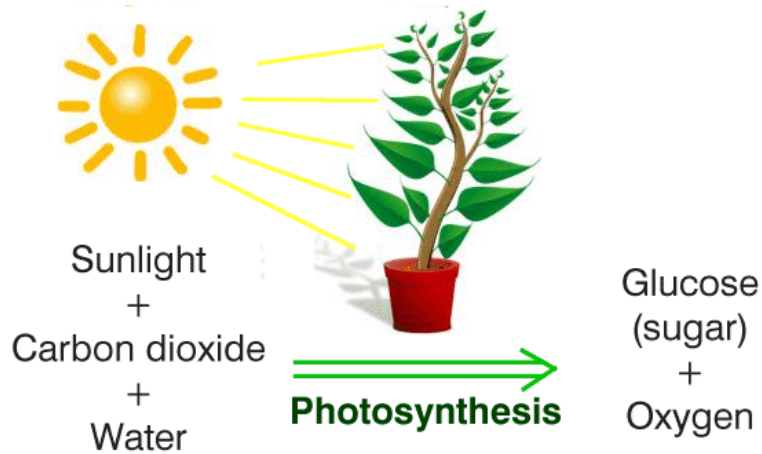


Tree Groups



<i>Headings</i>	<i>Hardwoods</i>	<i>Softwoods</i>
<i>Leaves</i>	<i>Broad. Deciduous. Shed in Winter.</i>	<i>Needle. Evergreen. Retain in Winter.</i>
<i>Seeds</i>	<i>In a fruit, berry or nut.</i>	<i>In cones.</i>
<i>Timber</i>	<i>Hard, darker, durable, more expensive.</i>	<i>Softer, paler, less durable, cheaper.</i>
<i>Climate</i>	<i>Temperate to tropical.</i>	<i>Cooler to temperate.</i>

How a tree makes food at the leaves. This is called photosynthesis.



The tree takes in sunlight, water from the roots and CO₂. It uses all of these to make food for the tree (glucose) and oxygen for us

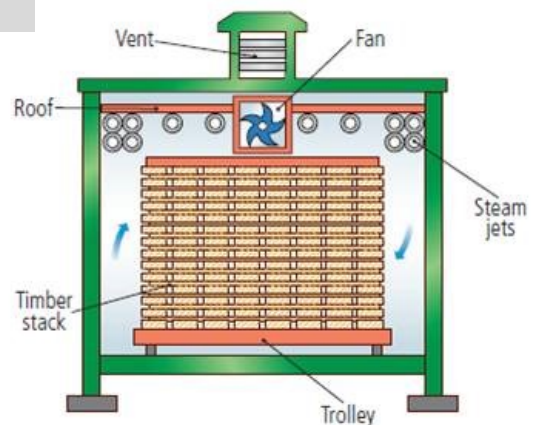
Seasoning is the drying out of wood. There are 2 types:

