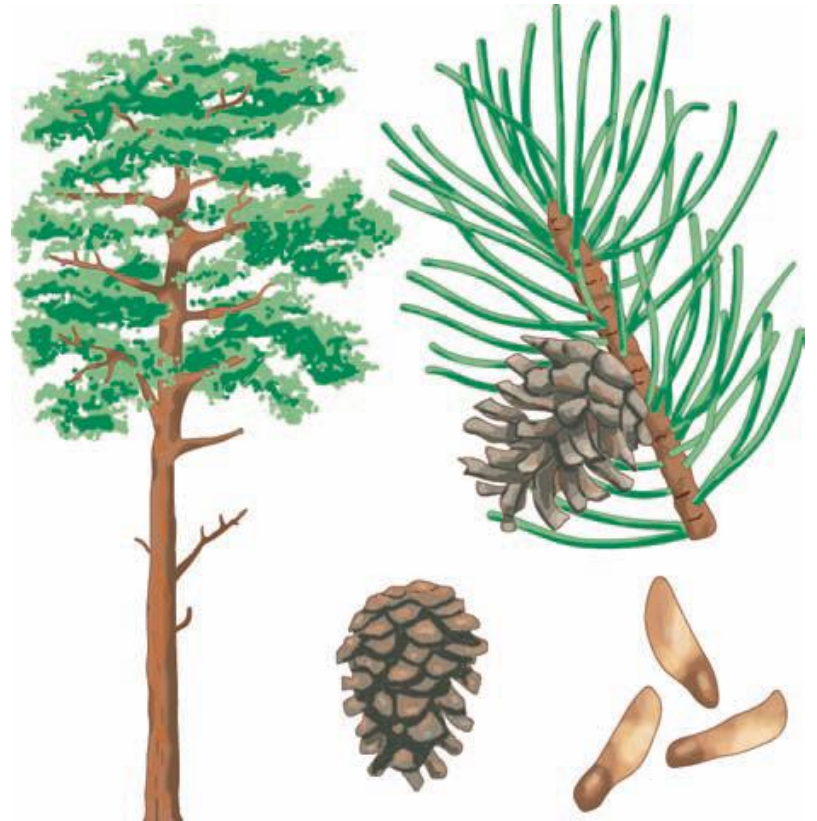


# Coniferous trees



# Scots pine (softwood)

- Tall tree – few branches
- Wood is light-coloured with a distinct grain
- Wood is called red deal
- Easy to work with
- Finishes well
- Uses
  - School project work
  - Construction timber
  - Doors and furniture



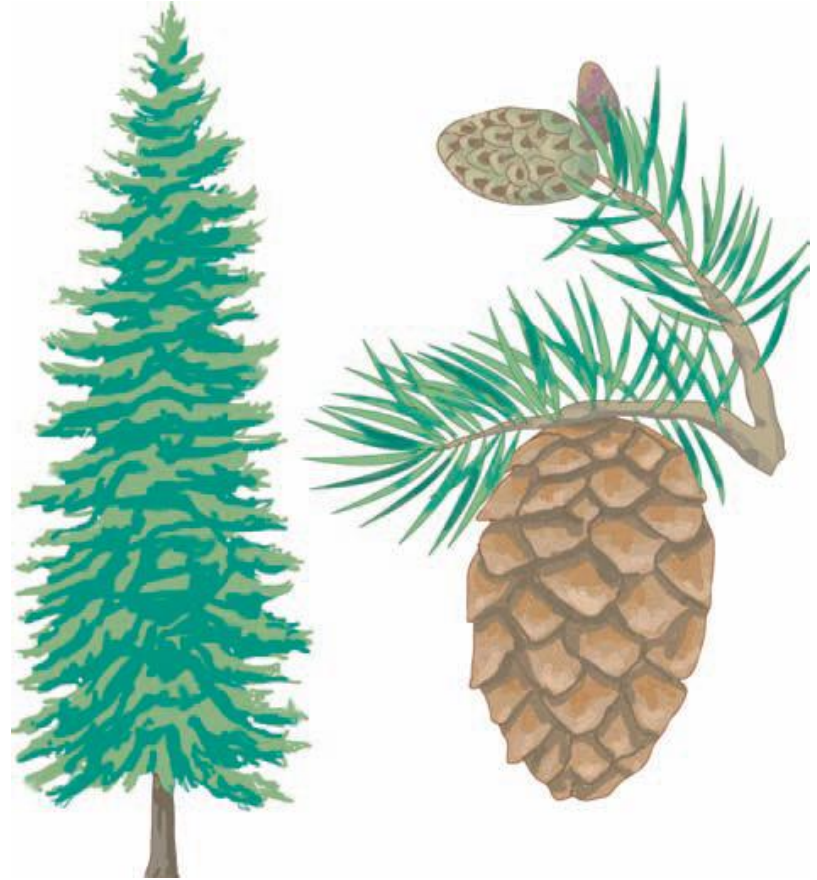
# Douglas fir (softwood)

