

2006

Timber Talk, February 1, 2006. Vol. 44, No. 1

Follow this and additional works at: <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/timbertalk>



Part of the [Forest Sciences Commons](#)

"Timber Talk, February 1, 2006. Vol. 44, No. 1" (2006). *Timber Talk: Nebraska Forest Industry Newsletter*. 12.
<http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/timbertalk/12>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Nebraska Forest Service at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Timber Talk: Nebraska Forest Industry Newsletter by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.

NEBRASKA FOREST SERVICE



Nebraska Forest Service

Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources

University of Nebraska-Lincoln

February 1, 2006

Vol. 44, No. 1

In This Issue

Lumber Market News	1
Hardwood Lumber Price Trends	2
Hardwood Lumber Market History	2
What Do You Think About Certified Forest Products?	3
Top Ten Environmental Benefits of Forestry	5
Tree Trivia	5
Nebraska Forestry Industry Spotlight	6
Coming Events	6
The Trading Post	7
Measuring Distance	7
Timber Sales	8
Editor: Dennis Adams	
Graphic/Layout: Anne Moore	

The Nebraska Forest Service publishes *Timber Talk* four times annually (September 1, November 1, February 1, and June 1). The purpose of the newsletter is to serve and promote the forest industry of Nebraska. All questions and correspondence concerning *Timber Talk* should be directed to: Dennis M. Adams, *Timber Talk* Editor, Nebraska Forest Service, University of Nebraska, 109 Plant Industry Building, P.O. Box 830815, Lincoln, NE 68583-0815. Phone (402) 472-5822, FAX (402) 472-2964. E-mail: dadams2@unl.edu. *Timber Talk* is partially supported by University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension funding.

Lumber Market

HARDWOODS

Northern. The marketplace for species and grades remains rather competitive. Most suppliers are able to balance shipments with production, preventing wide-spread gains in inventory of a particular item. Many say poor logging conditions have resulted in reductions in total sawmill output in a number of areas in the North Country.

Southern. In terms of volume shipped, most area suppliers describe the current atmosphere surrounding business in a favorable manner. According to reports, the pace of sales and shipments for key species and grades is equal to production. At the same time, many characterize profit margins as "razor thin" and maintaining a positive cash flow is still challenging. Most operations say their log inventories are at least adequate. As a result, many say they are redoubling efforts to bring the costs of logs and timber down and better in line with current prices for sawn lumber.

Appalachian. Orders and shipments are maintaining a brisk pace now that secondary manufacturing activity has regained its stride in the new year. As is often the case, business activity dwindles at the end of the year, as production facilities close for the holidays, and heavy maintenance projects and inventories are conducted. However, solid markets for flooring, cabinets, moulding, millwork and assorted other manufactured wood products are driving the need for secondary manufacturers to produce finished goods and ultimately replace lumber consumed. While many key markets are vibrant, business is not necessarily robust for all hardwood markets. The reason most cited is simply "oversupply." Sawmills, for the most part, have been running at full capacity. Weather conditions have been ideal for logging. Therefore, most secondary manufacturers' inventories are adequate and purchases are currently based on quantities consumed. The most obvious exception is the strip flooring industry, which remains in an inventory building mode.

(Source: Condensed from *Hardwood Market Report*, January 21, 2006. For more information or to subscribe to *Hardwood Market Report*, call 901-767-9216, or email: hmr@hmr.com.)



Hardwood Lumber Price Trends

Species	FAS				#1C				#2A			
	3/05	6/05	9/05	12/05	3/05	6/05	9/05	12/05	3/05	6/05	9/05	12/05
Ash	730	730	730	730	565	565	565	565	420	420	415	415
Basswood	710	710	710	710	435	435	435	435	225	225	225	225
Cottonwood	600	600	600	600	400	400	400	400	220	220	220	220
Cherry	1690	1625	1570	1570	1485	1370	1330	1320	755	670	640	625
Elm	635	635	635	635	420	420	420	420	235	235	235	235
Hackberry	475	475	475	475	455	455	455	455	265	265	265	265
Hickory	750	760	770	770	610	620	630	650	330	370	380	405
Soft Maple	1155	1200	1200	1200	785	800	800	790	420	420	410	400
Red Oak	1150	1150	1150	1150	920	840	760	740	620	530	515	500
White Oak	880	885	895	910	665	645	625	625	435	400	400	400
Walnut	2015	2040	2040	2040	995	1005	1020	1030	615	625	640	650

Note: Hardwood prices quoted per MBF, FOB mill, truckload or carload quantities, 4/4, rough, green, random widths and lengths. 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, email: hmr@hmr.com.)

