HARDWOODS

Northern. Demand for White Oak is still running high, due in large part to brisk offshore activity. Log deck information is somewhat varied, though few sawmills report losing production to a lack of logs.

Southern. Generating buyer interest in FAS and 1F Red Oak is challenging. Conversely, demand for White Oak is unsatisfied and pricing remains very firm. Export markets are playing a vital role in total demand for #1C and Btr White Oak and #1C Poplar. Log decks are adequate and a number of sawmills are bolstering inventories prior to the winter months.

Appalachian. Highly competitive markets for FAS and 1F Red Oak and Hard Maple. Competition for orders for other grades and species has grown due to declining new home construction and remodeling. Business for White Oak, Walnut, Cherry and Poplar is robust to stable.

International. Exports play an increasingly vital role in grade lumber markets for North American hardwoods. Through 8 months of 2006, USDA Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) figures show the total volume of hardwood lumber exports running 5.14% over last year, an increase of 44 mm board feet of lumber.

Although hardwood exports to China have eased in recent weeks, to this point exports to Mainland China have been robust. FAS figures show exports of U.S. hardwood lumber to China up nearly 24% over the first 8 months of last year, representing over 189 million board feet. China and Hong Kong represent 22.94% of total U.S. exports of hardwood lumber to totaling nearly 208 million board feet through August 2006.

U.S. exports to other Asian nations are dynamic as well. Shipments to Vietnam continue to grow, outpacing 2005 figures by 55.13%, accounting for nearly 27 million board feet thus far this year. Increases in hardwood exports were also seen in Taiwan (+3.66%), Japan (+8.27%), Indonesia (+15.43%) and Thailand (+11.27%). However, decreased in shipments were recorded in Malaysia (-6.18%) and Korea (-8.45%).

Shipments to the European Union (EU) are up 5.29% for the first 8 months of this year. Italy is currently the top EU destination for U.S. hardwood lumber (+18.23%). Other EU destinations and change in export volume from last year are: Spain (-9.81%), UK (+4.24%), Ireland (+19.98%), Germany (-0.91%), Portugal (-2.50%), and Denmark (+114.81%).

Mexico has also shown an increase interest in U.S. hardwood lumber with a gain in year-to-date shipments of 14.06%, or approximately 85 mm board feet of hardwood lumber.

(Source: Condensed from Hardwood Market Report, August 26, 2006. For more information or to subscribe to Hardwood Market Report, call 901-767-9216, or email: hmr@hmr.com.)
## Hardwood Lumber Price Trends—Green

<table>
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<th>Species</th>
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<th>3/06</th>
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Note: Hardwood prices quoted in dollars per MBF, average market prices FOB mill, truckload and greater quantities, 4/4, rough, green, random widths and lengths graded in accordance with NHLA rules. Prices for ash, basswood, elm, soft maple, red oak and white oak from Northern Hardwoods listings. Prices for cottonwood and hackberry from Southern Hardwoods listings. Prices for cherry, hickory and walnut (steam treated) from Appalachian Hardwoods listings. (Source: Hardwood Market Report Lumber News Letter, last issue of month indicated. To subscribe to Hardwood Market Report call (901) 767-9126, website: www.hmr.com.)

## Hardwood Lumber Price Trends—Kiln Dried

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<th>Species</th>
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Note: Kiln dried prices in dollars per MBF, FOB mill, is an estimate of predominant prices for lumber inspected and graded before kiln drying. Prices for cottonwood and hackberry from Southern Hardwoods listings. Prices for cherry, hickory and walnut (steam treated) from Appalachian Hardwoods listings. (Source: Hardwood Market Report Lumber News Letter, last issue of month indicated. To subscribe to Hardwood Market Report call (901) 767-9126, website: www.hmr.com.)
2006 Central Regional Woodland Stewardship Conference

The ninth annual “Central Region Woodland Stewardship Conference” will be held Saturday, November 18, 2006, at the beautiful Lied Conference Center which is located on the National Arbor Day Foundation’s Arbor Day Farm in Nebraska City.

