

Colorimetry vs. spectrophotometry: which is better for discrimination of 13 native tree species in Southern Brazil?

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The application of colorimetric parameters for wood quality control, species discrimination, and property evaluation has been described, but no studies have been published comparing the results obtained by colorimetry and spectrophotometry for the analysis of wood. The objective of this study was to establish spectral parameters for 13 native species from an Araucaria forest stand in Southern Brazil using colorimetric and spectrophotometric methods, and to compare the two methods for species discrimination. For each species, three individuals were collected, from which a disc was removed at breast height and divided into six specimens from pith to bark for analysis. Four parameters were determined for each specimen, two on the transversal surface and two on the radial surface, by each method. The results revealed a variation in the parameters L*, a*, and b*, and PCA results varied with the surface and species evaluated. Measurements of the radial surface, in general, yielded a lower species differentiation using the two methods. When considering the potential use of a technique for species identification in the field, it is necessary to rely on prior data obtained using the same method. In conclusion, colorimetry proved to rapidly discriminate native species in Araucaria forest areas.

Keywords: Araucaria Forest, Colorimetric Parameters, Principal Component Analysis, Species Distinction, Wood

Introduction

Wood is a highly versatile material, with uses including papermaking, civil construction, energy generation, and furniture production, among many others. These uses depend on the physical, mechanical, anat-

omical, chemical, and organoleptic characteristics of each species. Among the organoleptic properties, color stands out, principally when associated with aspects such as texture and grain pattern (Camargos & Gonzalez 2001). However, visual classification of materials alone is subjective. It depends on the observer's experience and sensitivity, and varies with moisture content, temperature, air exposure, anatomical section, and natural degradation (Stangerlin et al. 2013, Salas & Moya 2014).

Several methods have been successfully employed to determine wood color, especially colorimetry and spectrophotometry. Both techniques allow for quick data collection using simple techniques and portable equipment, providing operational autonomy for field or industrial applications. This makes these methods suitable for wood inspection, helping to enforce commercial and environmental regulations. In particular, portable spectrometers are available, but their high costs often make colorimeters more accessible. Furthermore, they can be transported easily for analysis before or after logging. On the other hand, spectrophotometers have the advantage of providing information about reflectance spectra in the visible wavelength (Kumar & Gill 2018).

Many studies have characterized or discriminated species based on wood color (Atayde et al. 2011, De Cademartori et al. 2013, Barros et al. 2014, Vieira et al. 2019). The use of color parameters in practical ap-

plications has been described, for example, in studies about consumer preferences regarding hardwood floors (Costa et al. 2021), the influence of climate characteristics on wood for outdoor applications (Kiliç et al. 2023), the evaluation of color tones for furniture making (Sedláčková et al. 2021), and the suitability of wood for indoor panels (Wang et al. 2021). All these studies indicated that employing this technique is crucial for assessing wood quality parameters and selecting suitable species for specific final uses.

In forestry regulations, the use of color parameters to discriminate species can serve as an auxiliary tool for wood anatomists to analyze specimens in the field or after logging. Studies have applied colorimetry and/or spectrophotometry for wood quality control, species identification, or property evaluation. However, to the best of our knowledge, no studies have compared the results obtained by the two methods for wood analysis. Hence, our objective was to compare the use of colorimetry and spectrophotometry for discriminating 13 wood species native to an Araucaria forest area in Southern Brazil based on colorimetric parameters.

Materials and methods

Species and sample preparation

The species evaluated in this study (Tab. 1) are illustrated in Fig. 1. Discs with a thickness of 5 cm were cut at breast height (1.30

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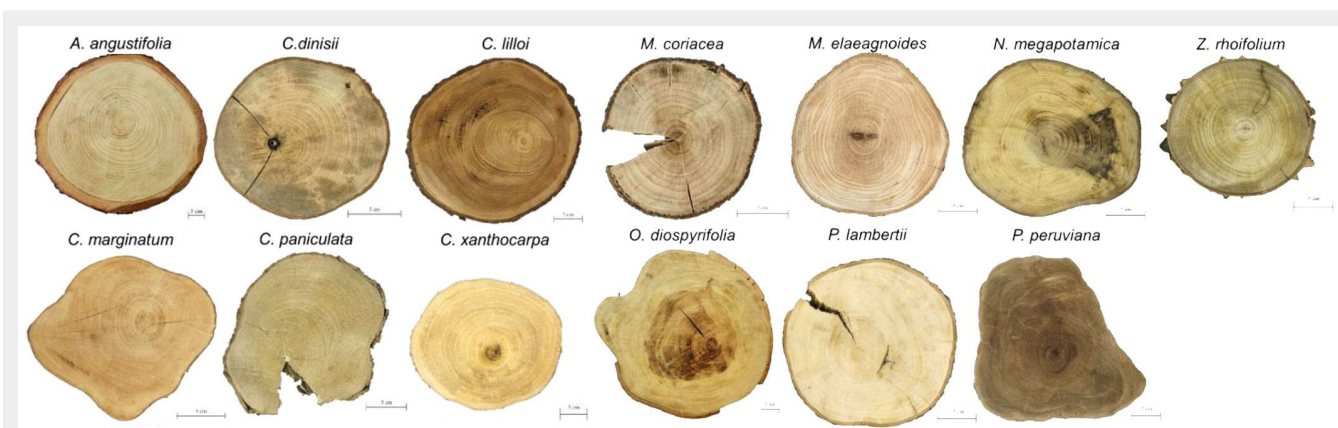
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Tab. 1 – List of the 13 Brazilian species investigated in this study. (*): No registration; (LUSC): Lages Herbarium of Santa Catarina State University.

