



## SANTA MARIA

### Family

Clusiaceae

### Other Names

Jacareuba, Balsa maria, Cedro do pantano, Guanandi, Aceite Mario, Bella maria, Maria, Kurahara, Alfaro, Lagarto-caspi, Cachicamo, Palo maria

### Scientific Names

Calophyllum brasiliense

### Source

South and Central America

### Wood Appearance

The heartwood is pinkish beige/pink light brown with thin darker veins. The sapwood is clearly demarcated. The grain is curved and often interlocked. The texture is medium. Sometimes presence of resin. Density at 12 % moisture content: 0.65 g/cm<sup>3</sup>.

### Working Properties

The blunting effect is normal and peeling and slicing is reported to be good. Some difficulties due to interlocked grain. Resin may clog tools. Finishing and gluing are reported to be good. Pre-drilling is recommended. Santa Maria has a tension to split. It dries slowly and must be done with care to avoid checking and deformation. Initial air drying prior to kiln drying and quartersaws are recommended in order to reduce defects.

### Durability

Santa Maria is durable to fungi and is durable to dry wood borers; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood). Poorly to moderately resistant to termites.

### Uses

Santa Maria can be used for several applications:

- interior: e.g. boxes and crates, veneer, panelling, furniture, flooring
  - exterior: e.g. ship building, open boats, bridges, cladding, window frames, doors
- Filling is recommended in order to obtain a good finish. Some of the listed end-uses require a slightly interlocked grain.

### References

- CIRAD Forestry Department
- Research and experiences of A. van den Berg / Precious Woods Europe BV