The Central Region Woodland Stewardship Conference is sponsored by State and Extension Forestry in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska. The conference is specifically designed to provide landowners in the 4-state area with the knowledge and skills to manage their woodland and related resources using good stewardship principles.

The conference agenda includes 20 presentations organized under four concurrent session themes. Concurrent session themes and presentation topics for the 2005 conference include:

Wildlife & Prairies
- Creatures of the Night
- Deer Damage Control
- Invasive Species
- Establishing Prairies
- Improving Woodlands for Wildlife

Woodland Management
- Why Manage Your Woodland
- Best Management Practices
- Timber Sale Contracts
- Timber Taxes
- Starting a Forest From Seed

Working Trees/Agroforestry
- Riparian Buffers
- Managing Streams for Water Quality
- Weed Control in Your Tree Plantings
- Windbreak Design
- Windbreak Renovation

Tree Health
- Pruning for Timber & Shade
- Tree Anatomy & Physiology
- Tree Identification
- Insect & Disease Update
- Oaks at Risk

Conference registration is $41 per person before November 10. Late registration after November 10 is $50 per person. The registration fee includes a great buffet luncheon, refreshments, and handout materials. Service foresters from all four states will also be available for individual consultations. Conference enrollment is limited to 200, so pre-registration is encouraged.

The registration table will be open at 8:00 a.m., November 18. The Conference sessions will begin at 9:00 a.m. and adjourn at 3:50 p.m.

Because of their popularity at past conferences, three free pre-conference optional outdoor sessions are scheduled for 4:00 p.m., Friday afternoon, November 17.

1. Tree Identification
2. Direct Seeding
3. Shade Tree Care

For more information contact any UNL Extension office, Nebraska Forest Service office, http://www.nfs.unl.edu or the Nebraska Conference Coordinator: Dennis Adams, phone (402)472-5822, e-mail:dadams2@unl.edu. Conference information is also available under the Coming Events section on the website: www.nfs.unl.edu.

Researchers Hope to Tap Silver Maple Sap Potential

James J. Zaczk is feeling pretty sap happy these days.

A forest ecologist from Southern Illinois University Carbondale (SIUC), Zaczk has been trying to find out whether silver maple trees could compete with sugar maples in producing syrup - and extra income - for the region’s farmers.

“After two years of data collection, it’s obvious that we have some clear winners,” he says.

Experts have mostly pooh-poohed the silver maple as a syrup source because, they say, it doesn’t have enough sugar in its sap. But, says Zaczk, tests at SIUC show sap from these trees contain at least 1.5 percent sugar and often as much as 2 percent, which is the standard concentration in sugar maple sap.

With support from the Illinois Department of Agriculture, Zaczk and fellow researchers Andrew D. Carver, John E. Preece, Jean C. Mangun and Karl W. J. Williard have spent two years studying the silver maple, a fast-growing, bottomland species.

They’re focusing mainly on silver maples used in previous SIUC research aimed at turning out fast-growing trees. Grown from cuttings, each tree variety in this study has exactly the same genes as all others of its kind. This helps the researchers pinpoint how differences in where each kind is planted and what happens to it there affect the amount of sap it produces.

“The winners tend to be winners whether they are planted in wet sites or dry ones, though they sometimes change in their ranking (when comparing trees at dry sites with trees at wet ones),” says Michelle L. Crum, a forestry graduate student from Brocton assigned to the project.

Zaczk has measured hundreds of trees. Because some of them came from stock from other states and Canada, he decided to tap local silver maples as well so as to get a clearer fix on area conditions. These results varied more than those from the research trees, but his team did find high volume, sweet-sap trees among the homegrown varieties.

