

WOOD TECHNOLOGY

1. Each member club may enter one contestant.
2. A total of twenty (20) fresh pieces of wood will be given to the contestants for correct identification. A total of forty (40) minutes (2 minutes per wood specimen) will be allowed for this identification, proper recording and submission to the judges. The specimen will then be passed to the next contestant.
3. Only those woods given in "Key to Coniferous Woods - Gross Features" and "Key to Hardwoods - Gross Features" in Volume I (fourth edition) of the Textbook of Wood Technology by Panshin and deZeeuw may be used as test material. In the event that the key does not differentiate between two or more species on this basis, the judges will advise the contestants as to which name to use. Latin names (genus and species) and common names will be required for answers. The use of a key during the contest is prohibited. Each school shall be sent a list of tree species from which the test will be given by January 1.
4. There will be one (1) point for the correct genus name and two (2) points for the correct species name. Genus and species must be underlined. One (1) point shall be given for the correct common name. One-half credit will be given for misspelling or failure to underline. Whether or not a species name is wrong or merely misspelled, shall be determined by the common name given by the contestant.
5. Contestants will be allowed the use of a 10 to 20 power land lens. The host club will ensure that adequate light is available for wood identification.
6. Only clean, fresh wood samples (no paint, varnish, shellac, etc.) will be used and the contestant will be allowed to cut the wood.
7. In case of a tie for first, second or third place, additional test woods will be given until a runoff winner has been decided.
8. True identification shall consist of identification made by the judges representatives. This true identification must be in the hands of the Judges Committee before the contest.
9. The stations must be at least five (5') feet apart.
10. If a species name shows up on the dendrology, wildlife or wood identification lists, they will all have the same common name.

SUGGESTIONS FOR JUDGES COMMITTEE: WOOD TECHNOLOGY

1. Prior to the contest gather all contestants at least 30 minutes before the event is scheduled to start; record the contestants' names at this time (Please print clearly).
2. Read the rules to the contestants. Emphasize the scoring procedure for each specimen as explained in Rule 4. Settle any questions or problems now if at all possible.
3. Ask all contestants if they have any objections to the wood identification list.
4. Run the contest in the fashion that best suits you. Try to complete it as quickly as possible.
5. Grading of test sheets will **not** be done while contestants are present. Therefore, to avoid having to locate tied contestants, provide the contestants with 3 to 5 additional test specimens. Check for ties in first, second and third places. Only these three places must be resolved by runoff. Use the first specimen to separate the tie. If a tie still exists after the first tie breaker specimen, use the second one; hopefully 3 to 5 tie-breaker specimens will suffice.
6. Be sure to have head judge sign the scoresheet and indicate the time that the event ended.
7. Be sure to turn in the completed scoresheet to the head scorekeeper.

WOOD TECHNOLOGY

SOURCE: Panshin, A.J. and C. de Zeeuw. 1980. Textbook of Wood Technology. 4th edition. McGraw-Hill Book Co. New York.

NOTE:

RULE 3 states:

Only those woods given in "Key to Coniferous Woods - Gross Features" and "Key to Hardwoods - Gross Features" in Volume 1 (fourth edition) of the Textbook of Wood Technology by Panshin and de Zeeuw may be used as test material. In the event that they key does not differentiate between two or more species on this basis, the judges will advise the contestants as to which name to use. Latin names (genus and species) and common names will be required for answers. The use of a key during the contest is prohibited. Each school shall be sent a list of tree species from which the test will be given by January 1.

RULE 10 states:

If a species name shows up on the dendrology, wildlife or wood identification lists, they will all have the same common name.

DO NOT ANNOUNCE NAMES OF WINNERS to ANYONE!

WOOD TECHNOLOGY:

2008 List of Wood Species

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SPECIES LIST - ASFC CONCLAVE

(1 page)

HARDWOODS

Acer rubrum, red maple
Acer saccharum, sugar maple
Alnus rubra, red alder
Betula spp., birch
Carya spp., hickory
Castanea dentata, American chestnut
Celtis occidentalis, hackberry
Cercis canadensis, eastern redbud
Cladrastis kentukea, yellowwood
Diospyros virginiana, common persimmon
Fagus grandifolia, American beech
Fraxinus spp., ash
Ilex opaca, American holly
Juglans cinerea, butternut
Juglans nigra, black walnut
Liquidambar styraciflua, sweetgum
Liriodendron tulipifera, yellow-poplar
Maclura pomifera, Osage-orange
Magnolia grandiflora, southern magnolia
Magnolia virginiana, sweetbay
Nyssa sylvatica, blackgum
Platanus occidentalis, sycamore
Populus spp., cottonwood
Prunus serotina, black cherry
Quercus spp., red oak (group)
Quercus spp., white oak (group)
Robinia pseudoacacia, black locust
Tilia americana, American basswood
Ulmus spp., (American) elm

SOFTWOODS

Abies balsamea, balsam fir
Chamaecyparis nootkatensis, Alaska-cedar
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana, Port-Orford-cedar
Juniperus virginiana, eastern redcedar
Picea spp., spruce
Pinus lambertiana, sugar pine
Pinus ponderosa, ponderosa pine
Pinus spp., white pine
Pinus spp., southern pine
Pseudotsuga menziesii, Douglas-fir
Sequoia sempervirens, redwood
Taxodium distichum, baldcypress
Thuja plicata, western redcedar
Tsuga canadensis, eastern hemlock

Revised November 26, 2007