
PALMA

MISSIÓN

Develop and promote the sustainable transformation of natural resources through innovative, efficient, and responsible solutions, generating value for our strategic partners, communities, and the environment.

VISION

To consolidate our position as a leading company in forest and natural resource management in Latin America, recognized for its operational excellence, environmental commitment, and business leadership.

VALUES

- Environmental Responsibility: We are guided by a deep respect for nature and the efficient use of resources.
- Integrity: We act with transparency, ethics, and consistency in every decision.
- Excellence: We seek to exceed expectations in every project, service, and relationship.
- Innovation: We promote creative and technologically advanced solutions.
- Social Commitment: We work with and for communities, promoting local development.
- Corporate Loyalty: We strengthen long-lasting relationships based on trust and mutual respect.

What do we do?

- We provide technical and professional advice on sustainable forestry activities: planting, timber cultivation, reproduction, tree felling, medicinal or ornamental plants, seeds, and related products.
- We produce, process, preserve, and market forest products in their natural or processed state, both in national and international markets.
- We offer scientific and technological innovation services and technical support to the public and private sectors in forestry matters.
- We carry out activities within the Nuria Plateau, a plot of approximately 172,000 hectares with 42 commercial species, under the Special Economic Zone for Forest Development.

COMMERCIAL SPECIES

PALMA

PUY / IPÊ-ROXO



SCIENTIFIC NAME	*FAMILY*	*TRADE NAME*
Tabebuia impetiginosa	Bignoniaceae	Puy, Lapacho rosado, Ocobo, Xmaculis.

• *BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION*

Tree up to 36 meters tall and 35 to 55 cm in diameter; yellowish-brown heartwood and yellow sapwood; straight to interlocking grain; fine texture; veining in overlapping arcs, narrow light-colored stripes; low to moderate gloss.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Basic density	0,95 g/cm3
Air dry density	12% 1,12 g/cm3
Tangential contraction	8,4%
Radial contraction	6,6%
Dimensional stability	1,2%

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

Flexural strength	12% 1984 kgf/cm2
Stiffness (modulus of elasticity)	12% 215600 kgf/cm2
Parallel compressive strength 12% 933 kgf/cm2	12% 933 kgf/cm2
Perpendicular compression strength	12% 205kgf/cm2
Cizallamiento radial	12% 157 kgf/cm2

• *USE HARDWOOD*

Stable, resistant to attack by marine borers; used for the production of decorative veneers, posts, beams, joists, panels, flooring, frames, furniture, turnings, tool handles, heavy packaging, boat building, and more.

PALMA

CONGER
SUCUPIRA PRETA



SCIENTIFIC NAME	*FAMILY*	*TRADE NAME*
Diplotropis purpurea	fabaceae	Congrio, Sucupira, Preta, Zapan negro, Alcornoque.

• *BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION*

Tree grows to over 40 meters tall; heartwood is dark chocolate brown with yellow sapwood; grain is irregular to cross- grained; texture is medium to coarse; grain is patterned in overlapping arcs, feathery, with golden highlights and few white streaks; luster is low to medium.

• *PHYSICAL PROPERTIES*

Basic density 0.81 g/cm3
Air dry density 12% 0.93 g/cm3T
angential shrinkage7.4%
Radial shrinkage 5.3%
Dimensional stability 1.4%

• *MECHANICAL PROPERTIES*

Flexural strength 12% 1614 kgf/cm2
Stiffness (modulus of elasticity) 12% 204667 kgf/ cm2
Parallel compression strength 12% 903 kgf/ cm2
Perpendicular compression strength 12% 84
kgf/cm2 Radial shear 12% 135 kgf/cm2

• *USE HARDWOOD*

Stable, used for the construction of bridges, posts, joists, boards, parquet, frames, furniture, sheet metal, heavy packaging and boat decks, among others.

PALMA

CORK OAK / SUCUPIRA

SCIENTIFIC NAME	*FAMILY*	*TRADE NAME*
Andira spp	Leguminosae	Cork Oak Pilon, Sucupira.

