

Following are descriptions of the most common types of woods available to Brazil Baroque.

Bloodwood (*Brosimum paraense*)

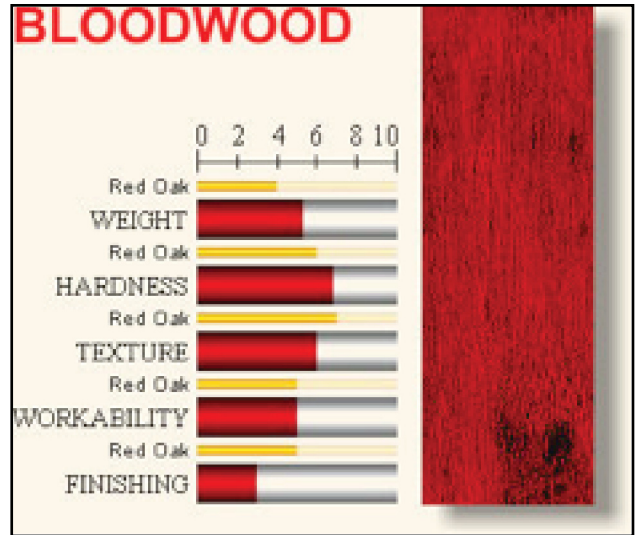
Color: Rich strawberry red sometimes with golden yellow stripes.

The Tree: Not available at this time.

The Wood: Also called Satine. Hard and heavy but not difficult to work. Takes a high lustrous finish.

Typical Uses: Furniture, cabinets, widely used for tourist novelties in Brazil.

Source Region: Venezuela, Peru, Panama, Brazil.



Cuchi (*Astronium urundeuva*)

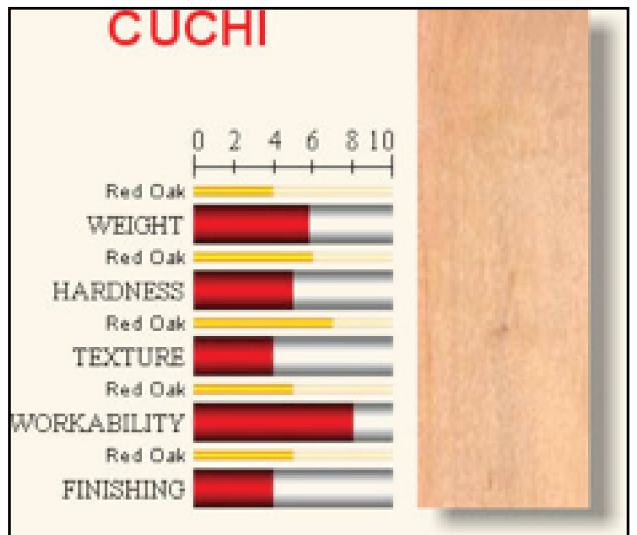
Color: Cherry-red to brown-red

The Tree: Reaches a height of about 60' with diameter up to 24"

The Wood: Fine uniform texture. Turns nicely and takes a high natural polish. Very hard, heavy, durable, and strong. Suitable for industrial purposes.

Typical Uses: Bridge timbers, handles, furniture, flooring.

Source Region: Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay



Curupay (*Anadenanthera macrocarpa*)

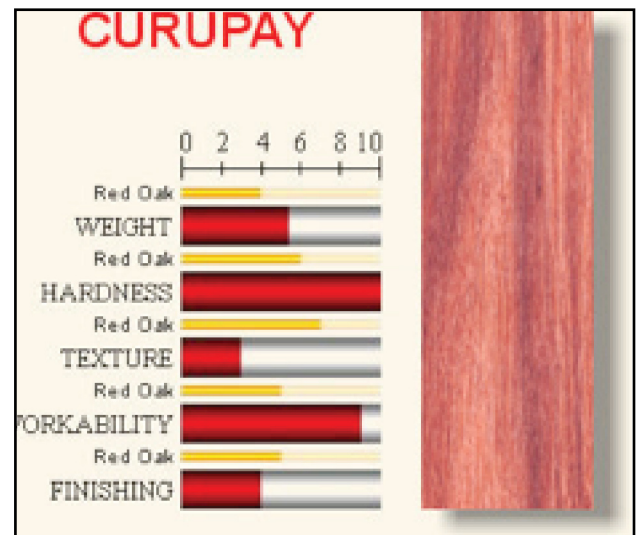
Color: Reddish brown with nearly black streaks.