Hardwood Lumber Market History

This hardwood lumber market summary is presented to provide a historical perspective of lumber prices since 1979 with emphasis on the preceding 5 years.

Hardwood prices quoted per MBF, FOB mill, truckload or carload quantities, 4/4, rough, AD, RL & W. Prices for ash, basswood, elm, soft maple, red oak & 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. #2C column indicates price for grade 2A lumber unless otherwise indicated. Prior to 1990, the #2C column listed only #2C prices.

SPECIES	DATE	FAS	#1C	#2C
ASH	1/79	565	440	230
	12/85	600	445	210
	12/90	745	585	215
	12/95	765	630	325
	12/00	755	615	380
	12/01	640	490	295
	12/02	640	480	310
	12/03	640	510	365
	12/04	730	565	420
	12/05	730	565	415
	BASSWOOD	4/79	455	315
12/85		560	310	182
12/90		550	295	170B
12/95		620	365	195B
12/00		720	425	225
12/01		690	385	220
12/02		690	395	220
12/03		700	425	225
12/04		710	435	225
12/05		710	435	225

SPECIES	DATE	FAS	#1C	#2C
COTTONWOOD	4/79	455	315	170
	12/85	320	267	142
	12/90	400	285	150B
	12/95	605	405	185B
	12/00	600	400	220
	12/01	600	400	220
	12/02	600	400	220
	12/03	600	400	220
	12/04	600	400	220
	12/05	600	400	220
	CHERRY	12/83	760	580
12/85		785	615	305
12/90		965	620	285
12/95		1185	845	445
12/00		1605	1115	585
12/01		1605	1060	450
12/02		1760	1185	450
ELM	12/03	1775	1515	705
	12/04	1805	1575	775
	12/05	1570	1320	625
	12/83	313	293	183
	12/85	410	390	255
	12/90	665	440	165B
	12/95	665	440	210B
	12/00	635	420	235
	12/01	635	420	235
	12/02	635	420	235
HACKBERRY	12/03	635	420	235
	12/04	635	420	235
	12/05	635	420	235
	4/79	387	367	262
	12/85	345	325	220
	12/90	390	370	240
	12/95	485	465	275
	12/00	475	455	265

SPECIES	DATE	FAS	#1C	#2C	SPECIES	DATE	FAS	#1C	#2C
	12/01	475	455	265		12/90	815	645	295
	12/02	475	455	265		12/95	1025	840	475
	12/03	475	455	265		12/00	1095	910	660
	12/04	475	455	265		12/01	1095	900	585
	12/05	475	455	265		12/02	1095	895	595
HICKORY	4/79	310	290	165		12/03	1125	965	695
	2/85	325	305	160		12/04	1150	1000	705
	12/86	325	305	160	WHITE OAK	12/05	1150	740	500
	12/90	335	315	195		4/79	535	415	212
	12/95	455	435	265		12/85	660	355	225
	12/00	625	515	340		12/90	800	445	215
	12/01	605	485	285		12/95	800	565	340
	12/02	715	580	310		12/97	800	565	345
	12/03	765	630	350		12/98	780	555	345
	12/04	750	610	330		12/00	770	535	340
	12/05	770	650	405		12/01	720	480	340
SOFT MAPLE	4/79	390	310	185		12/02	720	515	395
	12/85	400	335	200	WALNUT	12/03	830	645	510
	12/86	410	340	200		12/04	880	685	515
	12/87	420	350	205		12/05	910	625	400
	12/90	420	335	200B		1/79	1250	795	480
	12/95	600	490	205B		12/85	1565	855	255
	12/00	850	640	340		12/90	1605	855	290
	12/01	850	600	340		12/95	1535	810	290
	12/02	920	595	305		12/00	1455	785	315
	12/03	935	615	315		12/01	1640	805	400
	12/04	1055	700	370		12/02	1745	860	425
	12/05	1200	790	400		12/03	1885	930	505
RED OAK	4/79	505	415	215		12/04	1965	980	580
	12/85	715	450	225		12/05	2040	1030	650

(Source: *Hardwood Market Report Lumber News Letter*. To subscribe to Hardwood Market Report call (901) 767-9126, email: hmr@hmr.com.)

