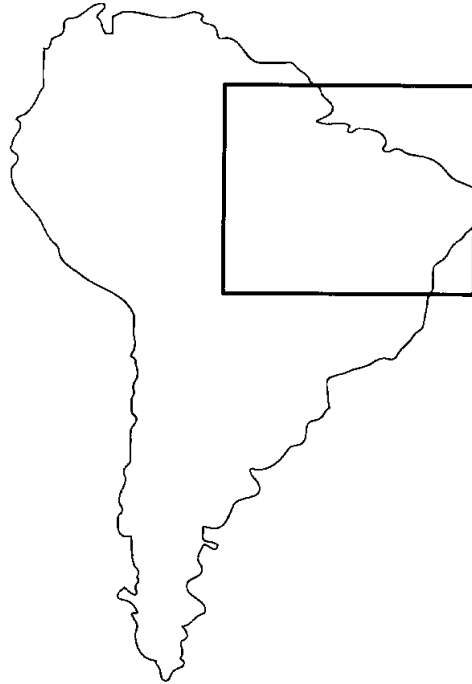




<b>Commercial names:</b>	engl.: Bahia rosewood, Palisander, Rio rosewood esp.: Palisandro de Brasil, Jacarandá fr.: Palissandre du Brésil
<b>Common names:</b>	esp.: Jacarandá de Bahía, Jacarandá de indios, Jacarandá negro, Palisandro de Río.  port.: Cebeuna, Cabiuna, Cabiuna do mato, Cabiuna rajada, Camboriuna, Caviuva, Gabiuna, Graúna, Jacaranda, Jacaranda-caviuna, acaranda preto, Jacarandazinho, Pau preto, Pau rosa, Urauna.
<b>Subject to CITES control:</b>	All parts and derivatives.
<b>Macroscopic characteristics of the wood:</b>	Wood of varying darkness, diffuse porous. Growth rings poorly visible in transverse section. Sapwood and heartwood easily recognisable. Sapwood yellowish white, sometimes with tones ranging from greenish to brown, heartwood varies from dark reddish brown to violet brown with black streaks; it smells like roses, the characteristic that has given its commercial name; this smell is apparent just after cutting and when the wood is burned. Fibres straight, sometimes wavy. Hardness: very hard and heavy Grain: very fine; the surface appears oily to the touch. Specific weight: between 0.85 and 1.10 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
<b>Microscopic characteristics of the wood:</b>	Wood diffuse porous. Growth rings distinct because of the marginal parenchyma. Vessels usually solitary sometimes in radial multiples or in groups, 5 to 20/mm <sup>2</sup> ; tangential diameter (90 –) 170 (– 260) µm, perforation plates simple. Intervascular pits bordered and vested. Vessels frequently contain gum or other deposits. Parenchyma predominantly apotracheal and diffuse, sometimes marginal, rarely aliform with short wings, very infrequently confluent, layered (storied) in tangential section. Rays homogenous with a tendency to become heterogenous, 3-seriate, up to 10 cells high, distributed in layers (storied) with a frequency of 3 to 11/ mm <sup>2</sup> . Libriform fibres with dark contents, (1130 –) 1350 – (1600) µm long; crystals present in septate fibres.
<b>Characteristics of the trees:</b>	This tree can grow to 40 metres in height and 1.2 metres in diameter, although it normally grows to 15 – 20 metres and up to 0.8 metres in diameter. The trunk is rather cylindrical, although there are buttress roots at the base. The tree has a rough bark.
<b>Characteristics of trade:</b>	A large number of species are sold under the name palisander or rosewood and have characteristics similar to <i>Dalbergia nigra</i> , although usually the name of the country of origin is added.

**Distribution:** Brazil (in the states of Río de Janeiro and Espírito Santo)



**Use:** Expensive furniture, general furniture making, lath work, (handles for tableware and tools), musical instruments, guitars, castanets, mandolins, pianos, violins, flooring, sculptures, marquetry, doors and carvings.

**Similar species:** There are about 100 species of trees, shrubs and lianas in this genus, occurring throughout all tropical regions.

	<b>Distribution</b>	<b>Common name</b>
<i>Dalbergia bariensis</i>	Asia	Asian rosewood
<i>D. cearensis</i>	Brazil	Violetwood
<i>D. cochinchinensis</i>	Asia	Asian rosewood
<i>D. cubilquitzensis</i> (syn. <i>D. tucurensis</i> )	Central America	Guatemala rosewood
<i>D. frutescens</i>	South America	Sebastiao de Arruda
<i>D. latifolia</i>	Asia	Indian rosewood
<i>D. oliveri</i>	Myanmar	Burma palisander
<i>D. retusa</i>	South America	Cocobolo
<i>D. sissoo</i>	Himalaya	Sissoo
<i>D. spruceana</i>	Amazon	Amazon rosewood
<i>D. stevensonii</i>	Brazil, Venezuela	Honduras rosewood
<i>Machaerium villosum</i>	South America	Jacaranda pardo

Because *D. nigra* is often confused with *D. latifolia*, it must be pointed out that *D. latifolia* (Indian palisander) has a pinkish violet tinge, which can be quite dark, while *D. nigra* is brown and usually has a more clear grain pattern.



