branchlet with leaves

Ingipipa

NAME

Botanical name: Couratari guianensis Aubl. [family: Lecythidaceae]

Common trade name: tauari

Common local name: ingipipa (also known by forest inventory code ING)

BOTANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Large tree (to 60 m height; DBH may exceed 100 cm) with straight bole and very tall buttresses (to 8 m), and typically round crown. The bark is rough and grayish, with longitudinal fissures; it peels of spontaneously in strips. The leaves are simple, with a smooth or almost smooth edge. They are positioned alternately along terminal branchlets (not in pairs, nor densely clustered). The flowers are 3-4 cm large, purplish rose, and have a 'hood' (a recurved outgrowth at the center of the flower); they are arranged in bunches (like grapes). The fruit is an elongate, green to brown husk, shaped like short horn with a lid; when mature it is some $10 \times 5 \text{ cm}$, loses its lid, and releases its multiple, dry seeds; the seeds are large, but very flat, like handmade paper cutouts.

DISTRIBUTION

Widely distributed and common in dryland rainforest throughout Suriname; also occurs throughout much of the Guiana Shield, Amazonia, and the southern part of Central America. The tree typically loses all its leaves just before a brief but massive flowering episode in the dry season; below the tree, fallen flowers can form a purplish blanket.

WOOD CHARACTERISTICS

The wood is heavy, and overall very similar to that of other Couratari spp., which are also known as ingipipa in Suriname, and are also traded under the name tauari. The wood is somewhat shiny, and has a light yellowish brown to grayish brown color.

Flat sawn: view of tangential plane

cross cut Quarter sawn: view of radial plane

cross cut









PROCESSING

Both sawing and machining are easy but the blunting effect on tools is recorded to be moderate to high. Machining is easy with tungsten carbide tipped tools. With care trying is easy, gluing and finishing are good. Nailing is recorded as 'moderate holding'.

DURABILITY

Resistance to attack by fungi, termites and marine borers is poor. This limits the range of uses to a considerable extent.

AVAILABILITY

Although high volumes of the species are available in forest concessions, the harvested volume is restricted due to its limited domestic uses. Harvesting volumes vary from 2,000 - 6,000 m³ over recent years (2010 – 2013).

KNOWN USES

Flooring, joinery, furniture making, molding, boxes and crates; railway sleepers when well treated.



images above copyright STRI

NAME	
Botanical name	Couratari guianensis
Trade name	Tauari
Local name	ingipipa (ING)
THE WOOD	
• Color	Sapwood: not distinct, (light) yellowish to grayish brown
	Heartwood: yellowish to grayish brown
• Color	straight or uniformly interlocked
Texture	medium to coarse
Green density (kg/m3)	1100
Specific gravity (at 12% MC)	620
Volumetric shrinkage	12.0 % (TS 7.0% / RS 4.5%)
(from green to moisture content of 12%)	
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES (at a moisture content of	12%)
Static bending (N/mm ²)	MOE: 11900 – 14500 MOR: 87 – 96
Compression strength (N/mm²)	48
Janka - Hardness (N	no data available
PROCESSING PROPERTIES	
Processing	Sawing: easy, blunting effect moderate to high Machining: easy with tungsten carbide tipped tools
Drying	easy
Nailing	moderate holding
Gluing	good
Finishing	good
NATURAL DURABILITY	Fungi: poor
	Termites: poor
	Marine borers: poor
KNOWN USES	interior and exterior joinery, flooring, furniture, mold-
	ing, boxes and crates, toys

Synonyms

This species is referred to as Couroupita pulchra in Lindeman & Mennega's Bomenboek.

Information sources used

Comvalius, LB. 2010. Surinamese Timber Species: Characteristics and Utilization (2nd Ed.). Comvalius, Paramaribo, Suriname.

Funk, V., T. Hollowell, P. Berry, C. Kelloff, and S.N. Alexander. 2007. Checklist of the Plants of the Gulana Shield (Venezuela: Amazonas, Bolivar, Delta Amacuro; Guyana, Surinam, French Gulana). Contributions form the United Sates National Herbarium 55: 1-584.

Gentry, A.H. 1993. A Field Gulde to the Families and Genera of Woody Plants of Northwest South America (Colombia, Equador, Peru) with supplementary notes on herbaceous taxa. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, USA, and London, UK, xxiii + 895 pp.

Harripersaud, P., and H. ter Steege. 2004. Virtual Tree Gulde of the Guianas. National herbarium Netherlands, Utrecht Branch, Utrecht, The Netherlands. Published on the Internet: http://web.scelnce.uu.nl/Amazon/VTGG/Main.htm

Leupen, S, and D. Yoder. 2003. Brownsberg Nature Park Tree Atlas. Unpublished digital manuscript, Stinasu, Paramaribo, Suriname.

Lindeman, J.C., and A.M.W. Mennega. 1963. Bomenboek voor Suriname. 'S Lands Bosbeheer, Paramaribo, Suriname, 312 pp. + 96 plates.

Office National des Forets. 2004. Guide de reconnaissance des arbres de Guyane – 120 essences decrites (2nd. Ed.). ONF, Cayenne, Guyane, France, 374 pp. The Plant List (2013), Version 1.1. Published on the internet: http://www.theplantlist.org/

Tropicos, botanical Information system at the Missouri Botanical Garden. Consulted Sep. 2014 on the internet: http://www.tropicos.org

Tropix (2013), The main technological characteristics of 245 tropical wood species, Version 7. Species data sheets published on the Internet: http://tropix.cirad.frvan Roosmalen, M.G.M. 1985. Fruits of the Guianan Flora. Institute Systematic Botany, Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands, xil + 483 pp.





Foundation for Sustainable Wood Processing in Suriname

Surinametimber.com/en/foundation-swps



Copyrights and disclaimer:

Texts may be reproduced for non-commercial purposes, such as research, citing the source. TBI Suriname and FSWPS are not liable for the use of the information for manufacturing and industrial purposes.

The images used in the information sheets have been made available by the Foundation for Nature Conservation in Suriname (Stinasu), FSWPS, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI), Bart de Dijn and TBI Suriname.