

KIMBOTO

Pradosia ptychandra (Eyma) T.D.Penn., Pradosia surinamensis (Eyma) T.D.Penn., Pradosia schomburgkiana (A.DC.) Cronquist, Pradosia cochlearia (Lecomte) T.D.Penn.

Houtvademecum and ATIBT

Casca

Tree and wood description

The trees become 25-40 m in height with a cylindrical stem of 35-100 cm in diameter. The wood has a yellow colour and there is no visible difference between the heartwood and sapwood. Because of the high pebble content and hardness, the workability of this wood is difficult¹.

Weight and durability

Relative resistance against fungi: heartwood low and blue stained¹. Durability is variable (60% of samples in class 1, 20% in class 3, 20% in class 4). The durability findings are based on research of one stem of Surinam Kimboto. Further research on at least two additional stems is needed to confirm the outcome².

Relative resistance against animal organisms: heartwood drywood borers unknown, termites limited, marine borers unknown¹.

Volume weight: (620-)890(-1080) kg/m3 at a moisture content of 12%, fresh wood around 1150 kg/m3 (moisture content around 45%)¹.

Shrinkage: is large radial / tangential is total 6.2% and 11.5%; wet to moisture content of 12.7%, 3.3% and $7.5\%^2$.

Common uses

Interior carpentry, (industrial, truck) floors, (agricultural) tools, furniture, chopsticks, handles¹, inside heavy construction, house framing².

Sources:

Lesser Known Timber Species Suriname

The LKTS Suriname project is funded by the by participating Dutch and Surinamese companies and:





¹ Klaassen, R., 2018. *Houtvademecum*, Zwolle: vakbladen.com & smartwave.

² Klaassen, R.K.W.M., J.G.M. Creemers, 2019. *Some properties of lesser known timber species from Suriname*, Wageningen, SHR.