“They were pretty consistent, too, in being good for bad trees,” Cum says. “And the good thing about silver maple is that they thrive in a riparian (or stream
side) zone. That’s a side benefit. They’re a good tree to control agricultural runoff. This would mean that a farmer who planted them as a buffer zone could also get added income from them.”

A gallon of syrup now sells for $38, Zaczek says. While a tree may produce only half a gallon of syrup in a season (it takes 43 gallons of sap containing 2 percent sugar to make a gallon of syrup), that’s still $19 per tree, he notes.

The study has one more year to run. When it’s over Zaczek says he’ll be able to say which varieties would grow the fastest while making a lot of pretty sweet sap.

“Unfortunately, these (research) trees are not commercially available just yet, but we’re hoping someone might have an interest in that aspect,” Zaczek says. “Often, if there’s a need and a niche, someone will step in.”

Source: *The Northern Logger & Timber Processor, May 2003.*
Grading Rules For Eastern Redcedar

Lumber grades, just what are they and what do they do for you when buying or selling lumber? When determining the value of lumber, you could just apply a price given the volume or board footage available. For example, a 4-inch wide board that is five-feet long would have 2 board feet (See: How to determine surface measure and board footage) multiply this by the price per board foot and you have the total price. However, the value of a board is typically based on more than just how much wood there is. The quality of the board must also be taken into account. Quality may have to do with the number of knots or how much heartwood is contained in a board. Grading rules allow some value to be placed on the quality of the piece of lumber. They also allow for consistency and uniformity between a buyer and seller of lumber.

Grading rules are usually based either on the predicted strength or how much usable material is available for further manufacturing, such as in making furniture or moldings. Visual appearance grading rules are based on the defects that are visible on the surface of the lumber that would reduce its usefulness in further manufacturing processes. For example, in most hardwoods, knots are considered a defect that must be removed before the remaining wood can be used. The more knots, the lower the grade.

Standardized grading rules provide consistency between producers and loads of material. A manufacturer of furniture must know that each time a certain grade lumber is purchased and run through the plant that given the same part sizes the same yield will be obtained. If there were no grading rules, then the furniture manufacturer would not know how much lumber to buy or how to estimate the cost of producing the furniture.

Are grading rules required for red cedar lumber? Some would argue that, yes, we must have consistency of product to have reproducible production yields and costs. Others might argue, no, it allows for an individual to maximize profit within his/her specific market. Proprietary grading rules are those that you develop yourself, specific to your market. They are based on what quality aspects you or your customer value rather than those accepted as an industry standard. Industry standard grading rules are usually developed by a trade association and are agreed upon by all those participating in the association. Should industry standard grading rules be used or should you design your own proprietary grading rules? To truly answer this question one should ask the following questions:

1) Does your market require the use of standardized grading rules?
2) Would proprietary grading rules allow you to capture and hold onto a specific market?
3) Would proprietary grading rules limit your market and cause you to lose customers not familiar with your grading techniques?

Standardized grading rules already exist for eastern red cedar. The National Hardwood Lumber Association (NHLA) located in Memphis, Tennessee developed a set of rules for red cedar. There are only two grades defined by the NHLA for aromatic red cedar: No. 1 Common Better and No. 2 Common, which are presented in Table 1. The rules specify the minimum width and length of board required to meet a certain grading specification. For example, a No. 1 Common board must be wider than 3 inches; however, in a load of purchased lumber 25% can be 3 inches. Each board graded as No. 1 Common must have enough cuttings 3 inches wide by 2 feet long or 2 inches wide by 3 feet long to make up 66-2/3 boards of grade lumber is purchased and run through the plant. A cutting is a portion of a board obtained by cross-cutting, by ripping, or both that must not contain wane, loose pith, rot, or shake. There is no limit to how many of the cuttings are permitted. These grades will accept sound knots, white streaks and firm, tight pith in the cuttings. Figure 1 displays a board with two cuttings. Boards are graded on the poorest visible side. The total amount of sapwood in cuttings may not exceed one sixth the heartwood side. The amount of sapwood is unlimited on the reverse side.

