

Investigating the Anatomical and Physical-Mechanical Properties of the 8-Year-Old Superior Teakwood Planted in Muna Island, Indonesia¹

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ABSTRACT

Muna teakwood, especially from old stands, has been popular as raw material for timber industries in Indonesia for the past ten decades. Due to the scarcity of this wood, superior-grown seedlings of Muna teakwood have been developed and widely planted. Since there is no information on its characteristics, therefore, the aim of this research was to investigate wood characteristics of the 8-year-old superior-grown teak from Muna Island to ensure their proper utilization as raw material for wooden furniture. Wood discs and boards from basal area of three different trees were used as the samples. Macroscopic and microscopic anatomical characteristics were observed following the IAWA's list, while their physical-mechanical properties were measured following British Standard 373-57. Results showed that anatomical characteristics of this wood sample are similar to regular teakwood, but its heartwood portion is higher. Differences among trees are found in regards to wood texture, growth ring width, as well as early and latewood portion. The green moisture content was lower than that of fast-growing teak of a similar age. The wood is more stable than the old teakwood, but its specific gravity is lower. In general, mechanical properties of this wood were higher than those of the regular fast-growing teakwood, but lower than the old one. Based on its specific gravity, this superior Muna teakwood was categorized as a Strength Class of III. The wood is suitable enough for wooden furniture manufacturing.

Keywords: anatomical characteristics, mechanical properties, Muna Island, physical properties, superior-grown teak

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a tropical country and is well known as the third largest mega biodiversity country in the world. At least, there are approximately 4,000 tree

species exist in the tropical rain forests of this country (Martawijaya *et al.*, 2005). One of the most popular wood species in Indonesia is teak (*Tectona grandis* L. f.). The wood, especially from old trees, is considered to be one of the most valuable timbers and widely

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used as raw material for the best quality wooden furniture because it has decorative figures, strong, naturally durable, and stable (Lukmandaru, 2010). However, the availability of high-quality wood from old stands on the market is limited and more expensive in the last 10 to 15 years. Therefore, the industries are forced to utilize teakwood from young trees including trees that are less than 10 years old (Wahyudi *et al.*, 2014; Hidayati *et al.*, 2017; Park *et al.*, 2018). Wood products made by these teak are often unstable and easily attacked by wood destroying organisms, especially termites.

The teakwood from Muna Island has been popular for wooden furniture industries since the Dutch colonial era (Fendi *et al.*, 2017). Alongside its function as raw material for furniture manufacturing, the wood is also used for building components and others (Lempang and Asdar, 2007). For decades, teak trees planted on Muna Island were harvested when the stem diameter reached 40 cm or when the tree was 50-year-old. To shorten the time to harvesting, the fast-growing Muna teak seedlings, especially the Malabar clone, have been developed and propagated using *in vitro* sub-culture techniques in the last 10 years. The seedlings were exposed to 5–30 Gy gamma rays. Experimental results in the field showed that these seedlings grew rapidly with the average height 7 times taller than those of control or irradiated seedlings, while its width increment was 3–5 times larger. Considering the reasons, therefore, the harvesting time of less than 10 years has been determined.

Characteristics of this superior Muna teakwood have not been yet investigated. Therefore, the main objective of this study was to examine the anatomical characteristics and several physical-mechanical properties of the 8-year-old superior Muna teakwood to ensure their utilization as raw material especially for wooden furniture manufacture.

2. MATERIALS and METHODS

2.1. Material

The main material used was a 6 cm thick wood disc and a 100 cm long log of 8-year-old superior Muna teakwood from a plantation forest area located at 4°51'38.8"S 122°37'00.2"E on Muna Island, Southeast Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. The disc was extracted from the tree's height 1.30 m above the ground, while the log was obtained from a height of 20 m above the ground. Three different healthy trees classified by diameter, large ($d \geq 30$ cm), medium ($21 \text{ cm} \leq d < 30$ cm), and small ($d < 21$ cm) were selected as the sample source. Diameter at breast high of each tree was 30.5 cm (the 1st tree), 24.0 cm (the 2nd tree), and 17.5 cm (the 3rd tree).

2.2. Method

2.2.1. Sample preparation

The disc surface was planned until the distinction of the sapwood and heartwood portions were seen, and then segmented with the dimensions of 2 cm × 2 cm × 6 cm from pith to bark to measure radial variation in fiber dimensions. Meanwhile, other samples with the same dimension representing heartwood zone were used for the macro- and microscopic anatomical characteristics observations. Samples of 1 cm × 2 cm × 6 cm representing sapwood, transition, and heartwood zone were used to measure wood moisture, density, specific gravity, and dimensional stability.

