Family: SAPOTACEAE (angiosperm)

Scientific name(s):
- Aningeria altissima
- Aningeria robusta
- Aningeria superba
- Gambeyobotrys gigantea

Commercial restriction: no commercial restriction

Note: Sometimes confused with LONGHI (Gambeya spp.).

WOOD DESCRIPTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color:</th>
<th>creamy white</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sapwood:</td>
<td>not clearly demarcated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texture:</td>
<td>fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain:</td>
<td>straight or interlocked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interlocked grain:</td>
<td>slight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter: from 70 to 90 cm
Thickness of sapwood: from 3 to 6 cm
Floats: no
Log durability: low (must be treated)

Wood cream white to pale pink brown, veined, lustrous aspect. Grain sometimes wavy producing a moiré aspect.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical and mechanical properties are based on mature heartwood specimens. These properties can vary greatly depending on origin and growth conditions.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific gravity *:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monnin hardness *:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coeff. of volumetric shrinkage:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total tangential shrinkage (TS):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total radial shrinkage (RS):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TS/RS ratio:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiber saturation point:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stability: moderately stable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Musical quality factor: 91 measured at 2696 Hz

NATURAL DURABILITY AND TREATABILITY

Fungi and termite resistance refers to end-uses under temperate climate. Except for special comments on sapwood, natural durability is based on mature heartwood. Sapwood must always be considered as non-durable against wood degrading agents.

E.N. = Euro Norm

Funghi (according to E.N. standards): class 4-5 - poorly to not durable
- Dry wood borers: susceptible - sapwood not or slightly demarcated (risk in all the wood)
- Termites (according to E.N. standards): class S - susceptible
- Treatability (according to E.N. standards): class 1 - easily permeable
- Use class ensured by natural durability: class 1 - inside (no dampness)
- Species covering the use class S: No

Note: This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350-2.

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

- Against dry wood borer attacks: requires appropriate preservative treatment
- In case of risk of temporary humidification: requires appropriate preservative treatment
- In case of risk of permanent humidification: use not recommended
DRYING

Drying rate: normal
Risk of distortion: slight risk
Risk of casehardening: no
Risk of checking: slight risk
Risk of collapse: no

Note: Tendency to blue stain, especially in early stages of air drying.

This schedule is given for information only and is applicable to thickness lower or equal to 38 mm. It must be used in compliance with the code of practice.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect: high
Sawteeth recommended: stellite-tipped
Cutting tools: tungsten carbide
Peeling: good
Slicing: nod

Note: Risks of splinters in cross cutting, boring or mortising. Stains well.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / screwing: good
Gluing: correct

COMMERCIAL GRADING

Appearance grading for sawn timbers: According to SARA grading rules (1996)
For the "General Purpose Market":
Possible grading for square edged timbers: choix I, choix II, choix III, choix IV
Possible grading for short length lumbers: choix I, choix II
Possible grading for short length rafters: choix I, choix II, choix III
For the "Special Market":
Possible grading for strips and small boards (ou batters): choix I, choix II, choix III
Possible grading for rafters: choix I, choix II, choix III

FIRE SAFETY

Conventional French grading: Thickness > 14 mm : M.3 (moderately inflammable)
Thickness < 14 mm : M.4 (easily inflammable)

Euroclasses grading: D s2 d0
Default grading for solid wood, according to requirements of European standard EN 14081-1 annex C (April 2009). It concerns structural graded timber in vertical uses with mean density upper 0.35 and thickness upper 22 mm.

END-USES

Sliced veneer
Veneer for back or face of plywood
Current furniture or furniture components
Moulding
Glued laminated

Veneer for interior of plywood
Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
Interior joinery
Light carpentry

Note: Can be used as substitute for MERISIER (Prunus avium). Wood very sensible to blue stain.
**MAIN LOCAL NAMES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Local name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Local name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>MUKALI</td>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>KALI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>NOM ABAM</td>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>MUKALI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>NYKALI</td>
<td>Ivory Coast</td>
<td>ANIEGRE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivory Coast</td>
<td>ANINGUERI BLANCA</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>KARARO</td>
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<td>ASANFENA</td>
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<td>Nigeria</td>
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<td>OSAN</td>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>M’BOUL</td>
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<td>TUTU</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>ANINGRE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>TANGANYKA NUSS</td>
<td>Italia</td>
<td>TANGANYKA NOCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>ANINGERIA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

