

Species:	Chamaecyparis Nookatensis.
Common Name:	Alaskan Yellow Cedar, Pacific Coast Yellow Cedar, False Cypress, and Yellow Cypress.
The Tree:	Alaskan Yellow Cedar reaches heights of 120' with diameters of 6'. It rarely grows below an altitude of 1,000' and can grow as high up as the tree line. Trees are harvested in the 75 to 150-year range, with many trees reaching 300 to 700 years old with a record of 1,040 years old.
Characteristics:	The wood is moderately heavy. It is the hardest known Cedar in the world but it is considered soft, fine textured, straight grained, easily worked, and splinter resistant. It has greater strength and higher density than Redwood or Red Cedar and a bending strength similar to Douglas Fir.
Brand/Trade Name:	PRIMECEDAR trim, siding, patterns, decking, and timber.
Range of Origin:	The coastal forests from Southwest Alaska through British Columbia to Northern California.
Appearance:	Ranges from a light yellow, golden hue to a light brown.
Grade:	Premium knotty and C&Btr.
Decay Resistance:	Natural extractives make it decay resistant and impervious to most insect attacks. Free from resin and does not have the extractive bleeding found in other wood species. Nookatin naturally occurring oils are resistant to basidiomycetes, the fungus that causes wood rot.
Dryness:	C&Btr - Kiln dried to 10-13% moisture content. STK and timber - Kiln dried to 19% moisture content.
Dimensional Stability:	High degree of stability due to its slow growth and packed growth rings.
Surface:	Fine texture and straight grained. Splinter resistant.
Workability:	Exceptional working properties and can be worked by hand or easily machined. Can be sanded to a smooth finish. Holds well to paint, stains, glue, and other type of finishes.
Hardness:	580 on Janka scale.
Tallies:	Various lengths.