Wood samples for mechanical properties were prepared from the logs. The log was converted into 3 cm thick boards and then air-dried for 2 months until wood moisture $\pm 14\%$, then reconverted to wood samples. The sample size of static bending test was 2 cm × 2 cm × 30 cm, while for the compression stress parallel to grain test was 2 cm × 2 cm × 6 cm. To measure wood hardness, the remaining sample of static bending

test free of visible defects is used as the sample. All measurements represented sapwood, transition, and heartwood with 3 replications of each portion.

2.2.2. Macroscopic characteristics observation

Macroscopic characteristics namely the presence of growth rings, wood color, pattern, texture, wood grain, odor, luster, and the sapwood-heartwood portion were directly observed and measured by using handy and micro loupe of 15-20X magnifications.

2.2.3. Microscopic characteristics observation

Microscopic characteristics namely vessel elements, fibers, axial parenchyma, ray parenchyma, and inter-cellular canals were observed through microtome specimens of cross-, radial-, and tangential sections following the International Association of Wood Anatomist (Wheeler *et al.*, 1989).

2.2.4. Fiber dimension measurement

Fiber dimension was measured using maceration specimens prepared by modification of Schulze's method. A total of 50 individual fibers from each segment were used for fiber length, fiber diameter, and lumen diameter measurements. Cell wall thickness was determined as half of the differences between fiber diameter and lumen diameter.

2.2.5. Moisture content, wood density, and specific gravity measurements

All measurements were conducted by gravimetric methods following BS 373-1957. Sample volume was measured by water displacement method. Moisture content (MC, %) as well as green density (ρ) and specific gravity (SG) of wood were calculated according to Equation 1, 2, and 3:

$$MC = \frac{W_g - W_{od}}{W_{od}} \times 100 \quad (1)$$

$$\rho = \frac{W_g}{V} \quad (2)$$

$$SG = \frac{W_{od}}{V} / \rho_{\text{water}} \quad (3)$$

Where:

W_g = Sample weight in green condition (g)

W_{od} = Sample weight in oven-dried condition (g)

V = Sample volume in green condition (cm^3)

ρ_{water} = Density of water at 4°C (= 1 g/cm^3)

2.2.6. Dimensional stability determination

Dimensional stability is approached by T/R-ratio, i.e. ratio between tangential and radial shrinkage from green to air-dried condition. The wood is stable if T/R-ratio ≈ 1 , and unstable if T/R-ratio > 2.00 (Bowyer *at al.*, 2003). Measurement was carried out following modification of BS 373-1957 (BSI, 1957). Each sample dimension (longitudinal/L, tangential/T, and radial/R) in green (initial), air-dried, and oven-dried condition was measured by digital caliper. The air-dried condition was obtained after exposing the sample to room temperature for 2 weeks, while the oven-dried condition was obtained after drying wood sample within a laboratory oven of (103 ± 2 °C) until constant. Values of dimensional and volumetric shrinkages from green to air-dried condition as well as from green to oven-dried condition, and T/R-ratio from green to air-dried condition were calculated according to Equation 4 and 5:

$$S_{g,i} = \frac{D_g - D_i}{D_g} \times 100 \quad (4)$$

$$T/R\text{-ratio} = \frac{\alpha_T}{\alpha_R} \quad (5)$$

Where:

$S_{g,i}$ = Dimensional shrinkage from green to i condition (%)

D_g = Dimension in each direction (L, T, and R) in green condition (cm)

D_i = Dimension in each direction (L, T, and R) in i-condition (cm)

i = Sample condition (air- and oven-dried conditions)

T/R-ratio = Shrinkage ratio of tangential and radial dimension

α_T = Tangential shrinkage from green to air-dried condition (%)

α_R = Radial shrinkage from green to air-dried condition (%)