The Tree: A medium sized tree reaching height of 80 feet with trunk diameter of 24-36".

The Wood: Fine uniform texture. Hard, heavy and very durable. Difficult to work because of its extreme hardness. Turns well.

Typical Uses: Industrial applications, flooring, tool handles.

Source Region: Paraguay, Argentina, Brazil



Friejo (*Cordia goeldiana*)

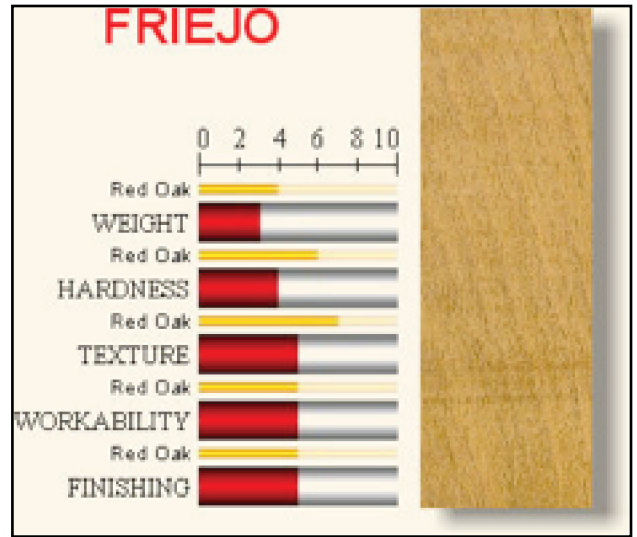
Color: Golden brown to dark brown with dark streaks.

The Tree: Typically 40-60 feet high with trunks up to 24". Buttresses up to about 6'.

The Wood: Resembles Teak in character and color and is sometimes incorrectly called South American Walnut. Its grain is normally straight to shallowly interlocked. Moderate working characteristics, but not recommended for turning.

Typical Uses: Furniture, cabinets, interiors.

Source Region: Brazil



Goncalo Alves (*Astronium fraxinifolium*)

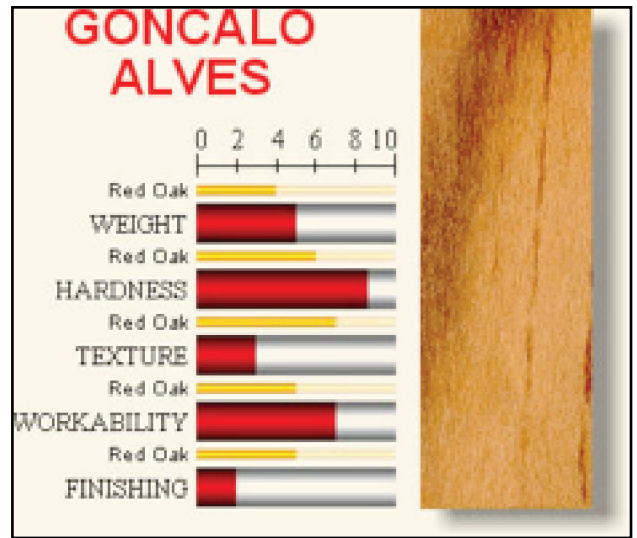
Color: Light golden brown to reddish brown with blackish brown streaks.

The Tree: Grows to a height of 100 feet with a long straight trunk about 36" in diameter.

The Wood: Hard and heavy. Fine texture and takes a glass-like finish. Difficult to work, but turns well and is quite durable and weather resistant.

Typical Uses: Furniture, cabinets, flooring, boat building.

Source Region: Tropical Central America



Imbuva (*Phoebe porosa*)

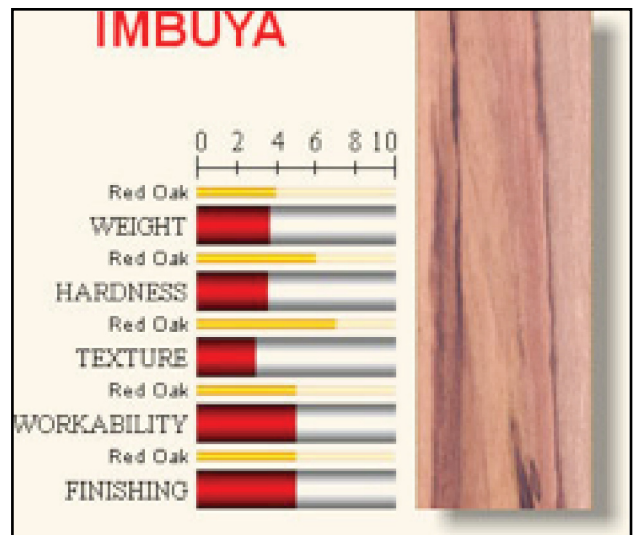
Color: Heartwood yellow-olive to chocolate brown, with variegated streaks and stripes.

