

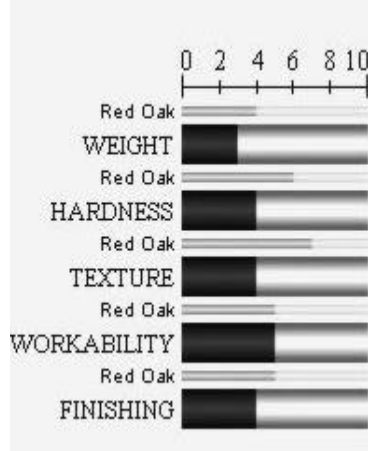
Anegre

(Aningeria altissima)



Common Names:

Anegre, M'boul, Aniegre, Mukali, Aningeria, Mukangu, Aningeria blanc, Muna, Aningre, N'kali, Kali, Osan, Kararo, Tanganyika nuss, Landojan, Tutu, Landosan



Mechanical Values

Category	Green	Dry	Units
Weight	55	35	lbs/cu.ft.
Density (air-dry)		35	lbs/cu.ft.
Specific Gravity	0.44	0.54	
Hardness		995	lbs
Stiffness	1100	1430	1000 psi
Bending Strength	7930	11743	psi
Shearing Strength			psi
Max. Crushing Strength	4250	6487	psi
Work to Maximum Load			in-lbs/in ³
Radial Shrinkage (G->OD)		4	%
Tangential Shrink. (G->OD)		7	%
Volumetric Shrink (G->OD)		12	%

Environmental Profile

This species is officially classified as Rare within its natural growth range in Ghana, and Vulnerable in the Ivory Coast. Its status is listed as unknown in Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone, and Sudan because of inadequate information (Source - World Conservation Monitoring Center - 1992).

Distribution

The species is reported to occur from Guinea to Ethiopia, and is also found in Zambia and Gabon.

Product Sources

Some material from this species is reported to be available from sustainably managed or other environmentally responsible sources. The International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) reports that timber production from this species is in low quantities. Exports are more or less regular. Exportation of the timber from Cameroon is prohibited by local laws.

Tree Data

Anegre trees are reported to attain a height of up to 180 feet (54 m), with clear, cylindrical boles that may be 85 feet (24 m) long. Trunk diameters are reported to be 36 to 48 inches (90 to 120 cm).

Sapwood Color

The sapwood is pale pink to reddish-brown in color, and not sharply demarcated from the heartwood.

Heartwood Color

The heartwood is pale pink to reddish-brown in color, darkening slightly upon exposure. It is not sharply demarcated from the sapwood. The timber is reported to resemble Birch (Betula) in appearance.

Grain

The grain is usually straight but sometimes wavy. The timber is reported to be occasionally figured with heavy fiddleback, a broken mottled figure, or a bee's wing.

Texture

Lighter grade material is medium to coarse textured while heavier grade material is usually fine textured.

Odor

The wood has an odor similar to that of cedar, but there is no distinctive taste.

Ease of Drying

The timber is reported to dry well and rapidly, with little degrade, but rapid extraction, conversion and drying is recommended after harvesting.

Drying Defects

The wood is reported to season without checking or twisting, but it is prone to blue stain during the initial stages of drying.

Movement in Service

The timber is reported to be dimensionally stable, and retains its shape well after seasoning.

T/R Ratio

1.75 - This indicator is more meaningful if it is used together with actual shrinkage data in the tangential and radial directions. (Refer to the Numerical Values window).

Natural Durability

The heartwood is reported to have very little resistance to decay, and is vulnerable to attack by fungi and termites.

Resistance to Impregnation

The heartwood is reported to be permeable to preservative treatment.

Blunting

The heartwood is reported to be permeable to preservative treatment.

Planning

The wood is reported to be rather difficult to plane to a smooth finish.

Boring

Adequate support is necessary when boring to prevent chipping.

Mortising

The timber should be supported during mortising to prevent break out.

Gluing

Gluing properties are reported to be good.

Nailing

The wood is reported to have good nail-holding properties.

Screwing

The wood has good screwing properties.

Polishing

The wood is reported to have good finishing and polishing characteristics.

Staining

This species has good staining properties.

Steam Bending

The timber is reported to possess medium steam bending properties.

Response to Hand Tools

The wood is reported to respond well to hand tools but has moderate blunting on cutting edges.

Strength Properties

The species has high bending strength in the air-dry condition (about 12 percent moisture content). It compares favorably with Teak, which also has high bending strength. Its strength in compression parallel to grain is medium, but lower than that of Teak. Hardness is rated as medium. It resists denting and marring about as well as white oak or birch. The weight is medium. The wood has high density.