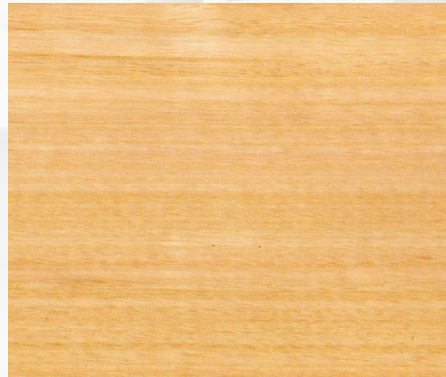


## ALASKAN YELLOW CEDAR

*Cupressus nootkatensis*



**Source:** Select harvested through sustainable forestry

**Region:** West coast of North America, from the Kenai Peninsula in Alaska, to the Klamath Mountains in northernmost California.

**Grain/Texture:** Grain is usually straight, though sometimes wavy, with a uniform medium to fine texture. Full sawn, fine grain, vertical grain

**Color:** Heartwood is a light yellow. Sapwood is a similar whitish/pale yellow and isn't distinct from the heartwood. Color darkens with light exposure and will turn a uniform grey when exposed to outdoor elements.

**Qualities:** Rated durable to very durable regarding decay resistance. Due to its slow growth it is hard and offers good dimensional stability; it is resistant to weather, insects, and contact with soil.

**Uses:** The wood is used for flooring, interior finish and shipbuilding. Typical uses include exterior siding, shingles, decking, hot tubs, saunas, cabinets, exposed beams, glue-laminated beams, paneling, cabinetry, and millwork. Alaskan Yellow Cedar is used in historical preservation as a substitute for Western Red Cedar and old-growth Redwood.

**Sustainability Info:** Not a high risk tree, however we search out wood grown and harvested in a sustainable manner.

**Interesting Facts:** Alaskan Yellow Cedar, typically grows in wet sites on mountains, often close to the tree line, but sometimes also at lower altitudes. Trees range 100-120 ft tall with a 4-6 ft trunk diameter. The species is commonly known as Nootka Cedar, Yellow Cedar, Alaska Cedar, or Alaskan Yellow Cedar. It is actually a cypress specie with other common names; Nootka Cypress, Yellow Cypress and Alaska Cypress. Nootkatensis of the specie name is derived from the Nuu-chah-nulth peoples (formerly referred to as Nootka) of Vancouver Island, British Columbia where the tree was formally discovered.