Species	Vernacular name (Portuguese)	Family	Herbarium registration	Species	Vernacular name (Portuguese)	Family	Herbarium registration
<i>Araucaria angustifolia</i> (Bertol.) Kuntze	Araucária	Araucariaceae	LUSC 6182 LUSC 6183 LUSC 6184	<i>Myrsine coriacea</i> (Sw.) R.Br. ex Roem. & Schult.	Capororoca	Primulaceae	LUSC 6258 LUSC 6259 LUSC 6260
<i>Campomanesia xanthocarpa</i> Berg	Guabiroba	Myrtaceae	LUSC 6188 LUSC 6189 LUSC 6190	<i>Nectandra megapotamica</i> (Spreng.) Mez	Canela-imbuia	Lauraceae	LUSC 6264 LUSC 6265 LUSC 6266
<i>Cedrela lilloi</i> C.DC.	Cedro (Cedar)	Meliaceae	LUSC 6198 LUSC 6199 *	<i>Ocotea diospyrifolia</i> (Meisn.) Mez	Canela	Lauraceae	LUSC 6270 LUSC 6271 *
<i>Chrysophyllum marginatum</i> (Hook. & Arn.) Radlk.	Guatambu-de-leite	Sapotaceae	LUSC 6201 LUSC 6202 LUSC 6203	<i>Plinia peruviana</i> (Poir.) Govaerts	Jabuticaba	Myrtaceae	LUSC 6324 LUSC 6325 LUSC 6326
<i>Cinnamodendron dinisii</i> Schwacke	Pau-pra-tudo	Canellaceae	LUSC 6204 LUSC 6205 LUSC 6206	<i>Podocarpus lambertii</i> Klotzsch ex Endl.	Pinho-bravo	Podocarpaceae	LUSC 6291 LUSC 6292 LUSC 6293
<i>Citronella paniculata</i> (Mart.) R.A.Howard	Congonha	Cardiopteridaceae	LUSC 6207 LUSC 6208 LUSC 6209	<i>Zanthoxylum rhoifolium</i> Lam.	Mamica de cadela	Rutaceae	LUSC 6321 LUSC 6322 LUSC 6323
<i>Matayba elaeagnoides</i> Radlk.	Camboatá-branco	Sapindaceae	LUSC 6246 LUSC 6247 LUSC 6248				

**Fig. 1** - A wood disc of each evaluated species from the Araucaria forest area.

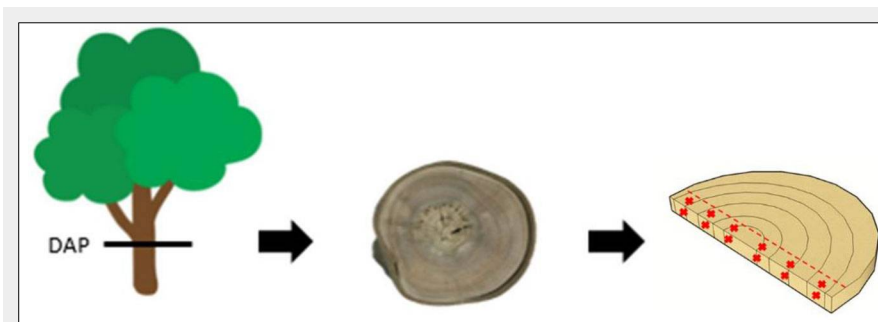
m above the ground) from 39 trees, with three individuals per species, in a region where the São Roque Hydroelectric Plant will be constructed in the state of Santa

Catarina, Southern Brazil. The use of the material was registered with the Council for Genetic Heritage Management (CGEN/SISGEN) under code AF3EDDC.

The discs were divided by radial position in six samples: two in the region near the pith, two in intermediate position, and two in the area near the bark (Fig. 2). To ensure consistent analysis, all samples were polished with #100 sandpaper and stored in a room with temperature of $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ and relative humidity of $60 \pm 5\%$ until analysis.

Colorimetric parameters

Wood color was evaluated using a CR-300[®] colorimeter (Minolta Co. Ltda., Tokyo, Japan) and a CM-5 spectrophotometer (Konica Minolta), with D65 illuminant and an 8 mm aperture in both instruments. Data on luminosity (L^*) and chromatic coordinates from the green-red axis (a^*) and blue-yellow axis (b^*) were obtained. For each sample, two readings were obtained on the transversal surface (X) and two on

**Fig. 2** - Representation of the sampling of test specimens.

the radial surface (R), for a total of 72 readings per species.