What Do You Think About Certified Forest Products?

Background – Many of you working within the forest industry have come across the issue of “forest certification.” Simply put, certified forests are forest lands governed by specific management criteria. The management of these forest lands is verified by outside parties. Certification systems available in the Lake States such as Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI), Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), and the International Standards Organization (ISO) have been around for about a decade. Going back further, the American Tree Farm System (ATFS), which is a type of certification system, has existed since 1941. What all of these systems have in common are forest management guidelines designed to ensure the sustainable management of forest lands.

A second aspect of forest certification involves the tracking of logs harvested from certified forests, processing at the pulp mill or sawmill, and production into value-added products such as paper, lumber, or furniture. This tracking process is called a chain-of-custody, which follows the raw material from the forest to the final product. These wood products can be marked with a proprietary logo called a “green label” or “eco-label” which tells the consumer that the product came from a well-managed forest. Alone or in combination, forest certification and chain of custody certification are designed to provide verified assurances of responsible

forest stewardship and responsible wood utilization.

Most certification systems don’t come for free. Fees are charged to forestland owners to have their management plans and forest lands inspected. Fees are charged to wood products manufacturers to have their production facilities inspected and certified. In addition to these fees, a company may have to invest money to improve its production, management, or record keeping systems to meet the certification criteria.

What benefit would I as a sawmiller get from becoming certified? From the beginning, some certification systems have promised price premiums for logs and value-added products that come from certified forests. Some certification systems have promised improved company image and better public relations, and some certification systems have promised increased market share by attracting environmentally conscious customers. Many of the proposed benefits have not come true. In addition, the various certification systems are complex, which has resulted in a great deal of confusion among forestland owners, forest products industry and the end consumers.

One question you might ask is how many people know about certified wood products? A study recently completed by Bob Smith and Stephanie Gomon from Virginia Tech University tracked consumers buying

hardwood lumber at various lumber yards. These consumers had the option of buying certified or non-certified lumber. One percent of the consumers in the study knew that certified forest products related back to an environmental standard. More than 80 percent thought that the term "certified" was related to issues of quality. The vast majority of end consumers are not directly involved in forest management, so their lack of understanding of forest certification or certified forest products is not surprising.

Wisconsin Study - In the spring of 2003, roundwood using mills in Wisconsin (a group including sawmills, veneer mills, chip mills, pulp mills, post & pole mills, and particle board mills) were contacted in a mail survey to identify their real world experiences with certified forest products. This topic must have struck a cord with the industry since 239 mills, more than 70 percent of the mills surveyed, took the time to respond. The project also came at the right time since the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources is currently looking into certifying state, county, and Managed Forest Law Lands. Some of the industry's perception of certified forest products may surprise you.

Of the responding mills, only 13 said that they sold certified forest products (about 5 percent of the respondents). These companies were involved with the SFI or FSC certification systems. Of the mills that did not sell certified products 58 percent said they were "not at all familiar" with certified forest products. Only 11 percent said that they were "very familiar" with certified forest products.

It is understandable that the vast majority of end consumers (about 99 percent) were not familiar with certified forest products; however, it was surprising that the awareness among the forest products industries was not higher.

When asked to respond to the following statement, "Fundamentally, certified forest products are a good idea," 22 percent said they did not agree, 35 percent were neutral, and nearly 44 percent agreed that fundamentally, certification as a good idea.

The most common reasons for not certifying were a lack of awareness and a lack of demand for certified products. Awareness and demand are two major hurdles for all of the forest product certification systems. In addition, 78 percent of the mills agreed that their customers were more concerned with price than about environmentally certified wood.

If we examine the 13 companies that were producing certified forest products in Wisconsin, we can find out if certification has benefitted the bottom line. One proposed advantage put forth by some of the certification systems is that certified companies will gain market share since more and more customers will want to buy certified forest products. When these 13 companies were asked if certification had given them more customers, 46 percent disagreed, 23 percent were neutral, while 31 percent had some level of agreement. Roughly 70 percent of

the certified mills felt that certification did not give them market share or sales volume advantages.

The biggest question on everyone's mind is if certified companies can charge more money for their certified forest products. The results of the study found that 62 percent of these companies strongly disagreed. In other words, they could not charge a price premium for certified forest products. Only one company reported that it was able to charge more money for its certified products.

