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Timber Talk, Vol. 53, No. 4, March 2016

NEBRASKA FOREST SERVICE

TIMBER TALK

Nebraska Forest Industry Newsletter

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In This Issue

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The Nebraska Forest Service publishes ***Timber Talk*** four times annually (March 1, June 1, September 1, and November 1) to serve the forest industry of Nebraska. All questions and correspondence concerning ***Timber Talk*** should be directed to: Adam Smith, ***Timber Talk*** Editor, Nebraska Forest Service, University of Nebraska, 201B Forestry Hall, P.O. Box 830815, Lincoln, NE 68583-0815.

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Lumber Market Reports

Northern

Sawmill production is running at higher levels now than earlier this year and late last year. Part of that has to do with the season; winter is the optimal season for processing whitewoods. There also has been a significant commitment to log and timber purchases that have time constraints. Additionally, demand is strong for #1C&Btr Hard Maple, Soft Maple, Red Oak, and White Oak. Yards and secondary manufacturers are replenishing in process supplies of these grades. On the other hand, markets are less than robust for green low-grade lumber. But to this point, sales operations are shipping developing #2C and #3C output. Mixed business is apparent for kiln-dried stocks, too. Outlets are more limited for #2C than for #1C&Btr. Domestic demand for lumber is stable, though not at anticipated levels. Chinese buyers have reengaged suppliers with new orders and shipments of existing orders. The strong US dollar compared to most foreign currencies continues to make US-produced lumber more expensive in global transactions.

Appalachian

Given the size of the Appalachian region and the wide variances in sub regional markets, reports about log supplies sometimes differ significantly across the region. This week is a good case in point. Virtually every sawmill and concentration yard surveyed in the Carolinas, Virginia, and West Virginia said log decks at area mills declined in the last month, as did about half of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri contacts. Meanwhile, most survey respondents across the northern tier of the region from Illinois to New England said log inventories have shown little change in the last month.

Southern

Most sawmill operators indicate there are enough logs flowing from the woods to keep production steady. Some smaller mills have experienced lost time, but total mill output has not substantially changed. There are still spot shortages of #1C&Btr Red and White Oak, though supplies are adequate for most other species, grades, and thicknesses. Secondary manufacturers are purchasing for consistent needs. Yards have varied outlooks on future business and are purchasing accordingly.

(Source: Condensed from *Hardwood Market Report,* May 15, 2015. For more information or to subscribe to *Hardwood Market Report*, call (901) 767-9216, email: hmr@hmr.com, website: www.hmr.com)

Hardwood Lumber Prices - Green

	FAS				#1C				#2A			
Species	**3/16**	**12/15**	**9/15**	**6/15**	**3/16**	**12/15**	**9/15**	**6/15**	**3/16**	**12/15**	**9/15**	**6/15**
Ash	1120	1120	1120	1160	680	680	695	800	465	465	465	530
Basswood	885	885	885	885	555	555	565	565	310	310	310	310
Cottonwood	765	765	765	745	545	545	545	535	260	260	260	260
Cherry	1100	1140	1220	1310	735	735	845	920	430	440	515	590
Elm	650	650	650	650	420	420	420	420	300	300	300	300
Hackberry	530	530	530	530	480	480	480	480	305	305	305	305
Hickory	830	830	850	905	545	545	590	705	425	425	460	545
Soft Maple	1370	1300	1275	1275	890	820	780	780	520	520	520	520
Red Oak	1145	1030	965	1015	655	605	605	605	500	500	500	500
White Oak	1435	1360	1310	1310	700	675	660	660	475	475	475	490
Walnut	2455	2425	2450	2635	1270	1270	1270	1350	730	730	730	775

Note: Lumber prices quoted in $/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, northern soft grey elm, unselected soft maple, red oak and white oak from Northern Hardwoods list. Prices for cottonwood and hackberry from Southern Hardwoods list. Prices for cherry, hickory and walnut (steam treated) from Appalachian Hardwoods list. (Source: *Hardwood Market Report (HMR)* , current issue prices are from February 19, 2016 issue. To subscribe to HMR, call 901-767-9126; email hmr@hmr.com; or go to www.hmr.com.)