Comparison of the means

Mean parameter values for all species across both devices were calculated by averaging each sample and by averaging the readings across the evaluated surfaces (transversal or radial). Analysis of variance was used to assess significant differences between mean values obtained by colorimetry and spectrophotometry at the 95% confidence level.

To verify numerical differences between mean data from colorimetry and spectrophotometry, values of ΔL^* , Δa^* , Δb^* , and ΔE^* were calculated based on the methods described by Mazet et al. (1993), González (1993), and Pastore (2004), according to equations 1 to 4:

$$\Delta L^*(\%) = \frac{L^*(c) - L^*(s)}{L^*(s)} \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta a^*(\%) = \frac{a^*(c) - a^*(s)}{a^*(s)} \quad (2)$$

$$\Delta b^*(\%) = \frac{b^*(c) - b^*(s)}{b^*(s)} \quad (3)$$

$$\Delta E^*(\%) = (\Delta L^{*2} + \Delta a^{*2} + \Delta b^{*2})^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (4)$$

where ΔE^* is the total color variation, ΔL^* is the luminosity variation (L^*), Δa^* and Δb^* are chromatic coordinate variation (a^* and b^*).

To evaluate total color variation (ΔE^*), a table described by Hikita et al. (2001) was applied. Additionally, color was classified for each technique using cluster analysis, as described by Camargos & González (2001).

Principal component analysis (PCA)

To assess the similarity between colorimetric and spectrophotometric results, principal component analysis was performed. Data were analyzed for each species, considering the mean per sample and the mean per evaluated surface (transversal or radial). The analyses were performed in R (ver. 3.4.3), using the “FactoMineR” and “Factoextra” packages (Lê et al. 2008, Kassambara & Mundt 2017).

K-nearest neighbors (K-NN) cluster analysis

To assess the accuracy of the methods, 15 models were evaluated using data obtained by colorimetry and spectrophotometry for the two surfaces (radial and transversal) and for all data combined (Tab. 2). Colorimetric parameters were split into two groups: 70% for model training and 30% for testing.

Ten-fold cross-validation was applied to estimate the models' performance. Accuracy was computed using the “confusionMatrix” function of the “caret” package in the R environment.

Tab. 2 - Classification model for k-nearest neighbors (k-NN).

Model	Learning	Testing	Surface
1	Spectrophotometry	Spectrophotometry	All
2	Spectrophotometry	Spectrophotometry	Transversal
3	Spectrophotometry	Spectrophotometry	Radial
4	Colorimetry	Colorimetry	All
5	Colorimetry	Colorimetry	Transversal
6	Colorimetry	Colorimetry	Radial
7	Spectrophotometry and Colorimetry	Spectrophotometry and Colorimetry	All
8	Spectrophotometry and Colorimetry	Spectrophotometry and Colorimetry	Transversal
9	Spectrophotometry and Colorimetry	Spectrophotometry and Colorimetry	Radial
10	Colorimetry	Spectrophotometry	All
11	Colorimetry	Spectrophotometry	Transversal
12	Colorimetry	Spectrophotometry	Radial
13	Spectrophotometry	Colorimetry	All
14	Spectrophotometry	Colorimetry	Transversal
15	Spectrophotometry	Colorimetry	Radial

Results and discussion

Colorimetric parameters

The colorimetric parameters (L^* , a^* , b^*) were analyzed using mean values across all surfaces (Fig. 3) and separately for the radial (R) and transversal (X) surfaces (Fig. S1 in Supplementary material). To identify statistically significant results, p-values were evaluated (Tab. 3).

For mean data, considering differences between methods for the L^* parameter (Fig. 3a), only *C. dinisii* showed higher values using spectrophotometry. For *A. angustifolia*, *C. lilloi*, *C. marginatum*, *M. coriacea*, *N. megapotamica*, *O. diospyrifolia*, *P. lambertii*, and *P. peruviana*, higher values were detected using the colorimetric method, while for the other five species (*C. paniculata*, *C. xanthocarpa*, *M. elaeagnoides*, *Z. rhoifolium*), the data were not significantly different between the two techniques.

For chromatic coordinate a^* (Fig. 3b), no significant differences were detected between the methods in *C. marginatum*, *M. elaeagnoides*, *O. diospyrifolia*, *N. megapotamica*, *P. lambertii*, and *Z. rhoifolium*. The species with more reddish color (*C. xanthocarpa*, *P. peruviana*) had higher values from colorimetry, and the other species had higher values of a^* from spectrophotometry (*A. angustifolia*, *C. dinisii*, *C. lilloi*, *C. paniculata*, *M. coriacea*).

