

Common name:	GUARIUBA
Family:	MORACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Clarisia racemosa

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 50 to 80 cm	Colour:	Brown
Thickness of sapwood:	from 2 to 5 cm	Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Floats:	no	Texture:	Medium
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)	Grain:	Straight or interlocked
Note:	Yellow wood becoming lustrous brown with light. Ribbon like aspect on quartersawn.		

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 *:	0.69 g/cm ³	0.05	Crushing strength *:	68 MPa	7
Monnin hardness*:	4.6	0.7	Static bending strength *:	105 MPa	14
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.52 %	0.06	Modulus of elasticity *:	17060 MPa	2889
Total tangential shrinkage:	6.5 %	1.5			
Total radial shrinkage:	3.1 %	0.8			
Fibre saturation point:	22 %				
Stability:	Moderately stable to stable		(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm ²)		

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
Dry wood borers:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)
Termites:	Class D - Durable
Treatability:	3 - poorly permeable
Biological hazard class*:	2 - not in ground contact, under cover (dampness possible)

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Bolivia	MURURE
Brazil	GUARIUBA
Brazil	OITICICA AMARELA
Brazil	OITICICA DA MATA
Colombia	AJI
Colombia	GUARIUBA
Ecuador	MATA PALO
Ecuador	MORAL BOBO
Ecuador	PITUCA
Peru	CAPINURI
Peru	GUARIUBA
Peru	MURERE
Peru	TURUPAY AMARILLO

GUARIUBA

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

Drying rate:	Normal
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk
Risk of casehardening:	Yes
Risk of checking:	Slight risk
Risk of collapse:	No

Note: Risks of end checking on quartersawn during kiln drying.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	High
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good
Note:	It is sometimes difficult to obtain a smooth surface due to interlocked grain. Keep sharp tools.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good
Gluing:	Correct

END-USES

Main known end-uses; they must to be implemented according to the code of practice.

Important remark: some end-uses are mentioned for information (traditional, regional or ancient end-uses).

Note: Can be used as substitute for MAPLE (*Acer* spp.), BIRCH (*Betula* spp.) or BOXWOOD (*Buxus* spp.).

Exterior joinery
Exterior panelling
Heavy carpentry
Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
Current furniture or furniture components
Wood frame house
Interior panelling
Interior joinery
Moulding
Flooring
Veneer for back or face of plywood
Sliced veneer
Stairs (inside)
Glued laminated
Vehicle or container flooring
Tool handles (resilient woods)
Open boats
Bridges (parts not in contact with water or ground)