Hardwood Lumber Prices - Kiln Dried

	FAS				#1C				#2A			
Species	**3/16**	**12/15**	**9/15**	**6/15**	**3/16**	**12/15**	**9/15**	**6/15**	**3/16**	**12/15**	**9/15**	**6/15**
Ash	1575	1550	1550	1640	1050	1050	1050	1160	770	770	770	800
Basswood	1215	1215	1195	1210	770	770	800	815	510	510	510	510
Cottonwood	980	980	980	960	730	730	730	715	----	----	----	----
Cherry	1770	1770	1795	1880	1150	1150	1280	1330	765	765	870	905
Elm	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Hackberry	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Hickory	1530	1530	1530	1555	1110	1110	1155	1255	855	855	895	1055
Soft Maple	1805	1760	1710	1800	1200	1140	1080	1175	800	785	785	870
Red Oak	1630	1555	1505	1575	1000	945	915	950	780	780	780	795
White Oak	2030	1980	1955	1955	1235	1195	1180	1200	855	855	855	855
Walnut	4015	4015	4015	4140	2100	2100	2125	2165	1380	1820	1400	1435

Note: Kiln dried prices in $/MBF, FOB mill, is an estimate of predominant prices for 4/4 lumber measured after kiln drying. Prices for cottonwood and hackberry from Southern Hardwoods list. Prices for ash, basswood, northern soft grey elm, unselected soft maple, red oak, and white oak from Northern Hardwood list. Prices for cherry, hickory and walnut (steam treated) from Appalachian Hardwoods list. (Source: Hardwood Market Report (HMR), current issue prices are from February 19, 2016 issue. To subscribe to HMR, call 901-767-9126; email hmr@hmr.com; or go to www.hmr.com.)

Pallet Lumber - Green

Dimension	**3/16**	**12/15**	**9/15**	**6/15**
4/4 x RW	285	285	285	295
5/4 x RW	300	300	300	315
6/4 x RW	325	325	325	325
4/4 x SW	395	395	395	410
5/4 x SW	410	410	410	410
6/4 x SW	425	425	425	425

Ties (7x9) - Green

Region	**3/16**	**12/15**	**9/15**	**6/15**
Crossties	----	----	----	----
Northern - 8.5'	25.5-28.5	25.5-28.5	26-28.5	26-28.5
Appalachian (South) - 8.5'	25.5-31	25.5-31	25.5-31	25.5-31
Appalachian (North) - 8.5'	25.5-30.5	25.5-30.5	25.5-30.5	25.5-30.5
Southern (West) - 9'	27-34	27-34	27-34	26-32.5
Southern (East) - 8.5'	27-33.5	27-33.5	27-33.5	26-32.5

Note: Pallet lumber prices quoted in $/MBF, average market prices FOB mill, truckload and greater quantities, rough, green, random widths and lengths graded in accordance with NHLA rules. Tie prices quoted in $/piece, average market prices FOB mill. Prices for pallet lumber from Northern Hardwood list. Prices for ties from the respective regional lists. (Source: Hardwood Market Report (HMR), current issue prices are from February 19, 2016 issue. To subscribe to HMR, call 901-767-9126; email hmr@hmr.com; or go to www.hmr.com.)