Table 1. National Hardwood Lumber Association grade rules for aromatic redcedar.

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<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>No. 1 Common</th>
<th>No. 2 Common</th>
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<td>Minimum Widths</td>
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<td>2” and wider</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Admitting 25% of 3” width</td>
<td>Admitting 35% of 2” width</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minimum Lengths</td>
<td>3’ and longer</td>
<td>2’ and longer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Cutting Sizes</td>
<td>3” wide x 2’ long</td>
<td>2” wide</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or 2” wide by 3’ long</td>
<td>wider containing not less than 48 square inches</td>
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<tr>
<td>Each piece shall yield</td>
<td>66-2/3% of cuttings</td>
<td>50% of cuttings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Yield</td>
<td>Surface Measure x 8</td>
<td>Surface Measure x 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of cuttings allowed</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Let’s go through an example of how to apply the NHLA grade rules for an eastern red cedar board. In Figure 1, a four inch wide by ten foot long board is displayed showing the worst face. This board was cut to 1-inch thickness so its volume would be (4” x 10’)/12 x 1 = 3 board feet. Since the board is 4-inches wide, it meets the minimum width requirement for a No. 1 Common board. Since it is 10-feet long, it exceeds the minimum length required. There are two potential cuttings in this board, one is 3-inches wide by 5-feet long and the other is 2-inches wide by 4.5-feet long. Each of these cuttings meets the minimum size requirements for a No. 1 Common board. If we total the amount of cutting units, there are 24 cutting units (15 units + 9 units = 24 units total). To obtain 66-2/3% of clear cuttings we need 14 cutting units (continued on page 8)

...
The nearly treeless sandhills of Nebraska are an unlikely place to find a tree farm or a sawmill; yet Wilbert Sizer aka ‘The Tree Man’ operates both in Arthur County. Sizer Tree Farm, founded in 1971, is located within the village of Arthur and grows windbreak and deciduous trees as well as shrubs in containers. Additionally, bareroot stock is ordered for resale each spring. Sizer Tree Farm conducts spring tree sales in more than 20 towns from North Platte to the Wyoming border, with a wide variety of shade, ornamental, fruit and windbreak trees and both evergreen and deciduous shrubs. Wilbert and his son, Greg, transplant trees up to 4 inches in trunk diameter with a 44 inch Vermeer tree spade and remove tree stumps with Vermeer stump grinders.

In 1987, Wilbert purchased a Woodmizer LT40 portable bandsaw mill. It is powered by a 20 hp Onan gas engine and has the capacity to cut logs up to 36 inches in diameter and 20 feet in length. Wilbert has recycled many power poles on the mill. Fir, pine and spruce poles have become floors for machinery or livestock trailers while western redcedar poles are often cut for decks and porches.

Wilbert enjoys discovering the unique grain patterns hidden within logs of many species. He has cut apple, ash, basswood, birch, cottonwood, elm, fir, hackberry, honeylocust, katsuratree, maple, oak, pine, spruce, eastern redcedar, western redcedar, black cherry, mulberry, black walnut and Russian olive. The multicolored lumber of katsuratree is highly interesting.

Area woodcrafters buy a lot of Siberian elm (often mistakenly called Chinese elm) for its attractive wood grain and ease of use. It produces attractive projects that appeal to the public and utilizes readily available wood supplies that are generally burned.

Some of the area high schools have purchased lumber from the Sizer sawmill for their industrial arts programs. Lumber from the mill is air dried and is sold either as rough cut or planed lumber.

In September, Wilbert sets up his sawmill at the Keith County fairgrounds in Ogallala. For about a week before and during the Indian Summer Rendezvous he custom cuts logs brought in by the public. On Thursday and Friday of the Rendezvous, he demonstrates the cutting of lumber and makes a presentation of the value of trees to approximately 300 area 4th grade students during their American Heritage Days.

