TANIMBUCA

Family: COMBRETACEAE (angiosperm)

Scientific name(s): Buchenavia spp.
Terminalia spp.* (voir note)

Commercial restriction: no commercial restriction

Note: *: species of the genus Terminalia coming from Central or South America.

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Color: yellow brown
Sapwood: clearly demarcated
Texture: medium
Grain: straight
Interlocked grain: absent
Note: Light yellow to yellow brown, sometimes with reddish veins.

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter: from 50 to 90 cm
Thickness of sapwood: from 3 to 8 cm
Floats: no
Log durability: moderate (treatment recommended)

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

MECHANICAL AND ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES

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

	Mean	Std dev.
Specific gravity *:	0,93	0,07
Monnin hardness *:	9,6	1,3
Coeff. of volumetric shrinkage:	0,57 %	0,02 %
Total tangential shrinkage (TS):	9,2 %	0,8 %
Total radial shrinkage (RS):	5,9 %	1,1 %
TS/RS ratio:	1,6	
Fiber saturation point:	25 %	
Stability:	moderately stable to stable	

	Mean	Std dev.
Crushing strength *:	77 MPa	8 MPa
Static bending strength *:	151 MPa	16 MPa
Modulus of elasticity *:	22380 MPa	860 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 3 - moderately durable
Dry wood borers: durable - sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)
Termites (according to E.N. standards): class M - moderately durable
Treatability (according to E.N. standards): class 3 - poorly permeable
Use class ensured by natural durability: class 2 - inside or under cover (dampness possible)
Species covering the use class 5: No

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks: does not require any 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: slow
Risk of distortion: high risk
Risk of casehardening: no
Risk of checking: high risk
Risk of collapse: no

Possible drying schedule: 1

M.C. (%)	Temperature (°C) dry-bulb	wet-bulb	Air humidity (%)
Green	40	37	82
40	44	38	68
30	44	36	59
20	46	36	52
15	49	37	46

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: fairly high
Sawteeth recommended: stellite-tipped
Cutting tools: tungsten carbide
Peeling: not recommended or without interest
Slicing: nood

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / screwing: good but pre-boring necessary
Gluing: poor

COMMERCIAL GRADING

Appearance grading for sawn timbers: According to NHLA grading rules (January 2007)
Possible grading: FAS, Select, Common 1, Common 2, Common 4
In French Guiana, the local name of this species is "ANANGOSSI". Grading is done according to local rules "Bois guyanais classés".
Possible grading: Choix 1, choix 2, choix 3, choix 4

FIRE SAFETY

Conventional French grading: Thickness > 14 mm : M.3 (moderately inflammable)
Thickness < 14 mm : M.4 (easily inflammable)