1. Natural seasoning
2. Kiln seasoning

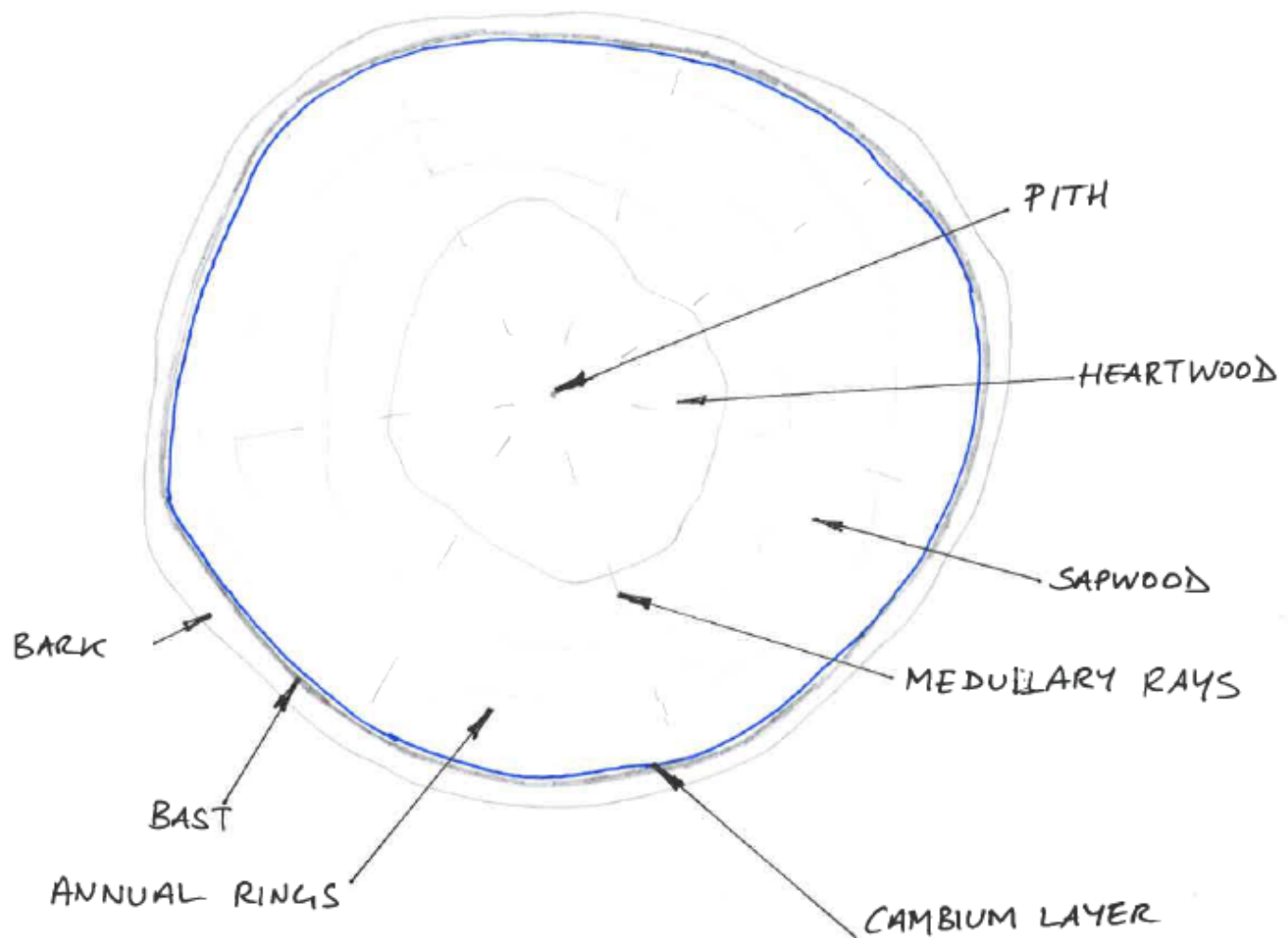
Natural Seasoning



Kiln Seasoning



TREE TRUNK



BARK: OUTER LAYER. PROTECTS THE TREE FROM WEATHER AND ANIMALS

BAST: CARRIES FOOD THROUGH THE TREE

CAMBIUM LAYER: THE LAYER OF CELLS RESPONSIBLE FOR TREE GROWTH.

HEARTWOOD: DARK CENTRE OF TREE. CELLS ARE DEAD.

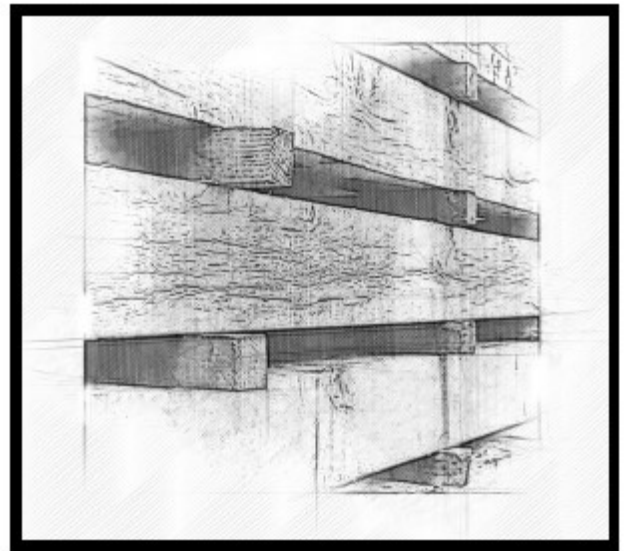
SAPWOOD: LIGHT COLOURED PART OF TREE. TRANSPORTS WATER FROM ROOTS TO THE LEAVES.

PITH: CENTRE OF TREE. THE ORIGINAL SAPLING.

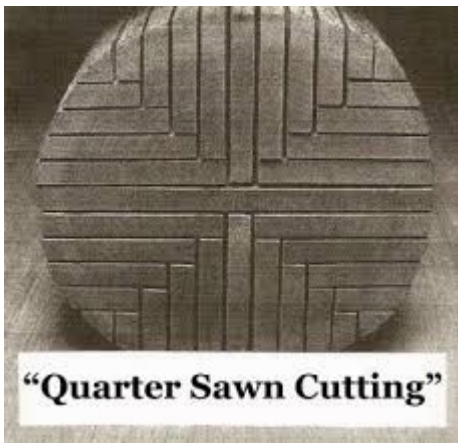
MEDULLARY RAYS: TRANSPORTS FOOD ACROSS THE TREE.

ANNUAL RINGS: A RING FOR EVERY YEAR OF GROWTH.

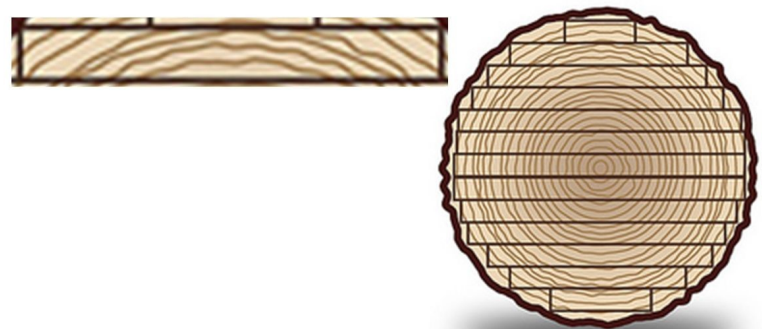
The planks are separated by stickers. These keep the planks straight and allow air flow through the stack and dry out the planks.



Conversion

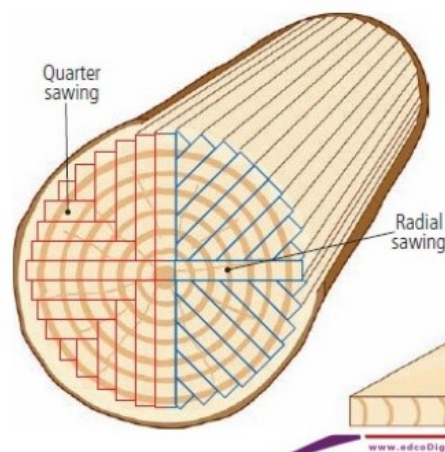


Through and Through Sawing



Quarter sawing

Radial/quarter sawing



Tangential sawing

