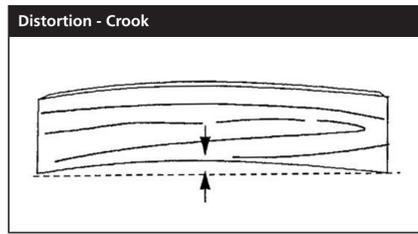
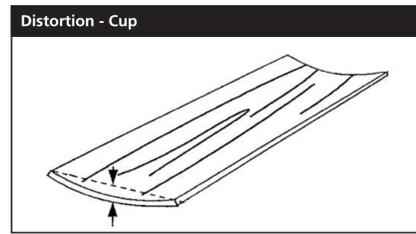


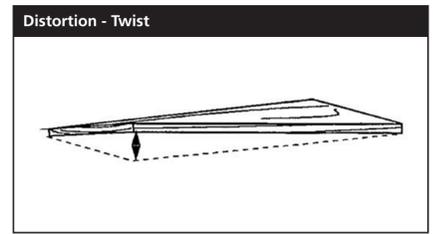
Distortion - Bow
A longitudinal curvature of the face of a piece of timber. Bow is measured at the maximum deviation from one end to the other.



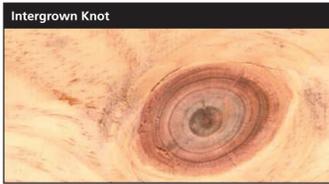
Distortion - Crook
A longitudinal curvature of the edge of a piece of timber. Crook is measured at the maximum deviation of the edge of a piece from a straight line joining the ends. Also referred to as Spring.



Distortion - Cup
A concave curvature across the face of a piece so that the board assumes a trough like shape. Cup is measured as the maximum deviation of the face from a straight line joining the edges.



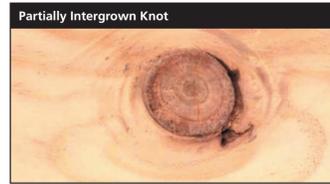
Distortion - Twist
A spiral distortion along the length of a piece of timber. Twist is measured by the height of the remaining corner, when the other three corners are held on a flat surface.



Intergrown Knot
A knot that is wholly intergrown with fibres of the surrounding wood.



Tight Encased Knot
A sound knot in which more than half its perimeter is surrounded by bark, but which is fixed by growth or size so that it will remain in the piece of timber.



Partially Intergrown Knot
A knot that has not more than half its perimeter separated from the surrounding wood by bark.



Spike Knot
A branch cut longitudinally by the plane of the face and extending to the edge of the piece but also including knots that would have been spike knots had they not been occluded.



Double Spike Knot
A branch whorl cut longitudinally by the plane of the face.



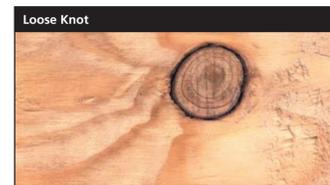
Combination or Group Knot
Two or more knots occurring on one line drawn at right angles to the edge of the piece of timber.



Knot Check
A check occurring in a knot.



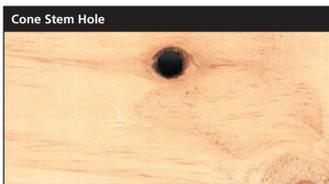
Occluded Knot
A discontinuous knot normally formed as a result of pruning and subsequent clearwood growth around the end of the branch stub.



Loose Knot
A knot, usually bark encased, that is loose and in danger of falling out due to no fibre attachment to the surrounding timber.



Hole
A hole extending partially or entirely through the piece and attributable to any cause.



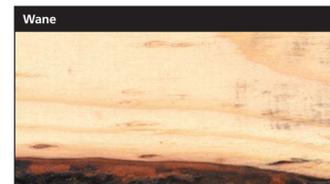
Cone Stem Hole
A hole caused by stem cones being pushed out on the outside of the tree. Less than 15 mm diameter.



Tight Pith
The central core of a stem consisting chiefly of parenchyma or soft tissue.



Loose Pith
Pith that is generally large in diameter and has many voids in its structure.



Wane
The presence of the original underbark surface with or without bark, on any face or edge of a piece of timber.



Sapstain - Bluestain
A blue / grey discoloration in the timber caused by fungal action, but not associated with decay.



Sloping Grain
Occurs when the grain does not run parallel to the axis of the piece of timber.



Sloping - Cross Grain
Grain deviation around a knot.



Resin Streak
Fibre that is saturated with resin. Applies only to softwoods.



Resin Pocket
A cavity that contains or has contained resin. Only applies to softwoods.



Bark Pocket
A patch of bark partially or wholly enclosed in the wood.



Tight Bark Pocket
A bark pocket in which the bark is firmly embedded in the surrounding wood.



Split
A lengthwise separation of wood fibres extending through a piece of timber from one surface to another.



Checking
A separation of the fibres along the grain forming a fissure, but not extending through the piece.



Hit and Miss
In surfaced timber, a series of surfaced and rough areas caused by planer knives skipping.



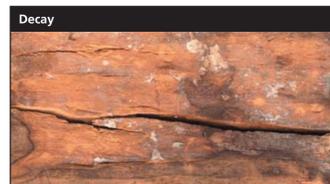
Fillet Compression
An indentation caused by fillets when drying.



Damage (Wane)
The absence of wood, other than wane, from the corner or surface of a piece of timber.



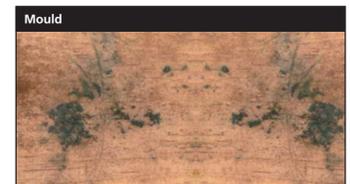
Insect Damage
Damage caused by hungry insects.



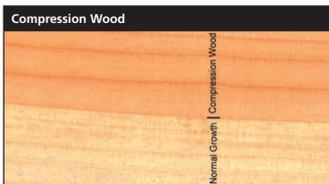
Decay
Decomposition of wood by fungi.



Needle Fleck - Birdseye
Specks in a diamond pattern on flat sawn timber, or fine radial lines on quarter-sawn timber. Sometimes called Birdseye, mottle or epicormic shoots.



Mould
Coating or discoloration caused by fungi that develop on the surface in damp conditions. Mould has no effect on structural properties.



Compression Wood
Darker, reddish coloured wood that typically forms on the lower side of leaning stems in softwoods. Has higher wood density, but lower strength and high longitudinal shrinkage.



Brown Stain
A chemical or bacterial stain often found just below the surface of kiln dried lumber.



Pine Cone
A pine cone trapped within the tree.



Mycelium
Sign of fungal attack on wood affecting strength and potential uses. Easily transferred to non contaminated wood with affected fillets and bearers. Spores can be wind blown.



Peniophora
Advanced form of fungal attack resulting in breakdown of wood fibre.