

Common name:	PARA-PARA
Family:	BIGNONIACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Jacaranda copaia

LOG DESCRIPTION	WOOD DESCRIPTION
Diameter:	from 50 to 80 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from to cm
Floats:	no
Durability in forest :	Low (must be treated)
Note:	Evacuation by floatage not recommended: low durability, logs tend to sink after a long period in water. Wood cream white to pinkish white.

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 *:	0.43 g/cm ³	0.04		
Monnin hardness*:	1.1	0.4	Crushing strength *:	31 MPa 4
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.56 %	0.08	Static bending strength *:	54 MPa 10
Total tangential shrinkage:	8.5 %	1.5	Modulus of elasticity *:	11100 MPa 2232
Total radial shrinkage:	5.7 %	1.0		
Fibre saturation point:	32 %			
Stability:	Moderately stable to poorly 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 5 - not durable	* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
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)	
Note:	Prone to blue stain.	

COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names	Countries	Local names
Argentina	CAROPA	Guyana	FUTUI
Argentina	JACARANA	Peru	CHICHARRA CASPI
Argentina	TARCO	Peru	ISHTAPI
Bolivia	TINTO BLANCO	Surinam	FOETI
Brazil	CAROPA	Surinam	GOEBAJA
Brazil	CAROPA DO MATO	Venezuela	GUALANDAY
Brazil	CAROPA MANACA		
Brazil	JACARANDA		
Brazil	MARUPA FALSO		
Brazil	PARA-PARA		
Colombia	CHINGALE		
Colombia	GUALANDAY		
Colombia	PAVITO		
Ecuador	ARABISCO		
Ecuador	KUISHIP		
French Guiana	BOIS PIAN		
French Guiana	COPAIA		
French Guiana	YACHIMAMBO		

PARA-PARA

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks:	Requires appropriate preservative treatment
In case of temporary humidification risk:	Requires appropriate preservative treatment
In case of permanent humidification risk:	Use not recommended

DRYING

Possible drying schedule

Drying rate:	Rapid	M.C. (%)	Temperature (°C)		Air humidity (%)
			dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Risk of distortion:	No risk or very slight risk	Green	42	39	82
Risk of casehardening:	No	50	48	43	74
Risk of checking:	No risk or very slight risk	40	48	43	74
Risk of collapse:	No	30	48	43	74
		15	54	46	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: For thick material, a treatment is recommended to reduce the risks of blue stain.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Log turning sawing recommended in order to avoid shakes due to internal stresses. Tendency to woolliness. Keep sharp tools.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Poor
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).

Boxes and crates

Veneer for interior of plywood

Matches

Current furniture or furniture components

Wood-ware

Sliced veneer

Turned goods

Moulding

Interior joinery

Fiber or particle boards

Blockboard

Pulp