The Tree: An evergreen that sheds most of its leaves in August/September. Reaches a maximum height of 130 feet with a trunk diameter up to 72".

The Wood: The grain is usually straight but often wavy or curly, with fine and even growth rings visible. Fine to medium texture. Not strong and has a very low wood bending classification.

Typical Uses: High end furniture and cabinet-making and superior joinery.

Source Region: Southern Brazil.



ABOUT THE WOODS WE USE

Ipe (*Tabebuia spp*)

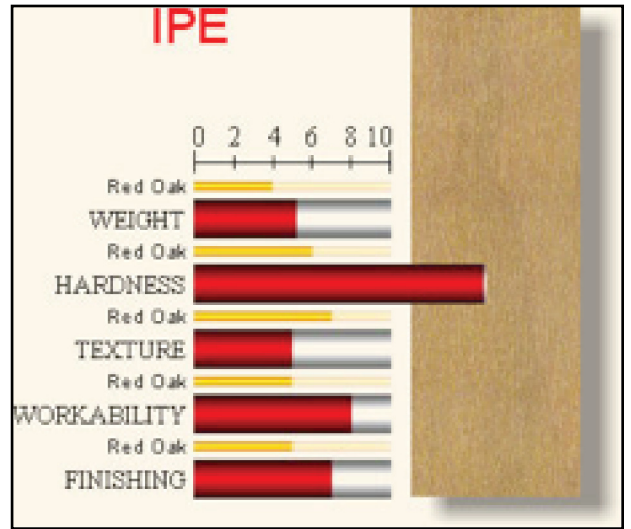
Color: Light to dark olive brown with greenish caste, often with lighter or darker streaks.

The Tree: May grow to 140-150 feet in height with trunk diameters of 72" and frequently to heights of 100 feet and diameters of 24-36". Boles are clear to 60 feet and more, with or without buttresses.

The Wood: A strong, tough, resilient wood. Naturally durable and weather resistant. Moderately difficult to work especially with hand tools. Blending effect on cutting edges, finishes smoothly except where grain is very roey.

Typical Uses: Furniture, flooring, industrial uses, tool handles, exterior applications, decking.

Source Region: Mexico, Central/South America.



Jatoba (*Hymenaea courbaril*)

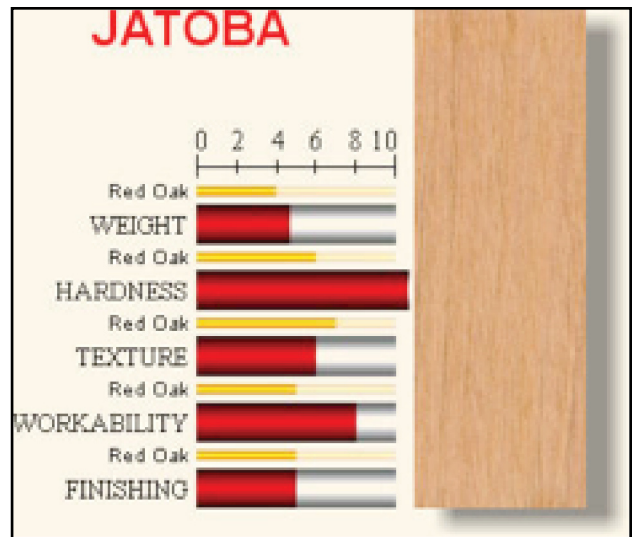
Color: Russett to reddish brown, often with dark stripes.

The Tree: Usually less than 100 feet with a trunk 24-48", but occasionally larger. May have swollen bases or buttresses and boles clear to 80 feet.

The Wood: Also called Brazilian Cherry. Hard, heavy, and tough. Grain is commonly interlocked with a medium coarse texture. Somewhat difficult to work due to its hardness and weight.

Typical Uses: Furniture, cabinets, flooring.

