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Designation: D1165 – 07

StandardNomenclature of Commercial Hardwoods and Softwoods[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D1165; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 Commercial species group names are listed with common tree and botanical names. Commercial names are representative of commercial practice in the United States and Canada. Some foreign species that are used in the United States and Canada are listed in Appendix X1 with their commercial and botanical names.

1.2 The official common names conform AH 41. In addition to the official common name for a species, the checklist also lists other names by which the species and the lumber produced from it are sometimes designated. Names unique to Canada are shown with an *.

1.3 The designations in parentheses, (North) and (South), a convention used by the American Lumber Standard (ALS) Committee accredited lumber rules writing agencies listed in ALS PS 20, identify a commercial name applied only when the included species are harvested from Canada as (North) or the United States as (South).

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *Other Documents:*

ALS PS 20 American Softwood Lumber Standard

AH 41 Check List of Native and Naturalized Trees of the United States (including Alaska), Agriculture Handbook No. 41, 1953

3. Terminology

3.1 Commercial names for lumber represent commercial practice in the United States and Canada.

3.2 Official common tree names are those used to identify tree species.

3.3 Botanical names are those that scientifically identify the genus and species of individual tree species.

3.4 Commercial species groups are those that are combined for marketing convenience, for growing within the same forest timber stand, or for similar performance properties and characteristics.

3.5 Single species and species groups are provided in Tables 1-2 and shown by commercial names, official common tree names, and botanical names.

3.6 Species groups for hardwoods are shown in Table 1.

3.7 Species groups for softwoods are shown in Table 2.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 The purpose of this standard is to provide common tree names and botanical names for commercial species and species groups but is not intended to be all inclusive of commercial practice. The decision about which commercial species are included in this practice is made by the D07 committee on wood.

4.2 Individual species are frequently mixed in commercial species groups for marketing or harvesting convenience, or for similar appearance or performance properties, or both.

4.3 Consumers of lumber, plywood, and other wood-based products may use different mixes of species for the same species group name. This practice should provide clarity for nomenclature used throughout wood-consuming industries.

[1] This nomenclature is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D07 on Wood and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D07.91 on Terminology and Editorial.

Current edition approved Sept. 1, 2007. Published September 2007. Originally approved in 1951. Discontinued 2002. Reinstated as D1165 - 03. Last previous edition approved in 2003 as D1165 - 03. DOI: 10.1520/D1165-07.

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Commercial Hardwood Species Group

Commercial Names [2]	Common Tree Names [3]	Botanical Names
Alder: Red Alder†	red alder	*Alnus rubra*
Ash: White Ash	blue ash	*Fraxinus quadrangulata*
	green ash	*F. pennsylvanica*
	white ash	*F. americana*
Aspen:	quaking aspen (trembling aspen)	*Populus tremuloides*
	bigtooth aspen (largetooth aspen)	*P. grandidentata*
Basswood [4]	American basswood	*Tilia americana*
	white basswood	*T. heterophylla*
Birch [5]	gray birch	*Betula populifolia*
	paper birch	*B. papyrifera*
	river birch	*B. nigra*
	sweet birch	*B. lenta*
	yellow birch	*B. alleghaniensis*
Buckeye	Ohio buckeye	*Aesculus glabra*
	yellow buckeye	*A. octandra*
Cottonwood	black cottonwood	*Populus trichocarpa*
	eastern cottonwood	*P. deltoides*
	plains cottonwood	*P. sargentii*
	swamp cottonwood	*P. heterophylla*
	balsam poplar	*P. balsamifera*
Dogwood	flowering dogwood	*Cornus florida*
	Pacific dogwood	*C. nuttalli*
Hackberry	hackberry	*Celtis occidentalis*
	sugarberry	*C. laevigata*
Hard Maple [6]	black maple	*Acer nigrum*
	sugar maple	*A. saccharum*
Hickory	mockernut hickory	*Carya tomentosa*
	pignut hickory	*C. glabra*
	shagbark hickory	*C. ovata*
	shellbark hickory	*C. laciniosa*
Locust	black locust	*Robinia pseudoacacia*
	honeylocust	*Gleditsia triacanthos*
Magnolia	cucumbertree	*Magnolia acuminata*
	southern magnolia	*M. grandiflora*
	sweetbay	*M. virginiana*
Northern Aspen*†	bigtooth aspen (largetooth aspen)	*Populus grandidentata*
	quaking aspen (trembling aspen)	*P. tremuloides*
	balsam poplar (balsam)	*P. balsamifera*
Pecan	bitternut hickory	*Carya cordiformis*
	nutmeg hickory	*C. myristicaeformis*
	water hickory	*C. aquatica*
	pecan	*C. illinoensis*
Red Oak	black oak	*Quercus velutina*
	blackjack oak	*Q. marylandica*
	California black oak	*Q. kelloggii*
	cherrybark oak	*Q. falcata* variant *pagodaefolia*

