

Suitability of Some Common Bay Area Woods for Turning. John Doyen

SOFTWOODS & PALMS

Species	Finished Edge	Natural Edge	Comments
Monkey Puzzle Tree	+++	-	Properties generally similar to Norfolk Island Pine, but spalting and wood deterioration occur more rapidly, demanding close attention.
Norfolk Island Pine	+++	-	Interesting because of rings of knots (up to 9) on end grain turnings. Appearance is enhanced by holding freshly cut rounds in plastic bags a few months until blue stain spalting appears.
Redwood	+++	-	Extremely stable colorful wood; plain stock of little interest, but curly or burled stock yields beautiful turnings. Extremely soft of low density, difficult to turn cleanly, but sands quickly. Bark difficult to turn. Oil finishes cause undesirable darkening.
Sugi Pine (<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>)	+++	-	Closely related to redwood, with similar characteristics. Heartwood blackish when first cut, slowly turning pinkish or yellowish brown.
Giant Sequoia	+	-	Stable, but very soft and brittle with tendency to crack, even with minor catches. Darkens with oil finishes.
Monterey Cypress	++	++	Relatively stable and easy to turn. Usually with plain figure but often with enclosed knots. Yellowish to yellowish brown color.
Monterey Pine	++	++	Relatively soft but stable. Typical plain figure of pine.
English Yew	++++	++++	Very hard, brittle but stable wood with extraordinary, burl-like figure resulting from growth form of common cultivars. Turns and sands readily. Beautiful reds, oranges, purple and yellow: always with bark inclusions and small voids.

Species	Finished Edge	Natural Edge	Comments
Juniper	+	++	Several species, numerous varieties and cultivars. <i>Juniperus chinensis</i> (Chinese or Hollywood juniper probably most common). Irregular growth and small average size more suitable for natural edges. Beautifully colored heartwood. Susceptible to cracking with catches.
Mexican Fan Palm	+++	-	All palms with similar structure: bundles of conductive tissue embedded in a relatively soft matrix which is difficult to turn cleanly. Turned pieces have a uniform, finely spotted appearance. Readily develops pink spalting if not turned immediately. The only Bay Area palm worth investigating; distinguished by its extremely tall slender trunk.

HARDWOODS

<i>Acacia baileyana</i> (Bailey acacia)	+++	+++	Relatively stable and easy to work; often with pleasing purplish color and interesting figure.
<i>Acacia dealbata</i> (Silver wattle)	++	++	Relatively stable, medium brown, thin, smooth bark. As with other acacias the wood hardens greatly as it dries.
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> (Black acacia)	+++	+++	Only moderately stable; fibrous wood dulls tools quickly and tends to fray on end grain. Bark retention often a problem. Despite these problems a desirable wood because of the unusual color. However, color is quite variable: look for darkest stock with minimal sapwood.
African sumac	(+)+++	++++	See Sumac, African
<i>Ailanthus</i> (Tree of Heaven)	++++	++++	Stable; plain figure but highly lustrous, white to pale creamy wood extremely attractive, especially in natural edge orientation with prominent concentric rings. Retains bark reasonably well, but bark and wood shrink at slightly different rates. Lacquer finish will retain pale color.
<i>Albizzia</i> (Mimosa)	+++	+++	Relatively stable, hard; excellent color

Species	Finished Edge	Natural Edge	Comments
Alder (<i>Alnus</i> -several species)	++	++	White when first cut, soon turning bright red brown, then aging to dull, medium brown. Broad growth rings, otherwise unexciting figure. Not very hard, but easy to work.
Almond (<i>Prunus dulcis</i>)	-	++++	Not stable, suitable only for thin walled natural edge work. Beautifully variegated orange brown to dark brown heartwood. Trees are sensitive to overwatering, heavy soil; yard and street trees often spectacularly spalted.
Apple (<i>Malus</i> , many cultivars)	++	+++	Moderately stable; initially whitish, drying to attractive variegated browns. Fine, even grain turns easily. Some finished edge pieces will be lost during drying.
Apricot (<i>Prunus armenaica</i>)	-	++++	Unstable; beautiful orange brown to dark brown/chocolate heartwood. Susceptible to root rot and frequently spalted.
Ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>)	+++	+++	Many similar species and cultivars, all with prominent ring porous grain and pale white to yellowish color. Relatively hard and stable; easily worked. Lacquer finish preserves color.
Avocado (<i>Persea americana</i>)	++	++	Relatively stable, strongly cross grained wood (try splitting it!). Plain figure and color suggest luan. Several other species with better color are uncommonly encountered.
Bay, California (<i>Umbellularia californica</i>)	+++	++++	Also known as Oregon myrtle. A stable, easily worked wood. Bark on natural edge pieces almost never lost. Figure often plain and color unexciting. Select crotches or black spalted stock. Burls (occurring sporadically) are relatively stable.
Beech (<i>Fagus</i>)	++	++	Several species cultivated in California. Relatively stable, figure usually plain, finer grained than the related oaks.
Birch	++	++	Even, unexciting grain and figure except in burlled or spalted stock, but easily turned and relatively stable. Bark retention a problem in some species.