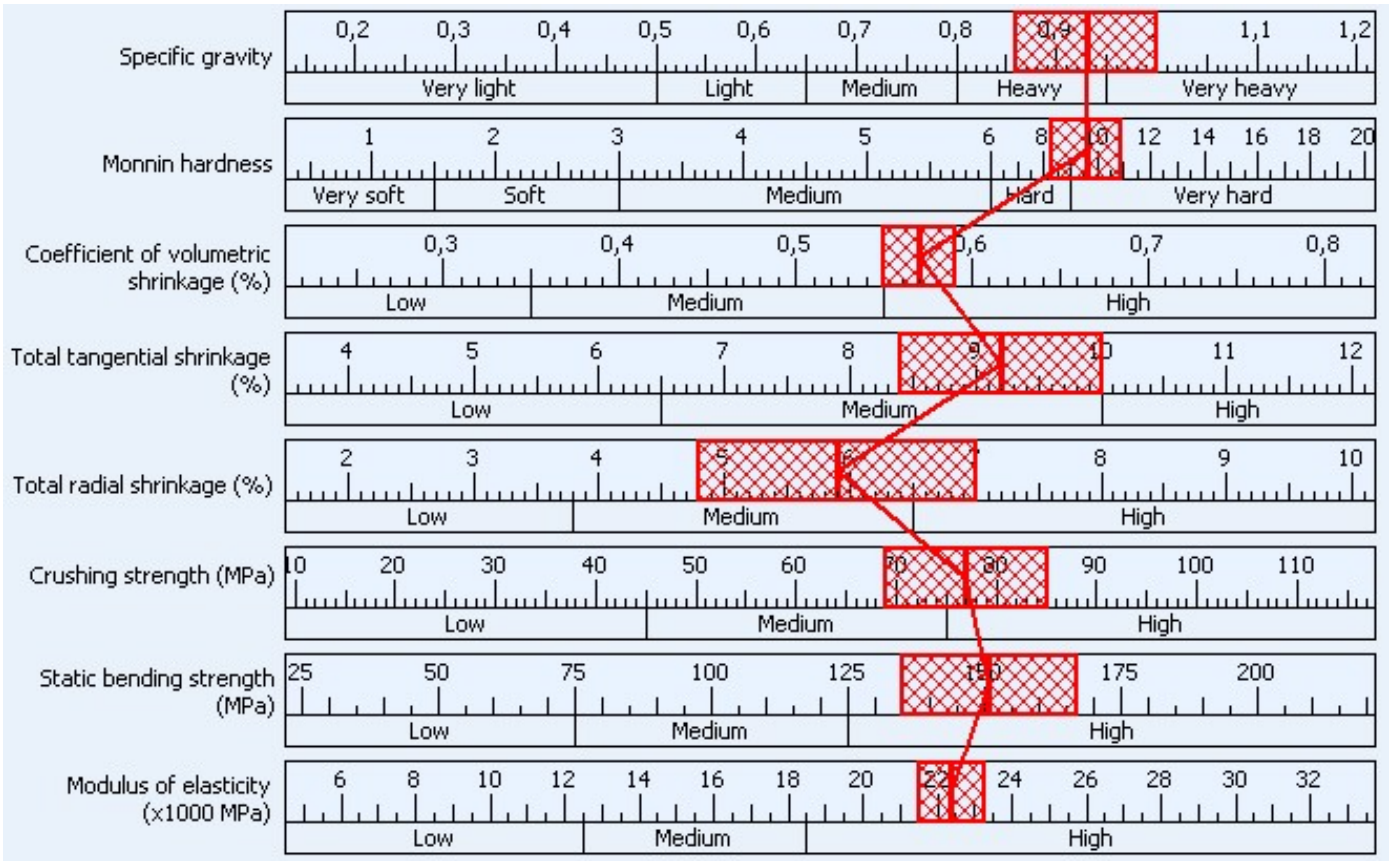
Euroclasses grading: D s2 d0
Default grading for solid wood, according to requirements of European standard EN 14081-1 annex C (April 2009). It concerns structural graded timber in vertical uses with mean density upper 0.35 and thickness upper 22 mm.