[2] The commercial names for lumber represent commercial practice in the United States and Canada. A dagger (†) indicates names recognized under the American Lumber Standard. The designation (north) identifies Canadian lumber exported to the United States. An asterisk (*) indicates a commercial name applied only when the included species are harvested in Canada.

[3] The official common names conform to the *Check List of Native and Naturalized Trees of the United States*(including Alaska), Agriculture Handbook No. 41, 1953, and are sometimes used as names for lumber. In addition to the official common name for a species, the *Check List*also lists other names by which the species and the lumber produced from it are sometimes designated. Names unique to Canada are shown in parentheses.

[4] For some commercial uses where a white appearance is a requirement, the sapwood of American basswood (*Tilia americana*) is specified under the designation white basswood. This commercial use designation should not be confused with the species (*Tilia heterophylla*) having the common name "white basswood."

[5] Usually designated either as red birch or as sap (white) birch, as the case may be, or as birch if unselected for color.

[6] Hard maple or soft maple sometimes is specified to be white; this can be interpreted as being a requirement for sapwood.

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Commercial Hardwood Species Group

Commercial Names [2]	Common Tree Names [3]	Botanical Names
	laurel oak	*Q. laurifolia*
	northern pin oak	*Q. ellipsoidalis*
	northern red oak	*Q. rubra*
	Nuttall oak	*Q. nuttallii*
	pin oak	*Q. palustris*
	scarlet oak	*Q. coccinea*
	Shumard oak	*Q. shumardii*
	southern red oak	*Quercus falcata*
	turkey oak	*Q. laevis*
	water oak	*Q. nigra*
	willow oak	*Q. phellos*
Rock Elm	cedar elm	*Ulmus crassifolia*
	rock elm	*U. thomasii*
	September elm	*U. serotina*
	winged elm	*U. alata*
Soft Elm[7]	American elm	*U. americana*
	slippery elm	*U. rubra*
Soft Maple [6]	red maple	*A. rubrum*
	silver maple	*A. saccharinum*
Tupelo	black tupelo	*Nyssa sylvatica*
	Ogeechee tupelo	*N. ogeechee*
	water tupelo	*N. aquatica*
White Oak	Arizona white oak	*Q. arizonica*
	blue oak	*Q. douglasii*
	bur oak	*Q. macrocarpa*
	California white oak	*Q. lobata*
	chestnut oak	*Q. prinus*
	chinkapin oak	*Q. muehlenbergii*
	Emory oak	*Q. emoryi*
	Gambel oak	*Q. gambelii*
	live oak	*Q. virginiana*
	Mexican blue oak	*Q. oblongifolia*
	Oregon white oak	*Q. garryana*
	overcup oak	*Q. lyrata*
	post oak	*Q. stellata*
	swamp chestnut oak	*Q. michauxii*
	swamp white oak	*Q. bicolor*
	white oak	*Q. alba*
Willow	black willow	*Salix nigra*
	peachleaf willow	*S. amygdaloides*
Yellow Poplar	yellow poplar	*Liriodendron tulipifera*

[7] Soft elm lumber is sometimes designated as white elm.

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