• *PHYSICAL PROPERTIES*

Distribution: Central and South America, Mexico.
Tree Size: 65-115 ft (20-35 m) tall, 2 ft (.6 m) trunk diameter
Average Dry Weight: 52 lbs/ft3 (835 kg/m3)
Specific Gravity (Basic, 12% MC): 0.64, 0.83
Janka Hardness: 1,790 lbf (7,960 N)
Modulus of Rupture: 18,490 lbf/in2 (127.5 MPa)
Elastic Modulus: 2,634,000 lbf/in2 (18.17 GPa)
Compressive Strength: 9,290 lbf/ in2 (64.1 MPa)
Shrinkage: Radial: 4.6%,
Tangential: 8.6%,
Volumetric: 12.3%, T/R Ratio: 1.9

• *BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION*

Color/Appearance: The heartwood varies from golden yellow to darker reddish brown. Varying thickness of parenchyma bands gives a subtle, irregular, striped appearance (since the parenchyma is lighter in color, the wider the bands, the lighter the overall wood color). The narrow sapwood is grayish yellow and clearly demarcated from the heartwood. Grain/Texture: The grain is straight or slightly interlocked. The texture is very coarse and porous, with little natural luster. Rot Resistance: Rated durable to very durable; moderate insect resistance. Workability: Generally easy to work, although the interlocked grain may cause back-graining during planing operations. It sizes, turns, and produces good finishes. Odor: No characteristic odor.

• *COMMON USES:*

Furniture, cabinetmaking, carvings and turned objects; beams, wood structures, flooring, decking.

• *Comments:*

Pilón Alcornoque wood gets its name from its resemblance to similar species called “Pilón”, and the name “Alcornoque” from its hardness.

PALMA

WORN PYLON
CUPIÚBA / KABUKALLI



SCIENTIFIC NAME	*FAMILY*	*TRADE NAME*
Goupia glabra	Mimosoideae	Pilón Lombricero, Cupiuba, Kabukalli.

• *BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION*

Color/Appearance: The heartwood is a uniform reddish brown. The sapwood is not very distinct, taking on a light pinkish color.Grain/Texture: Grain is often interlocked, with a medium to coarse texture. Surface lacks natural luster. Veins: Axial parenchyma scant, apotracheal parenchyma diffuse, with a tendency to form short, thin, tangential lines from ray to ray, and paratracheal parenchyma very scant. Pores/vessels barely visible to the naked eye, exclusively solitary, diffusely distributed; few, 5–1 mm2, small, 150–200 µm tangential diameter, oil resin present. Thick-walled fibers, low heat, punctuation.
Weather Resistance: The Worm Pilon is rated as very durable in terms of rot resistance, and is also resistant to termites and most insects.Workability: Wormwood is considered easy to work with hand tools or machinery. It has a moderate effect on the cutting edge of tool cutters. Wormwood also tends to be easy to plane and glue, and stains, turns, and finishes well. Odor: Characteristicunpleasant odor when the wood is fresh.

• *PHYSICAL PROPERTIES*

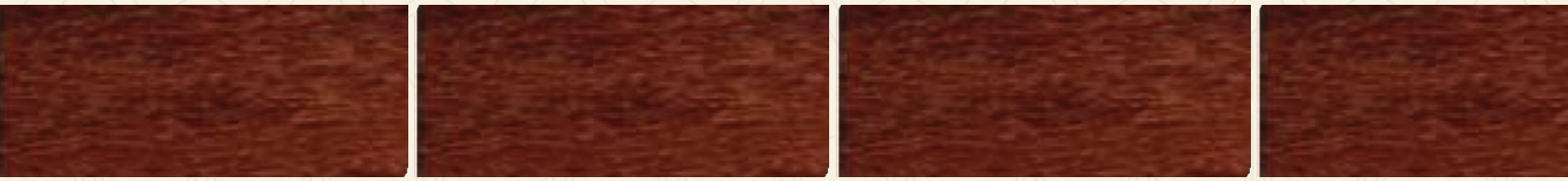
Distribution: Amazonia, Colombia, Guyana and Venezuela.
Tree size: 30-100 ft (10-35 m) height, 2-4 ft (0.6-1.2 m) trunk diameter
Average dry weight: 54 lbs/ft3 (870 kg/m3)
Specific Gravity (Basic, 12% CH): .71, .87
Janka Hardness: 987 Kgf
Modulus of rupture: 1,226 Kgf/cm2
Modulus of elasticity: 151,000 Kgf/cm2
Compressive Strength: 664 Kgf/cm2
Shrinkage: Radial: 2.4%, Tangential: 4.4%
Volumetric: 6.9%, T/R Ratio: 1.8

• *COMMON USES*

Bridges, posts, fences, beams, columns, flooring, furniture, cabinets, tool handles, shipbuilding, railway junctions, truck beds, container floors. Comments: The Pilón Lombricero is a high-quality multipurpose wood, preferably for outdoor use, due to the persistence of its characteristic odor, which gradually diminishes, although it can be accelerated with the appropriate surface treatment and used in applications where resistance is important, a wood for both form and function.

