Common name:	MUIRACATIARA			
Family:	ANACARDIACEAE			
Scientific name(s):	Astronium balansae			
	Astronium fraxinifolium			
	Astronium graveolens			
	Astronium lecointei			
	Astronium urundeuva			
			ON .	
LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTI	UN	
Diameter:	from 60 to 80 cm	Colour:	Dark brown	
Thickness of sapwood:	from 4 to 10 cm	Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated	
Floats:	no	Texture:	Fine	
Durability in forest :	Good	Grain:	Straight or interlocked	
		Interlocked grain:	Slight	
Note:	Pinkish brown to yellow brown, becoming red brown to dark brown, with very irregularly spaced			
	black brown 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
Density *:	0.80 g/cm	3 0.11			deviation
Monnin hardness*:	6.1		Crushing strength *:	76 MPa	
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.56 %		Static handing strangth *	06 MPa	
Total tangential shrinkage:	7.9 %		Static bending strength *.	90 Ivir a	
Total radial shrinkage:	4.3 %		Modulus of elasticity *:	16500 MPa	
Fibre saturation point:	22 %				
Stability:	Poorly stable		(*: at 12 % moisture content	; 1 MPa = 1 N/mn	n2)

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 1 - very durable	* ensured by natural
Dry wood borers:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)	durability (according
Termites:	Class D - Durable	EN standards).
Treatability:	4 - not permeable	
Biological hazard class*:	4 - in ground or fresh water contact or hight dampness	

COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Brazil	ADERNO-PRETO
Brazil	BARACATIARA
Brazil	GONÇALEIRO
Brazil	GONÇALO-ALVEZ
Brazil	GUARIBU-PRETO
Brazil	GUARITA
Brazil	MIRUEIRA
Brazil	MUIRACATIARA
Brazil	SANGUESSUGUEIRA
Colombia	GUSANERO
Ecuador	GUASANGO
Mexico	PALO DE CULEBRA
Paraguay	URUNDAY-PARA
Venezuela	GUATEADO

MUIRACATIARA

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks: In case of temporary humidification risk: In case of permanent humidification risk: Does not require any preservative treatment Does not require any preservative treatment Does not require any preservative treatment

DRYING		Possible drying schedule			
Drying rate:	Normal	M.C. (%)	Tempera	nture (°C)	Air
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk		dry-bulb	wet-bulb	humidity (%)
Risk of casehardening:NoRisk of checking:Slight riskRisk of collapse:No	30	42	41	94	
	25	42	39	82	
	20	48	43	74	

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.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Fairly high
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Not recommended or without interest
Slicing:	Good

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
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).

Cabinetwork (high class furniture) Sliced veneer Flooring Wood-ware Turned goods Exterior joinery Interior joinery Interior panelling Heavy carpentry Musical instruments Tool handles (resilient woods) Sculpture