

Oiticica

Family. Moraceae

Botanical Name(s).

Clarisia racemosa

Continent. Latin America

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

Description of logs

Diameter. From 50 to 80 cm

Thickness of sapwood. From 2 to 5 cm

Floats. No

Log durability. Moderate (treatment recommended)

Description of wood

Colour reference. Brown

Sapwood. Clearly demarcated

Texture. Medium

Grain. Straight or interlocked

Interlocked grain. Marked but not frequent

Notes. Yellow wood becoming lustrous brown with light. Ribbon like aspect on quartersawn.

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	0.69
Monnin hardness ¹	4.6
Coefficient of volumetric shrinkage	0.52 % per %
Total tangential shrinkage (St)	6.5 %
Total radial shrinkage (Sr)	3.1 %
Ratio St/Sr	2.1
Fibre saturation point	22 %
Thermal conductivity (λ)	0.23 W/(m.K)
Lower heating value	19,210 kJ/kg
Crushing strength ¹	68 MPa
Static bending strength ¹	105 MPa
Modulus of elasticity ¹	17,060 MPa

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

Natural durability and preservation

Resistance to fungi. Class 3 - moderately durable



Flat sawn



Quarter sawn

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

Resistance to termites. Class D - durable

Treatability. Class 3 - poorly permeable

Use class ensured by natural durability.

Class 2 - inside or under cover (dampness possible)

Requirement of a preservative treatment

Against dry wood borer. Does not require any preservative treatment

In case of temporary humidification. Requires appropriate preservative treatment

In case of permanent humidification. Use not recommended

Drying

Drying rate. Normal

Risk of distorsion. Slight risk

Risk of casehardening. Yes

Risk of checking. Slight risk

Risk of collapse. No known specific risk

Notes. Risks of end checking on quartersawn during kiln drying.

Suggested drying program.

Phases	Duration (H)	MC (%) probes	T (°C)	Rh (%)	UGL (%)
Prewarm 1		> 50	50	87	17.0
Prewarm 2	4	> 50	50	86	16.5
Drying		> 50	53	83	15.2
		50 - 40	53	80.0	14.1
		40 - 35	54	80.0	13.9
		35 - 30	55	75.0	12.5
		30 - 27	57	70.0	11.0
		27 - 24	58	61.0	9.4
		24 - 21	59	51.0	7.9
		21 - 18	60	47.0	7.3
		18 - 15	61	39.0	6.1
		15 - 12	62	35.0	5.6
		12 - 9	62	30.0	5.0
		9 - 6	62	26.0	4.4
Conditioning	8		55	(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. High

Sawteeth recommended. Stellite-tipped

Cutting tools. Tungsten carbide

Peeling. Good

Slicing. Good

Notes. It is sometimes difficult to obtain a smooth surface due to interlocked grain. Keep sharp tools.

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

- Bridges (parts not in contact with water or ground)
- Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
- Current furniture or furniture components
- Exterior joinery
- Exterior panelling
- Flooring
- Glued laminated
- Heavy carpentry
- Indoor staircases
- Interior joinery
- Interior panelling
- Moulding
- Open boats
- Sliced veneer
- Tool handles (resilient woods)
- Vehicle or container flooring
- Veneer for back or face of plywood
- Wood frame house

Notes. Can be used as substitute for MAPLE (*Acer spp.*), BIRCH (*Betula spp.*) or BOXWOOD (*Buxus spp.*).



Deck – Ebata Produtos Florestais Ltda, Bélem (Pará, Brazil).
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Main local names

Country	Local name
Bolivia	Murure
Brazil	Guariuba
Brazil	Oiticica amarela
Brazil	Oiticica da mata
Colombia	Aji
Colombia	Guariuba
Ecuador	Mata palo
Ecuador	Moral bobo
Ecuador	Pituca
Peru	Capinuri
Peru	Guariuba
Peru	Murere
Peru	Turupay amarillo