



Categorisation

<p>Hardwoods are also known as deciduous. These types of trees lose their leaves seasonally.</p>	<p>Softwoods are known as coniferous trees. Coniferous trees keep their needles all year round and are known as evergreen.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ash ○ Birch ○ Oak <p><i>Oak tree in summer and in winter.</i></p> <div>   </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Spruces ○ Cedars ○ Pines <p><i>Trees we often have in our homes like the Christmas tree are a member of the softwood family.</i></p>

The average age to harvest a tree is at 25 years old. Sustainability is of huge importance to the future of the forest and timber industry. Sustainability is the ability to be maintained. Due to legislation many forests are now taking steps towards being sustainable preserving the environment and nature; by managing the harvesting of timber, replaced by seedling being grown to be re-planted.

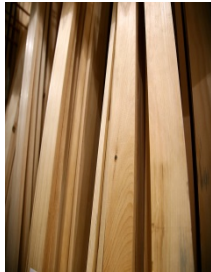



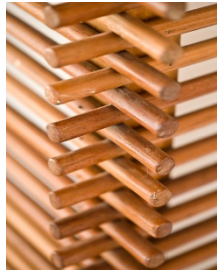
Description and availability

Timber is available in 3 states.

1. Rough sawn
2. Planed both Sides (PBS)
3. Planed all round (PAR)

Planning is an extra process involving the removal of excess material leaving the timber flat and smooth. This makes PBS and PAR timber more costly.

Forms of Timber

Planks Planks are long thick, flat pieces of timber.	Board Board is a large flat sheet of timber.(used as fencing or flooring hence the name floor boards)	Strips Strips of timber are much thinner and longer forms than planks. The thinner types of strips are flexible and can be used to weave baskets.	Square Square timber is sawn into a square ended long length of timber.	Dowel Dowel is a cylindrical rod of timber. Often used in cabinet making, toy axles...
				

Shrinkage Shrinkage is a result of uneven drying. This can result in the appearance of the timber cupping, warping or twisting.	Splits Splitting usually happens at the end of a plank. This is a result of ends not having been treated before seasoning, as moisture travels to the ends of the plank it splits.	Shakes Shakes happen when timber is felled on uneven ground or the plank having been dried too quickly in the first stages of seasoning. The grain separates along the grain (or age rings).	Knots Knots are a circular piece within a plank where the grain travels in the opposite direction. It is hard and is often darker. This is caused by a base of a branch or bud.	Fungal Attack Fungal attack effects timber when moisture levels are high (where there is warm air fungi will grow) A fungus comes in many forms including blue stain, dry rot, brown rot and heart rot.
---	--	--	---	---