

• TIMBER SPECIES DATASHEET •

TALI

(*Erythrophleum Suaveolens*)



★ Wood Type	Hardwood
★ Durability	Class 1 - Very durable
★ Average Service Life	25+ years (without treatment)
★ Treatability	Moderately difficult
★ Moisture Movement	Low
★ Density (mean, Kg/m³)	650-800
★ Texture	Fine to medium
★ Use(s)	Exterior and Interior Joinery, Flooring, Cabinetry, Millwork
★ Colour(s)	Attractive reddish-brown with a beautiful grain pattern

Environmental

Tali wood (*Erythrophleum* spp.) is not typically listed on the IUCN Red List. However, it is crucial to ensure responsible sourcing and verify certification with suppliers to promote sustainable harvesting.

The Tree

Tali trees are large, reaching heights of up to 40 to 50 meters. They have straight, cylindrical trunks and produce pinnate leaves. The tree is primarily valued for its high-quality timber.

Drying

Tali wood dries slowly but well, with minimal risk of defects when properly managed. Careful drying practices help maintain its stability and appearance.

Working Qualities

Tali wood is moderately difficult to work with due to its density and interlocked grain, which can lead to tearout. However, with sharp tools and proper techniques, it can be machined, sanded, and finished to achieve a beautiful, polished surface. Tali wood showcases an elegant appearance with its rich, reddish-brown hues.

Distribution

Tali wood primarily comes from West and Central Africa, with significant sources in countries like Cameroon, Gabon, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The Tali tree is known for its valuable timber.

The Timber

Tali wood is renowned for its attractive reddish-brown to dark brown color with a beautiful grain pattern. It has a fine to medium texture and typically features a straight grain. The wood is moderately heavy and highly durable.

Strength

Tali wood is known for its exceptional strength and durability. It is highly robust and stable, making it suitable for a variety of applications, especially in construction and outdoor use.