PALMA

PURGUO
MAPARAJUBA / BALATA



SCIENTIFIC NAME	*FAMILY*	*TRADE NAME*
Manilkara bidentata	Sapotaceae	Purguo, Purgo, Maparajuba, Balata, Quinilla.

• *BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION*

The tree is 25 to 40 meters tall and 50 to 85 cm in diameter. It has a cylindrical trunk with a circular cross-section. The heartwood is dark reddish-brown to dark red, and the sapwood is pink. The grain is straight, with a fine texture. The veining displays irregular, dull, dark-spotted patterns.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Basic density	0,87 g/cm3
Air dry density	12% 1,10 g/cm3
Tangential contraction	10,1%
Radial contraction	6,6%
Dimensional stability	1.5%

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

Flexural strength	12% 1918 kgf/cm2
Stiffness (modulus of elasticity)	12% 242500 kgf/cm2
Parallel compression resistance	12%: 818 kgf/cm2
Perpendicular compressive	12%163kgf/cm 2
strength Radial shear	12% 176 kgf/cm2

• *USE HARDWOOD*

Stable, it has natural durability in contact with the ground and is resistant to termites. It is used in furniture, flooring, sleepers, heavy construction, musical instruments, and turning.

PALMA

CAROB TREE / JATOBÁ

SCIENTIFIC NAME	FAMILY	TRADE NAME
Hymenaea courbaril	Caesalpinioideae	Carob tree, Jatoba

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Distribution: Central and South America, Mexico.
Tree size: 100-130 ft (30-40 m) height, 2-4 ft (0.6-1.2 m) trunk diameter
Average dry weight: 57 lbs/ft3 (910 kg/m3)
Specific Gravity: (Basic, 12% MC): .77, .91
Janka Hardness: 2,690 lbf (11,950 N)
Modulus of rupture: 22,510 lbf/in2 (155.2 MPa)
Modulus of Elasticity: 2,745,000 lbf/in2 (18.93GPa)
Compressive Strength: 11,780 lbf/in2 (81.2 MPa)
Shrinkage: Radial: 4.2%, Tangential: 8.0%,
Volumetric: 12.1%, T/R Ratio: 1.9

DESCRIPTION

Color/Appearance: Heartwood varies from a light orange-brown to a darker reddish-brown, sometimes with contrasting darker gray- brown stripes. The color tends to darken upon exposure to light. The sapwood is a light grayish-yellow, clearly demarcated from the wood. Grain/Texture: The grain is usually interlocked, with a medium to coarse texture. Good natural luster. Veins: Diffuse-porous; large pores, very few; solitary and radial multiples of 2-3; mineral deposits (dark brown) occasionally present; vessel parenchyma centric, confluent, and marginal; narrow to medium streaks, normal spacing. Weather Resistance: Very durable in terms of rot resistance, it is also resistant to termites and most other insects, although it is susceptible to attack by marine borers. Workability: It is considered difficult to work due to its density and hardness, and has a moderate blunt effect on tool cutters. Carob also tends to be difficult to plane due to its interlocking grain. However, Carob glues, dyes, turns, and finishes well. It responds well to steam bending. Odor: No characteristic odor.

COMMON USES:

Flooring, furniture, cabinets, tool handles, shipbuilding, railroad ties, converted objects and other small specialty items.

Comments:

Although widely called "Brazilian cherry" (primarily among flooring dealers), it bears little relation to the domestic cherry (Prunus serotina) found in the U.S., except perhaps that its natural color closely matches the common color of domestic cherry that has been aged/stained reddish-brown as seen in some indoor furniture. Carob is exceptionally stiff, strong, and hard, representing great value to woodworkers seeking high-strength lumber.

PALMA

TAPIO'S LEG
TANIMBUCA



SCIENTIFIC NAME	*FAMILY*	*TRADE NAME*
Terminalia guianensis	Combretaceae	Tapir Foot, Tanimbuca, White Olive, Palo Prieto, Palo Amarillo.