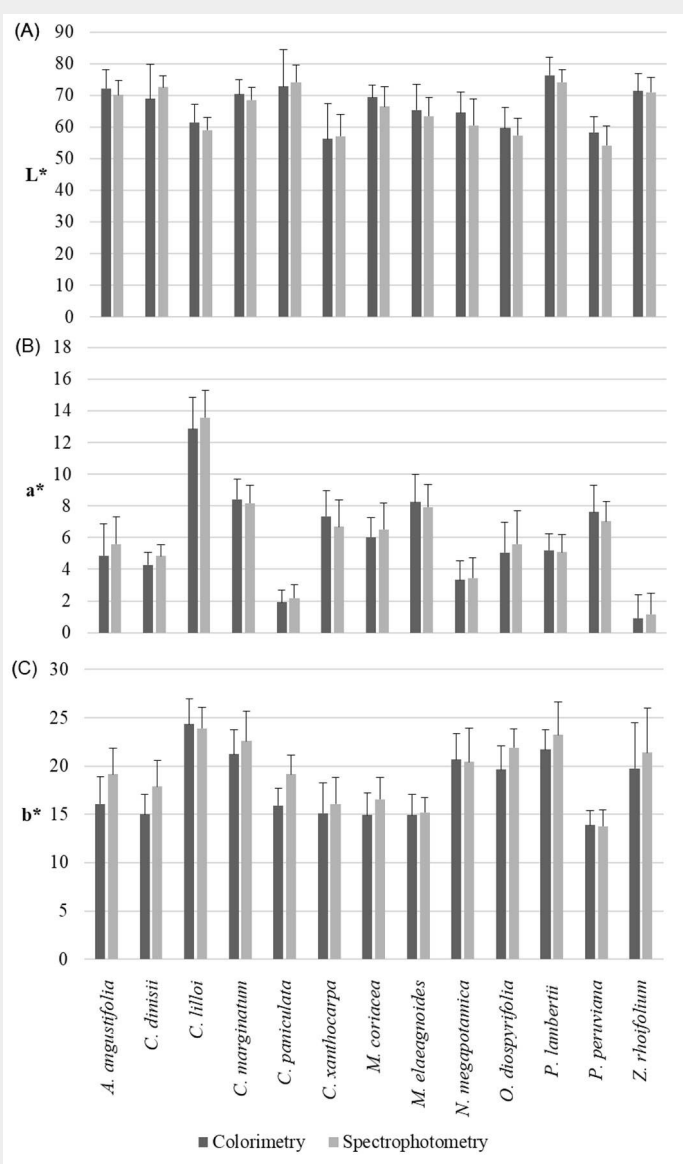
Regarding the parameter b^* (Fig. 3c), eight species showed higher values when measured using spectrophotometry (*A. angustifolia*, *C. dinisii*, *C. marginatum*, *C. paniculata*, *M. coriacea*, *O. diospyrifolia*, *P. lambertii*, *Z. rhoifolium*). In contrast, the other species showed statistically similar results when compared between colorimetry and spectrophotometry. Notably, the colorimetric measurement for the parameter b^* was the only one that yielded a higher value.

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The luminosity results (L^*) obtained through the two methods varied across different surfaces (Fig. S1a in Supplementary material). On the radial surface, three species (*C. marginatum*, *P. lambertii*, and *P. peruviana*) exhibited higher colorimetric values, while the other species showed no difference between the methods (*A. angustifolia*, *C. dinisii*, *C. lilloi*, *C. paniculata*, *C. xanthocarpa*, *M. coriacea*, *M. elaeagnoides*, *N. megapotamica*, *O. diospyrifolia*, *Z. rhoifolium*). On the transversal surface, the comparison of the methods gave heterogeneous results. In six species, the data from colorimetry and spectrophotometry were similar (*C. marginatum*, *C. paniculata*, *C. xanthocarpa*, *M. elaeagnoides*, *P. lambertii*, *Z. rhoifolium*), while in six species, higher values were obtained by colorimetry (*A. angustifolia*, *C. lilloi*, *M. coriacea*, *N. megapotamica*, *O. diospyrifolia*, *P. peruviana*). For this parameter, only *C. dinisii* showed spectrophotometric values higher than those obtained by colorimetry.

For the parameter a^* on the radial surface, a significantly higher value was found only for *C. dinisii* using spectrophotometry (Fig. S1b in Supplementary material). In contrast, the results for the other 12 species (*A. angustifolia*, *C. lilloi*, *C. marginatum*, *C. paniculata*, *C. xanthocarpa*, *M. coriacea*, *M. elaeagnoides*, *N. megapotamica*, *O. diospyrifolia*, *P. lambertii*, *P. peruviana*, *Z. rhoifolium*) were not statistically different between colorimetry and spectrophotometry. On the transversal surface, heterogeneous behavior was observed for the parameters a^* and L^* . For the latter parameter, the values from five species were not significantly different across methods (*C.*

Fig. 3 - Mean colorimetric parameters for wood from species in an Araucaria forest area. Bars indicate upper standard deviation.



Tab. 3 - Total color variation by species considering differences between colorimetry and spectrophotometry for mean data and for each surface. (X): mean only of transversal surface; (R): mean only of radial surface.