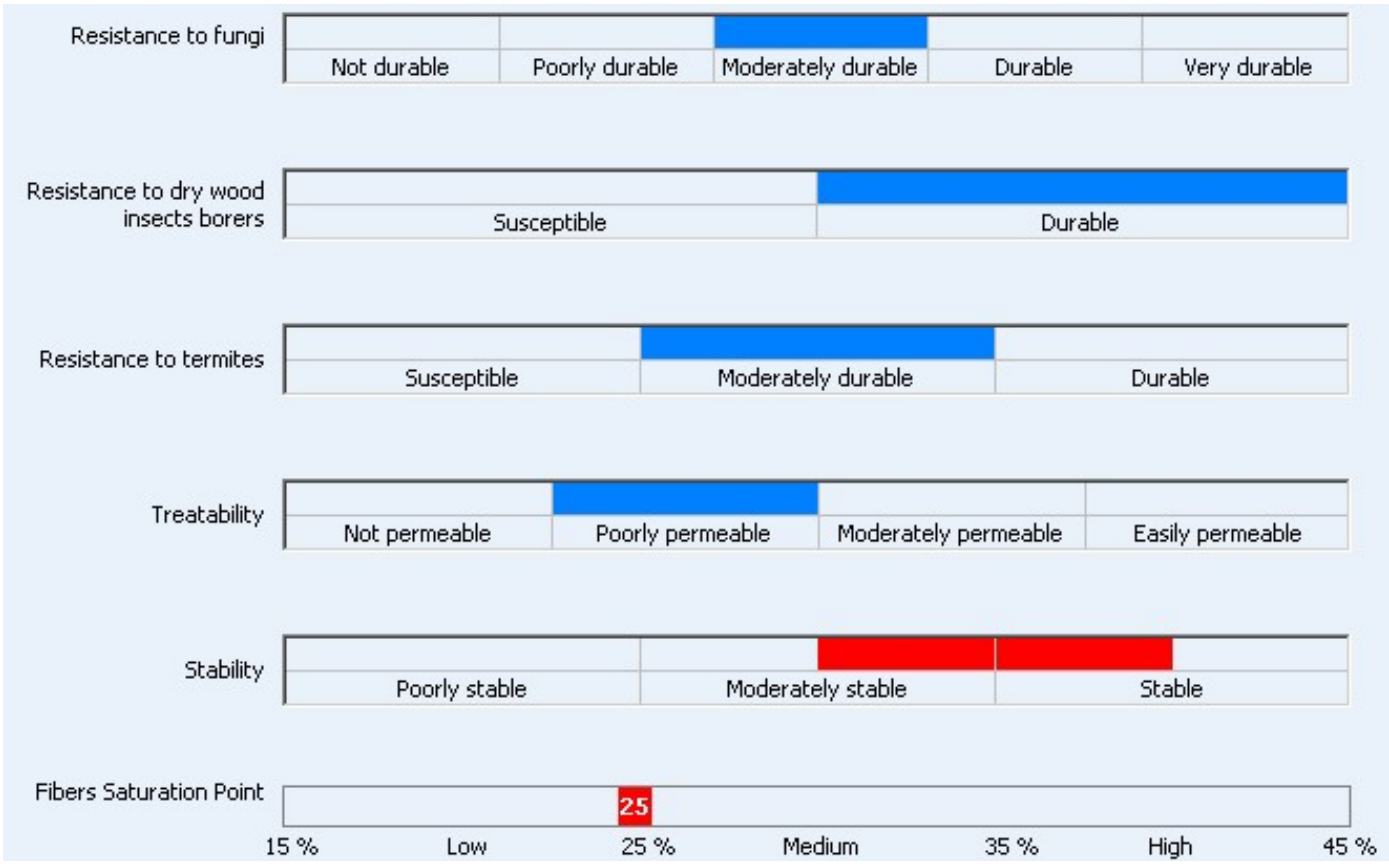
END-USES

Sliced veneer
Flooring
Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
Ship building (planking and deck)
Current furniture or furniture components
Interior joinery
Moulding
Turned goods
Industrial or heavy flooring
Heavy carpentry
Ship building (ribs)
Arched goods
Exterior joinery
Tool handles (resilient woods)

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Country	Local name	Country	Local name
Bolivia	VERDOLAGO AMARILLO	Brazil	CARARA
Brazil	CUIARANA	Brazil	GUARAJUBA
Brazil	JATAI-AMARELLO	Brazil	LOIRINHO
Brazil	MIRINDIBA	Brazil	PAU MULATO BRANCO
Brazil	PERIQUITEIRA	Brazil	TANIMBUCA
Brazil	TIMBURITA	Ecuador	GUAYABILLO
Ecuador	GUAYABON	Ecuador	YUYUN
Guyana	ALASOABO	Guyana	COFFEE MORTAR
Guyana	COKERWOOD	Guyana	FUKADI
Guyana	NAHARU	Guyana	SIMIA CHIMI
French Guiana	ANANGOSSI	French Guiana	ANANGOSSITI
French Guiana	ANGOUCHY	Honduras	NARGUSTA
Panama	AMARILLO	Paraguay	AMARILLO
Paraguay	PALO AMARILLO	Peru	CHAMISA
Peru	RIFARI	Peru	YACUSHAPANA
Suriname	BOES'AMANDRA	Suriname	BOSAMANDEL
Suriname	KALEBASHOUT	Uruguay	GUYABI AMARILLO
Venezuela	GUAYABO	Venezuela	PATA DE DANDO AMARILLO


Specific gravity
0,2 0,3 0,4 0,5 0,6 0,7 0,8 0,9 1,1 1,2
Very light
Light
Medium
Heavy
Very heavy
Monnin hardness
1 2 3 4 5 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20
Very soft
Soft
Medium
Hard
Very hard
Coefficient of volumetric shrinkage (%)
0,3 0,4 0,5 0,6 0,7 0,8
Low
Medium
High
Total tangential shrinkage (%)
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
Low
Medium
High
Total radial shrinkage (%)
2 3 4 5 8 9 10
Low
Medium
High
Crushing strength (MPa)
10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110
Low
Medium
High
Static bending strength (MPa)
25 50 75 100 125 150 175 200
Low
Medium
High
Modulus of elasticity (x1000 MPa)
6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32
Low
Medium
High


Resistance to fungi
Not durable
Poorly durable
Moderately durable
Durable
Very durable
Resistance to dry wood insects borers
Susceptible
Durable
Resistance to termites
Susceptible
Moderately durable
Durable
Treatability
Not permeable
Poorly permeable
Moderately permeable
Easily permeable
Stability
Poorly stable
Moderately stable
Stable
Fibers Saturation Point
25
15 %
Low
25 %
Medium
35 %
High
45 %