Wilbert also demonstrated his sawmill at the Ash Hollow Pageant near Lewellen, NE in September of this year. He again cut logs brought in and also cut a large elm tree logged on the Ash Hollow Park site for use at the park.

Safety of operation and increased productivity are important features of a band sawmill over a circular mill. The minimal blade exposure decreases opportunities for injury, while the narrow saw kerf wastes much less lumber in the form of sawdust. Sale of slabs for windbreaks and bundling of scrap as firewood for sale at Lake McConaughy keep the site free of trash, increasing the safety and productivity of the mill.

Oak lumber that Wilbert has cut on his sawmill has gone to Montana to build a stagecoach and to an eastern South Dakota state park where 2” x 14” planks were used to repair an historic log cabin. Currently Wilbert has a large stock of white oak logs ready to be milled into quality lumber.

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Wilbert Sizer may be contacted at: PO Box 118, Arthur NE 69121. Phone: 308-764-2473. Fax: 308-764-2598. E-mail: vsizer@neb-sandhills.net
The Trading Post is provided as a free marketing service for forestry industry. Only forestry-related advertisements will be accepted. Please submit written ads to the Timber Talk editor at least 15 days before scheduled Timber Talk publication dates. Ads may be edited to meet space constraints.

For Sale

Hedge Corner Posts. Some hedge logs for hobby lumber. Contact: Joe Straube, Tecumseh, NE. (402) 335-2400.

Electric Bandsaw Mills. One M-324 ($1200) and one M-267 ($2195). Contact: 4M Lumber, Ravenna, NE. Phone: 308-452-4032; e-mail: fourm57@Charter.net

Wanted

Logs. Cottonwood, cedar and pine. 4” to 26” diameter, 90’-100’ lengths. Below saw grade logs acceptable. Contact: American Wood Fibers, Clarks, NE at (800) 967-4789; email: mvanskike@AWF.com


Services and Miscellaneous


How Observant Are You?

These 30 questions are about things we see almost every day or have known about all our lives. How attentive are you? No cheating. Check your answers on the next page.

1. On a standard traffic light, is the green on the top or the bottom?

2. How many states are there? (Don’t laugh, some people don’t know.)

3. In which hand is the Statue of Liberty’s torch?

4. What size colors are on the classic Campbell’s soup label?

5. What two letters don’t appear on the telephone dial? (No cheating!)

6. What two numbers on the telephone dial don’t have letters by them?

7. When you walk does your left arm swing with your right or left leg?

8. How many matches are in a standard package?

9. On the United States flag is the top stripe red or white?

10. What is the lowest number on the FM radio dial (rounded to the nearest whole number)?

11. Which way does water go down the drain, counter or clockwise?

12. Which way does a “no smoking” sign’s slash run?

13. How many channels are on a VHF TV dial?

14. Which side of a women’s blouse are the buttons on?

15. On a Nebraska license plate, is the word Nebraska on the top or bottom?

16. Which way do fans rotate?

17. Whose face is on new dimes?

18. How many sides does a stop sign have?

19. Do books have even-number pages on the right or left side?

20. How many lug nuts are on a standard car wheel?

21. How many sides are there on a standard pencil?

22. Sleepy, Happy, Sneezy, Grumpy, Doc. Who’s missing?

23. How many hot dog buns are in a standard package?

24. On which playing card is the card maker’s trademark?

25. On which side of a Venetian blind is the cord that adjusts the opening between the slats?

26. Whose picture is on the $20 bill?

27. On the back of a $20 bill, what is pictured in the center?

28. There are 12 buttons on a touch-tone phone. What 2 symbols bear no digits?

29. How many curves are there in the standard paper clip?

30. Does a merry-go-round turn counter or clockwise?
You know you’re from Nebraska if....

You know what “knee high by the Fourth of July” means.