

## Spruce. Natural durability IIze & Co

ESF 146 seminar 30.11.-01.12. 2011 Silava, Kalsnava



## "Natural durability: the inherent resistance of wood to attack by wood destroying organisms" (EN 350)

LVS EN 350-1:2000. Durability of wood and wood-based products -Natural durability of solid wood - Part 1: Guide to the principles of testing and classification of the natural durability of wood

LVS EN 350-2:2000. Durability of wood and wood-based products -Natural durability of solid wood - Part 2: Guide to natural durability and treatability of selected wood species of importance in Europe

LVS EN 113:2000. Wood preservatives - Test method for determining the protective effectiveness against wood destroying basidiomycetes - Determination of the toxic values



The **AIM** 

# to determine natural resistance of particular spruce clones regarding fungal degradation



#### Sapwood/ heartwood

Bromcresol green: heartwood – blue; sapwood - yellow (KUTSCHA and SACHS, 1962).



ESF spruce ~ 25 years

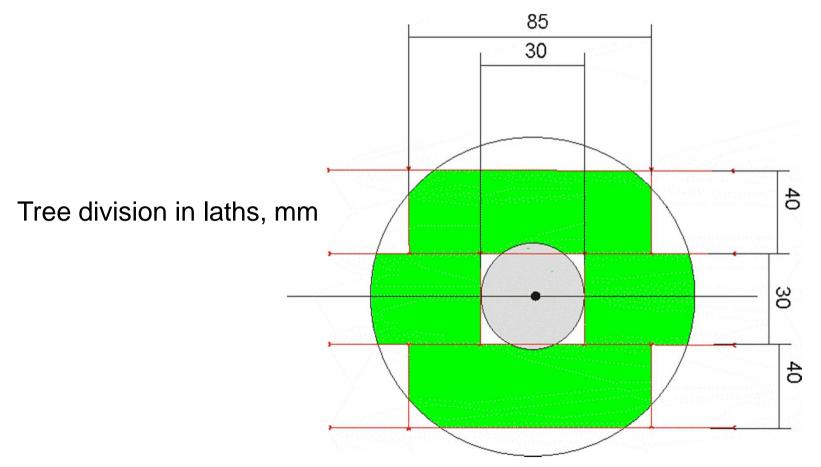
Spruce > 60 years



#### Natural durability tests:

•10 Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) clones: 26, 31, A10, A15, A7, B10, B15, B6, V7, V9

• Control – Scots pine (*P. sylvestris*) sapwood





#### Drying-kiln, at 60°C

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#### Specimens at 12% moisture (m/m): 50 x 25 x 15 mm Theoretical volume: 18,75 cm<sup>3</sup>



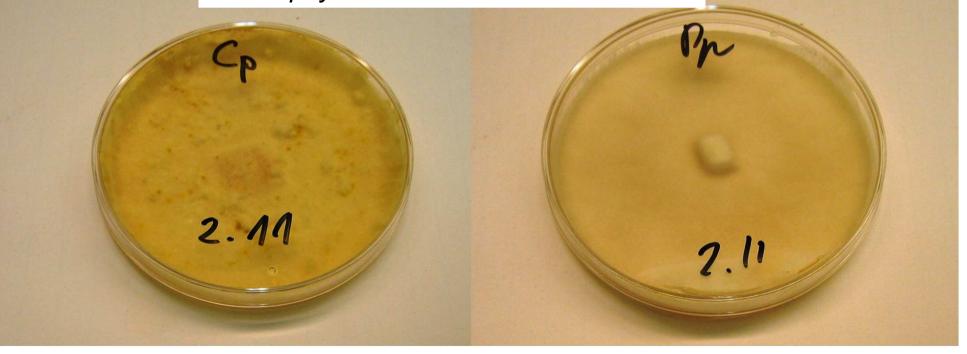
Wood quality:

- Free from cracks, stain, decay, insect damage or other defects
- Growth rings in any direction with exception of completely tangential orientation on the broad faces
- Longitudial faces parallel to the direction of grain



Fungal cultures for conifers:

- •Coniophora puteana BAM Ebw.15
- •Poria placenta FPRL 280
- Gloeophyllum trabeum BAM Ebw.109