2.2.7. Mechanical properties measurement

Mechanical properties tests were carried out by means of the Chun Yen Universal Testing Machine (UTM) following BS 373-1957 (BSI, 1957). The static bending test, to obtain modulus of elasticity (MOE) and modulus of rupture (MOR), was conducted by employing a single-point loading at the center of the wood. The span and loading rate applied were 28 cm and 6.6 mm/minute, respectively. For compressive strength parallel to the grain ($\sigma_{//}$), the 0.64 mm/minute of loading rate was applied, while for wood hardness (H) the steel ball was pushed towards radial and tangential surfaces of the wood sample. Values of MOE, MOR, $\sigma_{//}$, and H were calculated according to Equation 6 to 9:

$$\text{MOE} = \frac{\Delta P L^3}{4 \Delta y b h^3} \quad (6)$$

$$\text{MOR} = \frac{3 P_{\max} L}{2 b h^2} \quad (7)$$

$$\sigma_{//} = \frac{P_{\max}}{A} \quad (8)$$

$$H = \frac{P_{\max}}{A'} \quad (9)$$

Where:

ΔP = Load changes under proportion limit area (kgf)

P_{\max} = Maximum load (kgf)

L = Length of span (cm)

Δy = Deflection (cm)

b = Sample width (cm)

h = Sample thickness (cm)

A = Wood surface (cm²)

A' = Steel ball surface (= 1 cm²)

2.2.8. Data analysis

Quantitative data was evaluated using Microsoft Excel 2016 to obtain the average value and standard deviation, while qualitative data was presented as figure or graph and compared to those of previous study. In the case of wood hardness, averages of its tangential and radial hardness are presented.

3. RESULTS and DISCUSSION

3.1. Macroscopic characteristics

Macroscopic characteristics of the superior Muna teakwood were as follows: heartwood dark to golden brown, while sapwood yellowish-palewhite to reddish-yellow white (Fig. 1 and 2); wood texture fine to moderately coarse (in the 1st and 3rd trees), but fine to coarse (the 2nd tree); wood grain straight to shallowly interlocked; without luster, growth ring distinct (Fig. 1, 2, and 3), have decorative figures and machine oil odor.



Fig. 1. Disc from the 1st (a), 2nd (b), and 3rd tree (c) in green condition.

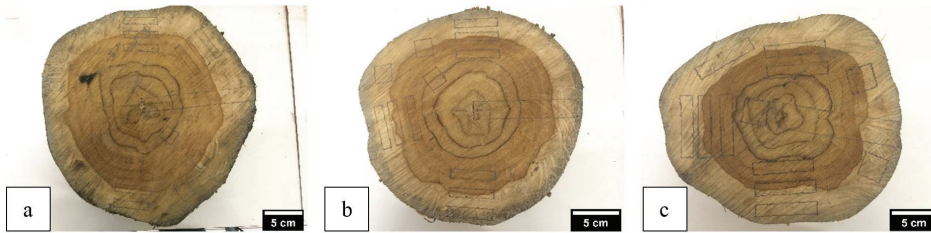


Fig. 2. Disc from the 1st (a), 2nd (b), and 3rd tree (c) in air-dried condition.

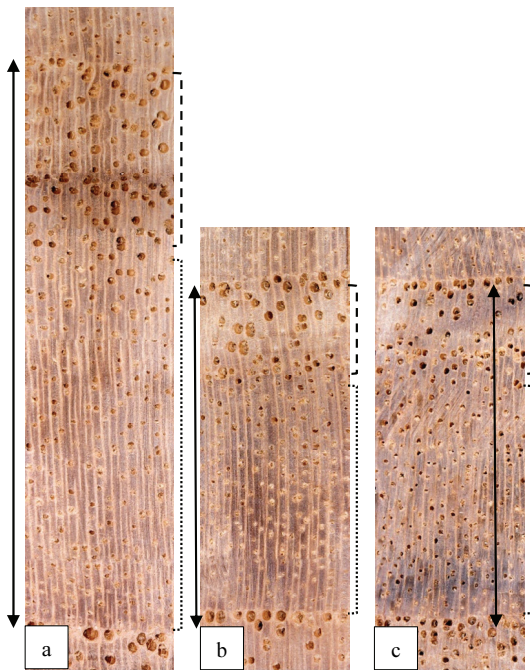


Fig. 3. Growth ring width and early-latewood portion in the 1st (a), 2nd (b), and 3rd tree (c). Note: Arrow means growth ring width, dash line means early wood, and round dot line means latewood.

In general, macroscopic characteristics of this superior teakwood are similar to those of regular teakwood (Martawijaya *et al.*, 2005; Ogata *et al.*, 2008; Cardoso *et al.*, 2015; Riantin, 2018), but different from faster-grown teakwood in the case of growth ring existence (Basri and Wahyudi, 2013; Wahyudi *et al.*, 2014; Hidayati *et al.*, 2017). The differences among trees-

were found in cases of the width of growth ring and the width of early and latewood (Fig. 3). It can be seen that the growth ring and early-latewood portion of the 1st tree was the widest, while those of the remaining trees were similar.