Species	Finished Edge	Natural Edge	Comments
Bottlebrush (<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>)	-	+++	Fluted trunks with deep bark inclusions yield spectacular rim configurations. Heartwood deep purple-red. Moderately hard and easily worked, but relatively unstable. Bark cannot be retained. Several other species (similar characteristics, but variably colored heartwood) are less frequently encountered.
Box elder: see maples			
Buckeye, California (<i>Aesculus californicus</i>)	++	++	Soft, low density, relatively stable wood; pale creamy with virtually no figure except in blue stain. Spalted material, which may be quite attractive. Bark retention unpredictable. Also known as Horse Chestnut, but related to Chestnut and with very different characteristics. Several introduced species are occasionally encountered.
Camphor Tree (<i>Cinnmorum camphora</i>)	++++	+++	Usually stable, relatively soft, but easily worked; proportion of sapwood to heartwood, color and figure extremely variable but often showing highly contrasting streaking or blotching. Many post-mature trees now declining from <i>Armillaria</i> fungus, often with spectacular spalting. Camphor trees frequently sport one to several burls, which show wonderfully complex and colorful figure, but often pucker and check excessively during drying.
Carob (<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>)	++++	++++	Moderately stable, beautiful color, easily worked, but seldom of very large size.
<i>Casuarina stricta</i> (Beefwood)	++++	++++	Relatively stable, fine grained, very hard, heavy wood with prominent ray fleck figure. Heartwood deep burgundy to paler reddish with darker rays. Turns cleanly and finishes easily. Expect some checking during drying. This species is sold for high prices by wood dealers.
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> (Horsetail tree)	++++	++++	Similar to <i>C.stricta</i> in appearance and working properties. Trees grow larger to (up to 80 feet).
<i>Casuarine cunninghamiana</i> (River She Oak)	-	++	Pale brown heartwood similar to sapwood of beefwood and horsetail tree. Markedly unstable (checking and warping) during drying. Finished surface suggests oak.

Species	Finished Edge	Natural Edge	Comments
Catalina Ironwood (<i>Lyonothamnus floribundus</i>)	++++	++++	Working properties similar to those of pear but somewhat less stable. Pale orange brown wood slowly turns bright orange or red orange. Stock with chocolate spalting particularly attractive. Burls dry with small voids.
Cherry, Bing	++	+	Relatively unstable; color less desirable than closely related plums and does not cut as cleanly. Bark difficult to cut.
Cherry, Carolina (<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>)	+++	++++	Moderately stable, pale yellowish or brownish sapwood and dark red brown heartwood contrast handsomely. Easily worked; best for natural edge pieces because of usually small size. Native to Eastern U.S.
Chinese pistache (<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>)	++++	++++	Stable, easily worked, moderately hard and fine grained with striking figure of alternating pale and dark brown rings. Crotches especially attractive. Old trees may be quite large.
Cotoneaster (<i>Cotoneaster</i> species)	+	++	Similar to pear in color and working properties, but less stable. Only a few of the numerous cultivated species and varieties are large enough to consider, especially for finished edge work.
Crabapple (<i>Malus</i> species)	++	+++	Similar to apple in appearance and working properties. Many species and varieties, some large enough for finished edge work, but generally best for thin walled natural edges because of suspect stability.
ELMS			
Chinese Elm (<i>ulmus parvifolia</i>)	+++	+++	Moderately stable, quite hard, but easily worked. Much denser, finer grained than the soft elms, with pleasing (sometimes exceptional) figure. Thin, scaly bark cuts well.
Siberian Elm (<i>Ulmus pumila</i>)	+++	+++	Similar to Chinese elm in working properties, but with somewhat plainer figure. Bark thicker, furrowed
Soft elms (American, English, etc. (<i>Ulmus americana</i> , etc))	+++	++	Stable, coarse grained, relatively soft, strongly ring porous wood. Does not cut cleanly like the hard elms. Broad figure looks best in larger pieces. American elm has largely been eliminated by Dutch elm disease. A few trees may still persist in the Bay Area, but the great majority are introduced European species.

