PINE WOOD
SPECIFICATION

Pinus Taeda

Strength and durability
Pine wood in general is considered a fairly durable and stiff wood, though it varies depending on the subspecies in question. In Ochroma Group we focus in 3 main subspecies of pine: Taeda, Elliottis and Radiata pine. These are all considered “hard pines” with higher density and hardness compared to other pine species.

Uses & Processing
Pine wood is best known for pulp, paper and construction materials. It is also widely used for carpentry, furniture and joinery applications. Whether you are using hand tools or power tools, pine is easy to cut, nail or carve. It holds stains and other finishes easily.

Geography and Ecology
Pine trees are coniferous resinous trees growing 3–80 metres (10–260 feet) tall, with the majority of species reaching 15–45 m (50–150 ft) tall. There are a variety of subspecies but the most common ones in Ochroma Group are Taeda, Elliottis and Radiata Pine. In South America, our Taeda and Elliotis pine is mostly sourced from Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil, and our Radiata pine comes mainly from Chile.

Taeda Pine Technical Characteristics	
Average Dried Weight	35 lbs/ft3 (570 kg/m3)
Specific Gravity	(Basic, 12% MC): 47, .57
Janka Hardness:	690 lbf (3,070 N)
Modulus of Rupture	12,800 lbf/in2 (88.3 MPa)
Elastic Modulus	1,790,000 lbf/in2 (12.30 GPa)
Crushing Strength:	7,130 lbf/in2 (49.2 MPa)
Shrinkage:	Radial: 4.8%, Tangential: 7.4%
Volumetric:	12.3%, T/R Ratio: 1.5

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Headquartered in Rhode Island USA, we have operations in Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Uruguay, Costa Rica, Papua New Guinea, and Indonesia.