Recall that a certified forest product and a non-certified forest product are physically identical. The only way you can tell them apart is if they have a "green label" or if they have chain-of-custody documentation. Consider the following question, "Is the general public willing to pay more for certified forest products?" Studies from across the nation have found that a small segment of consumers claim that they will pay between 5 and 14 percent more for a certified forest product. Other studies have found that when the time comes to take out your wallet and more for certified forest products, the percentage actually willing to pay more goes down. Recall the Virginia study found that only 1 percent of the general public is aware of certified forest products. The second strategy is to push the product onto the wholesaler or retailer and get the sales people to push product sales onto the end consumer. This strategy has been somewhat more effective. Some municipalities and architects are starting to specify certified products for public work projects and on the buildings that they design. The push strategy has also been the case with the large corporations such as Home Depot and Time Warner. In efforts to maintain a positive public image and to deflect criticism from various environmental groups, these large corporations have agreed to sell or utilize certified forest products when available. The demand generated from policy decisions can certainly influence how our forest lands will be managed in the future.

Conclusions - Proper forest management is in the best interest of sustainable and profitable industry in the Lake States. Forest certification is one tool to help ensure sustainable forests; yet the awareness of forest certification by the general public and the forest products industry is low. As a result, markets for certified forest products have remained low. Demand for certified forest products from large corporations may ultimately push certification onto public lands, and increase customer awareness. If forest certification and certified forest products are going to be used as a market tool in the Lake States, these issues of awareness and demand must be addressed.

If you have questions or would like more information on the complete study, contact Scott Bowe, University of Wisconsin Madison, at (608) 265-5849, email: sbowe@wisc.edu.

(Source: *The Log*, February 2004)

Top Ten Environmental Benefits of Forestry

Forestry is bringing back forests. Until the 1920's forests were often logged and abandoned. Now, across the country, an average of 1.7 billion seedlings are planted annually. That translates into six seedling planted for every tree harvested. In addition, billions of additional seedlings area regenerate naturally.

Forestry helps water quality. Foresters carefully manage area called watersheds (areas where we collect our drinking water) and riparian zones (land bordering rivers, streams, and lakes). These are places where maintaining water quality is the primary concern for foresters. Forests actually help to clean water and get it ready for us to drink. The trees, the soil, and bacteria are all part of this process. Forest cover protects and nurtures the soils that are the key to water retention, filtering, and quality.

Forestry offsets air pollution. Foresters nurture forests, which are sometimes called the "gills of the planet." One mature tree absorbs approximately 13 pounds of carbon dioxide a year. For every ton of wood a forest grows, it removes 1.47 tons of carbon dioxide and replaces it with 1.07 tons of oxygen.

Forestry helps reduce catastrophic wildfires. At the turn of the century, wildfires annually burned across 20 to 50 million acres of the country each year. Through education, prevention, and control, the amount of wildfires has been reduced to about two to five million acres a year—a reduction of 90% . By marking and removing excess fuels, such as underbrush and some trees, foresters can modify forests in order to make them more resilient to fire.

Forestry helps wildlife Foresters employ a variety of management techniques to benefit wildlife, including numerous endangered species. For example, thinning and harvesting create conditions that stimulate the growth of food sources for wildlife. Openings created by harvesting provide habitat for deer and a variety of songbirds. Thinning can be used to accelerate growth and development of older trees that are favored by owls and other species. In order to enhance salmon habitat, foresters also carry out strategic tree planting, and monitor forest health along streams in order to keep the water cool and reduce sediments.

Forestry provides great places to recreate. Foresters manage forests that provide recreational benefits to communities. Forests are important areas for such

recreationists as birdwatchers, hikers, nature photographers, horseback riders, skiers, snowmobilers, and campers. And because foresters put water values high on their list of priorities, the rivers and lakes in forested areas provide such recreational opportunities as fishing, canoeing, and rafting.

Forestry benefits urban environments. Urban foresters manage forests and trees to benefit communities in many ways. Forests in urban areas reduce storm water runoffs, improve air quality, and reduce energy consumption. For example, three well-placed mature trees around a house can cut air-conditioning costs by 10-50 percent.

Forestry provides renewable and energy-efficient building products. Foresters manage some forests for timber and produce a renewable resource because trees can be replaced. Other building materials, such as steel, iron, and copper, can be reused by not replaced. Wood is a renewable resource which, in addition to being recyclable, can be produced anew for generations to come on sustainable managed forest lands. Recycling and processing wood products also requires much less energy than does the processing of many other non-renewable materials.