Species	Finished Edge	Natural Edge	Comments
EUCALYPTUS			
Bushy Yate (<i>E. conferruminata</i>)	+	++	Relatively stable, very hard, Plain figure and yellow brown color not exciting. Small size best suited to natural edge work. Easily recognized by cone-like clusters of seed capsules.
Red Gum (<i>E. camaldulensis</i>)	++++	++	Beautiful, deep wine red, very hard, moderately close grained wood. Pronounced movement during drying, with some checking, but surviving pieces are of top quality. Bark fibrous, difficult to turn (as with most Eucalyptus), but natural edge pieces without bark are attractive.
Blue Gum (<i>E. globulus</i>)	-	(+)	Medium brown, variegated, very hard, extremely unstable wood. Can be turned into thin walled natural edge pieces without bark, but expect many to self destruct. Easily recognized by the large, bell shaped fruit with 4 ridges.
Silver Dollar (<i>E. polyanthemos</i>)	++	+++	Much more stable than blue gum, but expect some losses during drying. Brown color and usually plain figure are unexceptional. Bark should be removed, as with most eucalyptus.
Red Flowered Gum (<i>E. ficifolia</i>)	+++	++++	Relatively hard and stable, easily worked. Red heartwood, sapwood pale which gradually dries to dark brown, very attractive on natural edge work (no bark, as usual). Recognizable by very large, urn shaped fruits.
Red Ironbark (<i>E. sideroxylon</i>)	+++	++++	Relatively hard and stable, easily worked. Red heartwood, sapwood pale. Bark fragile when cut thin, but often fragments into a natural looking surface. Occasional trees have beautiful quilted figure.
Willow Leaved Peppermint (<i>E. nicholii</i>)	-	-	Beautiful salmon color, but extraordinarily mobile during drying. Sides of natural edge pieces may close over the top of turning.
Mindanao Gum (<i>E. deglupta</i>)	+++	+++	Stable, red orange heartwood, pale sapwood, slowly darkening to brown. Easily worked except for bark. Recognizable by strongly contrasting variegation (white, grey, brown, greenish) of peeling bark.

Species	Finished Edge	Natural Edge	Comments
<i>Eugenia (Syzygium paniculatum)</i>	++	++	Relatively stable, but pale brown color and slight figure are uninteresting.
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	++	++	Relatively stable, rather soft but easily turned. Coarse grain and ray fleck figure suggest oak; orange brown to russet color. Often exceedingly tedious to sand because of the waxy dried sap. Sometimes known as silky oak.
<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>	++	++	Only moderately stable, easily worked. Related to dogwood, but achieves significant size. The initial excitement caused by the bright pink heartwood evaporates as the pink ages to a medium brown.
Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus</i> many species and	+(+)	++	Similar to apple and crabapple in appearance and working characteristics. Mostly too small for finished edge work.
Horsetail tree (see <i>Casuarina</i>)			
Laurel Cherry (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>)	+	++	One of the most frequently encountered suburban trees. Large (6") evergreen leaves distinguished from other <i>Prunus</i> . Wood more stable than oriental plums, but uniform figure and color (pale brown) uninteresting. Usually less than one foot in diameter.
Liquidamber (<i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i>)	++	++	Relatively stable, moderately hard, fine grained, usually with undistinguished figure and color. Can be attractive in salad bowls or other large pieces. Native to Eastern U. S. Two other, similar species are introduced.
Locust (<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>)	+++(+)	+++	Stable, hard but easily worked wood with a distinctive, coarse grained appearance. Color varies from whitish through yellow to deep russet. Crotches or stock with black spalting particularly dramatic. Burls seem to be rare, have beautiful figure and are stable. Inner bark in storage blanks subject to infestation by moth larvae. Introduced from eastern North America, but naturalized in some areas.
Loquat (<i>Eriobotryia japonica</i>)	++	++	Moderately stable, fine grained, easily worked: similar in appearance to apple but with less prominent figure, paler final color. Reaches over 1 ft. diameter. A second, also introduced, species is less common.

