



MANILKARA

Botanical Name: Manilkara Kanosiensis

Heartwood colour ranges from a light red or brown to a darker brick red; tends to darken with exposure to light. Thin sapwood is a pale yellow to pink. Grain tends to be interlocked or wavy with a medium to coarse texture. Some boards can contain gum pockets or streaks as a naturally-occurring defect. Jarrah can also exhibit a curly figure.

Manilkara is rated as very durable regarding decay resistance, and it is also quite resistant to insect attack.

Manilkara tends to be difficult to machine on account of its high density and interlocked grain. It also has a moderate blunting effect on cutting edges. Manilkara turns, glues, and finishes well and commonly used in flooring, heavy construction, veneer, cabinetry, outdoor furniture, and turned objects.

Because of its great durability and common occurrence, Manilkara is a useful timber for exterior projects in Australia. Its vibrant red color, and high density add to its marketability for use as a flooring material. Jarrah burl is also prized among wood turners, with its tight knots, swirling grain, and rich colors giving an aesthetically pleasing appearance.

TECHNICAL PROPERTIES

Density.	1030 kg/m ³ at 12% Moisture Content
Shrinkage to 12% MC.	6.2% (tangential); 3.1% (radial).
Durability Above-ground.	Class 1 – Life expectancy more than 15 years.
Durability In-ground.	Class 2 – Life expectancy more than 15 years.
Lyctine Susceptibility.	Untreated sapwood susceptible to lyctid borer attack.
Termite Resistance.	Not Resistant.
Preservation.	Plantation grown trees have a higher portion of sapwood, which readily accepts commercial preservation impregnation. The heartwood of radiata pine also accepts some preservative impregnation but for practical purposes it is considered untreatable as results are unreliable.
Seasoning.	To avoid distortion, framing sizes should be high temperature dries. Boards may be air-dried or kiln-dried at conventional or high temperatures.
Hardness.	Soft (rated 5 on a 6-class scale) in relation to indentation and ease of working with hand tools.
Machining.	Machines and turns well but planer blades should be kept sharp to avoid surface ridging.
Fixing.	Nails may occasionally follow the growth rings. Nailing guns give good results.
Gluing.	Differential glue absorption can occur between earlywood and latewood but this is rarely causes problems.
Finishing.	Will readily accept, paint, stain and polish.