What makes the consumption of timber and timber products sustainable? What are the criteria, how can sustainability be measured, monitored and evaluated from the forest through production and consumption to final disposal, and how can a sustainable supply of timber be ensured well into the future? Reflections on how national economies perform as regards timber consumption, in light of e.g. the Sustainable Development Goals as well as criteria for sustainable forest management are also encouraged. Articles spanning multiple disciplines, employing a range of tools and approaches and concentrated on the micro to the macro level of analysis are welcome. Timber practical report. Flexural properties of timber members. SANDRA LISTER N7457499 ENB273 Civil Materials 5/6/2011. Investigation into relative performance of various timbers and timber products. Abdy Kermani, in his book, Structural Timber Design, 1999 states that density is the best indicator when determining a timbers material properties. Such properties may include strength, stiffness, and hardness, ease of machining, fire resistance and drying characteristics. Thus, in the determination of density both the mass and volume must be determined at the same moisture content (Dinwoodie 2000). As can be observed from Table 6, the softwood possesses the lowest density, hardwood the highest with chipboard and plywood lying between.