2.11



#### Kolle flasks





#### Malt-agar medium

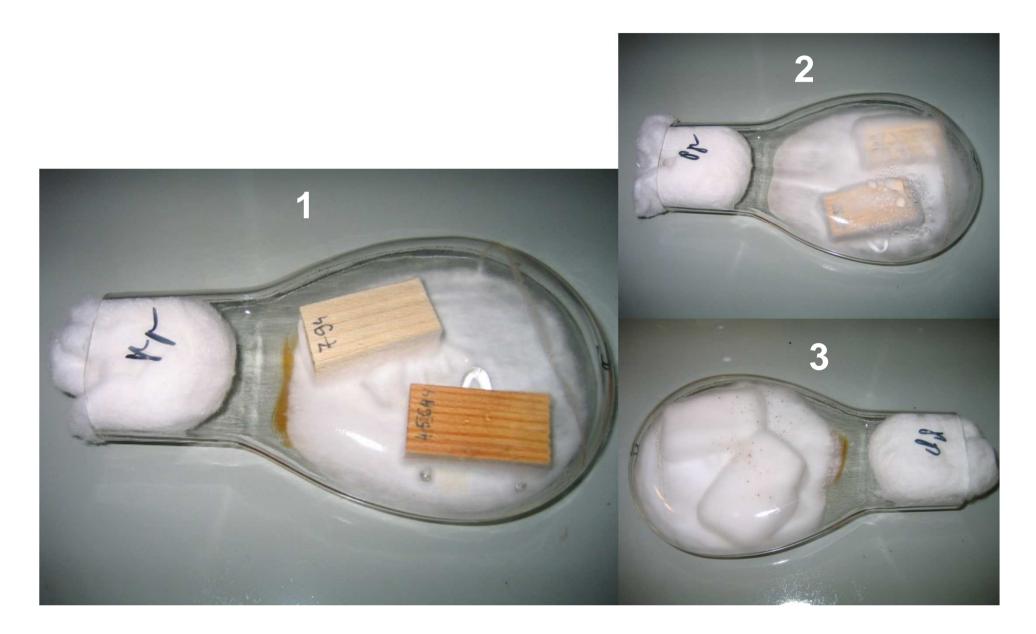
# ro Pp A.II

Fungal culture



#### Test wood (spruce) + control (pine)

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#### Test conditions: 22°C/ 70%RH Duration:16 weeks



Coniophora puteana

Poria placenta



Gloeophyllum trabeum



# Criterion – wood biodegradation i.e. mass loss after the test



Spruce before test

After test (P. placenta)



## EN 350-1. Classification of the natural durability to wood-destroying fungi

Durability class	Description	Lab test results given as X-value*			
1	very durable	X ≤ 0.15			
2	durable	X > 0.15 but ≤ 0.30			
3	moderately durable	$X > 0.30$ but $\le 0.60$			
4	slightly durable	$X > 0.60 \text{ but} \le 0.90$			
5	not durable	X > 0.90			
*X = mean mass loss of test wood/ mean mass loss of control					



#### Summary results Spruce durability vs density, extractives,

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lignin

Spruce clones*	<i>C. puteana</i> x – value	<i>P. placenta</i> x – value	<i>G. trabeum</i> x-value	Density kg/m <sup>3</sup>	Extractives %	Lignin %
A 7	0.97	1.06	0.97	405.8	1.15	28.5
A 10	1.01	1.18	0.93	432.6	1.50	27.0
A 15	1.02	0.84	0.88	408.3	1.35	27.5
B 6	1.00	1.23	0.95	399.1	1.63	28.9
B 10	1.04	1.14	0.95	406.3	1.37	28.0
B 15	1.04	1.19	0.9	408.5	1.10	28.3
V 7	0.93	1.09	0.94	388.1	1.23	27.9
V 9	0.92	1.2	0.88	443.1	1.70	27.6
26	0.96	1.12	0.98	394.5	1.30	27.8
31	1.07	1.19	0.96	361.1	1.75	27.9

\* Clone = 2-3 trees (ramets); tree = 4 specimens



### **Discussion**

- Acetone extractives **2.22%** in *Picea abies* (Fengel & Wegener, 2003, Wood)
- EN 350-2: Density and natural durability of some wood species against fungi

Species	Origin	Density/ range of mean values at 12% (m/m), kg/m <sup>3</sup>	Durability class
Picea abies	Europe	440- <u>460</u> -470	4 (slightly durable)
Pinus sylvestris	Europe	500-520-540	3 – 4 (moderately durable)
Pinus contorta	N. America	430-460-470	3 - 4
Quercus robur	Europe	670- <u>710</u> -760	2 (durable)

Durability – heartwood only, sapwood – all species class 5 (not durable)





- No clear relationship among the wood decay, wood density, content of extractives and lignin.
- Juvenile wood prevailed.
- Wood contained more sapwood with lower density and content of extractives.
- Use for interior structures; for outdoor structures -additional protection neccessary.
- Recommended for manufacturing of wood based products (medium density fiberboards etc.), furniture or pulp and paper.





Study carried out in European Social Fund's Project "Importance of Genetic Factors in Formation of Forest Stands with High Adaptability and Qualitative Wood Properties" (No 2009/0200/1DP/1.1.1.2.0/09/APIA/VIAA/146)