Tatajuba

Durability class	Class 1.
Specific gravity	Fresh 1100-1200 kg/m3. At 12% moisture content 900-1000 kg/m3.
Colour	Yellow, darkens quickly to a brown colour once exposed to light. It often has a striking golden sheen.
Applications	Tatajuba wood is used for heavy structures, decking, cladding, garden furniture, waterworks and bridges.
Strength class	D30.
Hardness	7700 N Janka.
Grain	Interlocked grain
Timber texture	Moderately coarse.
Stability	Average.
Drying	Tatajuba dries slowly and tends to deform and crack. It sometimes suffers from drying tension.
Workability	Machining goes relatively well with Tatajuba wood, despite the hardness and density. It is necessary to give extra attention with making grooves (rabbets) because splinttering can occur. The guidelines of windows and doors in Holland are fulfilled with Tatajuba.
Details	Tatajuba hardwood resembles Iroko in many ways.
Screwing/nailing	Pre-drilling is necessary for Tatajuba hardwood.
Finishing of surface	Good.
Botanical name	Bagassa guianensis
Origin area	South America.
Other names	Bagaceira, Amaparana, Cow-wood.
Remarks	The large Tatajuba trees reach about 30 m, with diameters from 50 to 100 cm. The straight trunk can get 21 m long. When the bark gets damaged, a large amount of sweet and sticky latex poors out of the bark.
Family	Moracea