technology transfer fact sheet



Center for Wood Anatomy Research USDA Forest Service • Forest Products Laboratory • One Gifford Pinchot Drive • Madison, Wisconsin 53705–2398

Arbutusspp. Family: Ericaceae Madrone

The genus *Arbutus* contains about 15 species with 5 in North America and about 10 in Europe and western Asia.

Arbutus arizonica-Arizona Madrone Arizona Madrono, Madrona

*Arbutus menziesii**-Arbuti Tree, Coast Madrone, Laurel, Laurelwood, Madrona, Madrona Burr, Madrone, Madrone Laurel, Madrone Tree, Madrono, Madrona, Manzanita, **Pacific Madrone**, Strawberry-tree

Arbutus texana-Laurel, Madrona, Madrone, Madrone Tree, Manzanita, Texas Madrone, Texas Madrono

Arbutus unedo-Strawberry Tree (Europe)

*commercial species

The following data is for Arbutus menziesii:

Distribution

Southwestern British Columbia and southward through Washington, Oregon and California in the coastal mountains.

The Tree

Pacific Madrone grows to 80 feet tall, with diameters of 2 to 3 feet. It has orange branches with shiny leaves, small white flowers in clusters and orange red fruits.

The Wood

General

Pacific Madrone sapwood is a pinkish-cream color, while the heartwood is light pink to red-brown with patches of deep red. It resembles fruit woods in color and texture.

				Compression				
	Specific gravity	MOE x10 ⁶ lbf/in ²	MOR lbf/in ²	Parallel lbf/in ²	Perpendicular lbf/in ²	WML ^a in-lbf/in ³	Hardness lbf	Shear lbf/in ²
Green	0.58	0.88	7,600	3,320	780	11.2	940	1,420
Dry	0.65	1.23	10,400	6,880	1,620	8.8	1,460	1,810
^a WML = Work to maximum load. Reference (9).								

Mechanical Properties (2-inch standard)

Drying and Shrinkage

	Percentage of shrinkage (green to final moisture content)			
Type of shrinkage	0% MC	6% MC	20% MC	
Tangential	12.4	9.9	4.1	
Radial	5.6	4.5	1.9	
Volumetric	18.1	14.5	6.0	
Reference (17)				

Pacific Madrone is difficult to season, as it warps and checks easily. Schedules for drying the wood green from the saw have been published (6 & 18). Smith (16) suggests air drying followed by kiln drying.

Kiln Drying Schedules^a

	Stock					
Condition	4/4, 5/4, 6/4	8/4	10/4	12/4	16/4	
Standard	T4-B2	T3-B1	_	_	_	
^a References (2,15).						

Working Properties: Pacific Madrone works well with all tools and polishes well, but is not easily glued. The wood is easily worked with tools and compares with hard maple and eastern white oak in ease of machining (3). Work at FPL (14) indicates that rotary cutting of veneer is feasible.

Durability: The wood is not very durable, fence posts had an average service life of 6 years on the untreated condition (7).

Preservation: No information available at this time.

Uses: Turnery, bowls, novelties, souvenirs, tool handles, mathematical instruments, furniture and bowls. Burls are used for pipes and decorative veneers. Charcoal for gunpowder.

Toxicity: No information available at this time.

Additional Reading and References Cited (in parentheses)

1. ASTM. 1955. Book of ASTM standards. ASTM, Philadelphia, PA, USA.

2. Boone, R.S., C.J. Kozlik, P.J. Bois & E.M. Wengert. 1988. Dry kiln schedules for commercial woods - temperate and tropical.

USDA Forest Service, FPL General Technical Report FPL-GTR-57.

3. Davis, E.M. 1947. Machining of Madrone, California laurel, tanbark oak, and chinquapin. USDA Forest service, FPL Report No. R1727.

4. Drow, J.T. 1957. Relationship of locality and rate of growth to density and strength of Douglas fir. USDA Forest service, FPL Report No. 2078.

5. Élias, T.S. 1980. The complete trees of North America, field guide and natural history. Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., New York, 948 pp.

6. Espenas, L.D. 1954. The seasoning of Oregon hardwoods. OR Forest Products Lab. Inf. Circular No. 6, 35 pp.

7. Graham, R.D. 1950. Service life of treated and untreated fence posts. OR Forest Products Lab. Progress Rep. No.4.

8. Little, Jr., E.L. 1979. Checklist of United States trees (native and naturalized). USDA Forest Service, Ag. Handbook No. 541, USGPO, Washington, DC.

9. Markwardt, L.J. and T.R.C. Wilson. 1935. Strength and related properties of woods grown in the United States. USDA Forest Service, FPL Tech. Bull. No.479.

10. Olson, W.Z. 1955. Gluing characteristics of chinquapin, tanoak, California laurel, and Madrone. USDA Forest Service, FPL Rep. No. 2030.

11. Panshin, A.J. and C. de Zeeuw. 1980. Textbook of Wood Technology, 4th Ed., McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 722 pp.

12. Record, S.J. and R.W. Hess. 1943. Timbers of the new world. Yale University Press, New Haven, 640 pp.

13. Schniewind, A.P. 1957. The strength and related properties of Pacific Madrone I. General description and strength properties in the green condition. Univ. of California, School of Forestry, Forest products Laboratory, California Forestry and Forest Products, No. 3.

14. Schowalter, W.E. Exploratory tests in the rotary cutting of veneer from certain California hardwoods. USDA Forest Service, FPL Unpubl. Prog Rep. No. WP-66.

Simpson, W.T. 1991. Dry kiln operator's manual. USDA Forest Service, FPL Ag. Handbook 188.
Smith, H.H. 1954. Seasoning California hardwoods. USDA Forest service, California Forest & Range Exp. Sta., Tech. Pap. No. 3, 18 pp.

17. Summitt, R. and A. Sliker. 1980. CRC handbook of materials science. Volume 4, wood. CRC Press, Inc., Boca Raton, FL. 459

pp. 18. Torgeson, O.W. 1950. Kiln-drying schedules for 1-inch laurel, Madrone, tanoak, and chinquapin. USDA Forest Service, FPL Rep. No. R1684. 19. USDA Forest Service, FPL. 1955. Wood handbook. Ag. Handbook No. 72.