



### Velikolistna lipa – *Tilia platyphyllos* in malolistna lipa – *Tilia cordata*

Lesova malolistne in velikolistne lipe sta zelo podobna in ju je zelo težko zanesljivo ločiti. Lipa je raztreseno porozna vrsta. Beljava in jedrovina se barvno ne ločita. Les je belkast do rumenkast, pogosto rdečkast ali svetlorjavo toniran, lahko s temnim diskoloriranim lesom. Branike niso izrazite. Traheje in trakovi se na prečnem prerezu slabo vidijo. Lipovina nima dekorativnega videza (Čufar, 2006, Wagenführ, 2007).

Lipovina je mehka, srednje gosta, dokaj plastična, elastična in nagnjena k pokanju. Obdeluje se dobro, lepo se struži in rezlja.

Lipovino so zelo veliko uporabljali za različne rezbarske izdelke in kipe. Veliko lesenih kipov in oltarjev je narejenih iz lipovine. Kot zanimivost lahko tudi povemo, da so iz lipovine včasih izdelovali tudi posode za žito, saj jih miši niso mogle pregristi, ker je les tako mehek.

#### Uporaba na področju suhe robe

Uporablja se v strugarstvu in mizarstvu. Uporablja se tudi za izdelavo raznih vrst velnic, mešalk in zajemalk (Trošt, 1950).

### Large-leaved linden – *Tilia platyphyllos* and small-leaved linden – *Tilia cordata*

Small-leaved linden wood and large-leaved linden wood are very similar and therefore very difficult to distinguish. Linden wood is a diffuse-porous wood. Its sapwood and heartwood do not differ in colour. The wood is whitish to yellowish, often reddish or can have a light brown tinge, possibly with dark discoloured wood. The growth rings are not clearly visible. The vessels and rays are hardly visible in the cross section. Linden wood is not decorative in appearance (Čufar, 2006; Wagenführ, 2007).

Linden wood is soft, medium dense, fairly pliable, elastic and susceptible to cracking. It is easy to work, turn and carve.

In the past, it was widely used for various carvings and sculptures. Thus, many wooden sculptures and altars are made of linden wood. It is also interesting to note that back in the day it was sometimes used to make grain containers, as mice were unable to bite through the wood because it is so soft.

#### Woodenware use

It is used in woodturning and woodworking, as well as to make various types of scoops, mixing spoons and ladles (Trošt, 1950).

### Rumeni dren – *Cornus mas* in rdeči dren – *Cornus sanguinea*

Dren je listopadni grm ali manjše drevo z gosto okroglo ali ovalno krošnjo. Raste po vsej Sloveniji, z izjemo hladnejših predelov, na gozdnem robu, grmiščih in v toploljubnih hrastovih gozdovih. Lesova rdečega in rumenega dreva imata zelo podobne lastnosti. Dren je raztreseno porozna lesna vrsta. Les dreva nima izrazito obarvane jedrovine. Beljava je ozka. Je belkasto do rdečkasto bele barve in nima sijaja (Wagenführ, 2007). Drenovina je zelo gosta, trdna in elastična. Težko se cepi in suši. Jedrovina lesa dreva je zelo odporna za biološki razkroj.

#### Uporaba na področju suhe robe

Les dreva je zelo malo, raste počasi in ni gospodarsko pomembna lesna vrsta. V današnjem času se uporablja predvsem kot okrasni grm ali manjše drevo, ki pa ima zelo zdravilne plodove. V suhorobarstvu ga uporabljajo predvsem v orodjarstvu (klini grabelj) in kolarstvu. Nekoč so ga uporabljali tudi za kakovostne zobotrebece (Šinkovec, 1999). Drenove kline so včasih uporabljali v stavbarstvu za izdelavo lesnih zvez.

### Cornelian cherry – *Cornus mas* and

### Common dogwood – *Cornus sanguinea*

A deciduous shrub or small tree with a dense round or oval crown. It grows all over Slovenia, with the exception of colder areas, on the edges of forests, in thickets and in thermophilic oak forests. The wood of cornelian cherry and common dogwood has very similar properties. It is a diffuse-porous wood, which has no distinctly coloured heartwood. Its sapwood is narrow, whitish to reddish white in colour and lacks lustre (Wagenführ, 2007). The wood is very dense, firm and flexible. It is difficult to cleave and dry. The heartwood is very resistant to biological decomposition.

#### Woodenware use

The wood is scarce, it grows at a slow rate and is not an economically important wood species. Nowadays, it is mainly used as an ornamental shrub or small tree, which has highly medicinal fruits. In the field of woodenware making, it is mainly used to make tools (rake tines) and cart parts. Back in the day, it was also used for good-quality toothpicks (Šinkovec, 1999) and dogwood wedges were sometimes used in construction to make wooden ties.

### Vrba – *Salix* sp

Vrba je drevo, ki pogosto raste ob gozdnih robovih, na obrežjih voda in po močvirnih travnikih. V Sloveniji raste več kot 20 različnih vrst vrb. Lastnosti lesa različnih vrst vrb so si zelo podobne. Vrba je raztreseno porozna lesna vrsta. Jedrovina vrbe je rjava do rožnato rjava. Beljava je rumenkasto bela in ni vedno jasno ali ostro ločena od jedrovine. Vrba se zaradi svoje nizke gostote težje obdeluje, po obdelavi so površine pogosto neravne. Poleg tega se pri sušenju na vrbi pogosto pojavijo številne napake. Vrbov les ni odporen proti biološkim škodljivcem (Wagenführ, 2007).

#### Uporaba na področju suhe robe

Za suhorobarske izdelke se masiven les vrbe ne uporablja, ampak še neoleseneli enoletni poganjki. Šibe vrbe so zelo prožne, zato jih uporabljajo v pletarstvu za izdelavo košar, košev, torbic in drugih pletarskih izdelkov (Šinkovec, 1999). Vrbovo lubje uporabljajo v farmacevtski industriji, nekoč so ga uporabljali tudi v prehrani.

### Willow – *Salix* sp

Willows are trees that often grow at the edges of forests, on the banks of waterbodies and marshy meadows. Slovenia is home to more than twenty different willow species. The properties of the wood of different willow species are very similar. Willow is a diffuse-porous wood. Its heartwood is brown to pinkish brown in colour. The sapwood is yellowish white and is not always clearly or sharply separated from the heartwood. Due to its low density, willow wood is rather difficult to work and its surface is often uneven after it has been worked. Willow wood also tends to develop numerous drying defects and is not resistant to biological pests (Wagenführ, 2007).

#### Woodenware use

Rather than solid willow wood, herbaceous one-year-old willow shoots are used to make woodenware. Willow twigs are very pliable, which is why in the past they were used for basketry to make carry baskets, back baskets, bags and other basketry products (Šinkovec, 1999). Willow bark is used in the pharmaceutical industry and was also used in nutrition back in the day.