3.2. Heartwood portion

The result shows that heartwood portion of this wood is high, i.e. 69.64–75.59%. The value is similar to that of Kokutse *et al.*, (2004) for the 70-year-old Togo teakwood (72%) and Riantin (2018) for the 13-year-old faster-grown solomon-clone teakwood planted in Bogor (74.10%). However, it was higher than that of Wahyudi and Arifien (2005) for the 8–12-year-old conventional teakwood from Kendal (58.23%), and also Wahyudi *et al.* (2014) for the 4- and 5-year-old faster-grown teakwood planted in Bogor (18% in average). The higher heartwood portion indicates more durable wood. The more durable the wood, the longer its service life. These phenomena are natural because heartwood portion was dependent on species and tree age. According to Moya *et al.* (2014), heartwood of planted teak in general was produced when the tree was 4–6-year-old or when its stem diameter was 6–10 cm. However, in case of teak planted in Cepu, East Java Province, Indonesia, its heartwood was produced when the tree was 12–15-year-old (Wahyudi, 2000).

3.3. Microscopic characteristics

Their microscopic characteristics are as follows: wood ring-porous, vessels predominantly solitary but some in short radial multiples of 2–3, 4–9 cells/mm² (Fig. 4a, 5a, and 6a), tangential diameter 75.06–228 μ m, rounded to oval, simple perforations plate, and alternated inter vessel pitting. Ray parenchyma multi-seriate (2–5), homocellular (Fig. 4b, 5b, and 6b), 7–13 cells/mm, height in average 493.79–1044 μ m (Fig. 4c,

5c, and 6c), and has brown deposits. Axial parenchyma concentric bands at the boundary of growth rings. Wood contains tyloses and yellow-white deposits.

In general, microscopic characteristics of this superior teakwood are also similar to those of teakwood in general, except for its porosity (Martawijaya *et al.*, 2005; Ogata *et al.*, 2008; Basri and Wahyudi, 2013; Wahyudi *et al.*, 2014; Cardoso *et al.*, 2015; Hidayati *et al.*, 2017; Riantin, 2018). In term of porosity, our results slightly different from Wahyudi *et al.* (2014)

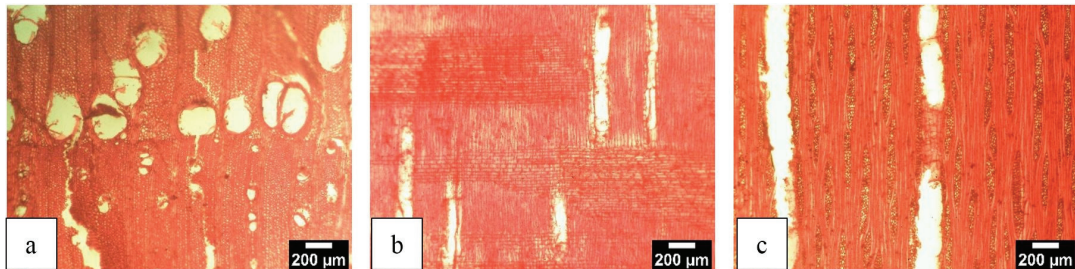


Fig. 4. Microscopic features in the 1st tree: (a) cross section, (b) radial section, and (c) tangential section.

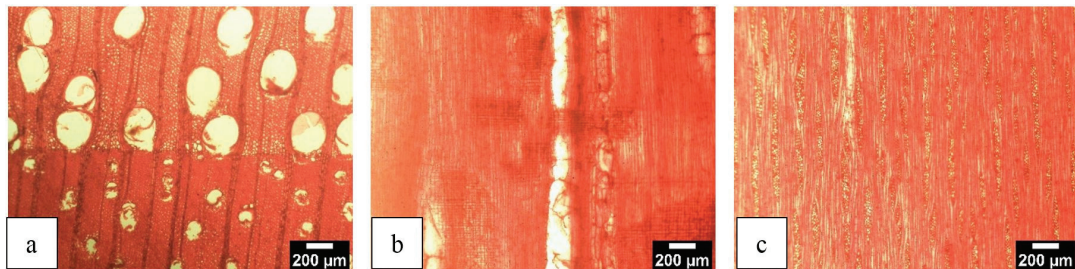


Fig. 5. Microscopic features in the 2nd tree: (a) cross section, (b) radial section, and (c) tangential section.

