

FACT

REASON

(15)

All posts, regardless of species of wood, will eventually split or crack.

Outside of post, exposed to sun, dries faster than inside of post, exerting pressure on outside.

The natural drying process causes shrinkage and warpage.

Hot, dry climate - wood cells lose water to the air moisture content, causing contraction.

Wood changes color when it ages.

Many turn grey and some turn almost black. It only means wood is drying out.

Evidence of wood-borer tracings in red cedar species generally is not a problem.

When the tree is cut, the woodborer generally "flies or dies", and further wood-boring is improbable.

Nail heads of nails driven into fencing will eventually rust and "streaking" will occur down the face of the pickets or boards.

When nails are driven into a piece of wood, usually the hammer knocks off the galvanized coating on the head of the nail. Eventually, the streaking caused by the rusting of the nail head will blend with the weathered grey of the wood.

All wood fence weights and sizes can only be approximate.

Variation in moisture content and industry standards.

Gaps will develop between pickets and boards.

Every piece of wood is constantly taking on or giving off moisture in an attempt to reach the same moisture contents as that in the surrounding atmosphere. In a dry spell, wood shrinks, leaving gaps. After a heavy rain, the wood will expand and gaps will close.

Splitting near the end of a piece of wood when nailing during installation can occur.

Wood fibers split which, in turn, causes the split in the wood.