

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		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 50 to 90 cm	Colour:	Yellow brown
Thickness of sapwood:	from 3 to 8 cm	Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Floats:	no	Texture:	Medium
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)	Grain:	Straight
Note:	Light yellow to yellow brown, sometimes with reddish veins.	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/cm <sup>3</sup>	0.07	
Monnin hardness*:	9.6	1.3	Crushing strength *:
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.57 %	0.02	77 MPa
Total tangential shrinkage:	9.2 %	0.8	Static bending strength *:
Total radial shrinkage:	5.9 %	1.1	151 MPa
Fibre saturation point:	25 %		Modulus of elasticity *:
Stability:	Moderately stable to stable		22380 MPa
			860
			(* : 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 3 moderately durable	* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
Dry wood borers:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)	
Termites:	Class M - Moderately durable	
Treatability:	3 - poorly permeable	
Use class*:	2 - inside or under cover (dampness possible)	

#### MAIN LOCAL NAMES

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

**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**

Possible drying schedule

Drying rate:	Slow	Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Risk of distortion:	High risk				
Risk of casehardening:	No				
Risk of checking:	High risk	Green	40	37	82
Risk of collapse:	No	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 < 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)