Species	Finished Edge	Natural Edge	Comments
Madrone (<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>)	-	++	Fine grained, not very hard, but extremely easy to work; uniformly tan colored heartwood usually has unimpressive figure. Of some use for natural edge work, but thin, flaky bark is easily lost.
Manzanita (<i>Arctostaphylos species</i>)	+	++	Qualities similar to those of madrone. Numerous native species, most too small to consider; a few are marginally tree size and several others have swollen underground lignotubers suitable for turnings which allow for distortion during drying.
MAPLES			
Box Elder (<i>Acer negundo</i>)	++(++)	++(++)	Very soft, low density, fine grained wood, often difficult to turn cleanly. Healthy trees usually have plain figure, unexciting color. Desirable stock is streaked and blotched with bright pink fungal spalting specific to box elder. Choicest is spalted burl. One of the most widespread U.S. trees, occurring naturally in all but the extreme north east and northwest. Also used as an ornamental.
Silver Maple (<i>Acer sacharrinum</i>)	++	++	Typical maple figure; a little harder and denser than box elder, but still relatively soft, often difficult to turn cleanly. Typically of pale color and unexciting figure and seldom with birds eye or curl of some maples, but reaches large size.
Sycamore maple (<i>Acer plantanoides</i>)	++	++	Denser than silver maple, otherwise similar. Leaf similar to that of sycamore. Reaches large size.
Big Leaf Maple (<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>)	+++(+)	+++(+)	Intermediate hardness and weight. Plain stock certainly acceptable but burls (frequent in this species) are exceptional. Curly and birds eye figure are encountered occasionally. Not typically grown as a yard tree; occurs naturally in canyon bottoms and along streams.
Sugar Maple (<i>Acer sacharrum</i>)	+++(+)	+++(+)	Hard, dense, more easily worked than soft maples. Fairly frequently with fancy figure (curls, quilt, etc). Large maples with hard, dense wood likely this species.

Species	Finished Edge	Natural Edge	Comments
Pere David's Maple (<i>Acer davidii</i>)	++	++(+)	Relatively soft, low density, rather unstable. Recognizable by green bark (which distorts badly during drying).
Japanese maple (<i>Acer palmatum</i>)	++	+++	Relatively hard, dense, frequently with curly figure. Size best for natural edge turnings. Many cultivars. California vine maple, occasional in Bay Area, is related.
Many other maples are grown in the bay area			
Mayten (<i>maytenuus boaria</i>)	++	+++	Relatively stable, pink to red brown heartwood, typically with plain figure. Easily worked, but usually on the small side for finished edge work.
Mountain mahogany (<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i>)	++	++++	Very hard, very fine grained stable wood. Heartwood reddish to purple. sometimes variegated. Works and dries readily; occasionally to 1 ft. or larger, but typical small trees are most suitable for natural edge work. Also known as hardtack. Native to drier parts of inner coast ranges and also grown as an ornamental. The related <i>Cercocarpus ledifolium</i> is a larger Great Basin species.
Mulberry (<i>Morus alba M. ruba</i>)	+++	+++	Hard, moderately stable; usually puckers, warps, but often does not check. Yellow when freshly cut, turning deep russet, with prominent rays. May be difficult to distinguish from Osage orange when finished. Mulberry is peculiar for its highly variable leaf form.
Myoporum (<i>Myoporum littoralis</i>)	+++	+++	Stable; sap and heartwood medium brown, undifferentiated; figure usually undistinguished but this wood is of some interest because of the unusual grain pattern. Trunks are often burlled. Attractive dark brown spalting may be accomplished by holding stock in plastic bags. An introduced insect is killing many trees.
Myrtle, common (<i>Myrtus communis</i>)	+	+++	Hard, fine grained, stable and readily worked. Pale brown; often burlled, but usually to small for finished edge pieces. Related to eucalyptus.
Myrtle, Oregon			See Bay, California
N. Zealand Xmas Tree (<i>Metrosideros species</i>)	++	++	Hard, moderately stable, easily worked. Figure undistinguished, but has pleasing purplish brown color. Several similar species.