Forestry helps family forests stay intact. Foresters help family forest landowners, who own 54 percent of all the forest in the United States, understand the benefits of managing their forests in an environmentally friendly manner. Better management of private forests means that those forests will remain healthy and productive. Many endangered species spend, at least part of their time on private land. More than 80 percent of our nation's total precipitation falls first on private lands and 70 percent of the eastern watersheds run through private lands.

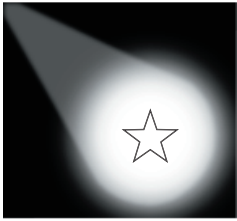
Forestry is good for soils. Foresters and natural resource managers are dependent on forest soils for growing and managing forests and, to a large extent, forest soils are dependent on resource professionals and managers. Foresters' success in growing forests and producing forest products is dependent on their ability to understand soil properties and to then match species with soils and to prescribe activities that not only promote forest growth but also enhance and protect soil productivity and prevent soil erosion.

Source (Wisconsin Wood Marketing Bulletin Jan/Feb 2005)

*You know you're from
Nebraska if....*

*You know the difference between
field corn and sweet corn when
they are still on the stalk.*

Nebraska Forestry Industry Spotlight



WERTENBERGER CUSTOM MILLING (WCM)



When the life-long opportunity to purchase a sawmill arose for Paul Wertenberger he jumped feet first into researching the saw that would fit the work he would like to do. In November of 2005 Paul and his wife Christina traveled to Swan Valley, Montana to purchase their new Brand X Swing Saw.

The swing saw allows the flexibility for milling both large and small logs as well as the versatility to mill not only dimensional lumber but beams, mantels, lap siding, log siding and other custom cuts. The saw is equipped with a 23 hp motor, 21 1/2" diameter circular blade on a 30' track. This allows Paul to cut 4" - 36" diameter logs up to 22'6" long. The mill itself is semi-portable. It can be loaded/unloaded from a flatbed trailer. This allows for flexibility if WCM needs to travel great distances. Currently the mill is set up on the Nebraska/Kansas line 20 miles west of Falls City, NE.

At the current time the majority of the milling produced at WCM is 4"x6" cottonwood, locust and

hackberry cants for pallet stock. This allows logs that would normally be dozed into a burn pile to be utilized instead of wasted. Custom orders are beginning to pick up for everything from furniture boards and dimension lumber to retail sales of deck boards for trailers. WCM will mill logs, buy logs, custom cut or sell cut lumber.

The mill easily produces 150 board ft. /hr. of 1"x6" material.

The sawmill is Paul's part time job. He averages 3 days a week for milling and hauling logs. He also teaches wood shop and metals shop at Nemaha Valley High School in Seneca, KS.

With plans to purchase a kiln to dry grade lumber within the next 2 years WCM intends to keep grade lumber in stock for retail sales. Christina keeps reminding Paul that he has to make time for cut-

ting timbers for their own timber frame dream home within the next 5 years.

Wertenberger Custom Milling may be contacted at: phone: (402) 245-6034; cell: (785) 623-7513; E-mail: pwertenberger@sentco.net.



Wertenbergers with sawmill.

Coming Events

Feb. 7-9 **Hardwood Lumber Grading Short Course.** Lawrence, KS. Cost: \$200. Contact: Dave Bruton at 785-945-6147, email: dbruton@oznet.ksu.edu.

Lakes States Lumber Association (LSLA) Workshops. University of Wisconsin Stevens Point Wood Lab. Contact: LSLA at phone: 906-774-6767; Website: www.lakestateslumber.com.

Feb. 21 **Marketing Wood Products in China (PCR) — How to Begin?**

April 4 **Secondary Manufacturing Equipment Setup and Maintenance** (at Fox Valley Tech.)

May 2 **Is Tie Production Right for My Mill?**

June 6 **Sawmill or Dry Kiln Startup and Expansion — Could It Be Profitable?**

June 7 **Is It Profitable to Saw This Log? and Identifying and Correcting Problems in Your Sawmill to Increase Profitability**

July 11 **Wood Fueled Boiler — Could It Save You Money?**

July 25 **Lean Manufacturing Workshop**

Mar. 13-14 **Hardwood Manufacturers Association Annual Convention.** Charleston, SC. Contact: HMA at phone: 412-829-0770; Email: sregan@hardwood.org.