Source Region: Central and Tropical South America



Kingwood (*Dalbergia cearensis*)

Color: Light to dark violet brown with lighter and darker stripes of purple.

The Tree: A low, slender tree.

The Wood: Also called Violetwood or Violete. Bright luster, fine texture and is very stable in service. Very hard and heavy.

Takes a high natural polish and develops patina as it ages. Fairly rare.

Typical Uses: Inlay, turning, fine accessories.

Source Region: Brazil



Monkey Pod (*Pithecellobium saman*)

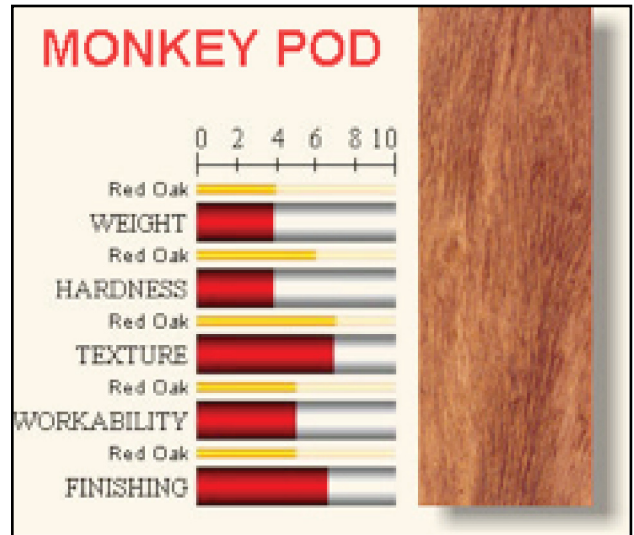
Color: Medium tan to dark brown.

The Tree: May reach 100-125 feet tall with a trunk 36-48" in diameter. Boles are short, thick, and often crooked.

The Wood: Wavy, interlocked grain with a coarse texture. Light, soft, and easily worked, but the interlocked grain may cause tear-out or woolly surfaces. Takes an excellent finish but requires filling for a smooth surface.

Typical Uses: Furniture, cabinets, turning.

Source Region: Central and South America



Moraballi (*Micropholis spp*)

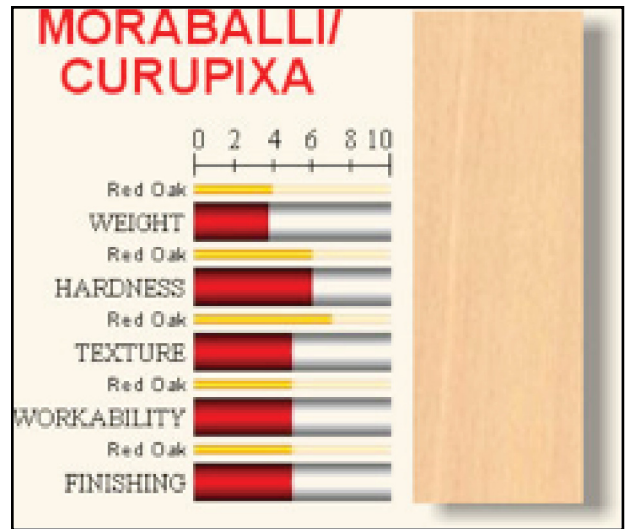
Color: Yellowish brown to reddish brown.

The Tree: The pride of South America, this tree grows to over 150 feet with trunk diameter over 72" above large buttresses.

The Wood: Ranks among the finest cabinet woods. Exceptionally stable and clear with a natural luster. Moderately coarse texture. Requires filling to achieve a class smooth surface but accepts virtually all finishes with ease.

Typical Uses: Furniture, cabinets, interiors, boat building, pattern making.

Source Region: Central and Tropical South America.



Genuine Mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*)

Color: Yellowish brown to reddish brown.

The Tree: The pride of South America, this tree grows to over 150 feet with trunk diameter over 72" above large buttresses.

The Wood: Ranks among the finest cabinet woods. Exceptionally stable and clear with a natural luster. Moderately coarse texture. Requires filling to achieve a class smooth surface but accepts virtually all finishes with ease.

Typical Uses: Furniture, cabinets, interiors, boat building, pattern making.

Source Region: Central and Tropical South America.