Species	Finished Edge	Natural Edge	Comments
OAKS			
Coastal Live Oak (<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>)	(+)	++	Hard, typical oak grain and figure, creamy to yellowish color. Much movement during drying, must be green turned to final thickness. Turn at slow speed to retain thick, flexible bark. Burlled and callous growth have spectacular figure, but also unstable, Sometimes with attractive dark brown or black spalting.
Valley Oak (<i>Quercus lobata</i>)	+	++	Somewhat more stable than live oak. Thinner bark easier to turn. Figure, grain and color typical of oaks.
Cork Oak (<i>Quercus suber</i>)	++	++++	Relatively stable; typical oak grain and figure, but distinctive bark results in unique natural edge vessels. Turn to 1/4 to 3/8 " thick at slow speed to retain bark.
Black Oak (<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>)	+++	+++	Relatively stabile, moderately hard, darker brown than other local native oaks. The common oak at mid-elevation in Sierra; occasionally grown as an ornamental. Leaves similar to eastern red oak.
Garry Oak (<i>Quercus garryana</i>)	++	++	Generally similar in appearance and properties to valley oak (with which it hybridizes), but somewhat more stable.
Blue Oak	++++	++++	Harder, heavier, finer grained than other native oaks. Often beautiful figure. Common tree in Sierra foothills, but seldom available as street tree.
Olive (<i>Olea europaea</i>)		++(++)	Hard and very easy to work, but extremely susceptible to checking and warping, even with thin walled, natural edge vessels. Nonetheless the extraordinary figure makes olive worth the risk. Olive trees have massive, swollen root crowns with a distinctive figure of their own, but which are no more stable than the trunk wood.

Species	Finished Edge	Natural Edge	Comments
PAPERBARKS (Melaleuca)			
<i>M. styphelioides</i>	+++	+++	Moderately hard, relatively stable, cuts cleanly, sands easily. Reddish or purplish brown color, sometimes with streaking, curl or other figure. Natural edge must be done without bark. The largest paperbark, growing to 50 ft.
<i>M. quinquenervia</i> (Cajeput Tree)	+++	+++	Similar in appearance and working properties to <i>M. styphelioides</i> . Trunks to 18 " diameter.
<i>M. ericifolia</i> & <i>nesophila</i>	-	++	Suspect stability and generally too small for finished edge work. Attractive pink or reddish heartwood.
PEAR (Pyrus)			
Callery Pear (<i>P. calleryana</i>)	+++	+++	Stabile, very fine grained and easily worked. Initially whitish, slowly turning medium brown. Elegant in its extremely uniform color, grain and figure. May grow to 50 ft. Bradford pear is a cultivar of this species.
Evergreen Pear (<i>P. kawakamii</i>)	+	++	Working characteristics similar to Callery pear, but bark thick, plated in alligator skin pattern, easily lost during machining. Usually on small side for finished edge pieces. Several other small ornamental pears are commonly grown in the Bay Area.
PEPPER TREES (Schinus)			
California Pepper (<i>S. molle</i>)	-	-	Freshly cut wood with beautiful variegated colors (reddish, greenish, browns, purple) but extraordinarily unstable, especially the burled swellings which have the best figure. Originally from Chile.
Brazilian Pepper (<i>S. terebinthifolius</i>)	++	++	Lacks the burled, irregular growth form of California pepper, but also the exceptional color and figure. Cures to medium brown. Distinguished from California pepper by larger leaflets.