Open for Business: Nebraska's Urban Wood Basket

By: Heather Norbert
Forest Products Marketing Coordinator
Nebraska Forest Service

When walking or driving through communities across Nebraska, it is evident that the impacts of emerald ash borer (EAB) will be dramatic. Nebraska's communities alone are home to over one million ash trees. As of March 1st 2016, EAB has yet to be found in the state. However, it is considered only a matter of time before it is discovered in Nebraska. Killing 80% of ash trees within the first 10 years of its identification, it is estimated that the impact of EAB on Nebraska communities will be upwards of $961 million. Once identified, municipalities, tree care professionals, and private homeowners will rapidly begin removing EAB infested trees. So it naturally raises the question, is there an opportunity for your sawmill or business to capitalize on the increasing supply of raw material within this evolving "urban wood basket?" Below are some frequently asked questions regarding the use of urban ash wood and the impact of EAB on the forest products industry…

How does EAB kill the tree? Are there any concerns regarding the soundness of the wood?
Like many insects, the EAB has four distinct life cycle phases: adult, egg, larva, and pupa. Adult insects lay their eggs in the bark of ash trees which develop into larvae that feed on the vascular tissue (layer directly below the bark) of the tree. This obstructs the flow of water and nutrients up and down the tree, resulting in canopy die-back. One-third to one-half of the branches may die in the first year of infestation, with whole-tree mortality commonly occurring by year three. Since EAB damages only the bark and outer 1/2 inch of wood, ash wood is suitable for sawmilling. There are many redeeming qualities to ash wood and, in many cases, it can serve as a good substitute for red oak in many markets.

Are there significant differences between logs from rural trees and urban trees?
The main difference between rural trees and urban trees pertains to how the tree grows. Urban trees tend to be more "open grown," compared

to a rural tree growing in a dense forest. This results in shorter trunks and more branches. However, if a log meets the merchandizing requirements of the sawmill or wood products business (diameter size, log length, and grade), there is no real difference as far as wood quality.

What about nails, cables, or other tree hardware in urban trees?
Urban trees, by nature, are exposed to more active management and human activity. As a result, there is a risk of foreign objects being imbedded in the wood. However, metal detectors are available to magnetically scan logs for foreign objects, thereby decreasing damage to property and people. Mills may consider investing in a metal detector given the quantity of urban wood that will be available. As a sawmill owner and/or operator, it is important to have merchandizing guidelines available for communities and private citizens to consider before trying to sell their wood. As a municipality or other seller, it is important to identify a sawmill or business willing to accept urban logs and understand their specifications prior to harvesting urban trees.

Editor's note: Across Nebraska, eastern redcedar has been expanding rapidly into grasslands and existing forests. The encroachment of this native species has been a major topic of concern in the natural resources community. Fortunately, eastern redcedar has also become a mainstay in the state's forest products industry. From lumber to animal bedding, the value of harvested redcedar products may lead to healthier forests and reduced negative impacts on the landscape. The June 2016 edition will feature a discussion of the state's available redcedar resources, explain the role of wood markets in redcedar management, and review existing markets for eastern redcedar in Nebraska. Mark your calendar for June 1st, 2016 for, "Open for Business: Nebraska's Redcedar Forest."

Nebraska's Urban Wood Basket (continued)

If an ash wood quarantine is put in place, can I still receive wood?
Human-assisted movement is the main driver behind the spread of EAB. Following its discovery in Nebraska, regulations and treatment requirements will be put in place to restrict unregulated transportation ash material out of established quarantine areas. These regulations apply to all businesses and individuals who transport woody material between quarantine and non-quarantine areas including, but not limited to, logging companies, tree care services, mulch producers, other forest products businesses, and private citizens. Sawmills and other businesses can enter into compliance

agreements with the USDA which will allow for receipt of ash material during the time of year when the EAB beetles do not fly, as long as the residue from products manufacturing is disposed of according to USDA specifications.

Do I need a compliance agreement regardless of an quarantine?
The USDA compliance agreements are only required for facilities located outside of a quarantine area, which would like to receive wood from inside a quarantine area. If sawmills or businesses are located within a quarantine area, then they are not required to have a compliance agreements.

Do I need a compliance agreement regardless of an EAB quarantine?
The USDA compliance agreements are only required for facilities located outside of a quarantine area, which would like to receive wood from inside a quarantine area. If sawmills or businesses are located within a quarantine area, then they are not required to have a compliance agreements.

