 MPa	3239 MPa

(*: at 12% moisture content, with 1 MPa = 1 N/mm²)

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.

E.N. = Euro Norm

Funghi (according to E.N. standards): class 5 - not durable

Dry wood borers: susceptible - sapwood not or slightly demarcated (risk in all the wood)

Termites (according to E.N. standards): class S - susceptible

Treatability (according to E.N. standards): class 1 - easily permeable

Use class ensured by natural durability: class 1 - inside (no dampness)

Species covering the use class 5: No

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks: requires appropriate preservative treatment

In case of risk of temporary humidification: requires appropriate preservative treatment

In case of risk of permanent humidification: use not recommended

DRYING

Drying rate: normal to slow

Risk of distortion: high risk

Risk of casehardening: no

Risk of checking: slight risk

Risk of collapse: no

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

Possible drying schedule: 4

M.C. (%)	Temperature (°C)		Air humidity (%)
	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Green	42	39	82
50	48	43	74
40	48	43	74
30	48	43	74
15	54	46	63

This schedule is given for information only and is applicable to thickness lower or equal to 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: normal

Sawteeth recommended: ordinary or alloy steel

Cutting tools: ordinary

Peeling: good

Slicing: good

Note: Sometimes fuzzy surface.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / screwing: good

Gluing: correct

COMMERCIAL GRADING

Appearance grading for sawn timbers: According to NHLA grading rules (January 2007)

Possible grading: FAS, Select, Common 1, Common 2, Common 3

FIRE SAFETY

Conventional French grading: Thickness > 14 mm : M.3 (moderately inflammable)

Thickness < 14 mm : M.4 (easily inflammable)

Euroclasses grading: D s2 d0

Default grading for solid wood, according to requirements of European standard EN 14081-1 annex C (April 2009). It concerns structural graded timber in vertical uses with mean density upper 0.35 and thickness upper 22 mm.

END-USES

Interior joinery

Moulding

Matches

Fiber or particle boards

Light carpentry

Sliced veneer

Note: Other end-uses: tooth-pick.

Interior panelling

Veneer for interior of plywood

Boxes and crates

Pencils

Current furniture or furniture components

Blockboard

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

<u>Country</u>	<u>Local name</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Local name</u>
Argentina	AMBAY-GUAZU	Bolivia	BORRACHO
Bolivia	GITARRERO	Brazil	MANDIOCAI
Brazil	MARUPAUBA FALSO	Brazil	MATATAUBA
Brazil	MOROTOTO	Brazil	PIXIXICA
Brazil	SAMBACUIM	Brazil (Amazon)	MUCUTUTU
Colombia	PATA DE GALINA	Colombia	YARUMERO
Ecuador	PLATANILLO	Ecuador	SUNTUCH
Guyana	KAROHORO	French Guiana	TOBITOUTOU
Honduras	GUARUMO MACHO	Panama	PAVO
Peru	ANONILLA	Peru	SACHA-UVA
Suriname	KASAVEHOUT	Suriname	MOROTOTO
Venezuela	CAFETERO	Venezuela	SUN-SUN

