
**Family**: Bignoniaceae

**Vernacular names**
- **Suriname**: Groenhart / Wassiba
- **Guyana**: Hakia / Arawnig / Aruain / Ironwood
- **French Guiana**: Ebene soufre / Ebene verte
- **Brazil**: Ipê / Pau d’Arco
- **Venezuela**: Acapro / Pui
- **Columbia**: Canaguate / Polvillo
- **Peru**: Tahuari negro
- **Argentina**: Lapacho negro

**International trade name**: Ipe, Lapacho, Tabebuia

**Occurrence**: Suriname, Guianas, Central and Tropical South America

**Tree description**
- **Bole length**: bole 15 - 20 m; tree height 25 - 45 m
- **Diameter**: 0.50 - 1.00 m
- **Log shape**: straight, cylindrical; tree base with root spurs or buttresses

**Wood description**
- **Sapwood**: distinct, whitish or yellowish
- **Heartwood**: olive brown to blackish with lighter or darker streaks (often covered with a green yellow powder)
- **Grain**: slightly to highly interlocked
- **Texture**: fine to medium

**Technological characteristics**

**Physical properties**
- **Green density** (g/cm³): 1.28
- **Air dry density at 12% MC** (g/cm³): 1.05
- **Tot. tangential shrinkage** (%): 8.0
- **Tot. radial shrinkage** (%): 6.6
- **Tot. volumetric shrinkage** (%): 13.2

**Mechanical properties**
- **Bending strength at 12% MC** (N/mm²): 180
- **Modulus of elasticity (MOE) at 12% MC** (N/mm²): 18300
- **Crushing strength at 12% MC** (N/mm²): 97
Processing
Sawing: difficult; power required; blunting effect: moderate
Drying: slow drying recommended, risk of distortion: slight
  US kiln schedule T3 - C1 for 25 - 38 mm
Machining: moderately difficult; power required
Gluing: with special precautions
Nailing: pre-boring necessary
Finishing: good
Veneering: pre-steaming before slicing recommended

Natural durability
Decay fungi: very good
Termites: very good
Marine borers: poor to moderate

Treatability (heartwood): poor

End uses
  industrial and parquet flooring, cabinets, sleepers, stairs,
  furniture, naval construction, hydraulic works, interior and
  exterior joinery.

Log shape

Grinati - Tabebuia serratifolia (Vahl) Nicholson