Morado (*Machaerium scleroxylon*)

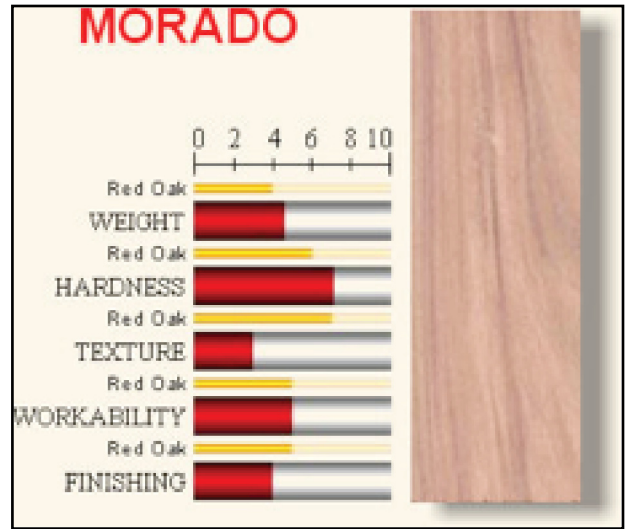
Color: Dark violet brown with dark streaks.

The Tree: Mid-sized, rarely large.

The Wood: Fine to medium texture. Sometimes a substitute for Brazilian Rosewood. Hard, but works well. Dust may be an irritant to some people.

Typical Uses: Furniture, flooring, turning, accessories.

Source Region: Tropical South America, primarily southern Brazil and Bolivia.



Pernambuco (*Leguminosae*)

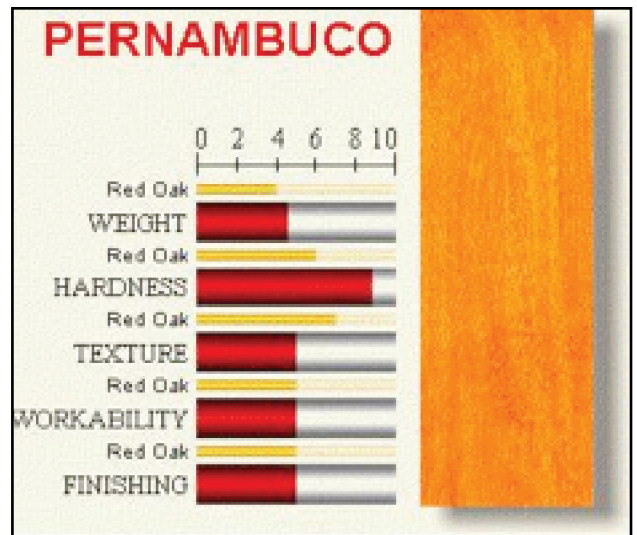
Color: Bright orange to orange-red and turns deep red with exposure.

The Tree: Can be more than 100 feet tall with a symmetrical bole as much as 3 feet in diameter and free of branches for 50 to 60 feet but usually much smaller.

The Wood: Not difficult to work and takes a smooth finish and high natural polish. Very resistant to decay.

Typical Uses: The most popular use is for violin bows because of the peculiar, strong, resilient spring in the species. Also used for flooring, furniture and some turnery.

Source Region: Coastal forests of Eastern Brazil.



Rosewood, Central America (*Dalbergia stevensonii*)

Color: Brown to purple with alternating dark and light zones forming a very attractive figure.

The Tree: Attains a height of 50-100 feet with trunk diameters to 3 feet. Boles are often fluted and short, commonly forked at about 20-25 feet from the ground.

The Wood: Texture medium to rather fine; grain generally straight to slightly rowy. Luster low to medium; fresh wood has an aromatic odor which dissipates with age. Excellent for turning and finishes well if not too oily.

Typical Uses: Musical instruments, fine furniture and cabinets, brush backs, knife handles, fine turnery, many specialty items.

