



Kabukalli

Scientific Name: Goupia glabra



Distribution: Uplands of the lower Amazon, the Guianas, and the Serrania de San Lucas, Carere-Opon, Rio Cauca Valley, and other regions of Colombia.

The Tree: A large buttressed, semideciduous, canopy tree; grows to a height of 130 ft. and with diameters to 36 in., but usually 20 to 24 in.

General Characteristics: Heartwood light reddish brown, darkening superficially upon exposure; distinct but not sharply demarcated from thick brownish or pinkish sapwood. Luster medium to rather high; texture medium to coarse; grain straight to interlocked; odor is fetid when fresh but dissipates upon drying though still apparent.

Weight: Basic specific gravity (ovendry weight/green volume) 0.72; air-dry density 54 pcf.

Mechanical Properties: (First two sets of data based on 2-in. standard; third set on the 2-cm standard.)

Moisture Content (%)	Bending Strength (Psi)	Modulus of Elasticity (1,000 Psi)	Max. Crushing Strength (Psi)
Green (73)	11,480	1,810	6,170
12%	15,300	2,150	8,350
12% (24)	16,600	2,370	10,850
Green (48)	14,000	1,980	7,350
15%	17,600	-	9,750

NOTE: duplicate values under "Moisture Content" represent multiple tests conducted at different times.

Janka side hardness 1,400 lb. for green material and 1,840 lb. at 12% moisture content. Forest Products Laboratory toughness average for green and dry material is 132 in.-;B. (5/8-in. specimen).

Drying and Shrinkage: Moderate difficult to air-season, dries at a moderate rate with only light warping and checking. Kiln schedule T7-B3 is suggested for 4/4 stock. Shrinkage from green to ovendry: radial 4.5%; tangential 8.0%; volumetric 12.6%.

Working Properties: It is rated fair to good in most operations but torn and chipped grain is common in planning because of interlocked grain. Coarser material requires a filter to obtain a smooth finish.

Durability: Laboratory evaluations indicate good resistance to attack by both brown- and white-rot fungi, but rated only slightly to moderate resistance to decay in field tests in Guyana. Resistant to dry-wood termite attack but has little resistance to marine borers.

Preservation: Heartwood is very resistant and sapwood is moderately resistant to preservation treatments using either open-tank or pressure-vacuum systems.

Uses: Heavy construction, industrial flooring, furniture components. A highly favored general purpose timber in the Guianas.