



TANIMBUCA

Family

Combretaceae

Other Names

Verdolago Amarillo, Carara, Cuiarana, Guarajuba, Jatai-amarello, Loirinho, Mirindiba, Pau mulato branco, Periquiteira, Timburita, Guayabillo, Guayabon, Yuyun, Anangossi, Anangossiti, Angouchy, Alasoabo, Cokerwood, Fukadi, Naharu, Simia chimi, Nargusta, Amarillo, Palo Amarillo, Chamisa, Rifari, Yacushapana, Boes'amandra, Bosamandel, Kalebashout, Guyabi Amarillo, Guayabo, Pata de dando amarillo

Scientific Names

Buchenavia spp., Terminalia spp. Species of the genus Terminalia are coming from Central or South America.

Source

South and Central America

Wood Appearance

The wood is light yellow to yellow brown, sometimes with reddish veins. The sapwood is clearly demarcated. The grain is straight and the texture is medium. Density at 12 % moisture content: 0.93 g/cm³.

Working Properties

The blunting effect is fairly high; peeling is not recommended or without interest and slicing is reported to be good. Nailing is good but pre-boring is necessary. Gluing is poor. It dries slowly.

Durability

Tanimbuca is moderately durable to fungi and is durable to dry wood borers; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood).

Uses

Tanimbuca can be used for several applications:

- interior: e.g. flooring, veneer, high class furniture, tool handles
- exterior: e.g. ship building

References

- CIRAD Forestry Department