Species	ΔL^*			Δa^*			Δb^*			ΔE^*		
	Mean	R	X	Mean	R	X	Mean	R	X	Mean	R	X
<i>A. angustifolia</i>	0.03	0.03	0.04	-0.11	-0.04	-0.19	-0.16	-0.19	-0.14	0.32	0.32	0.33
<i>C. dinisii</i>	-0.05	-0.01	-0.09	-0.10	-0.06	-0.15	-0.16	-0.13	-0.19	0.28	0.25	0.30
<i>C. lilloi</i>	0.04	0.05	0.04	-0.04	-0.02	-0.06	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.19	0.20	0.17
<i>C. marginatum</i>	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.05	-0.01	0.11	-0.06	-0.08	-0.04	0.20	0.21	0.19
<i>C. paniculata</i>	-0.01	0.00	-0.03	0.17	0.33	0.02	-0.17	-0.17	-0.17	0.96	1.40	0.51
<i>C. xanthocarpa</i>	-0.01	0.02	-0.05	0.16	0.16	0.17	-0.06	-0.05	-0.08	0.37	0.41	0.32
<i>M. coriacea</i>	0.05	0.03	0.08	-0.04	0.00	-0.08	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	0.25	0.21	0.28
<i>M. elaeagnoides</i>	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.08	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	0.20	0.18	0.21
<i>N. megapota mica</i>	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.22	-0.05	0.02	-0.02	0.06	0.46	0.45	0.47
<i>O. diospyrifolia</i>	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.08	-0.04	-0.11	-0.10	-0.12	0.44	0.46	0.42
<i>P. lambertii</i>	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.10	-0.06	-0.09	-0.03	0.25	0.28	0.23
<i>P. peruviana</i>	0.09	0.06	0.11	0.11	0.06	0.15	0.01	-0.04	0.07	0.29	0.25	0.34
<i>Z. rhoifolium</i>	0.01	0.02	-0.01	-0.05	0.57	-0.68	-0.08	-0.09	-0.07	1.63	1.98	1.28

paniculata, *C. xanthocarpa*, *M. elaeagnoides*, *N. megapota mica*, *O. diospyrifolia*, *P. lambertii*), while for five species the results were higher using spectrophotometry (*A. angustifolia*, *C. dinisii*, *C. lilloi*, *M. coriacea*, *Z. rhoifolium*) and for three species using colorimetry (*C. marginatum*, *C. xanthocarpa*, *P. peruviana*).

In general, the values of parameter b^* from radial and transversal surfaces were higher using spectrophotometry (Fig. S1c in Supplementary material): for nine species on the radial surface (*A. angustifolia*, *C. dinisii*, *C. marginatum*, *C. paniculata*, *C. xanthocarpa*, *M. coriacea*, *O. diospyrifolia*, *P. lambertii*, and *P. peruviana*) and six on the transversal surface (*A. angustifolia*, *C. dinisii*, *C. marginatum*, *C. paniculata*, *M. coriacea*, *O. diospyrifolia*). The transversal surface of *P. peruviana* showed higher colorimetric values, whereas the other species showed no differences between the transversal and radial sections.

Regarding total color variation, we recorded fairly low values for parameters ΔL^* , Δa^* , and Δb^* (Tab. 4). With respect to ΔE^* , based on the table presented by Hiki-ta et al. (2001), the species *A. angustifolia*, *C. dinisii*, *C. lilloi*, *C. marginatum*, *C. xanthocarpa*, *P. peruviana*, *O. diospyrifolia*, *N. megapota mica*, *P. lambertii*, *M. elaeagnoides*, and *M. coriacea* showed ΔE^* values classified as negligible, while *C. paniculata* was classified as having slightly perceptible color variation. For *Z. rhoifolium*, color variation on the transversal surface was somewhat noticeable, and the others were classified as only perceptible.

The species *C. paniculata* and *Z. rhoifolium*, both characterized by wood with a similar olive coloration (Fig. 1), showed higher ΔE^* values. This may be due to the differences in illumination geometry inherent to the equipment used; we compared colorimetry at a $d/0^\circ$ angle to spectrophotometry at a $d/8^\circ$ angle, resulting in variations in the angle at which the sensor collects data.

In a study of color variations in wood species from Central Europe, including characterization and intensification of color by the CIELAB system, Meints et al. (2017) indicated that the species *Acer pseudoplatanus/platanoides*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, and *Populus alba* had only slight color variation, with $\Delta E \sim 10$ after surface wetting. In contrast, the species *Pyrus communis*, *Juglans regia*, and *Sorbus torminalis* showed significant variation, with ΔE values up to 41. These differences indicated that the analysis of wood anatomical characteristics can explain the variations.

Based on the results described, it is possible to infer that data from both techniques can be applied to discriminate the Araucaria forest species analyzed.

Color classification

We used color determination for each method, based on the clusters described by Camargos & González (2001), to assess

whether the results differed across the two data acquisition techniques.

As expected, we obtained the same color classification using both methods for nine species. This is an important positive result for the practical application of colorimetry, since both methods provided the same color names. Still, colorimetry was more convenient due to the device's portability and ease of handling, both for regulatory supervision and field quality control.