Is the movement of ash wood or finished ash products restricted?
The USDA has two options available to businesses to allow movement of their products (both finished and unfinished) out of a quarantine area. A certificate/stamp (USDA-PPQ Form 540) allows for ash wood movement from a quarantine to non-quarantine area after undergoing an approved USDA-APHIS treatment. As examples, mulch or woodchips are required to be processed to less than one inch in at least two dimensions and logs must have all bark removed plus an additional ½ inch of wood. A limited permit (USDA-PPQ Form 530) allows for movement of ash wood products that have not been fully treated, given that the receiving facility has a compliance agreement in place.

Where can I find information about approved treatment options for moving ash wood or products?
The Nebraska Forest Service publication, "EAB Quarantine Regulations and Ash Wood Product Treatments," outlines the approved treatment options for ash and other hardwood wood products. This publication is available on the NFS website, nfs.unl.edu. If you'd like to receive a copy of this publication my email or hardcopy, please contact Adam Smith at 402-472-1276 or asmith11@unl.edu.

What else should I consider for my forest products business?
Many sawmills and mulch producers rely on "gatewood" (the delivery of logs and woody material directly to the sawmill or processing facility by logging companies, tree care services, or individuals) for raw material. In these cases, the wood supplier is responsible for abiding by ash movement restrictions. However, it is recommended that the receiving facility require documentation of proof of origin of the delivered ash material. If it is determined that a business is receiving restricted ash material without appropriate documentation, the business would be in violation of the quarantine regulations. Urban wood of all species has the potential to generate unique forest products. The opportunity to create high-value products from urban wood can reduce urban tree removal costs, as well as serve as a new source of raw material.

Tips to Reduce Drying Defect in Lumber

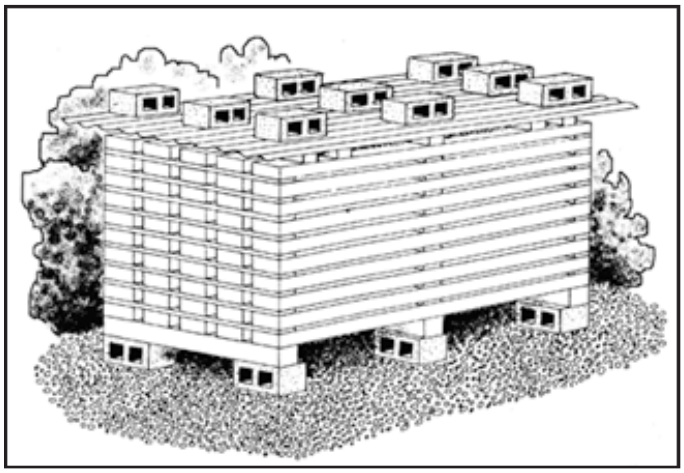
By: Collin Buntrock & Scott Lyon, Forest Product Services Specialists – Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Drying lumber is important process for many wood products companies regardless of their size of operation or products manufactured. Drying can be an important mechanism to combat a lower return on investment caused by excessive inventory and can also open up new markets that deliver higher returns. Below, you will find three simple tips that can improve your bottom line by reducing the amount of degrade in your lumber.

1.) Box pile with random lengths

When stacking and stickering random lengths of lumber, some end checking and warp can be eliminated by box piling lumber instead of even-end piling. When box piling, full length pieces should make up the bottom layers (each layer is called a course) of each pack. Full length pieces should also be placed on the edges as well as the middle of each course. Shorter pieces are then staggered between the full length pieces. Stickers should be placed the far ends of each course and each stick column should be aligned on-center with underlying bolster supports. Box piling also better utilizes space compared to even-end piling, which improves drying the efficiency of a kiln operation.

The practice of even-end piling is generally not recommended (Photo by Travis Allen).



