Common name: MOROTOTO

Family: ARALIACEAE

Scientific name(s): Schefflera morototoni

Schefflera decaphylla

Schefflera paraensis (synonymous)

Note: MOROTOTO is sometimes commercialized blended with MARUPA.

LOG DESCRIPTION WOOD DESCRIPTION

Diameter: from 60 to 90 cm Colour: Creamy white Thickness of sapwood: from to cm Sapwood: Not demarcated

Floats: yes Texture: Medium
Durability in forest: Low (must be treated) Grain: Straight
Interlocked grain: Absent

Note: Heartwood greyish white to very light brown.

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
Density *:	0.55 g/cm	3 0.07			deviation
Monnin hardness*:	2.0	0.7	Crushing strength *:	41 MPa	7
Coef of volumetric shrinkage	: 0.56 %	0.07	Static bending strength *:	68 MPa	14
Total tangential shrinkage:	9.8 %	1.7	Static bending strength .		14
Total radial shrinkage:	6.4 %	1.3	Modulus of elasticity *:	12600 MPa	3239
Fibre saturation point:	35 %				
Stability:	Poorly stable		(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm2)		

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 5 - not durable

Dry wood borers: Susceptible; sapwood not or slightly demarcated (risk in all the wood)

Termites: Class S - Susceptible Treatability: 1 - easily permeable

Biological hazard class*: 1 - not in ground contact, under cover (no dampness)

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Brazil

Countries	Local names	Countries	Local names
Argentina	AMBAY-GUAZU	Peru	ANONILLA
Bolivia	BORRACHO	Peru	SACHA-UVA
Bolivia	GUITARRERO	Surinam	KASAVEHOUT
Brazil	MANDIOCAI	Surinam	MOROTOTO
Brazil	MARUPAUBA FALSO	Venezuela	CAFETERO
Brazil	MATATAUBA	Venezuela	SUN-SUN
Brazil	MOROTOTO		

Brazil **SAMBACUIM** Brazil (Amazon) MUCUTUTU Colombia PATA DE GALINA Colombia YARUMERO Ecuador **PLATANILLO** Ecuador **SUNTUCH** French Guiana **TOBITOUTOU** Guyana KAROHORO

Honduras GUARUMO MACHO

Panama PAVO

PIXIXICA

MOROTOTO

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks: Req
In case of temporary humidification risk: Req

Requires appropriate preservative treatment Requires appropriate preservative treatment

In case of permanent humidification risk: Use not recommended

DRYING Possible drying schedu					
Drying rate: Risk of distortion: Risk of casehardening: Risk of checking: Risk of collapse:	Normal to slow High risk No Slight risk No	M.C. (%)	Tempera dry-bulb	uture (°C) wet-bulb	Air humidity (%)
		Green 50 40 30 15	42 48 48 48 54	39 43 43 43 44 46	82 74 74 74 63

This shedule 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.

Note: Sometimes, important risks of distortion. In order to reduce this defect, wood must be dried

carefully.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect: Normal

Sawteeth recommended: Ordinary or alloy steel

Cutting tools: Ordinary
Peeling: Good
Slicing: Good

Note: Sometimes fuzzy surface.

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 mentionned for information (traditional, regional or ancient end-uses).

Note: Other end-uses: tooth-pick.

Interior joinery

Interior panelling

Moulding

Veneer for interior of plywood

Matches

Boxes and crates

Fiber or particle boards

Pencils

Light carpentry

Current furniture or furniture components

Sliced veneer

Blockboard