Hardwoods and Softwoods

Define the following terms

Hardwoods- deciduous

Softwoods- coniferous

Pith- center of the tree

Annual rings- circular rings around the pith, each represents 1 year of growth

Bark-outside layer of the tree

Cambium- between the bark and the heartwood

Sapwood- carries water to feed the tree

Heartwood- comprised of dead cells that store minerals and extractives and acts as the spine , or support structure of the tree

Cants- what is left of the log when it has been squared up for milling into boards.

Knot-A portion of a branch that was onetime part of the tree

Blue stain- a mold or fungus caused by storing cut wood in areas of high humidity for long periods of time

Pitch pocket- an opening in the wood which contains sap, either solid or liquid, found in some softwoods

Bark pocket- bark material that was enclosed as the tree grew.

Warp- a deviation from true straight caused by uneven drying

Bow-a bow along the face of the board from end to end

Crook- a curve along the edge of the board, also known as crown

Cup- a curve across the width of the board

Twist-a spiraling twist in a board

Kink- a deviation caused by a knot or irregular grain pattern

Wane- presence of bark or absence of wood on the edge of a board

Split- a crack caused by a separation of grain fibers that runs the length of the board

Check. A short crack only on the end of the board

Shake- a crack caused by separation of groth rings

Case hardening-caused by improper drying, can cause high pressures inside the lumber and may react unpredictably when cut

Honeycombing- a severe case of casehardening.