Species → Characteristics ↓	<i>D. nigra</i> , <i>D. cubilquitzensis</i> , <i>D. spruceana</i>	<i>D. bariensis</i> , <i>D. oliveri</i>	<i>D. cearensis</i>	<i>D. cochinchinensis</i>	<i>D. frutescens</i>	<i>D. latifolia</i> , <i>D. sissoo</i>	<i>D. stevensonii</i>	<i>D. retusa</i>	<i>Machaerium</i> <i>villosum</i>
<b>Colour sapwood</b>	yellowish white	white	off-white	yellowish	off-white	light	yellow	yellow white	light
<b>Colour heartwood</b>	pink to violet, brown with black streaks	bright pink	violet with dark streaks	violet brown	pink with violet streaks	purplish brown with black purple lines	purple brown	pale pink to red	violet brown
<b>Grain</b>	very fine	medium	fine	medium to fine	fine	rather thick, but uniform	medium to fine	fine	thick
<b>Fibres</b>	straight, sometimes interlocked	variable	straight	straight	straight	straight, sometimes interlocked	straight	straight	wavy
<b>Hardness</b>	very hard	very hard	very hard	very hard	hard	very hard	very hard	very hard	very hard
<b>Specific weight</b>	0.85 - 1.1 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.0 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	0.70 - 1.1 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	0.87 - 0.95 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	0.70 - 0.90 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	0.85 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	0.95 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	0.99 - 1.22 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	0.85 g/cm <sup>3</sup>

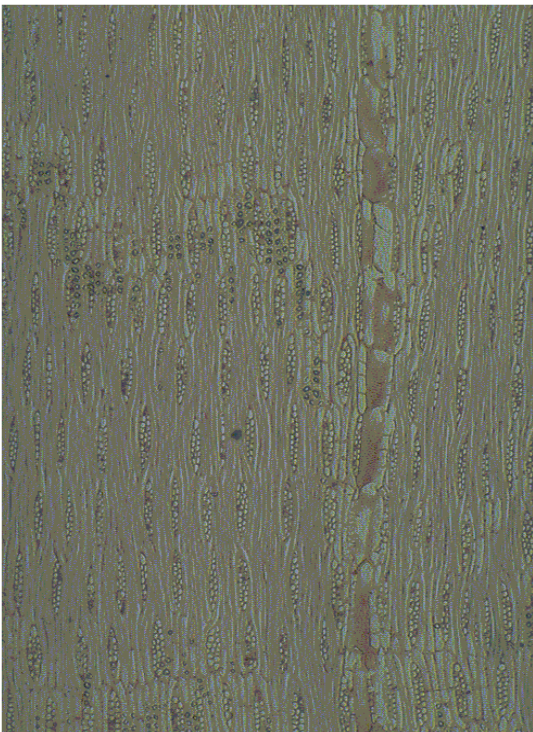


# Dalbergia nigra

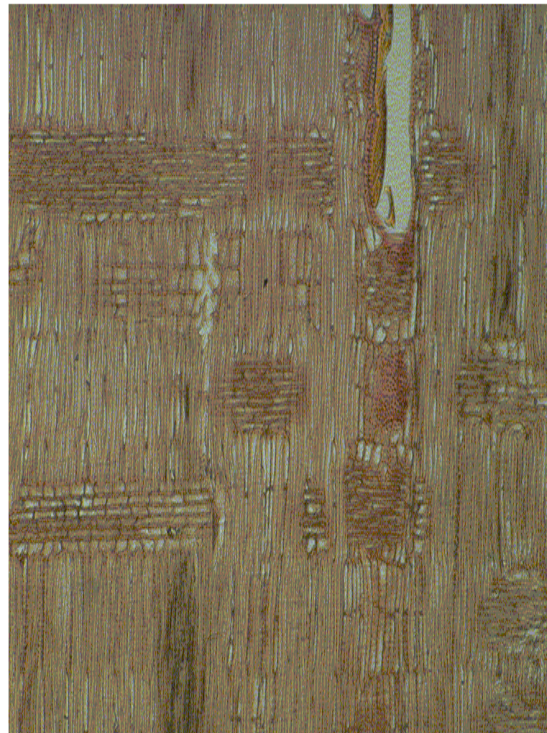




transverse section



tangential section



radial section