Source Region: Brazil



Peroba Rosa (*Aspidosperma peroba*)

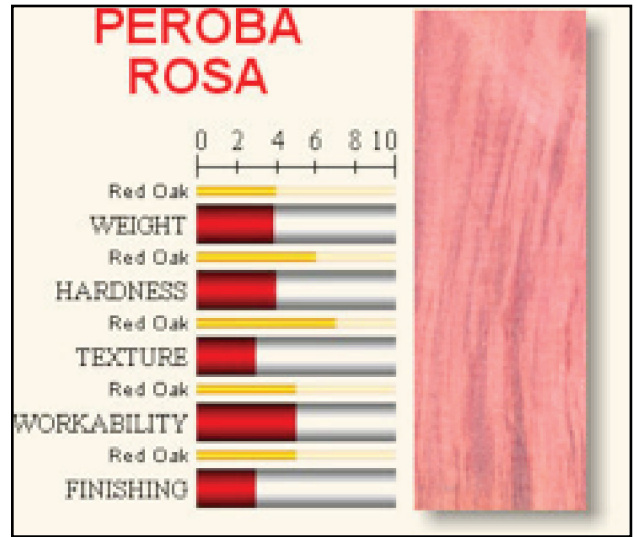
Color: Rose red when freshly cut, sometimes streaked with yellow, orange or purple.

The Tree: A very large tree which can reach heights of 125 feet with a well-formed trunk up to 60" in diameter.

The Wood: Becomes golden tan upon exposure. Fine uniform texture. Works and finishes nicely.

Typical Uses: Furniture, flooring, interior millwork.

Source Region: Southern Brazil, Paraguay



Sirari (*Ormosia novilis*)

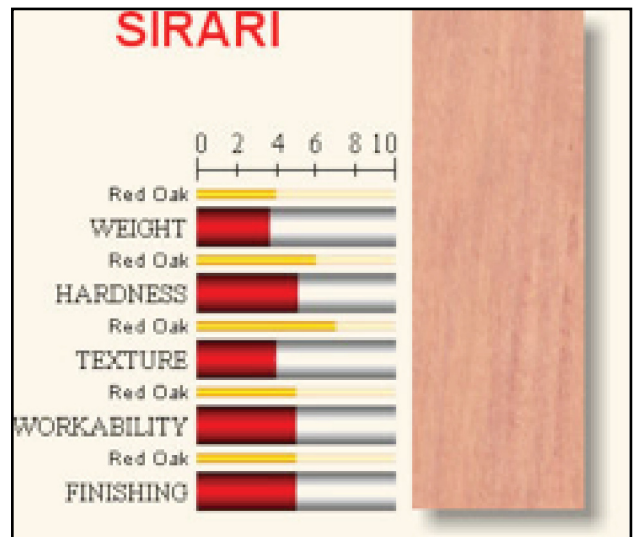
Color: Pink to red, mostly salmon colored with fine dark streaks.

The Tree: May reach 100 feet with diameter up to 28".

The Wood: Fine to medium texture. Darkens to a deep rich red. Works well in nearly all operations.

Typical Uses: Furniture, interior millwork.

Source Region: Tropical South America, Southern Brazil and Bolivia



Tarara/Canarywood (*Centrolobium microchaete*)

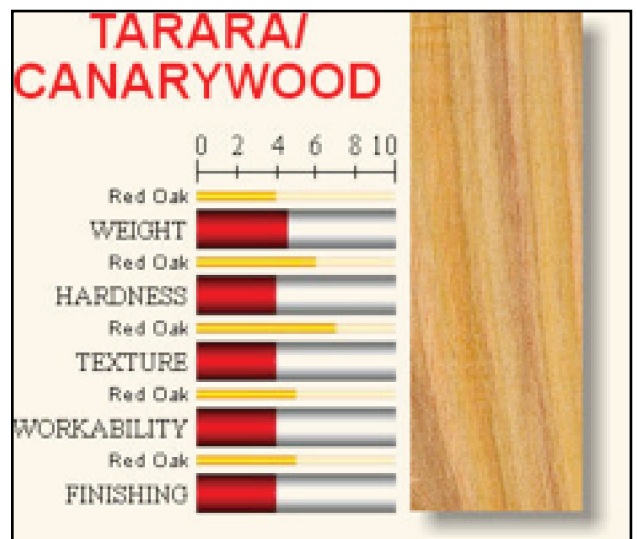
Color: Yellow to orange with streaks of red, purple and black.

The Tree: A medium sized to large well-formed tree; generally up to 100 feet high with diameters of 30-50"; commonly to heights of 40 feet and diameters up to 16". Narrow buttresses.

The Wood: Medium texture and weight with open pores. Easy to work. Turns nicely and takes a high natural polish.

Typical Uses: Furniture, doors, flooring, interior millwork, turning.

