

FACT SHEET – Tulipwood/Poplar

Issue 3

Liriodendron - is a genus of two species of tree in the Magnoliaceae family, known under the common name tulip tree (although it is unrelated to the tulip). Both species are large deciduous trees.

Liriodendron tulipifera is native to eastern North America.

Liriodendron chinense is native to China and Vietnam.



Description

The tulip tree is sometimes called "tulip poplar" or "yellow poplar", and the wood simply "poplar", although unrelated to the genus *Populus*. The tree is also called canoewood, saddle leaf tree and white wood.

It is a large tree, 18-32 m high and 60-120 cm in diameter. It is trunk columnar, with a long, branch-free bole forming a compact, rather than open, conical crown of slender branches. It has deep roots that are wide spread.

Both species grow rapidly in rich, moist soils of temperate climates. Flowers are 3-10 cm in diameter, start forming after around 15 years and are superficially similar to a tulip in shape, hence the tree's name.

Cultivation and uses

North American Tulipwood is fine grained and stable. It is easy to work and commonly used for cabinet and furniture framing, i.e. internal structural members and sub-surfaces for veneering. It is commonly used for the manufacture of paper.

Specialised uses include matches, boxes in which camembert cheese is sold and is widely used in the snowboard industry for the snowboard core, because it has exceptional flexibility. Finally it was the most common timber used in Italy for panel paintings; the Mona Lisa and indeed most famous early renaissance Italian paintings are on Poplar.

STOCKS AVAILABLE:-

1"

1 ¼"

1 ½"

2"

2 ½"

3"

4"

Widths

4" & Wider

Lengths

8fts & Longer