- ## *BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION*

Trees range from 30 to 45 meters tall, sometimes reaching 70 meters; heartwood is brownish yellow to olive yellow, with dark stripes; grain is straight to wavy or interlaced; medium texture; medium to high gloss.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Basic density	0,78 g/cm3
Air dry density	12% 0,89 g/cm3
Tangential contraction	8,8%
Radial contraction	5,9%
Dimensional stability	1,5%

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

Flexural strength	12% 788 kgf/cm2
Stiffness (modulus of elasticity)	12% 85733 kgf/cm2
Parallel compression resistance	12% 366 kgf/cm2
perpendicular strength	12% 41 kgf/cm2
Radial shear	12%: 54 kgf/cm2

- ## *USES*

General exterior, stable, used for sleepers, beams, joists, panels, veneers, parquet, and tool handles. Furniture, tournaments, tools, containers, bodywork, truck floors, shipbuilding.

PALMA

CAPURE / AGUAI / CEREJINHA

SCIENTIFIC NAME	*FAMILY*	*TRADE NAME*
Chrysophyllum gonocarpum	sapotaceae	Capure, Maria, Santa María, Aceite María

• *BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION*

A 40-meter-tall tree with a cylindrical trunk, 25 meters long and 90 cm in diameter; its heartwood is deep pink and its sapwood is light pink; its grain is interlaced, with light and dark bands; its luster is even with golden highlights.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Basic density	0,56 g/cm3
Air dry density	12% 0,69 g/cm3
Tangential contraction	8,9%
Contracción tangencial	6,07%
Radial contraction	1,3%
Dimensional stability	

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

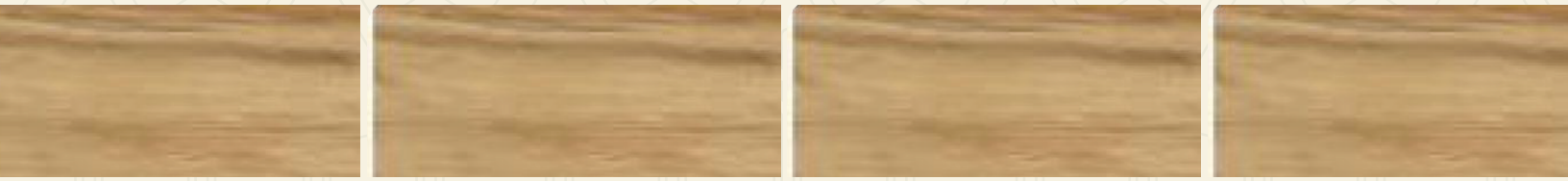
Flexural strength	12% 891 kgf/cm2
Stiffness (modulus of elasticity)	12% 107 kgf/cm2
Parallel compressive strength	12% 456 kgf/cm2
Compressive strength	12% 46 kgf/cm2
perpendicular	12% 108 kgf/cm2
Radial shear	

• *USE WOOD*

It is used for the construction of bridges, posts, sleepers, shipbuilding, flooring, furniture, doors, ladders, tool handles, boards, veneers, musical instruments, and paper pulp.

PALMA

TINAJITO / SAPUCAIA



SCIENTIFIC NAME	*FAMILY*	*TRADE NAME*
Lecythis zabucajo	Lecythidaceae	tinajito

• *BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION*

Tree that reaches 30 to 40 meters in height and 100 to 130 CM in diameter, straight, cylindrical trunk,Rarely bent or twisted, it is very resistant to fungi and insects that attack wood.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Basic density	0,86 g/cm3
Volumetric mass	12% (Kg/m3) Muy pesada= 1020
Tangential contraction	7.9%
Radial contraction	5,1%

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

Flexural strength	12% 1562kgf/cm2
Stiffness (modulus of elasticity)	12% 151000 kgf/cm2
Parallel compressive strength	12% 716 kgf/cm2
Perpendicular compressive strength	12%152 kgf/cm2

• *USES*

Heavy construction, shipbuilding, sheds, sleepers, flooring, wagon bottoms, among others.

PALMA

MUREILLO/QUARUBA

SCIENTIFIC NAME	FAMILY	TRADE NAME
Erisma uncinatum	Vochysiaceae	Mureillo, Quarubarana, Cedillo, Jaboty, Cambara.

• BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

A tree up to 35 meters tall, with a straight, cylindrical trunk; the wood is light reddish brown, with interlocking to straight grain and moderate sheen. Heartwood is reddish brown, sometimes with a purplish tinge and lighter veins.Soft sapwood yellowish, yellowish brown or greyish with darker coloured lines.Sapwood transition clearly distinguishable but not markedly abrupt. Medium to high luster. Odorless and tasteless. Grain is slightly irregular and the texture is coarse to moderate. Low shear strength, with fair to good workability. The wood dries slowly and is easily treated with preservatives.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Basic density	0,48 g/cm3
Air dry density	12% 0,53 g/cm3
Tangential shrinkage	7,7%
Radial contraction	3,3%
Dimensional stability	2,3%

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

Flexural strength	12% 897 kgf/cm2
Stiffness (modulus of elasticity)	12% 115000 kgf/cm2
Cut parallel to the grain	12% 548 kgf/cm2
Compressive	12% 72 kgf/cm2
strength Radial shear ch	12% 92 kgf/cm2

• USES

Used for beams, joists, door frames, panels, furniture, veneers, sports equipment, packaging, and musical instruments.

PALMA

MORA

SCIENTIFIC NAME	FAMILY	TRADE NAME
Mora gonggrijpii	Fabaceae	Guiana Blackberry, Pracuuba, Red Nato.

• BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

A tall tree, 35 to 45 meters tall, with a conical trunk measuring 60 to 90 cm in diameter; reddish-brown or reddish-brown heartwood and pinkish sapwood; straight grain; medium texture; veining in overlapping arcs, with broad, intersecting bands and golden highlights; medium to high luster.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Basic density	0.85 g/cm3
Air dry density	12% MC 0.98 g/cm3
Tangential shrinkage	10.5%
Radial contraction	7.5%
Dimensional stability	1.4%

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

Flexural strength	12% 1878 kgf/cm2
Stiffness (modulus of elasticity)	12% 229500 kgf/cm2
Parallel compressive strength	12% 995 kgf/cm2
Perpendicular compressive	12%187 kgf/cm2
strength Radial shear ch	12% MC 1497 kgf/cm2

• USES

Stable, used for general construction, beams, columns, parquet, furniture, cabinetmaking and railway sleepers, among others.

PALMA

JOSEFINO



SCIENTIFIC NAME	FAMILY	TRADE NAME
Stryphnodendron guianensis	FABACEAE	Josefino

density 0.600 (g/cm 3) modulus of rupture 853.5 kg/cm² shearing 110.65 (kg/cm²) hardness of sides 370.7 (kg) tenacity (kg/m) average diameter 60 (cm) average thickness of bazas 51 (cm)

• *BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION*

Information on the specific physical-mechanical properties of Stryphnodendron guianensis is limited in the available sources, and some references may confuse it with other species with similar names (such as Carapa guianensis or Minquartia guianensis). However, from general information about the genus Stryphnodendron and wood descriptions of related species, some characteristics can be inferred: General characteristics of wood: Color: Freshly cut heartwood may be light salmon in color, turning reddish brown to brown when dry. Odor: It does not have a distinctive odor. Grain: Straight to slightly crisscrossed. Veining: Semi-pronounced due to the size of the pores and growth rings. Brightness: Medium. Texture: Medium to slightly coarse. Possible physical-mechanical properties (referential, not directly from Striphnodendron . guianensis unless specified): It's important to note that exact properties can vary depending on the species, growing location, and environmental conditions. Woods of this genus, like those of many tropical legumes, often tend to be dense and hard. Density: Woods of the genus Stryphnodendron are classified as medium-heavy. Some sources mention basic densities around 0.49 gr/cm 3 and air-dry densities around 0.60 gr/cm 3 for species in the genus (although this could be for another species mentioned in context, such as Carapa guianensis). Shrinkage: Tropical woods typically exhibit moderate shrinkage. For example, a total tangential shrinkage of 8.6% and a total radial shrinkage of 4.7% have been reported for a similar wood. Drying: Generally reported to be moderately easy to air dry and kiln dry, with moderate drying rates for thinner boards and slow for thicker boards, and may develop moderate defects. Natural durability: The heartwood is moderately resistant to fungi, but susceptible to attack by drywood termites and other insects. It is considered difficult to treat with preservatives. Sawing: Despite its density, it is described as an easy-to-sawn wood, with low silica content, which does not interfere with the dulling of saws.

Uses: Although the wood of Stryphnodendron guianensis could have timber uses, it is better known for other uses: * Medicinal: The bark of Stryphnodendron guianensis (and other species in the genus such as S. adstringens , known as " barbatimão ") is commonly used in traditional medicine to treat wounds and various skin problems due to its healing properties. It is a rich source of tannins. * Dyes and inks: The bark is also used as a source of tannins, dyes and inks.