

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

---

Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-  
Lincoln Extension

Extension

---

1988

## G88-881 Heating With Wood I. Species Characteristics and Volumes

Mike Kuhns

*University of Nebraska - Lincoln*

Tom Schmidt

*University of Nebraska - Lincoln*

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



Part of the [Agriculture Commons](#), and the [Curriculum and Instruction Commons](#)

---

Kuhns, Mike and Schmidt, Tom, "G88-881 Heating With Wood I. Species Characteristics and Volumes" (1988). *Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension*. 862.

<http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist/862>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Extension at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.



# Heating With Wood

## I. Species Characteristics and Volumes

Heat content, burning characteristics and overall quality of woods commonly burned in Nebraska, as well as information on buying firewood, are included here.

---

*Mike Kuhns, State Extension Forester*  
*Tom Schmidt, Forester*

---

- [Species Characteristics](#)
- [Firewood Volume](#)
- [Buying Firewood](#)
- [For More Information](#)

Wood is a source of heat currently used by many Nebraskans, and more firewood likely will be burned as the cost of other energy sources, such as gas and electricity, rises. In order to use firewood effectively, an understanding of species' characteristics and firewood volumes is needed.

### Species Characteristics

Firewood from different species or types of trees varies widely in heat content, burning characteristics and overall quality. *Table 1* below presents several important burning characteristics for most species used in Nebraska.

**Green weight** is the weight of a cord of freshly cut wood before drying. **Dry weight** is the weight of a cord after air drying. Green firewood may contain 50 percent or more water by weight. Green wood produces less heat because heat must be used to boil off this water before combustion can occur. Green wood also produces more smoke and creosote than dry wood. Firewood always should be purchased dry or allowed to dry before burning.

Dry wood may cost more than green wood because it produces more heat and is easier to handle.

A wood's dry weight per volume, or density, is important because denser or heavier wood contains more heat per volume. Osage-orange is the densest firewood available in Nebraska. It contains almost twice the heat by volume as cottonwood, one of our lightest woods. It is best to buy or gather dense woods such as oak, ash or mulberry.

Hardwoods, or woods from broadleaved trees, tend to be denser than softwoods, or woods from conifers.

Some firewood dealers sell "mixed hardwood" firewood. This may or may not be desirable, depending on the proportion of low-density hardwoods, such as cottonwood, that are included.

The amount of heat per cord of dry wood is presented in *Table I*. Heat content is shown as a percent of dry green ash, a common Nebraska firewood. Values above 100 signify a higher heat content than green ash and values below 100 a lower heat content.

*Table I* also contains information on other characteristics that determine firewood quality. Ease of splitting is important because larger pieces of wood usually must be split for good drying and burning.

Fragrance and tendency to smoke and spark are most important when wood is burned in a fireplace. Woods that spark or pop can throw embers out of an open fireplace and cause a fire danger. Conifers tend to do this more because of their high resin content.

Woods that form coals are good to use in wood stoves because they allow a fire to be carried overnight effectively.

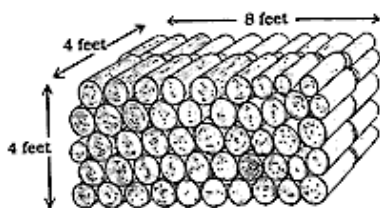
**TABLE I. Firewood Facts**

Species	Weight (lbs./Cord)		Heat/ Cord (1,000,000 BTU'S)	% Green Ash	Ease of Splitting	Smoke	Sparks	Coals	Fragrance	Overall Quality
	Green	Dry								
Apple	4850	3888	27.0	135	Medium	Low	Few	Good	Excellent	Excellent
Ash, Green	4184	2880	20.0	100	Easy	Low	Few	Good	Slight	Excellent
Ash, White	3952	3472	24.2	121	Medium	Low	Few	Good	Slight	Excellent
Basswood (Linden)	4404	1984	13.8	69	Easy	Medium	Few	Poor	Good	Fair
Birch, Paper	4312	2992	20.8	104	Medium	Medium	Few	Good	Slight	Fair
Boxelder	3589	2632	18.3	92	Difficult	Medium	Few	Poor	Slight	Fair
Buckeye, Ohio	4210	1984	13.8	69	Medium	Low	Few	Poor	Slight	Fair
Catalpa	4560	2360	16.4	82	Difficult	Medium	Few	Good	Bad	Fair
Cherry, Black	3696	2928	20.4	102	Easy	Low	Few	Excellent	Excellent	Good
Coffeetree, Kentucky	3872	3112	21.6	108	Medium	Low	Few	Good	Good	Good
Cottonwood	4640	2272	15.8	79	Easy	Medium	Few	Good	Slight	Fair
Douglas-Fir	3319	2970	20.7	103	Easy	High	Few	Fair	Slight	Good
Elm, American	4456	2872	20.0	100	Difficult	Medium	Few	Excellent	Good	Fair
Elm, Red	4800	3112	21.6	108	Easy	Medium	Few	Excellent	Good	Good
Elm, Siberian	3800	3020	20.9	105	Difficult	Medium	Few	Good	Fair	Fair
Fir, Concolor	3585	2104	14.6	73	Easy	Medium	Few	Poor	Slight	Fair
Hackberry	3984	3048	21.2	106	Easy	Low	Few	Good	Slight	Good
Hickory, Bitternut	5032	3832	26.7	134	Medium	Low	Few	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Hickory, Shagbark	5104	3952	27.5	138	Difficult	Low	Few	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Honeylocust	4640	3832	26.7	133	Easy	Low	Few	Excellent	Slight	Excellent