Source Region: Brazil, Bolivia



Tulipwood (*Dalbergia variabilis*)

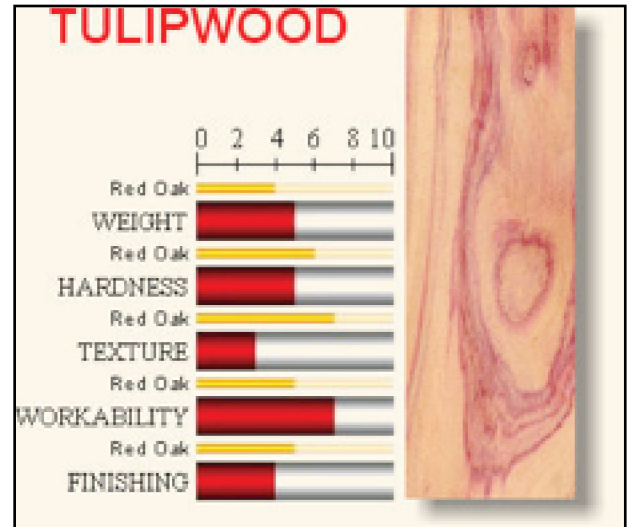
Color: Irregular streaks of yellow, rose and red or violet on a cream to straw colored background.

The Tree: Small with an irregular trunk. Heartwood logs are 2-8" in diameter.

The Wood: Fine texture, high luster, and takes a high polish. Hard and heavy. Somewhat difficult to work.

Typical Uses: Turning, inlay, fine accessories.

Source Region: Tropical South America.



Walnut, Tropical (*Juglans neotropica*)

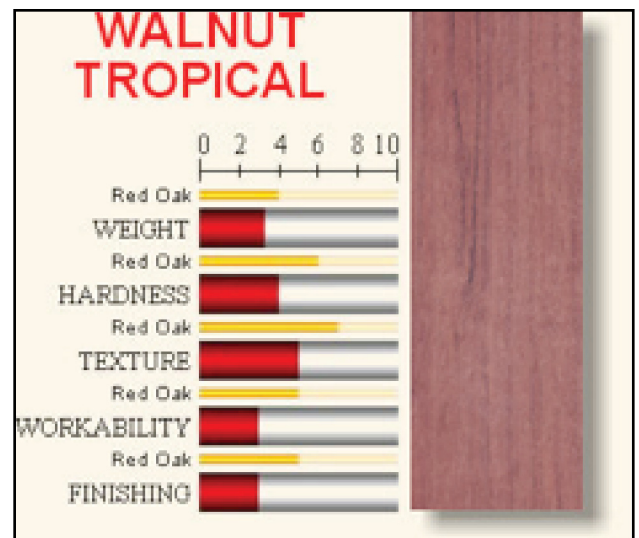
Color: Dark chocolate brown sometimes with a purple cast.

The Tree: Mostly up to 60 feet in height with diameters up to 36"; sometimes free from branches for 30 feet but more frequently clear to 10-15 feet.

The Wood: Texture is rather coarse; luster high; grain straight to irregular. Works well, cutting cleanly with hand and machine tools. Takes an excellent finish. Similar to American Black Walnut.

Typical Uses: Decorative veneers, furniture, cabinetry, interior finish.

Source Region: Central and South America



Ziricote (*Cordia dodecandra*)

Color: Tobacco brown to reddish brown with irregular dark brown or blackish streaks and variegations.

The Tree: Small to medium sized tree may reach 100 feet at maturity.

The Wood: Beautiful flecks on quarter sawn surface. Hard and heavy. Holds its place well in service. Hard, yet easy to work and takes a high polish.

Typical Uses: Furniture, cabinets, decorative items, turning.

Source Region: Mexico, Central and South America.



Tatajuba (*Bagassa guianensis*)

Color: The color of the freshly cut heartwood is yellow but it ages to a lustrous golden-brown, to russet, often with streaks.

The Tree: The tree is described as large and unbuttressed, with a well-formed bole and a flat, umbrella-like crown. It attains a height of about 90 feet (27 m), with a trunk diameter of 20 to 24 inches (50 to 60 cm). Boles are 60 to 70 feet (18 to 21 m) long, and are cylindrical and straight. The bark yields copious amounts of a sweet, sticky latex when cut.

The Wood: The grain is straight, interlocked or irregular. Interlocked grain, when present, produces a broad stripe. Coarse texture.

Typical Uses: Furniture, flooring, decks, boats, canoes, columns and beams

Source Region: Latin America, Brazil, French Guiana, Guyana, Suriname