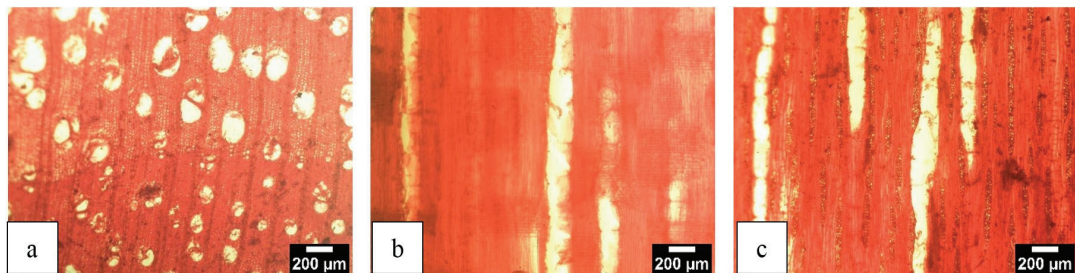


Fig. 6. Microscopic features in the 3rd tree: (a) cross section, (b) radial section, and (c) tangential section.

and Cardoso *et al.* (2015). The 4- and 5-year-old superior teakwood planted in Bogor (Wahyudi *et al.*, 2014) and the 70-year-old teakwood grown in East Timor (Cardoso *et al.*, 2015) are semi ring porous wood.

3.4. Fiber dimension

Results showed that fibers of this superior teakwood are exclusively septate, with an average length 1.06 (0.79–1.54) mm, diameter 22.56 (10.25–36.89) μm , and cell wall thickness 4.13 (1.68–7.89) μm . These findings are lower than those of 18 and 28-year-old conventional Muna teakwood (Rulliaty and Lempang, 2004). They stated that conventional Muna teakwood has a fiber length of 1.30 mm, fiber diameter 29.23 μm , and a fiber wall thickness of 8.96 μm . Results of this study were also lower than old teakwood (Martawijaya *et al.*, 2005; Ogata *et al.*, 2008; Cardoso *et al.*, 2015), but were greater than the 5, 7 and 9-year-old superior Perhutani's teakwood (Basri and Wahyudi, 2013) and the 4-and 5-year-old faster-grown teakwood (Wahyudi *et al.*, 2014). Moreover, fibers of this Muna superior teakwood are longer than those of the 13-year-old solomon-clone teakwood planted in Bogor (Riantin, 2018).

3.5. Moisture content

The result shows that green MC of wood varied among trees and among sample locations within the stem (Fig. 7). The averages green MC of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd tree were 75.08, 77.63 and 69.44%, respectively; while average value of green MC on heartwood, transition, and sapwood zone were 85.49, 74.72, and 61.94%, respectively. These findings were coincided to Shmulsky and Jones (2011), but lower than those of others (Basri and Wahyudi, 2013; Wahyudi *et al.*, 2014; Riantin, 2018).

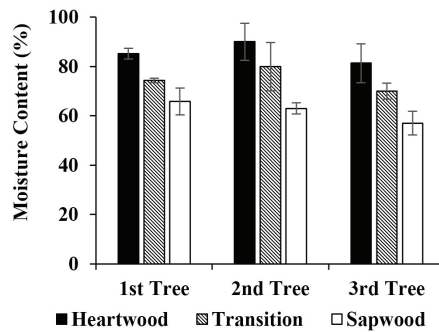


Fig. 7. Moisture content average in each tree and each part of the stem.

Note: ■ = Heartwood, ▨ = Transition, and □ = Sapwood.

3.6. Wood density and specific gravity

The results show that wood density and specific gravity also varied among the trees, but not among sample location within the stem (Fig. 8). The average value of wood density in each tree was 0.63 g/cm^3 (in 15.74% MC), 0.66 g/cm^3 (in 15.31% MC), and 0.61 g/cm^3 (in 15.48% MC), respectively; while the average value for all trees was 0.63 g/cm^3 . Our results are lower than Wahyudi *et al.* (2014) and Riantin (2018), but higher than Basri and Wahyudi (2013), Darmawan *et al.* (2015), and Hidayati *et al.* (2017). Density of 10-year-old community teakwood from Java Island, Indonesia was 0.49 g/cm^3 (Darmawan *et al.*, 2015), while density of 5-year-old clone teak from Indonesia was 0.55 g/cm^3 (Hidayati *et al.*, 2017). These phenomena were influenced by differences in location where the trees grow.

