Common name:	PIQUIARANA
Family:	CARYOCARACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Caryocar glabrum

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter:	from 60 to 100 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from 3 to 5 cm
Floats:	no
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)
Note:	Wood yellow brown to light brown. Presence of internal stresses.

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Colour:	Yellow brown
Sapwood:	Not clearly demarcated
Texture:	Coarse
Grain:	Interlocked
Interlocked grain:	Marked

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 *:	0.80 g/cm3	0.06
Monnin hardness*:	5.0	1.3
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.58 %	0.11
Total tangential shrinkage:	9.6 %	0.5
Total radial shrinkage:	5.2 %	1.0
Fibre saturation point:	29 %	
Stability:	Poorly stable	

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

	mean	standard deviation
Crushing strength *:	64 MPa	6
Static bending strength *:	109 MPa	15
Modulus of elasticity *:	17640 MPa	2230

(* : 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 2 - durable
Dry wood borers:	Susceptible; sapwood not or slightly demarcated (risk in all the wood)
Termites:	Class D - Durable
Treatability:	3 - poorly permeable
Biological hazard class*:	3 - not in ground contact, outside exposed
Note:	Wood not resistant to some cubical rot fungi under tropical climate.

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Bolivia	BIQUI
Bolivia	HUEVO DE BURRO
Brazil	PEQUI
Brazil	PIQUIA
Brazil	PIQUIA BRAVO
Brazil	PIQUIARANA
Brazil	PIQUIA ROXO
Colombia	ALMENDRON
French Guiana	CHAWARI
French Guiana	KASSAGNAN
Guyana	SAWARI
Peru	ALMENDRA CON ESPINAS
Peru	ALMENDRO
Surinam	SAWARI
Surinam	SOPO OEDOE
Venezuela	ALMENDRA

PIQUIARANA

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks:	Requires appropriate preservative treatment
In case of temporary humidification risk:	Does not require any preservative treatment
In case of permanent humidification risk:	Use not recommended

DRYING

Drying rate:	Slow
Risk of distortion:	High risk
Risk of casehardening:	Yes
Risk of checking:	High risk
Risk of collapse:	No

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: The wood must be dried carefully and slowly in order to reduce defects.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Not recommended or without interest
Slicing:	Not recommended or without interest
Note:	Sawing and machining require sharp tools in order to avoid a fuzzy surface due to interlocked grain.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
Gluing:	Poor

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).

Heavy carpentry
Industrial or heavy flooring
Exterior panelling
Current furniture or furniture components
Vehicle or container flooring
Ship building (planking and deck)
Wood frame house
Tool handles (resilient woods)
Cooperage