On the other hand, data for the species *C. marginatum*, *C. paniculata*, *O. diospyrifolia*, and *P. peruviana* yielded different classifications using colorimetry and spectrophotometry. This indicates the need for a reference database for each method used to discriminate species' wood.

Principal component analysis

To assess the effectiveness of each method, we performed principal component analysis of data for all species (not shown). Colorimetry resulted in the misidentification of some samples of *Matayba elaeagnoides* and *Araucaria angustifolia*. This can pose a problem for species identification in the field, as logging of *A. angustifolia* is restricted, while logging of the other species is not. Visual observation of wood from *A. angustifolia* and *M. elaeagnoides* (Fig. 1) indicated substantial similarity between

them. This is confirmed by the proximity of colorimetric parameters.

Araucaria species are protected and subject to restricted use. Observing wood color characteristics before cutting is important to distinguish these trees. Additionally, it is important to note that *M. elaeagnoides* is not a commercial species; it is only occasionally found in carbonized material, where the usual techniques cannot be applied. Further, in this study a large overlap in the spectrophotometric data was observed in the spectrophotometric values of several species, particularly with mixed samples of *Ocotea diospyrifolia* and *Nectandra megapotamica*. In contrast, *Cedrela lilloi* samples, listed on the CITES list, were distinctly different from other species, showing similar coloration across both techniques. Therefore, it is essential to assess each species individually to establish whether the results from both techniques are comparable, and whether either field colorimetry can be recommended for preliminary identification or wood samples must be submitted to a laboratory for further investigation.

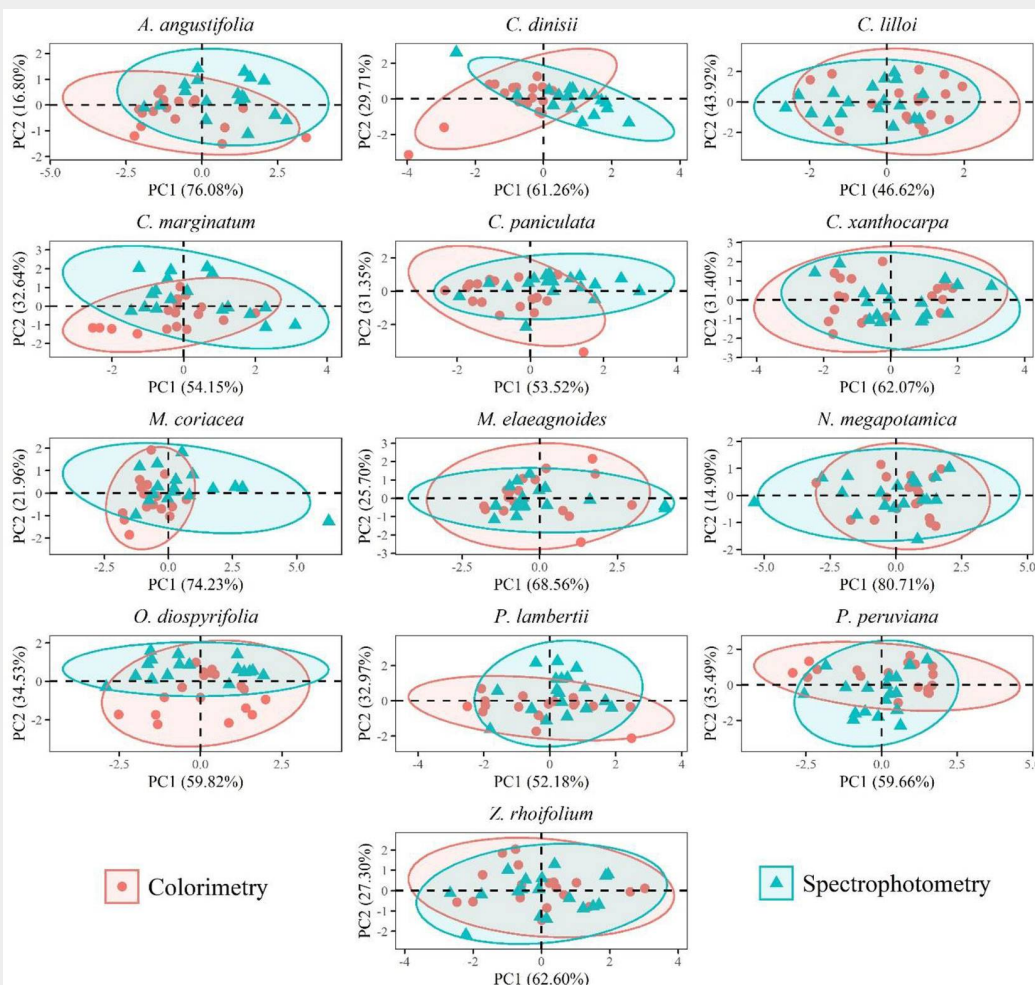
Fig. 4 shows the results of principal component analysis of the average colorimetric parameters L^* , a^* , and b^* for the samples on the radial and transversal surfaces. In general, most species showed similar sam-

Tab. 4 - Accuracy of trained k-NN for all tested models.

