

LARCH **Type: Softwood** **Source: Siberia**

Siberian Larch has a stunning colouring and texture, starting life as a pale yellow/golden brown. Larch is also unique in that it features the shapes and patterns of its growth rings which give a 'knotted' wood effect, this means each cladding panel is subtly different and adds a natural character to a building. Larch is well suited to staining and painting, meaning it's a good choice if you're looking for an exterior cladding material that can be customised to suit a particular colour or style. Larch is denser than many hardwoods and it provides plenty of strength and durability meaning it is one of the best solutions for external cladding.



Embodied Carbon (kgCO₂e / m²)* = 0 (9.15 Offset)

Ecova Clad Larch Durability Classification

Common name	Natural Durability Class BSEN350:2:1994	Sapwood treatability	Movement	Strength
Larch	European	3 or 4	Small	Medium
	Siberian	3	Small	Medium

Durability Classifications

Natural durability class	Need for treatment/modification	Desired service life (years)	
		Occasionally wet	Frequently wet
1 (Very durable)	Suitable without treatment	>60	60
2 (Durable)	Suitable without treatment	60	30
3 (Moderately durable)	Suitable without treatment except for tall or exposed buildings	30	15 (untreated)
4 (Slightly durable)	Treatment required	15-30 years treated	15-30 years treated
5 (Not durable)	Treatment required	15-30 years treated	15-30 years treated

Treatments and Finishing

- Suitable without treatments except for tall or exposed buildings
- Difficult to treat

Moisture Movement

Wood's moisture content will change relative to its surroundings. Different species have different degrees of movement and this must be accounted for in cladding design.

Good design and installation practice will help minimize the effects of moisture:

- Use eaves and overhangs to deflect rain - or flashing to protect the board tops
- Finish cladding at least 200mm from the ground or a horizontal surface. Where possible use a surface that diffuses rain, such as gravel
- Board widths should generally be 4 to 6 times board thickness (typically less than 150mm)
- Design detailing must include measures that minimise water penetration

Profiles

Wide choice of standard profiles (see Ecova Clad profiles guide)

Density (mean, Kg/m³):

590 (Ranging from 570 to 650)

Recommended Fixings/Flashings

Stainless Steel / Non Ferrous Metals
Saws, machines and finishes well but it tends to split on nailing and therefore drilling is recommended particularly at board ends.

Colour(s)

Yellow brown (Golden brown), Light brown, Reddish brown (Pale)

Fire compliance

Exterior cladding - Timber cladding is suitable for buildings of 18m or lower. No combustible materials are permitted for cladding on residential buildings over 18m high.

Environmental

Listed in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species as LR – Lower Risk (least concern), from well-managed sources.

*The embodied carbon calculation does not account for final delivery to site