In the case of SG, it shows that average SG of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd tree was 0.52, 0.54, and 0.50, respectively; while the average value for all trees was 0.52. These findings are larger than those of Wahyudi *et al.* (2014) and Hidayati *et al.* (2017), similar to that of Riantin (2018), but lower than those of Rulliaty and Lempang (2004); and Martawijaya *et al.* (2005). Based

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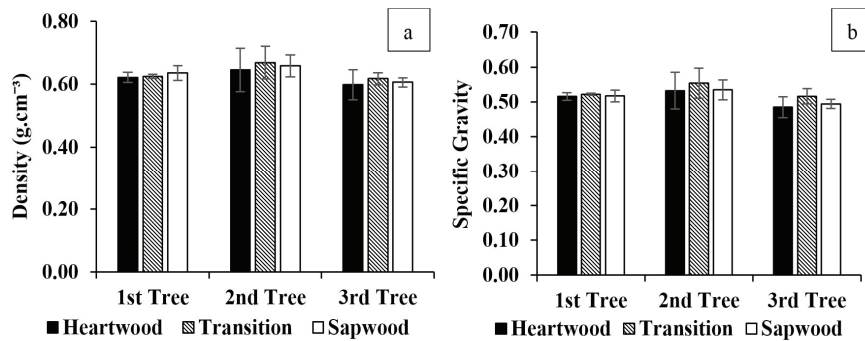


Fig. 8. Average value of wood density (a) and specific gravity (b) in each tree and each part of the stem.

Note: ■ = Heartwood, ▨ = Transition, and □ = Sapwood.

on the classification of the Department of Public Works of the Republic of Indonesia (1961), this superior Muna teakwood is categorized as the Strength Class of III.

3.7. Wood shrinkage and dimensional stability

The results show that dimensional and volumetric shrinkages from green to air-dried condition (AD) as well as from green to oven-dried condition (OD) var-

ied among the trees and among sample locations within the stem (Table 1). In all trees and all locations, tangential shrinkage (TS) is the largest, except for the heartwood of the 2nd tree (in cases from green to AD and green to OD condition), transition of the 2nd tree and heartwood of the 3rd tree (in case from green to AD condition). From green to AD condition, longitudinal shrinkage (LS) ranged 0.34–0.63%, radial shrinkage (RS) 1.54–3.40%, and tangential shrinkage (TS) 1.66–3.52%. From green to OD condition, the

Table 1. Dimensional shrinkage on each tree and each condition

| Tree's No. | Sample location within the stem | Shrinkage (%) | | | | | |
|------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------|------|-------------------------------|------|------|
| | | Green to air-dried condition | | | Green to oven-dried condition | | |
| | | L | R | T | L | R | T |
| 1 | Heartwood | 0.34 | 1.79 | 1.89 | 0.85 | 4.86 | 6.32 |
| | Transition | 0.34 | 1.54 | 1.66 | 0.85 | 4.80 | 6.09 |
| | Sapwood | 0.48 | 2.29 | 3.13 | 0.89 | 5.57 | 7.70 |
| 2 | Heartwood | 0.62 | 2.76 | 1.67 | 1.04 | 5.44 | 5.08 |
| | Transition | 0.60 | 2.11 | 1.97 | 1.01 | 4.88 | 5.82 |
| | Sapwood | 0.52 | 2.34 | 3.52 | 0.87 | 4.93 | 8.33 |
| 3 | Heartwood | 0.63 | 3.40 | 2.31 | 1.06 | 5.97 | 6.11 |
| | Transition | 0.53 | 1.64 | 1.77 | 1.01 | 4.35 | 5.34 |
| | Sapwood | 0.35 | 2.15 | 3.32 | 0.76 | 4.65 | 7.45 |

Note: L = Longitudinal, R = Radial, T = Tangential

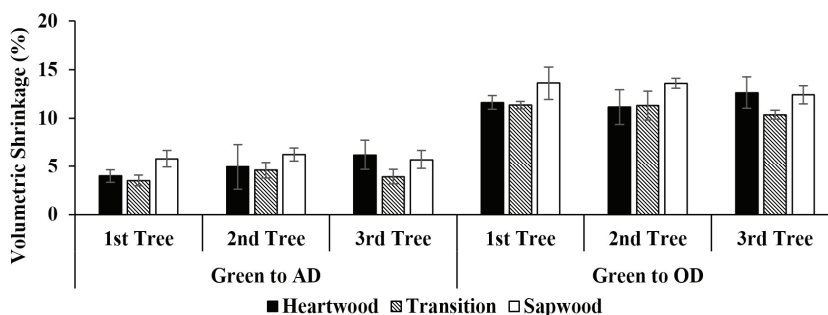


Fig. 9. Volumetric shrinkage from green to air-dried and from green to oven-dried condition in each tree and each part of the stem.

