Common name:	QUARUBA
Family:	VOCHYSIACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Vochysia spp.

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter:	from 60 to 100 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from 3 to 8 cm
Floats:	yes
Durability in forest :	Low (must be treated)
Note:	Wood pinkish white to pinkish brown. Sometimes lined up traumatic canals.

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Colour:	Pinkish white
Sapwood:	Not clearly demarcated
Texture:	Coarse
Grain:	Straight or interlocked
Interlocked grain:	Slight

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

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

	mean	standard deviation
Density *:	0.52 g/cm3	0.09
Monnin hardness*:	1.7	0.4
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.52 %	0.08
Total tangential shrinkage:	9.8 %	2.0
Total radial shrinkage:	3.7 %	1.1
Fibre saturation point:	31 %	
Stability:	Poorly stable	

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

	mean	standard deviation
Crushing strength *:	43 MPa	7
Static bending strength *:	74 MPa	14
Modulus of elasticity *:	11980 MPa	2356

(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 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.

Fungi:	Class 4 - poorly durable
Dry wood borers:	Susceptible; sapwood not or slightly demarcated (risk in all the wood)
Termites:	Class S - Susceptible
Treatability:	3 - poorly permeable
Biological hazard class*:	2 - not in ground contact, under cover (dampness possible)
Note:	This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350-2. Poorly to moderately resistant to fungi according to the species.

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Belize	YEMERI
Bolivia	CAMBARA
Bolivia	PLUMERO
Brazil	QUARUBA
Brazil	QUARUBATINGA
Colombia	DORMILON
Colombia	GOMO
Colombia	SOROGA
Ecuador	BELLA MARIA
Ecuador	CHIMBULLA
Ecuador	LAGUNO
French Guiana	KOUALI
Guyana	ITEBALLI
Honduras	QUARUBA
Peru	GOMA AMARILLA
Peru	QUILLO
Peru	QUILLOSISA
Surinam	KWARI
Surinam	WANAKWARI
Surinam	WATRAKWARI
Surinam	WISWISKWARI
Venezuela	SALADILLO
United Kingdom	YEMERI

QUARUBA

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks:	Requires appropriate preservative treatment
In case of temporary humidification risk:	Requires appropriate preservative treatment
In case of permanent humidification risk:	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:	Yes

Possible drying schedule

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

This shedule is given for information only and is applicable to thickness < 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.

Note: Must be dried slowly and carefully in order to reduce defects, especially collapse with thick material. Quartersawn recommended.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Not recommended or without interest
Note:	Keep sharp cutters to avoid fuzzy surfaces.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Poor
Gluing:	Correct

END-USES

Main known end-uses; they must to be implemented according to the code of practice.
Important remark: some end-uses are mentionned for information (traditional, regional or ancient end-uses).

Veneer for interior of plywood
Veneer for back or face of plywood
Interior joinery
Boxes and crates
Formwork
Interior panelling
Blockboard
Fiber or particle boards
Current furniture or furniture components
Moulding
Turned goods
Glued laminated