## technology transfer fact sheet

Celtis spp.

Family: Ulmaceae African Celtis

**Other Common Names:** Esa (Ghana), Ba (Ivory Coast), Akasinsa (Uganda), Ita, Ohia (Nigeria), Mrinde, Mrunde (Tanzania).

**Distribution:** Trees are found in western, central, and parts of eastern Africa; locally frequent in the drier high forests.

**The Tree:** Up to 130 ft in height with a clear straight bole to 80 ft; trunk diameters to 3 ft over short to long buttresses.

## The Wood:

**General Characteristics:** Heartwood and sapwood not clearly demarcated, whitish or light yellow, becoming grayish white on exposure often with dark irregular markings. Texture rather fine to coarse; grain straight to irregular, wavy, or interlocked; lustrous; has an apple-like scent in *C. africana* 

**Weight:** Basic specific gravity (ovendry weight/green volume) variable with species 0.52 to 0.65; airdry density 40 to 50 pcf.

**Mechanical Properties:** (First and third sets of data based on the 2-in. standard; second on the 2-in. standard.)

Moisture content	Bending strength	Modulus of elasticity	Maximum crushing strength
(%)	(Psi)	(1,000 psi)	(Psi)
Green (40)	13,050	1,850	6,500
12%	20,900	2,300	10,550
12% (24)	14,700	1,620	-
12% (20)	11,500	1,700	6,150

Janka side hardness 1,390 lb for green material and 1,670 lb for dry.

**Drying and Shrinkage:** Dries fairly rapidly with little degrade, some end-checkin and warp may occur. Kiln schedule T10-D4S is suggested for 4/4 stock and T8-D3S for 8/4. Shrinkage green to ovendry: radial 5.6%; tangential 10.4%; volumetric 15.4%. Movement in service is rated as medium.

**Working Properties:** Generally reported easy to work in machining operations but rather difficult with hand tools; tearing of interlocked grain in planning, poor surfaces in shaping; nails and glues easily; moderate steam-bending qualities.

**Durability:** Highly susceptible to attack by decay and staining fungi as well as insect damage, including powder-post beetle attack.

**Preservation:** Heartwood rated as moderately resistant to preservative treatment, sapwood is permaeable.

Uses: Flooring, tool handles, plywood, general construction, decorative veneer.

## **Additional Reading:** (3), (5), (9), (40), (44)

- 3. Bolza, E., and W.G. Keating. 1972. African timbers-the properties, uses, and characteristics of 700 species. CSIRO. Div. Of Build. Res., Melbourne, Australia.
- 5. Bryce, J.M. 1967. The commercial timbers of Tanzania. Tanzanian For. Div. Util. Sec. Moshi.
- 9. Farmer, R.H. 1972. Handbook of hardwoods. H.M. Stationery Office. London.
- 40. Lavers, G.M. 1967. The strength properties of timbers. For. Prod. Res. Bull. No. 50. H.M. Stationery Office. London.
- 41. Nigeria: Dep. For. Res. 1966. Brachystegia kennedyi (Okwen). For. Prod. Res. Rep. Dep. For. Res. Nigeria No. FPRL/7

From: Chudnoff, Martin. 1984. Tropical Timbers of the World. USDA Forest Service. Ag. Handbook No. 607.