Model #	Accuracy
1	0.63
2	0.68
3	0.73
4	0.67
5	0.75
6	0.75
7	0.63
8	0.70
9	0.68
10	0.47
11	0.52
12	0.55
13	0.49
14	0.52
15	0.48

ple distributions in the space of the first two components, with overlapping ellipses (i.e., 95% confidence intervals) between colorimetric and spectrophotometric values. The most similar results across the two techniques were recorded for *C. xan-*

Fig. 4 - Principal component analysis score graph using average colorimetric parameters of wood (based on both radial and transversal surfaces) from each of thirteen species of the Araucaria forest in Brazil. The ellipses represent the 95% confidence intervals for colorimetric (red dots) and spectrophotometric (green triangles) values.



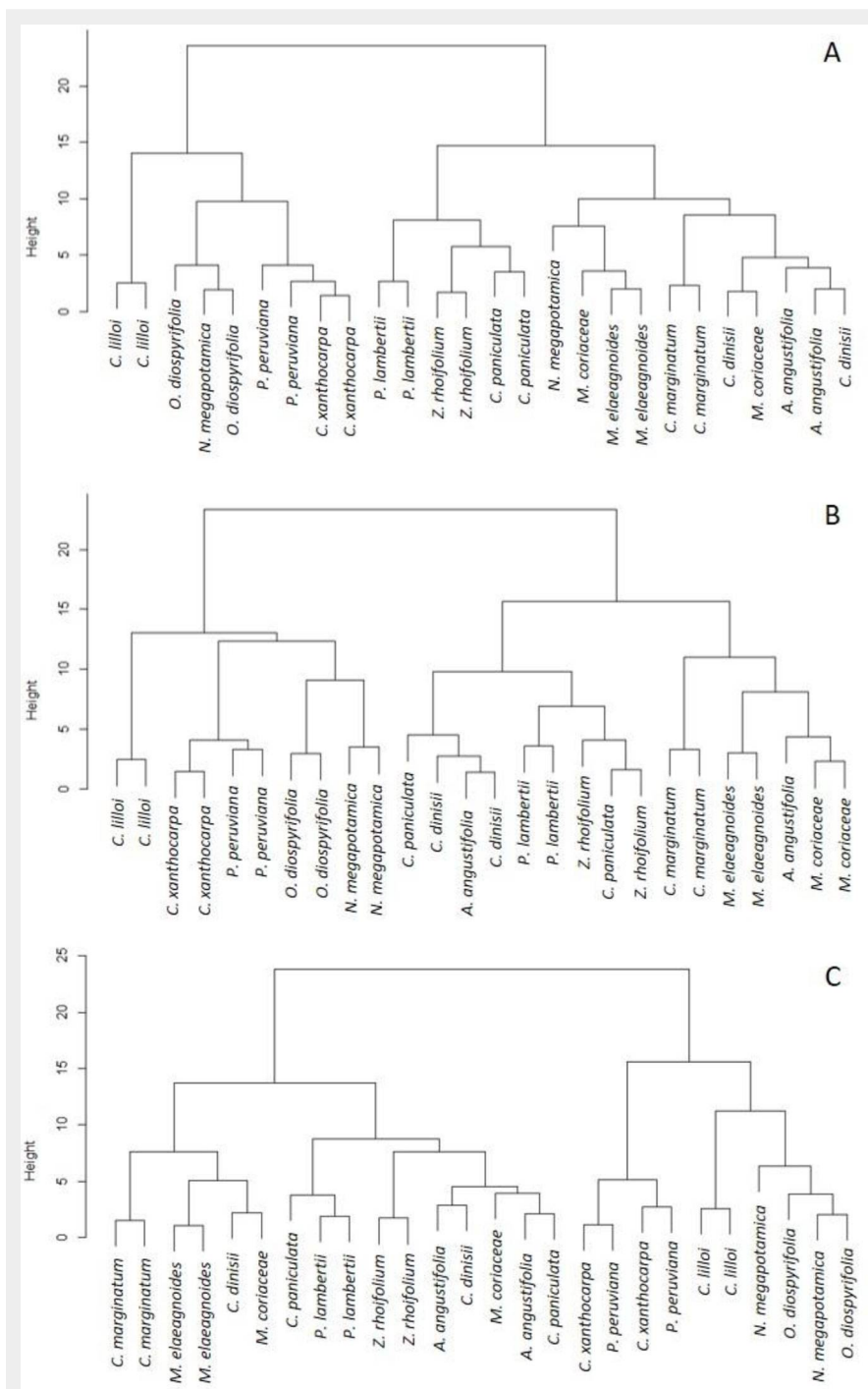


Fig. 5 – Results of the cluster analysis using general mean data (A), mean data from radial surface (B), and mean data from transversal surface (C), obtained for colorimetric parameters of wood from 13 Araucaria forest species.

thocarpa and *Z. rhoifolium*. In contrast, *C. dinisii* and *M. coriacea* showed fairly distinct distributions of the values obtained using the two methods (Fig. 4).

