

WOOD IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

Douglas Fir

PARAMOUNT

Crafting Exquisite Woodwork Since 1984

Common Name(s):

Douglas Fir

Scientific Name:

Pseudotsuga menziesii

Tree Size:

200-250 ft (30-40 m) Tall
5-6 ft Trunk Diameter

Janka Hardness:

620 lb_f (2,760 N)

Modulus of Rupture:

12,500 lb_f/in² (86.2 MPa)

Elastic Modulus:

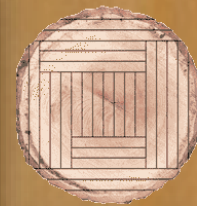
1,765,000 lb_f/in² (12.17 GPa)

Distribution Area:

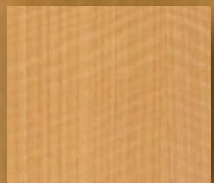
Western North America



Plain Sawn



Quarter Sawn



Raw



Sealed



Color/Appearance: The color of Douglas Fir can differ based on the tree's age and location. It commonly presents a light brown shade with a touch of red and/or yellow, featuring darker growth rings. Quartersawn pieces typically display a straightforward and plain grain, while flatsawn pieces, often found in rotary-sliced veneers, may showcase more unpredictable and dynamic grain patterns.

Grain/Texture: The grain of Douglas Fir is typically straight or slightly wavy. It has a medium to coarse texture and exhibits a moderate natural

Workability: It generally responds well to machining, though it may moderately dull cutting tools. Douglas Fir also readily accepts stains, glues, and finishes.

The Douglas Fir tree attains a considerable size, producing a substantial quantity of lumber and veneer suitable for plywood. It holds immense value as a commercial timber, extensively employed in construction and building applications. The wood is exceptionally rigid and robust relative to its weight, ranking among the toughest and heaviest softwoods commercially accessible in North America.