



Nyatoh (*Planchonella Euphlebia*)

Botanical Name:	<i>Planchonella euphlebia</i>
Other Common Names:	Planchonella, Red planchonella, White planchonella, Hickory boxwood, Nyatoh, Ereru, Kete, Mumu, Tala, Sarosaro, Tadiri, Northern yellow boxwood
Common Uses:	Boat building, Boxes and crates, Carvings, Dowell pins, Dowells, Furniture , Furniture components, Furniture squares or stock, Interior construction, Interior trim, Moldings, Sporting Goods, Veneer
Region:	Oceania and S.E. Asia
Country:	Australia, Fiji [Polynesia], Malaysia, Solomon Islands
Distribution:	Various species in the genus <i>Planchonella</i> are reported to occur in Southeast Asia, and are found in Malaysia, the Solomon Islands, Fiji, and Australia.

Numerical Values for: *Planchonella euphlebia*

<u>Category</u>	<u>Green</u>	<u>Dry</u>	<u>Unit</u>
Bending Strength	13800	26300	psi
Crushing Strength (Perp.)		1750	psi
Max. Crushing Strength	6250	12600	psi
Static Bending (FSPL)	6200	13500	psi
Stiffness	2430	3560	1000 psi
Hardness		3290	lbs
Shearing Strength		3235	psi
Toughness		194	in-lbs
Specific Gravity		0.95	
Density (Air-dry)		66	lbs/cu.ft.

Tree & Wood Descriptions for: *Planchonella euphlebia*

Product Sources	It is currently unknown whether some material from this species is available from sustainably managed, salvaged, recycled, or other environmentally responsible sources.
Sapwood Color	Color difference between sapwood and heartwood is reported to be very little.
Heartwood Color	<i>Planchonella</i> genera is reported to consist of several species which are divided into two commercial groups based on color, Red and White. Heartwood color is reported to vary from white to straw. Timber in the White group have fine pale brown lines, while those in the Red group have pinkish to pinkish-brown with dark line markings. Tyloses in the wood cause glistening on longitudinal surfaces, particularly in the Red variety.
Grain	Grain is reported to be general straight, but is sometimes wavy.
Texture	Texture is described as moderately fine and even.
Luster	Wood surfaces are described as slightly lustrous.
Odor	Taste and odor are typically indistinct.
Silica Content	Some <i>Planchonella</i> timbers are reported to be siliceous.
Veneering Qualities	<i>Planchonella</i> timbers are reported to have most of the qualities that are suitable for veneer manufacturing, i.e., freedom from felling shakes, ability to peel smoothly, little or no checking, and good drying and gluing properties.
Comments	Although timber produced by various species in the genus are mixed and marketed together, they are reported to vary significantly in physical and mechanical properties. The color grouping is reported to counteract some of the differences.

Working Properties for: *Planchonella euphlebia*

Cutting Resistance	Although some species are siliceous, the amount is so little that it does not interfere with conversion operations. The timber is reported to convert easily and saws without difficulty.
Machining Properties	The wood works easily with ordinary machine tools, and is reported to finish to yield a smooth clean surface.
Gluing	Planchonella timbers are reported to glue well.
Nailing	Nailing characteristics are rated as good.
Screwing	The timber is reported to screw without splitting.
Polishing	<p>The wood is reported to take a high polish.</p> <p>Strength Properties The species has exceptionally high bending strength properties in the air-dry condition (about 12 percent moisture content). It is far stronger, for example, than Hard maple, White oak, or Teak. Maximum crushing strength, or compression parallel to grain, is exceptionally high. It is very hard, and may require special tools to process. The density of the wood is very high.</p>

Drying for: *Planchonella euphlebica*

Ease of Drying

The timber is reported to dry readily with little degrade, but conditions should be controlled to prevent sap stain in the White varieties

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