- Needles grow all the way around the twig
- Wood is reddish brown
- Decorative grain
- Light-weight and strong
- Tough, durable wood
- Resistant to decay
- Uses
  - Outdoor furniture
  - Gates
  - Railway sleepers



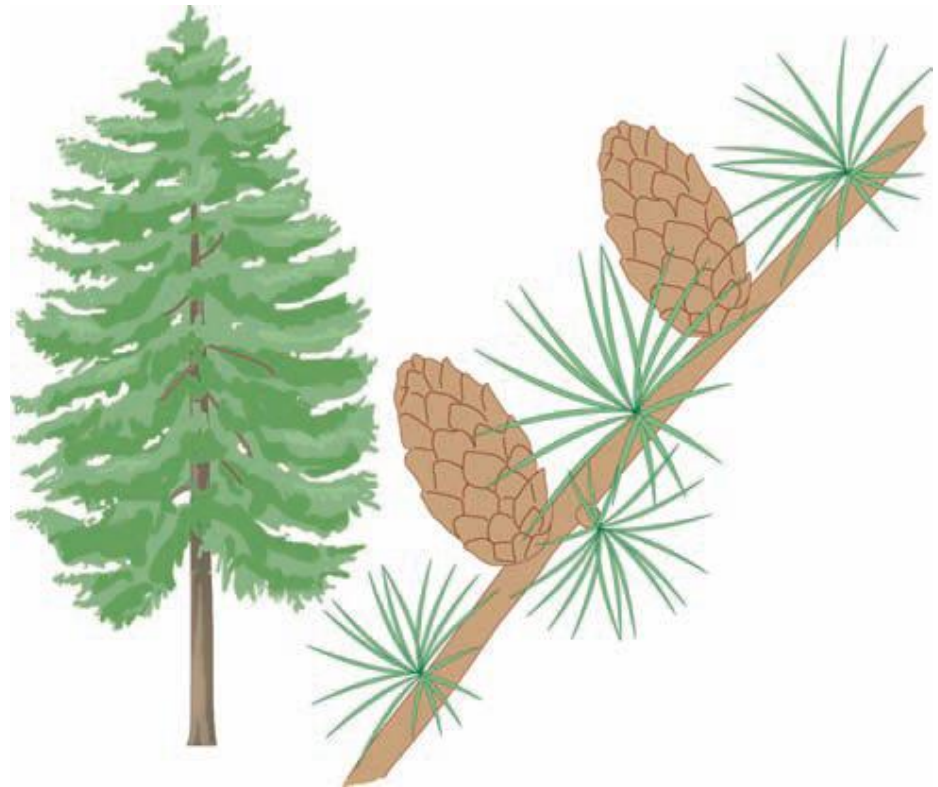
# Sitka spruce (softwood)

- Most common in Irish forestry – likes wet soil
- Strong wood
- Straight-grained
- Uses
  - Structural timber
  - Paper-making
  - Flooring
  - Fibreboard and chipboard manufacture



# Larch (softwood)

- Only conifer to lose needles in winter
- Fast-growing, attractive tree
- Wood is reddish colour
- Wood tends to warp
  
- Uses
  - Boat building
  - Light furniture
  - Exterior joinery
  - Fence posts



# Lodgepole pine (softwood)

- Needles in pairs and densely grouped
- Attractive wood – reddish brown colour
- Wood tends to have a lot of knots
- Uses
  - Internal joinery
  - Chipboard and fibreboard manufacture



# Timber regions of the world

