Common name:	TANIMBUCA
Family:	COMBRETACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Buchenavia spp. Terminalia spp.*
Note:	*: species of the genus Terminalia coming from Central or South America.

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter:	from 50 to 90 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from 3 to 8 cm
Floats:	no
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)
Note:	Light yellow to yellow brown, sometimes with reddish veins.

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Colour:	Yellow brown
Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Texture:	Medium
Grain:	Straight
Interlocked grain:	Absent

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

MECHANICAL 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 *:	0.93 g/cm3	0.07
Monnin hardness*:	9.6	1.3
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.57 %	0.02
Total tangential shrinkage:	9.2 %	0.8
Total radial shrinkage:	5.9 %	1.1
Fibre saturation point:	25 %	
Stability:	Moderately stable to stable	

	mean	standard deviation
Crushing strength *:	77 MPa	8
Static bending strength *:	151 MPa	16
Modulus of elasticity *:	22380 MPa	860

(* : 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 3 - moderately durable
Dry wood borers:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)
Termites:	Class M - Moderately durable
Treatability:	3 - poorly permeable
Biological hazard class*:	2 - not in ground contact, under cover (dampness possible)

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
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
French Guiana	ANANGOSSI
French Guiana	ANANGOSSITI
French Guiana	ANGOUCHY
Guyana	ALASOABO
Guyana	COFFEE MORTAR
Guyana	COKERWOOD
Guyana	FUKADI
Guyana	NAHARU
Guyana	SIMIA CHIMI
Honduras	NARGUSTA
Panama	AMARILLO
Paraguay	AMARILLO
Paraguay	PALO AMARILLO
Peru	CHAMISA
Peru	RIFARI
Peru	YACUSHAPANA
Surinam	BOES'AMANDRA
Surinam	BOSAMANDEL
Surinam	KALEBASHOUT
Uruguay	GUYABI AMARILLO
Venezuela	GUAYABO
Venezuela	PATA DE DANDO AMARILLO

TANIMBUCA

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

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

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 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.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Fairly high
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Not recommended or without interest
Slicing:	Good

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).

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