















ASHWELLS

Reclaiming Tropical Timber
for Future Generations

Timber	Characteristics
<p>Greenheart – <i>Ocotea rodiaei</i></p> 	<p>South America; Guyana </p> <p>Known as one of the strongest and most durable timbers in the world! The tree grows tall and slow, ensuring the grain is straight.</p> <p>Greenheart's durability makes it ideal for marine construction, decking, posts and boatbuilding. It was formerly listed on the IUCN Red List as vulnerable (due to a population reduction of over 20% in the past three generations, caused by a decline in natural range, and exploitation), but this listing has been disputed by Guyana Forestry Commission.</p>
<p>Ekki/Azobe – <i>Lophira alata</i></p> 	<p>West Africa </p> <p>The most distinguishing characteristic with this timber is the mineral deposits that form discreet streaks throughout the grain.</p> <p>Ekki can also be known as 'Red Ironwood'. With a very high breaking strength Ekki is ideal for marine construction timbers.</p> <p>This timber is not in the CITES Appendices but is on the IUCN Red List as vulnerable.</p>
<p>Jarraah – <i>Eucalyptus diversicolor</i></p> 	<p>Australia </p> <p>Jarraah can go from light red to brown because of the way the fibres react with natural light.</p> <p>A favourite with wood turners, the colour and high density also make it ideal for flooring, decking, cladding and marine construction.</p> <p>This timber is not in the CITES Appendices but is on the IUCN Red List as vulnerable.</p>
<p>Balau – <i>Shorea spp</i></p> 	<p>South East Asia </p> <p>The colour of this Balau can vary from 'pale straw' to darker reddish brown'. Sometimes referred to as 'Philippine Mahogany'. It can be used for all marine and exterior applications. This timber is not listed in the CITES Appendices, but many species in the Shorea genus are on the IUCN Red List as being critically endangered due to population reduction of over 80% in the past three generations, caused by a decline in its natural range, and exploitation.</p>

ASHWELLS

Reclaiming Tropical Timber
for Future Generations

<p>Opepe – <i>Nauclea diderrichii</i></p> 	<p>Africa </p> <p>Opepe has a distinctive colour ranging from 'Golden Yellow' to 'Dark Honey'. Commonly used as a marine hardwood, and for decking and cladding. Opepe contains very few knots.</p> <p>This timber is not in the CITES Appendices but is on the IUCN Red List as vulnerable.</p>
<p>Angelim- <i>Hymenolobrum spp</i></p> 	<p>Brazil </p> <p>Angelim comes in various types; Amarelo; Pedra; Rosa and Da Mata. Containing similar properties to Greenheart and Ekki. Angelim's grain is stripy and irregular, containing dark mineral spots. Also, referred to as 'Marblewood', making it a very durable timber suitable for marine and civil engineering work. This timber is not in the CITES Appendices or on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.</p>
<p>Purpleheart – <i>Peltogyne spp</i></p> 	<p>Central and South America </p> <p>When first cut Purpleheart's colour is a greyish brown, but when exposed to the light it becomes a deep purple. Very durable and insect resistant, Purpleheart is extremely popular with furniture makers. Due to its strength it can also be used in heavy construction. This timber is not in the CITES Appendices or on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.</p>