

Common name:	LANDA
Family:	ERYTHROXYLACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Erythroxylum mannii

LOG DESCRIPTION	WOOD DESCRIPTION
Diameter: from 80 to 100 cm	Colour: Light brown
Thickness of sapwood: from 3 to 6 cm	Sapwood: Not clearly demarcated
Floats: yes	Texture: Fine
Durability in forest : Good	Grain: Interlocked
	Interlocked grain: Slight
Note:	Wood light brown to light red brown darkening with light. Small dark pith flecks. Alternate light and dark veins.

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 *:	0.66 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	0.03			
Monnin hardness*:	2.6	0.6	Crushing strength *:	53 MPa	3
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.46 %	0.08	Static bending strength *:	91 MPa	8
Total tangential shrinkage:	8.8 %		Modulus of elasticity *:	14010 MPa	
Total radial shrinkage:	3.8 %				
Fibre saturation point:	30 %				
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 2 - durable	* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
Dry wood borers:	Heartwood durable but sapwood not clearly demarcated	
Termites:	Class D - Durable	
Treatability:	3 - poorly permeable	
Use class*:	4 - in ground or fresh water contact	
Note:	The possible presence of few demarcated sapwood in sawnwoods may have an influence on the expected durability. According to the European standard NF EN 335, performance length might be modified by the intensity of end-use exposition.	

#### MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Cameroon	LANDA
Côte d'Ivoire	DABE
Dem Rep of Congo	NKANZA
Gabon	LANDA
Sierra Leone	BIMINI

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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:	Does not require any preservative treatment
In case of permanent humidification risk:	Does not require any preservative treatment

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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:	Slight risk	Green	60	56	81
Risk of casehardening:	No	30	68	58	61
Risk of checking:	Slight risk	20	74	60	51
Risk of collapse:	No	15	80	61	41

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.

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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

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**ASSEMBLING**

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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Exterior joinery  
 Interior joinery  
 Interior panelling  
 Exterior panelling  
 Sliced veneer  
 Stairs (inside)  
 Flooring  
 Vehicle or container flooring  
 Current furniture or furniture components  
 Seats  
 Bridges (parts not in contact with water or ground)  
 Wood frame house  
 Ship building (planking and deck)  
 Veneer for interior of plywood  
 Veneer for back or face of plywood

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