Ipe

Scientific Name: Tabebuia spp.

Family: Bignoniaceae

Other Names: Amapa (Mexico), Cortez (Honduras, Nicaragua,

Costa Rica), Guayacan (Panama), Guayacan polvillo (Columbia), Flor Amarillo (Venezuela), Greenhart (Suriname), Madera negra (Ecuador), Tahuari (Peru), Lapacho negro (Paraguay,

Argentina)

The Tree:

May grow from 140-150 feet in height with trunk diameters up to 6 feet with frequent heights of 100 feet and diameters 2-3 feet. Boles are clear to 60 feet or more with buttresses.

The Wood

General Characteristics: The heartwood is olive brown to blackish in colour, often with lighter or darker striping covered with a yellow powder and is sharply demarcated from the whitish or yellowish sapwood. The texture is fine to medium, with luster low to medium, the grain is straight to irregular. It has an oily look with no distinctive odour or taste.

Weight: Basic specific gravity (oven dry weight/ green volume) 0.85-.097; air-dry density 66-75 pcf.

Drying and Shrinkage: Generally reported to air dry rapidly with only slight checking and warping. Kiln schedule T₃-C₁ is suggested for 4/4 stock. Shrinkage green to ovendry: radial 6.6%, tangential 8.0%, volumetric 13.2%. Movement after manufacture is rated small.

Working Properties: It is moderately difficult to work especially when using hand tools. Also has a blunting effect on the cutting edges, finishes smoothly except where the grain is very roey. The fine yellow dust produced in most operations may because dermatitis is some workers.

Mechanical Properties: (First and third sets of data based on 2 inch standard and the second on the 1 inch standard.)

Moisture Content	Bending Strength	Modules of Elasticity (1000	Maximum Crushing
(%)	(psi)	psi)	Strength (psi)
Green (75)	22,560	2,920	10,350
12%	25,360	3,140	13,010
12% (24)	25,200	3,010	14,000
12% (44)	28,000	3,350	N/A

Janka hardness 3060 lb for green material and 3680 lb at 12% moisture content. Forest Products Laboratory toughness average for green and dry material is 404 in-lb. (5/8 specimen)

Durability: The heartwood is very resistant to attack by decay, fungi and termites. However it does not resist marine borers. *T.guayacan* however, is reported to have good resistance in Panama waters.

Distribution: throughout continental tropical America and of parts of the Lesser Antilles. The tree grows on a variety of sites ranging from ridge tops, riverbanks and marsh forests.

Uses: Flooring, decking, exterior lumber, veneer, and tool handles.

References

- Chundnoff, Martin (1984), "Tropical Timbers of the World." USDA Forest Service Ag. Handbook No.607.