Note: ■ = Heartwood, ▨ = Transition, and □ = Sapwood.

LS, RS, and TS are 0.76–1.06, 4.35–5.97, and 5.08–7.70%, respectively. The highest of TS is a common phenomenon in wood (Tsoumis, 1991).

Volumetric shrinkage (VS) from green to AD and OD conditions are presented in Fig. 9. It can be seen that VS varied among sample locations within the stem. Volumetric shrinkage of sapwood is generally higher than others, while VS of transition zone is the lowest. From green to AD condition, average value of VS in sapwood is 5.93%, in transition 4.00%, and in heartwood is 5.05%, while from green to OD condition, the averages VS of sapwood, transition, and heartwood are 13.22, 11.01, and 11.81%, respectively. In general, average VS from green to AD condition is 5.00%, while from green to OD condition is 12.01%.

Compared to teakwood from community forest at Gunungkidul, Yogyakarta (Marsoem *et al.*, 2014) and the old East Timor teakwood (Miranda *et al.*, 2011), our results are greater. These differences were related to the number of extractive substances inside the wood sample (Coto, 2004).

The value of T/R-ratio from green to AD condition for all trees and all sample locations within the stem are presented in Fig. 10. It seems that T/R-ratio was more influenced by sample location within the stem. T/R-ratio in sapwood (1.70) is the highest, while in

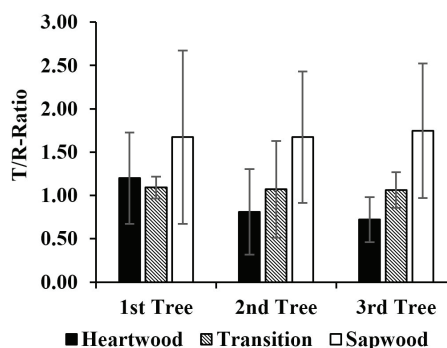


Fig. 10. Average value of T/R-ratio in each tree and each part of the stem.

Note: ■ = Heartwood, ▨ = Transition, and □ = Sapwood.

heartwood (0.91) is the lowest. The T/R-ratio of transition zone is 1.08. This indicates that heartwood is the most stable compared to sapwood and transition. With T/R-ratio of 0.91–1.70, this superior Muna teakwood is relatively stable, which means minimal changes in shape when the wood is dried.

Compared to previous studies (Basri and Wahyudi, 2013; Marsoem *et al.*, 2014; Wahyudi *et al.*, 2014), T/R-ratio from this study is lower. T/R-ratios of the 5, 7, and 9-year-old superior Perhutani's teakwood are 2.45–2.97 (Basri and Wahyudi, 2013), Gunungkidul teakwood is 1.38–2.13 (Marsoem *et al.*, 2014), and the

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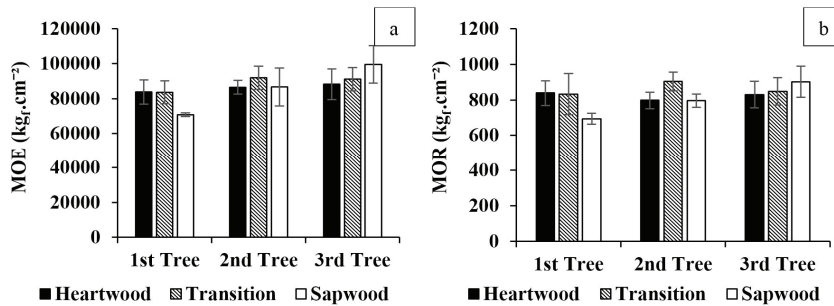


Fig. 11. Average value of MOE (a) and MOR (b) in each tree and each part of the stem.

Note: ■ = Heartwood, ▨ = Transition, and □ = Sapwood.

4- and 5-year-old faster grown teakwood planted in Bogor are 2.67–3.02 (Wahyudi *et al.*, 2014). Compared to other species, our finding is lower than Moluccan ironwood, linggua, red meranti, and gofasa. Their values are 1.79, 1.72, 3.03, and 1.90 respectively (Hidayat *et al.*, 2017).