Using a roof while air drying protects stacks from the sun and rain (Univ. of Kentucky Extension)

2.) End coat lumber

End coating is an easy step process to add value to lumber. Green lumber should be end coated with a commercial end coating immediately after sawing to prevent end checking and splits. End coating slows the amount of moisture loss and reduces drying defects. It has been found, that end coating lumber after it has begun to dry or started to end check is not effective in reducing additional drying defects. Commercial end coating is typically a wax mixture that is applied either by a brush or spray gun. Some thin kerf band mill users found it useful to use latex paint as an end coating substitute instead of the commercial product. However, it is important to apply a thick coat in order to insure a proper seal to prevent degrade.

End coating fresh cut logs, as well as any part of the log that is missing bark within 24 hours is important first step to prevent checking, splits, and even sap stain. Sawing logs as soon as possible after felling is very important to reduce drying defects and sap stain. In the summer months, logs should be processed within 15 days and other times of the year within 30 days. If logs need to be stored for a period of time, logs should be piled on a dry, flat location, and positioned east to west to allow air to move freely through the stack.

(continued on page 7)

Nebraska Forest Industry Spotlight

"BRINGING OUT THE GLORY OF GOD'S CREATION THROUGH WOODWORKING"

By: Aaron Rerucha
OxBows Rustic Furniture

Every tree has a unique story, just as every human has a story. Picture a seed, suspended in mid-air still living off nutrients from its parent. Whether the seed is encased in a pod, cone, samara, nut, acorn, or berry; a story is unfolding. As seeds mature and grow into trees, history becomes part of the specimen. The problem is people never will grasp its history unless one takes the time to feel, observe, and hear what is in its heart. I feel this is what Oxbows Rustic Furniture does best.

Oxbows Rustic Furniture is a rustic furniture business based out of Bellwood, Nebraska. The business operates on a small 24 acre plot my grandfather Gerald Anthony Mick established back in the late 1960s. A woodworker, artist, and craftsman himself, grandpa built a home for his wife Patricia and settled in. Grandpa was also a farmer and worked out of a small shop that I now use today for my rustic furniture business. The land is full of history. Pioneers traveled the border of the property on their excursion westward. Therefore, grandpa named the property "Oxbows Pioneer Memorial Park." This is where our business is established.

Every piece of furniture begins in log form. All wood is harvested from farmers and ranchers pastures, along gravel roads, or found rummaging through brush piles at local municipal yard waste dumps. Logs are either stock piled at Oxbows or loaded and taken to a local saw mill for lumber. My favorite part of the entire process is seeing a log come off the mill and knowing exactly what God has planned from the beginning of time for that piece. This is where the history of the tree

begins to reveal itself. Drought years, years with plenty of moisture, rot patterns, insect and beetle scaring, lead from bullets during a wonderful fall and winter hunt reveal layers of unspeakable character. After analyzing lumber it goes to a new stage.

All lumber at Oxbows goes through a vigorous process of being air dried or kiln dried. Once it dries, we begin construction. Wood is treated, planed down, sanded numerous times, and then depending on the project construction begins. At Oxbows we specialize in large dining and conference tables, beds, and bar tops. We also do smaller items such as wine racks, coffee tables, and more. Ultimately, the sky is the limit.

(continued on page 7)

(Reduce Drying Defect: continued from page 5)

3.) Cover and add weight to lumber stacks

Air drying lumber has many advantages such as reducing time and energy in a conventional steam kiln, but one disadvantage is the exposure to elements such as sun, rain, and snow. As exposure to weather can cause drying defects, proper care is needed. Using a pile roof will help protect the lumber stack from the elements and reduce checking and warp.

A roof can be constructed by some sort of waterproof paper such as building paper or roll roofing, or metal sheeting and weighted down by cement blocks. Also, a roof can be constructed into a panel when combining low value lumber and roll paper. In order to minimize drying defects, proper air flow is needed between the roof and top layer of lumber. Adding weight to either a lumber stack in a kiln or air drying yard is important to reduce warp by keeping the boards flat. Using an open shed or t-shed to air dry more valuable lumber has become popular over the last few decades. Shed drying saves time to reach your final moisture content, energy, and also protects lumber from weather by having a permanent roof. The sheds are open on all sides to allow air flow to pass through the lumber packs. In order to prevent drying defects, a shade curtain can be added to sheds to reduce sun exposure and wind flow.