The Trading Post

The *Trading Post* is provided as a free marketing service for the 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

Circle Mill. Older handset, 3 headblocks with movable center headblock. Contact: Ron Howland, Box 296, Jewell, KS 66949. Phone: (785) 428-3327.

Services and Miscellaneous

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

Used Portable Sawmills. Buy/Sell. Contact: Sawmill Exchange (800) 459-2148, (205) 661-9821.

Equipment Reconditioni & Repair. Montgomery hog teeth, anvils & rings. Zeno grinding machine cutters. Hydraulic repair, pumps, cylinders and hose. Contact: G & G Repair, 2525 Westbrook, Magnolia, OH 44643. Phone: (330) 866-9764. Email: hgg94007@aol.com. Website: www.GGRepair.com.

Measuring Distance

A few hundred years ago, the French desired to establish a worldwide standard for all measurements. The purpose was to facilitate trade and price. One such measurement was for distance, the *meter*, on which the *metric system* was based. The meter was defined as one ten-millionth (1/10,000,000) the distance from the North Pole to the Equator as measured in Europe. Even though Napoleon later rejected this system, it finally became the standard for much of the world. Thomas Jefferson wanted to use it for the American standard as well; but this idea failed, primarily because the English standard had already become established among most all the people of the "New World".

Some of the origins and history about distance measures are quite interesting:

- A **cubit** is the distance from the fingertips to the elbow. Noah's Ark was 300 cubits long.
- A **rod** or **pole**, used to drive oxen, was about 16 feet long and was handy for measuring land since it was the longest, usable tool commonly available to a farmer. The length later became an official 16 ½ feet when the British Empire decreed

it to be the combined lengths of the left feet of the first 13 men exiting a certain English church on a designated day.

- A **foot** was the length derived from the end of the toe to the rear of the heel of the foot. It probably fell to kings or tribal leaders to declare the standards.
- The **mile** originated from having Roman soldiers march with a step of 2 ½ feet. One mile was declared to be 1,000 paces (2 steps/pace) or 5,000 feet.
- The **furlong** was defined as the length of one side of a square ten-acre field, or 660 feet. In the 17th century, Queen Elizabeth decreed one mile equal to eight furlongs or 5280 feet or 320 poles.

Regardless of the units of measurement - be they English, Metric, or other - all distance measurements associated with travel and area determinations must be made on a horizontal plane.

(Source: *Alabama's Treasured Forests*, Summer 2003)

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 appraised or 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.

Item	Forester/Date	Contact
1. Green Ash (21 trees) 2,110 bf Hackberry (3 trees) 360 bf Elm (2 trees) 390 bf Black Walnut (65 trees) 6,769 bf Lumber 1 - 1,238 bf Lumber 2 - 2,485 bf Lumber 3 - 3,046 bf	Karloff 11/05	Vince Koenig 3930 N 14th Street Lincoln, NE 68521 Ph: (402) 476-1309 Location: Gage County
2. Black Walnut (17 trees) 2,041 bf Veneer 3 - 96 bf Lumber 1 - 535 bf Lumber 2 - 475 bf Lumber 3 - 935 bf	Karloff 11/05	Melvorn Schmid 72551 620 ½ Ave. Tecumseh, NE 68450 Ph: (402) 335-0625 Location: Johnson County
3. Bur Oak (82 trees) 14,740 bf Green Ash (1 tree) 100 bf Black Walnut (1 tree) 168 bf Lumber 2 - 84 bf Lumber 3 - 84 bf	Karloff 12/05	Glenda Rickert 643 So. 2nd Street Adams, NE 68301 Ph: (402) 331-0163(relative) Location: Otoe County
4. Black Walnut (11 trees) 2,145 bf Veneer 3 - 106 bf Lumber 1 - 1,041 bf Lumber 2 - 645 bf Lumber 3 - 353 bf	Karloff 1/06	Grant Hansen 1387 Old Lincoln Highway Ames, NE 68621 Ph: (402) 720-2504 Location: Dodge County
5. Hackberry (15 trees) 2,250 bf Basswood (75 trees) 9,750 bf Black Walnut (47 trees) 6,600 bf Veneer 3 - 1,300 bf Lumber 1 - 1,400 bf Lumber 2 - 1,500 bf Lumber 3 - 2,400 bf	Rasmussen 1/06	Ms. Donna Lindgren 1555 21st Street Gering, NE 69341 Ph: (308) 436-4808 Location: Thurston County

BUMPER STICKER WISDOM

If you think there is good in everyone,
then you haven't met everyone.