

**IPE**



SCIENTIFIC NAME	Tabebuia spp
FAMILY	Bignoniaceae
INTERNATIONAL NAME	Ipe, Lapacho
OTHER NAMES	Puy, Tajibo, Araguaney, Poi, Polvillo (Venezuela), Lived Cañaguata, Polvillo, Oak Lived (Colombia), Tahuari (Peru), Ipe-Roxo, Lapacho, Pau-d'arco (Brazil)
AREA OF OCCURRENCE	subtropical humid Forest to temperate humid forest
REGION AND FREQUENCY	States Santa Cruz, Chuquisaca, Tarija, Beni and Pando, Bolivia

**IPE IN COMPARISON WITH OTHER SPECIES**

	massaranduba	<b>ipe</b>	barauna	cumaru	balau/ bankirai	merbau
Density 12%inkg/m <sup>3</sup>	900	<b>950</b>	1030	850	700	730
Density (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )AD	1360	<b>1150</b>	1280	1200	1150	1000
Radial shrinkage(R%)	6.3	<b>3.3</b>	5.3	5.0	4.6	3.2
Tangential shrinkage(T%)	9.4	<b>5.6</b>	10.3	7.6	10.4	5.4
Modulus of Elasticity at 12%(N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	24700	<b>22000</b>	16000	20800	15900	15300
Janka hardness at12%(kgf)	14200	<b>16700</b>	21770	15700	7300	6700
Durability class	II	<b>I</b>	I	I	I – II	I – II

[More other timber species comparison](#)

**DESCRIPTION OF THE TREE**

TOP	Medium, foliage intense green color, opposed compound leaves
TRUNC	Straight cylindrical, total height up to 25 m
BARK	Grizzly brown, rough with furrows or longitudinal cracks

**ORGANIC CHARACTERISTIC OF THE WOOD**

SAPWOOD COLOR	Yellowish white
HARDWOOD COLOR	Greenish to yellowish brown
SMELL	Strong
FLAVOR	Non distinguishing
SHINE	Medium
GRAIN	Intertwined
VEINES	Dark
TEXTURE	Medium

**ANATOMICAL DESCRIPTION**

RINGS OF GROWTH	
Visibility	Visible at first sight
Average number	28 rings in a radius of 10 cm
PORES	
Visibility	Visible with magnifying glass of 10x
Porosity	Diffuse
Type	Loners and multiple radial of 3
Form	Round, most open
PARENQUIMA	
Visibility	Visible at first sight
Quantity	Abundant
Type	Paratractal vasicentric
RADIUS	
Visibility	Visible with magnifying glass of 10x
Stratification	Present
Contrast	Present

**PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

CONTENT OF HUMIDITY GREEN	1,3%
BASIC DENSITY	0,85 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
DENSITY AT 12% HUMIDITY	1,05 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
RADIAL CONTRACTION	3,3%
TANGENTIAL CONTRACTION	5,6%
VOLUMETRIC CONTRACTION	10%
RELATIONSHIP T/R	1,7

**MECHANICAL RESISTANCE**

MODULE OF ELASTICITY	130 x 1000 kg/cm <sup>2</sup>
ROTATING MODULE	1371 kg/cm <sup>2</sup>
PARALLEL COMPRESSION	719 kg/cm <sup>2</sup>
RADIAL CUT	5,69 kg/cm <sup>2</sup>
JANKA HARDNESS	1428 kg
TENACITY	4,16 kg-m

**PROCESSING CONDITIONS**

WORKABILITY	Difficult to process, better in humid state, a good one is achieved superficial finish
PRESERVATION	Waterproof
DURABILITY	Durable, especially outside of the contact with the floor
DRYING	Air-drying is very slow, a soft program of artificial drying is recommended

**USES**

Construction (structural and ornamental)  
 Sheets of it veneers  
 Garden furniture  
 Sleepers  
 Parquet and floors  
 Special furniture



Fine lifelong Ipe deck.

Your advantages buying ipe deck:

- Ipe deck wood exceeds the Americans with Disabilities Act requirements for slip resistance when wet.
- Ipe as a deck wood carries the highest rating for fire resistance.
- Ipe deck wood is so durable that, left untreated, it will last over 40 years, and up to 100 years if deck oil is applied.
- Ipe hardwood decks typically have a deep, rich brown luster with some pieces displaying a golden hue giving the wood beauty and character.

Source: Proyectos andinos de desarrollo tecnológico en el área de los recursos forestales tropicales (PADT - REFORT) / JUNAC. Descripción general y anatómica de ciento cinco maderas del grupo andino. JUNAC 1981

Proyecto 150/91 rev. 1 (I) identificación y nomenclatura de las maderas tropicales comerciales en la subregion andina. Manual de identificación de especies forestales de la subregion andina. Instituto nacional de investigación agraria. 1996