ALDER

Scientific Name: Alnus Rubra

Red Alder, native to the Pacific Northwest, has a uniform honey color with limited differences between heartwood and sapwood. Coupled with its reliable stability, it is a popular choice for both furniture and cabinetry. With a closed grain and fine texture, the rich light brown color sets during the drying process (8.5% MC) that limits darkening and yellowing over time like other species are susceptible to.

This relatively soft hardwood is easy to work with, excelling in machining and fine finishing. It stains well and can be finished in a variety of shades and colors, offering a valuable alternative for a wide array of projects. Alder's availability in various grades allows for flexibility in design and applications- from rustic to refined contemporary pieces, aligning with the needs of both artisan craftsmen and large-scale manufacturers.

What's Alder Used For?

- Cabinetry
- Vanities
- Furniture
- Millwork
- Musical Instruments
- Moulding


© Whittier Wood Furniture


© Craftsmen In Wood


© Crystal Cabinets


© Cal Door & Drawer

Why Alder?

- Close grain, fine texture
- Uniform honey color
- Excellent finishing
- Easy to machine and process
- Strategic alternative to poplar, soft maple and more

Quick Fact

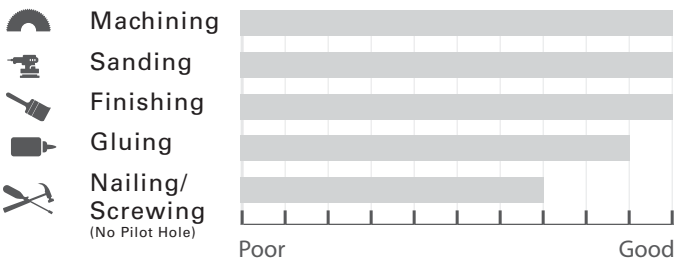
Alder serves as a stable-cost alternative to Poplar and Soft Maple, favored for its price reliability amidst the market volatility of other hardwoods.

Learn More

NWH Alder is available as PEFC certified, FSC Mix Credit, FSC Controlled Wood or PEFC Controlled Sources.

Simple. Natural. Hardwoods.

Alder



Weight per Bdft: 2.45
Specific Gravity (Density): 0.41
Hardness (Janka): 590
Bending Strength (MOR): 9800
Bending Stiffness (million psi) (MOE): 1.380
Dimensional Movement (Shrinkage): R 4.4%, T 7.3%
T/R Ratio (Stability): 1.7

Grades We Offer

Superior

Cabinet

CAB

Premium

Standard Frame

North American Hardwood Species Comparison Chart

Lumber (12% Moisture Content)	Machining	Sanding	Finishing	Gluing	Nailing/ Screwing (No Pilot Hole)	Weight per bdft	Specific Gravity (Density)	Hardness (Janka)	Bending Strength (MOR)	Bending Stiffness (million psi) (MOE)	Dimensional Movement (Shrinkage)		T/R Ratio (Stability)
											R (%)	T (%)	
Alder	10	10	10	9	7	2.45	.41	590	9800	1.380	4.4	7.3	1.7
Ash	9	10	9	8	6	3.56	.61	1320	15000	1.740	4.9	7.8	1.6
Basswood	10	10	9	8	8	2.50	.37	410	8700	1.460	6.6	9.3	1.4
Cherry	10	9	10	9	7	3.07	.52	950	12300	1.490	3.7	7.1	2.2
Hickory	3	7	7	3	3	4.14	.67	1820	13700	1.730	4.9	8.9	1.9
Hard Maple	9	8	10	9	4	3.73	.64	1450	15800	1.830	4.8	9.9	2.1
PC Maple	9	9	10	9	5	2.74	.50	850	10700	1.450	3.7	7.1	1.9
Soft Maple	8	9	10	9	5	3.19	.55	950	13400	1.640	4.0	8.2	2.1
Red Oak (Northern)	10	10	9	9	7	3.64	.63	1220	14380	1.761	4.0	8.6	2.2
Oregon White Oak	9	9	9	8	8	4.34	0.72	1640	10200	1.090	4.2	9.0	2.1
White Oak (Eastern)	9	10	9	7	7	3.94	.68	1350	14380	1.762	4.4	8.8	2.0
Poplar	9	8	10	9	6	2.81	.43	540	10100	1.580	4.6	8.2	1.8
Walnut	9	8	9	7	7	3.36	.56	1010	14600	1.680	5.5	7.8	1.4
Yellow Birch	10	8	10	8	2	3.53	.62	1260	16600	2.010	7.3	9.5	1.3