

Common name:	SANTA MARIA
Family:	CLUSIACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Calophyllum brasiliense

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 40 to 100 cm	Colour:	Light brown
Thickness of sapwood:	from 5 to 7 cm	Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Floats:	no	Texture:	Medium
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)	Grain:	Interlocked
Note:	Heartwood pink light brown with thin darker veins. Sometimes, presence of resin.		

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 *:	0.65 g/cm ³	0.07			
Monnin hardness*:	3.0	0.8	Crushing strength *:	58 MPa	7
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.57 %	0.04	Static bending strength *:	94 MPa	11
Total tangential shrinkage:	8.1 %	0.7	Modulus of elasticity *:	14840 MPa	1640
Total radial shrinkage:	5.5 %	0.6			
Fibre saturation point:	28 %				
Stability:	Moderately 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 2 - durable
Dry wood borers:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)
Termites:	Class S - Susceptible
Treatability:	3 - poorly permeable
Biological hazard class*:	3 - not in ground contact, outside exposed
Note:	Poorly to moderately resistant to termites.

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Argentina	JACAREUBA
Belize	SANTA MARIA
Bolivia	BALSA MARIA
Brazil	CEDRO DO PANTANO
Brazil	GUANANDI
Brazil	JACAREUBA
Colombia	ACEITE CACHICAMO
Colombia	ACEITE MARIO
Colombia	MARIO
Ecuador	BELLA MARIA
Ecuador	MARIA
Guyana	KURAHARA
Honduras	SANTA MARIA
Jamaica	SANTA MARIA
Peru	ALFARO
Peru	JACAREUBA
Peru	LAGARTO-CASPI
Surinam	KURAHARA
Venezuela	CACHICAMO
Venezuela	PALO MARIA

SANTA MARIA

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

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

DRYING

Drying rate:	Slow
Risk of distortion:	High risk
Risk of casehardening:	Yes
Risk of checking:	High risk
Risk of collapse:	No

Note: Initial air drying prior to kiln drying and quartersaws are recommended in order to reduce defects.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Some difficulties due to interlocked grain. Resin may clog tools.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
Gluing:	Correct
Note:	Tends to split in nailing.

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: Filling is recommended in order to obtain a good finish. Some of the listed end-uses require a slightly interlocked grain.

Veneer for interior of plywood
Veneer for back or face of plywood
Current furniture or furniture components
Ship building (planking and deck)
Open boats
Bridges (parts not in contact with water or ground)
Interior joinery
Interior panelling
Shingles
Cooperage
Boxes and crates
Flooring