Ironwood	4590	4016	27.9	140	Difficult	Medium	Few	Excellent	Slight	Excellent
Juniper, Rocky Mountain	3535	3150	21.8	109	Medium	Medium	Many	Poor	Excellent	Fair
Locust, Black	4616	4016	27.9	140	Difficult	Low	Few	Excellent	Slight	Excellent
Maple, Other	4685	3680	25.5	128	Easy	Low	Few	Excellent	Good	Excellent
Maple, Silver	3904	2752	19.0	95	Medium	Low	Few	Excellent	Good	Fair
Mulberry	4712	3712	25.8	129	Easy	Medium	Many	Excellent	Good	Excellent
Oak, Bur	4960	3768	26.2	131	Easy	Low	Few	Excellent	Good	Excellent
Oak, Red	4888	3528	24.6	123	Medium	Low	Few	Excellent	Good	Excellent
Oak, White	5573	4200	29.1	146	Medium	Low	Few	Excellent	Good	Excellent
Osage-Orange	5120	4728	32.9	165	Easy	Low	Many	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Pine, Eastern White	2780	2250	15.6	78	Medium	Medium	Few	Poor	Good	Fair
Pine, Jack	3200	2488	17.2	86	Difficult	Low	Many	Poor	Good	Fair
Pine, Ponderosa	3600	2336	16.2	81	Easy	Medium	Many	Fair	Good	Fair
Redcedar, Eastern	2950	2632	18.2	91	Medium	Medium	Many	Poor	Excellent	Fair
Spruce	2800	2240	15.5	78	Easy	Medium	Many	Poor	Slight	Fair
Sycamore	5096	2808	19.5	98	Difficult	Medium	Few	Good	Slight	Good
Walnut, Black	4584	3192	22.2	111	Easy	Low	Few	Good	Good	Excellent
Willow	4320	2540	17.6	88	Easy	Low	Few	Poor	Slight	Poor

## Firewood Volume

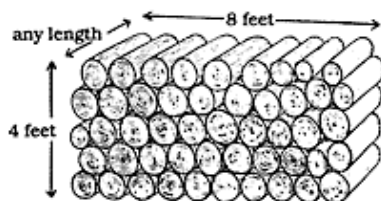
Though firewood dry weight is important for determining heat content, firewood is normally bought and sold by volume.



**Figure 1. STANDARD CORD, Total Volume = 128 cu. ft.**

The most common unit of firewood volume is the **cord**, also known as a **standard** or **full cord**. A cord is an evenly stacked pile containing 128 cubic feet of wood and air space.

Though a cord can be piled in any shape, a standard cord is generally thought of as a stack of wood four feet tall, eight feet long, and four feet deep (*Figure 1*). To figure the number of cords in another size or shape pile, determine the pile's cubic foot volume and divide by 128. A randomly piled stack of wood generally will contain more air and less wood than one neatly piled.



**Figure 2. FACE CORD,**

Some dealers sell wood by the **face cord** or **short cord** (*Figure 2*). A face cord is a stack of wood four feet high, eight feet long, and as deep as the pieces are long. Pieces are commonly 12 to 18 inches long, so a face cord may contain 32 to 48 cubic feet of wood and air.

Another common firewood measure is the **pickup load** (*Figure 3*). This is an imprecise but common measure. A full-size pickup with a standard bed

**Total Volume = 32 to 48 cu. ft. (Depends on piece length.)**



**Figure 3. PICKUP LOAD,  
Approximate Total Volume  
= 64 cu. ft.**

can hold about 1/2 of a full cord, or 64 cubic feet, when loaded even with the top of the bed. Small pickups hold much less. Random loading will decrease this amount further.

A randomly piled stack or pickup load of wood will contain more air and less wood than one neatly stacked. Crooked, small diameter, and knotty or branchy pieces also reduce the amount of wood in a pile.

## **Buying Firewood**

Species, volume, dryness and need for splitting should be considered when buying firewood. This NebGuide and other publications provide basic information you need to be an informed buyer, but knowing your dealer is the best way to ensure that you are getting what you are paying for.

## **For More Information**

A number of good publications are available to help you learn more about using firewood for heating. These include:

- *Burning Wood and Coal* by Susan Mackay, L. Dale Baker, John W. Bartok, Jr., and James P. Lassoie. 1985. Northeast Regional Agricultural Engineering Service, Riley Robb Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853. (607) 256-7654. 90 pp. \$4.95.
- *The Wood Burner's Encyclopedia* by Jay Shelton and Andrew B. Shapiro. 1976. Vermont Crossroads Press, Box 333, Waitsfield, VT 05673. 155 pp. \$6.95.
- *Wood Heat Safety* by Jay Shelton. 1979. Garden Way Publishing Co., Charlotte, VT 05445. 165 pp. \$8.95.

Other publications on heating with wood will be available from the Cooperative Extension Service in the future. Contact your extension agent for the most recent titles.

A videotape titled "*Firewood for Home Heating*" also is available for loan or purchase through your extension agent. This video describes factors to consider when making the decision to heat with wood.

---

**File G881 under: FORESTRY**

**E-6, Miscellaneous**

*Issued July 1988; 15,000 printed.*

*Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Elbert C. Dickey, Director of Cooperative Extension, University of Nebraska, Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources.*

*University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension educational programs abide with the non-discrimination policies of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and the United States Department of Agriculture.*