# technology transfer fact sheet

Salix nigra
Family: Salicaceae
Black Willow

Willow (Salix sp.) is composed of 170 to 400 species native to: Eurasia [60], South America [1], Central America [19] and North America [87]. All species look alike microscopically.

Salix nigra-Dudley Willow, Goodding Willow, Southeastern Black Willow, Swamp Walnut, Tall Black Willow, Western Black Willow

#### Distribution

Throughout the eastern United States, from the Atlantic coast west to Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

#### The Tree

Black Willow trees reach heights of 140 feet, with a diameter of 4 feet.

## The Wood

#### General

The sapwood of Black Willow is light tan, while the heartwood is pale reddish brown to grayish brown. It has no characteristic odor or taste. It is soft, but does not splinter when dented. It is uniform in texture, and weak in bending and crushing. It rates moderately high in shock resistance, low in nail holding ability, but does not split readily due to its interlocked grain.

## **Mechanical Properties (2-inch standard)**

			Con	Compression				
	Specific gravity	$\begin{array}{c} MOE \\ x10^6 \ lbf/in^2 \end{array}$	MOR lbf/in²	Parallel lbf/in²	Perpendicular lbf/in²	WML <sup>a</sup> in-lbf/in <sup>3</sup>	Hardness lbf	Shear lbf/in²
Green	0.36	0.79	4,800	2,040	180	11.0	_	680
Dry	0.39	1.01	7,800	4,100	430	8,800	_	1,250
aWMI - Work to maximum load								

<sup>a</sup>WML = Work to maximum load. Reference (98).

## **Drying and Shrinkage**

_	Percentage of shrinkage (green to final moisture content)		kage content)
Type of shrinkage	0% MC	6% MC	20% MC
Tangential	8.7	6.5	2.7
Radial	3.3	2.1	0.9
Volumetric	13.9	11.5	4.8
References: 0% MC (98	3),		

## Kiln Drying Schedules<sup>a</sup>

			Stock		
Condition	4/4, 5/4, 6/4	8/4	10/4	12/4	16/4
Standard	T10-F4	T8-F3	-	-	-
<sup>a</sup> References (6, 86).					

**Working Properties:** Black Willow is classed as one of the most difficult woods to machine. It glues very well and readily accepts finishes.

**Durability:** The wood is not durable under conditions favorable to decay, rating poorly.

**Preservation:** No information available at this time.

**Uses:** Factory lumber, veneer, box lumber, pulpwood, furniture, paneling, interior trim, cabinetry, artificial limbs, fiber board, slack cooperage, excelsior, novelties, toys, wooden shoes, polo balls and carvings.

**Toxicity:** No information available at this time.

Scientific Publications, Oxford, England OX2 OEL.

## Additional Reading and References Cited (in parentheses)

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