3.8. Static bending strength

Results showed that MOE and MOR are not varied among trees and among sample locations within the stem (Fig. 11). The MOE ranged 79439–93017 kg_f/cm², while the MOR was 789–862 kg_f/cm². Compared to Wahyudi and Arifien (2005) and Wahyudi *et al.* (2014), MOE and MOR of this wood were higher; but they are lower than those of Martawijaya *et al.* (2005), Miranda *et al.* (2011), and fast-growing juvenile wood (Bhat *et al.*, 2001). These phenomena are related to the differences in tree age. Wahyudi and Arifien, (2005) and Wahyudi *et al.* (2014) used teakwood from younger stands (8–12-year-old), while Martawijaya *et al.* (2005) and Miranda *et al.* (2011) used teakwood from old stands (\geq 50-year-old). Compared to another fast-growing species especially jabon (*Anthocephalus* spp.) wood treated by methyl methacrylate (Hadi *et al.*, 2019), our result was higher.

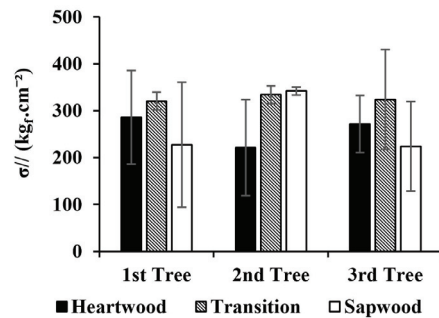


Fig. 12. Average value of compressive strength parallel to the grain.

Note: ■ = Heartwood, ▨ = Transition, and □ = Sapwood.

3.9. Compression strength parallel to the grain

Results show that the $\sigma_{//}$ are not influenced by sample location within the stem nor among the trees (Fig. 12). The average value of $\sigma_{//}$ was 284 kg_f/cm². Compared to Martawijaya *et al.* (2005) and Miranda *et al.* (2011), our result was lower. This indicates that teakwood from old trees is better to hold compressive loads parallel to the grain.

3.10. Wood hardness

Similar to their $\sigma_{//}$, the H of this teakwood was not

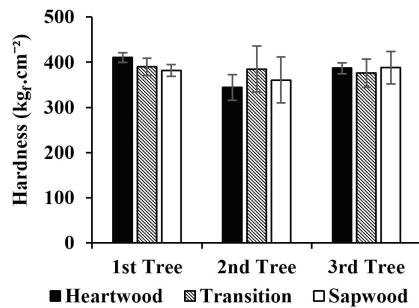


Fig. 13. Average value of wood hardness in each tree and each part of the stem.

Note: ■ = Heartwood, ▨ = Transition, and □ = Sapwood.

influenced by the sample location within the stem nor among the trees (Fig. 13). The average value of H was 380 kg_f/cm². Compared to Martawijaya *et al.* (2005), our result is lower but higher than that of Wahyudi *et al.* (2014). This indicates that teakwood from old trees has better surface hardness.

3.11. Suitability for wooden furniture manufacturing

Teakwood, especially from old trees, is very popular as raw material for high-quality wooden furniture. Demand for wood and wood products is increasing from year to year. According to Tsoumis (1991), the suitability of wood for wooden furniture is highly correlated to its figure, dimensional stability, strengthens, natural durability, and machining properties. Based on all parameters studied, therefore, this superior Muna teakwood is suitable enough to be utilized as raw material even though it was produced by the 8-year-old tree. The wood has decorative figures, T/R-ratio is low (0.91–1.70), stable, strong and belonged to Strength Class III, as well as durable enough. Moreover, wood texture is fine to rather coarse, and wood grain is straight to shallowly interlock. Therefore, it was ensure that quality of products produced will be satisfactory.

4. CONCLUSION

The anatomical characteristics of the 8-year-old superior Muna teakwood are relatively similar to those of regular teakwood, but its heartwood portion is higher (69.64–75.59%). Averages fiber length and fiber wall thickness are 1.06 and 4.13 μm, respectively. Its wood moisture in green condition is lower than that of fast-growing teakwood in general. The wood is more stable compared to teakwood in general but its SG is lower than that of old teakwood (0.52 in average). Mechanical properties (MOE, MOR, σ//, and H) are higher than those of fast-growing teakwood, but lower than those of old teakwood. Based on its SG, this superior Muna teakwood was categorized as Strength Class III. Generally, the wood is suitable enough as raw material for wooden furniture manufacturing.

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