To evaluate the influence of different anatomical surfaces on colorimetric and spectrophotometric records, PC analysis was conducted separately using data from radial (Fig. S2 in Supplementary material) and transversal surfaces (Fig. S3). The results showed that samples of *C. dinisii* and *M. coriacea* were more visually distinct between methods across both surfaces,

whereas *M. elaeagnoides* showed the most overlapping ellipses.

Cluster analysis

To determine if wood samples could be accurately identified regardless of the method used, we conducted cluster analysis using data averaged by species (Fig. 5a), and separately using mean data for the radial and transversal surfaces (Fig. 5b and Fig. 5c, respectively). Our findings indicate that data from transversal surfaces have a lower separation ability to distinguish be-

tween five species: *C. marginatum*, *M. elaeagnoides*, *P. lambertii*, *Z. rhoifolium*, and *C. lilloi*. We obtained intermediate results using mean data for seven species: *C. lilloi*, *P. peruviana*, *C. xanthocarpa*, *P. lambertii*, *Z. rhoifolium*, *C. paniculata*, *M. elaeagnoides*, and *C. marginatum*. In contrast, data from the radial surface provided better distinction among nine species: *C. lilloi*, *C. xanthocarpa*, *P. peruviana*, *O. diospyrifolia*, *N. megapota mica*, *P. lambertii*, *C. marginatum*, *M. elaeagnoides*, and *M. coriacea*. Therefore, for the species evaluated, identification based on radial surface data provided better results. Furthermore, only *C. dinisii*, was not correctly grouped by cluster analysis (Fig. 5). On the other hand, *C. marginatum*, *M. elaeagnoides*, *P. lambertii*, and *C. lilloi* were grouped correctly, regardless of the dataset used (all, radial, or transversal surface).

Halalisan et al. (2023) applied cluster analysis to evaluate color variation in wood from *Quercus* species in Romania. They concluded that at least five species could be distinguished in the studied forests. They also verified that the main differences were in luminosity (L^*) and yellow parameter (b^*).

K-NN

To assess the influence of each technique on species' wood discrimination, we evaluated accuracy across different K-NN methods (Tab. S2 in Supplementary material). The combined data from all models yielded a mean accuracy of 0.62, with higher accuracy achieved by colorimetric analysis of radial and transverse surfaces (Tab. 4). It is important to note that when evaluating different anatomical surfaces, we obtained better results with models that analyzed the radial and transverse surfaces independently. The only exception was model #13, for which the averaged data provided superior performance compared to data from the radial surface alone. Accuracy values decreased when parameters from one method were used for the learning group and parameters from a different method were used for the test group. This finding is significant and emphasizes the need to develop a distinct reference database for each technique employed in species identification.

Our results suggest that both colorimetry and spectrophotometry can effectively differentiate the wood of Araucaria forest species, enabling initial field segregation and subsequent laboratory validation. Exploring alternative algorithms is crucial for improving the accuracy of classification models.

Conclusions

Overall, thirteen tree species native to the Brazilian Araucaria forest did not differ in wood parameters measured using colorimetric and spectrophotometric techniques. Additionally, the wood surface considered for the evaluation (either radial or

transversal) did not significantly affect species characterization and identification.

Principal component analysis yielded a similar distribution of samples across data obtained by colorimetry and spectrophotometry. Moreover, the application of K-NN models indicated reduced accuracy when using data from different methods for learning and testing.

Colorimetric parameters can be used to distinguish timbers of *Araucaria* forest species during field inspections; however, comparisons of measurements obtained with the two techniques should be conducted with caution, as wood is a highly variable material that can influence the collected data.

Both colorimetry and spectrophotometry are used in practice, but colorimetry is more practical due to its smaller equipment size. Finally, it is necessary to develop a reference database for each native species to improve the accuracy and precision of wood identification using colorimetric methods.

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Author's contribution

HCV: responsible for the study, laboratory measurements, statistical analyses, manuscript writing; RS: manuscript writing, manuscript formatting; JXS: manuscript writing, laboratory measurements; DVS: statistical analyses; PDR: manuscript proofreading; GIBM: manuscript proofreading; SRM: manuscript proofreading; SN: translation of the manuscript into English, manuscript proofreading, study advisor.

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Supplementary Material

Tab. S1 - P-values of mean colorimetric parameters of different techniques for wood from species of an *Araucaria* forest area.

Tab. S2 - Color classification of species by each method.

Fig. S1 - Mean colorimetric parameters from radial (R) and transversal (X) surfaces of wood from species in an *Araucaria* forest area.

Fig. S2 - Principal component analysis score graph with average radial surface data for colorimetric parameters of wood from *Araucaria* forest species.

Fig. S3 - Principal component analysis score graph with average transversal surface data for colorimetric parameters of wood from *Araucaria* forest species.

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