Species	Finished Edge	Natural Edge	Comments
Photinia, Chinese (<i>Photinia serrulata</i>)	++	+++	Similar to Toyon (same genus) but grows to a foot or more in diameter. Fine grained, hard, of moderate stability; easily worked. Initially white, slowly turning brown. Sometimes with intricate, lacey spalting.
PITTOSPORUMS			
Victorian Box (<i>P. undulatum</i> & <i>P. eugenioides</i>)	++(+)	+++(+)	Of moderate stability and hardness; very even grained and figured and easy to work. Particularly useful for natural edges because of the tenacity of the bark. Plain stock with uniform creamy color elegant for its simplicity; spalted stock with unusual brown streaking and marbling most desirable.
Tobira (<i>P. tobira</i>)	++	+++	Browner color than Victorian box. Too small for most finished edge work; excellent for natural edge.
Pistachio (<i>Pistacia vera</i>)	+++	+++	Attractive, variegated figure of browns. Much smaller than Chinese pistache, but may reach 30 feet.
Plum, flowering (<i>Prunus species</i>)	-	++++	Useful only for natural edge work because of instability. Numerous hybrids and cultivars vary greatly in color, grain, figure, bark characteristics, etc., and some are more stable than others. One of the most colorful local woods, ranging from shades of orange through red to violet. Many trees have heart rot with black spalting.
Poplar, Lombardy	(+++)	(+++)	Relatively soft and difficult to turn cleanly. Straight grain stock is plain and of little interest. Burlled trunk sections desirable for intricate figure, but expect an inordinate amount of sanding.
Privit (<i>Ligustrum species</i>)	++	++	Several species, mostly small, but glossy privit (<i>L. lucidum</i>) a moderate size tree. Relatively hard, fine grained, but difficult to turn cleanly. Yet another of the pale colored woods of low figure that are worth investigating but not exceptional.

Species	Finished Edge	Natural Edge	Comments
Rhododendron (<i>Rhododendron species</i>)	++	+++	Similar in properties to madrone, but somewhat more stable. Numerous species and varieties to small too turn; a few in the Bay Area become moderate trees to a foot or more in diameter. Figure varies from very plain to streaked or variegated.
Scholar Tree (<i>Sophora japonica</i>)	+++	+++	Stable, moderately hard, somewhat coarse grained wood. Easily worked and with a very attractive mottled figure in grays and browns. Also known as pagoda tree. Several other species of Sophora are grown in the Bay Area.
Smoke Tree (<i>Cotinus coggygria</i>)		+++	Moderately stable and hard, easily worked. Bright yellow to orange brown heartwood with dark streaks. Never large enough for finished edge work.
Strawberry Tree (<i>Arbutus unedo</i>)		++(+)	Similar in all properties to madrone (same genus), with similar utility.
Sumac, African (<i>Rhus lancea</i>)	+++(+)	++++	Stable, moderately hard, moderately fine grained, easily worked wood. Variegated pale brown with whitish sapwood when first cut, slowly turning fiery red on exposure to light. Usually less than a foot in diameter. Small amount of bark lost during turning leaves a natural looking surface. A number of species of mostly shrubby sumacs grow locally and deserve investigation.
Sycamore (<i>Platanus species</i>)	++	+++	Turns easily and cleanly. Beautiful orange brown ray fleck figure makes sycamore very tempting, but stability is unpredictable, especially in wood from trunks with lumpy, irregular form (and fancy figure). Red sycamore refers to occasional trees with bright red rather than orange wood. Most street trees in the Bay Area are London plane (hybrids between eastern U.S. and European species). Several other introduced species and the native California sycamore are similar, difficult to distinguish.

Species	Finished Edge	Natural Edge	Comments
Tea Tree, Australian (<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>)		+++(+)	Qualities similar to bottlebrush, with deeply fluted trunk with bark inclusions. Wood harder (extremely so when dry) and a less colorful purplish brown. Makes spectacular natural edge vessels with convoluted rim configuration. Related New Zealand tea tree has more colorful wood, usually lacks fluting, rarely reaches size for turning.
Toyon (<i>Photinia arbutifolia</i>)	+	++	Similar to pear in color and grain, but harder, less stable. Usually large enough only for natural edge work, occasionally a small tree. Dark spalted stock most desirable.
Walnut			
Hind's walnut (<i>Juglans hindsii</i>)	++++	+++	The local walnut is justifiably celebrated for its excellent working characteristics and beautiful figure. Natural stands extirpaed, but readily available as a street tree and as rootstock in orchards.
English Walnut (<i>Juglans regia</i>)	+++	++	Not as spectacular as Hind's walnut, but still a very desirable wood, especially for finished edge work.
Willow (<i>Salix species</i>)	+	+	Fibrous, low density wood, difficult to cut cleanly but relatively stable, wood sometimes used in cabinet work. Many native and introduced local species.