Conclusions

Drying lumber can be very complicated; however by following these simple steps you can add value to your lumber and also reduce the time and energy it takes to achieve your desired moisture content.

(Source: Wisconsin Wood Marketing Bulletin, Fall 2015 Edition, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources)

(Industry Spotlight: continued from page 6)

Currently we do not have a shop that is open to the public, however you may visit our website at www.oxbowsfurniture.com to place an order.

Since we do not a have a store or showroom, 90% of our business is based from custom orders. Customers will call with minor specifications and detail and normally gives our crew the freedom to create. We have an opportunity to work with several different types of wood including Eastern redcedar, Eastern cottonwood, ash, Northern catalpa, white oak, Colorado aspen, black walnut, pine, maple, elm, and spruce. Finished products are finished with wax, Danish oil, or spar varnish. The most crucial part of our business is always allowing God's glory to be shown through his beautiful creation within wood and incorporating the story within every piece of furniture that sets it apart from any other. So next time you see a tree, try and think of the stories it could tell about its life. We strive to bring that out through work that we love to do. God Bless.

Trading Post

The Trading Post is provided as a free marketing service for forestry industry. Only forestry-related advertisements will be accepted with the exception of products manufactured in the normal course of your business. 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

Sawmill. Sanborn Minimax band sawmill, new 80 hp Deutz motor with 232 hours, 36" log capacity, hydraulic-operated belt on/off table, hydraulic log cleaner, digital levels, new track system, straight angled pressure guides. Also includes 60 extra 6" blades, Armstrong filing room equipment, box of new grinding stones. $30,000. Contact George Hawley, Home 620-473-3468 or Cell 620-365-9744, email: hawley-lumber@gmail.com.

Sawmill. TimberKing portable sawmill, 34" x 20' log capacity, 50+ extra blades (some new). $16,000. Contact: David Champlin. Phone: 785-275-2181.

Sawmill. Mighty Mite band sawmill. 20 horse electric motor, tandem axles with brakes on one axle, 36" x 24' log capacity, (I have cut 46" beams) hydraulic operation includes winch, knees, taper, near arm, dogging arms, far arm, dogging spike, log loading arms, and electric clutch and blade lift. Also includes automatic blade sharpener, setting machine, 12 used blades and 4 new blades. Excellent condition. Never been used commercially. $17,500. Contact: Gary Fisher, Crawford, NE. Phone: 308-665-1580; email: fisher@bbcwb.net.

Edger. Corley SN E536-054, chromed in-feeds and out-feeds with no visible wear, 6 cylinder Deutz engine, and laser lights. $20,000. Contact George Hawley, Home 620-473-3468 or Cell 620-365-9744, email: hawleylumber@gmail.com.

Tree Shear. 14" Dymax Model 2135D1, Double grapple. Used very little. Excellent condition. Fits universal skid loader mounts. $4,000. Contact: Gary Fisher, Crawford, NE. Phone: 308-665-1580; email: fisher@bbcwb.net.

Walnut Lumber. All dimensions. $3.00 per board foot. Falls City, NE. Contact: Bruce Walker at 402-245-2031.

Wanted

Wood Residue. Slab wood, cutoff's sawdust, mulch, bales, etc. Lincoln, NE. Call Scott Hofeling at 402-432-0806 or e-mail scott@hofelingenterprises.com.

Logs and Slabwood. Cottonwood, cedar and pine. 4" to 26" diameter and 90"-100" lengths. Below saw grade logs acceptable. Contact: American Wood Fibers, Clarks, NE at 800-662-5459; or email: Pat Krish at pkrish@AWF.com

Cottonwood Logs. Veneer-quality cottonwood logs, 16" to 36" diameter, 7' and longer. Pick up service available. Contact: Barcel Mill & Lumber, Bellwood, NE 68624. Ask for Barton or Megan. Phone: 800-201-4780; email: bj@barcelmill.com.

