

Common name:	MOROTOTO
Family:	ARALIACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Schefflera morototoni Schefflera decaphylla Schefflera paraensis (synonymous)
Note:	MOROTOTO is sometimes commercialized blended with MARUPA.

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 60 to 90 cm	Colour:	Creamy white
Thickness of sapwood:	from to cm	Sapwood:	Not demarcated
Floats:	yes	Texture:	Medium
Durability in forest :	Low (must be treated)	Grain:	Straight
		Interlocked grain:	Absent
Note:	Heartwood greyish white to very light brown.		

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		mean	standard deviation
Density *:	0.55 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	0.07			
Monnin hardness*:	2.0	0.7	Crushing strength *:	41 MPa	7
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.56 %	0.07	Static bending strength *:	68 MPa	14
Total tangential shrinkage:	9.8 %	1.7	Modulus of elasticity *:	12600 MPa	3239
Total radial shrinkage:	6.4 %	1.3			
Fibre saturation point:	35 %				
Stability:	Poorly stable		(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm <sup>2</sup> )		

#### 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 5 - not durable	* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
Dry wood borers:	Susceptible; sapwood not or slightly demarcated (risk in all the wood)	
Termites:	Class S - Susceptible	
Treatability:	1 - easily permeable	
Use class*:	1 - inside (no dampness)	

#### MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names	Countries	Local names
Argentina	AMBAY-GUAZU	Surinam	MOROTOTO
Bolivia	BORRACHO	Venezuela	CAFETERO
Bolivia	GUITARRERO	Venezuela	SUN-SUN
Brazil	MANDIOCAI		
Brazil	MARUPAUBA FALSO		
Brazil	MATATAUBA		
Brazil	MOROTOTO		
Brazil	PIXIXICA		
Brazil	SAMBACUIM		
Brazil (Amazon)	MUCUTUTU		
Colombia	PATA DE GALINA		
Colombia	YARUMERO		
Ecuador	PLATANILLO		
Ecuador	SUNTUCH		
French Guiana	TOBITOUTOU		
Guyana	KAROHORO		
Honduras	GUARUMO MACHO		
Panama	PAVO		
Peru	ANONILLA		
Peru	SACHA-UVA		
Surinam	KASAVEHOUT		

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## MOROTOTO

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### REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

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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

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### DRYING

#### Possible drying schedule

Drying rate:	Normal to slow	Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Risk of distortion:	High risk	Green	42	39	82
Risk of casehardening:	No	50	48	43	74
Risk of checking:	Slight risk	40	48	43	74
Risk of collapse:	No	30	48	43	74
		15	54	46	63

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This schedule 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: Sometimes, important risks of distortion. In order to reduce this defect, wood must be dried carefully.

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### SAWING AND MACHINING

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Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Sometimes fuzzy surface.

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### ASSEMBLING

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Nailing / Screwing:	Good
Gluing:	Correct

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### 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).

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Note: Other end-uses: tooth-pick.

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Interior joinery  
Interior panelling  
Moulding  
Veneer for interior of plywood  
Matches  
Boxes and crates  
Fiber or particle boards  
Pencils  
Light carpentry  
Current furniture or furniture components  
Sliced veneer  
Blockboard

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