Services and Miscellaneous

Woodshop Services. Millwork made from your lumber on my planer/molder. Chris Marlowe, Butte, NE 402-775-5000. Marlowepasture@nntc.net.

Sawmill Service and Supplies. Saw hammering and welding. Precision knife and saw grinding. Contact: Tim Schram, Schram Saw and Machine, PO Box 718, 204 E. 3rd St., Ponca, NE 68770, 402-755-4294.

Used Portable Sawmills. North America's largest source of used portable sawmills and equipment. Contact: Sawmill Exchange 800-459-2148, website: www.sawmillexchange.com.

Workshop Opportunity

2016 Dry Kiln Operator's Short Course

May 17-20, 2016
North Carolina State University—Raleigh, North Carolina

Provides practical knowledge about how lumber is effectively kiln-dried and scientific background on related wood properties and processes. It will have value for the beginner, as well as the experienced, kiln operators and with supervisors, sales, and marketing personnel. Instruction, by university faculty and industry experts, will be both in the classroom and through hands-on lab exercise using our 1000 BF steam heated dry kiln.

More info: www.ncsu-feop.org/biomaterials

Timber Sales

The following listings are for stands of timber or logs being offered for sale by owners or persons of delegated authority. Timber was cruised and/or marked for harvest by Nebraska Forest Service or other professional foresters. Volumes in board feet (Doyle scale unless otherwise indicated) are estimates by the forester. If no volume is listed, the trees or logs were not marked by a forester and the listing is included only as a marketing service to the owner. Listings are prepared according to information at the time of publication.

Available Timber	Forester/Date	Contact
Black Walnut, 20 trees Veneer 3 - 427 bf Lumber 1 - 2,347 bf Lumber 2 - 5,508 bf Lumber 3 - 5,384 bf	Karloff 2/2016	Jim Grundman 1664 S. 48th Road Talmage, NE 68448 Ph: (402) 874-0167 Location: Otoe County
Black Walnut, 23 trees Lumber 1 - 257 bf Lumber 2 - 523 bf Lumber 3 - 1,571 bf	Karloff 11/2015	Charles Kokes 16060 South 63rd Street Papillion, NE 68133 Ph: (402) 677-8475 Location: Sarpy County
Black Walnut, 36 trees Veneer 3 - 269 bf Lumber 1 - 721 bf Lumber 2 - 3,034 bf Lumber 3 - 1,435 bf	Karloff 11/2015	Marc Hroch 46530 South 120 Road Wymore, NE 68466 Ph: (402) 223-8078 Location: Gage County
Black Walnut, 26 trees Veneer 2 - 141 bf Veneer 3 – 1,146 bf Lumber 1 – 1,018 bf Lumber 2 – 981 bf Lumber 3 - 1,063 bf **Green Ash , 2 trees** 160 bf	Karloff 12/2015	Roger Mathiesen 12900 County Road 27 Blair, NE 68008 Ph: (402) 533-8931 Location: Washington County
Black Walnut, 38 trees Veneer 3 – 918 bf Lumber 1 – 1,931 bf Lumber 2 – 5,255 bf Lumber 3 – 2,227 bf **Green Ash , 7 trees** 1,070 bf	Karloff 12/2015	Donald Dittus 6814 Platteview Road Papillion, NE 68133 Ph: (402) 331-8067 Location: Sarpy County
Black Walnut, 93 trees Veneer 3 – 218 bf Lumber 1 – 679 bf Lumber 2 – 1,245 bf Lumber 3 – 4,040	Seaton 1/2016	Patricia Kitchen 6449 Cascade Drive Lincoln, NE 68521 Ph: (402) 476-8763 Location: Lancaster County