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The Nebraska Forest Service publishes *Timber Talk* four times annually (February 1, June 1, September 1, and November 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 Entomology Hall, P.O. Box 830815, Lincoln, NE 68583-0815. Phone (402) 472-5822, FAX (402) 472-2964. E-mail: dadams2@unl.edu.

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Lumber Market

HARDWOODS

New U.S. home sales and median sale price for November, 2008 were 35.3% and 11.5%, respectively, below November 2007. Existing U.S. home sales for November, 2008 decreased 10.6% from November, 2007.



Northern. Business has been suspended for the holidays by many primary and secondary manufacturers, a result of poor market conditions more than from planned celebrations. There is a perceived supply cushion in the marketplace; by and large, the perception is correct. Knowing how much longer it will last is difficult to determine. The marketplace is complex and is influenced by factors within and outside of the hardwood industry. The marketplace is expected to open up more beginning in early 2009.

Appalachian. Markets remain quiet as secondary manufacturers were idled for New Year's holiday. Business should pick up in early January. However, few expect major changes in activity moving forward through the first quarter and are only moderately hopeful for a rebound in the second quarter. Demand for finished goods has hit new lows — following housing starts and completions. On the brighter side, inventories of new homes fell throughout 2008 and mortgage interest rates are at historically low levels, e.g. below 5% for 15 year fixed rate mortgages. 2009 promises to be a challenging year for business in all industries, including the hardwood industry.

Southern. Activity is limited during the holiday season. Most secondary manufacturers halted production through the end of the New Year holiday period. A number of primary processors remain idled. Demand for finished goods remains well below levels experienced in 2006, 2007, and early 2008. As such, suppliers have fewer outlets for grade lumber. It is expected that sawmill operators will continue to produce predominantly industrial timber products, e.g., ties, crane matting, board road material. However, moving total grade lumber output is difficult at best. Market outlets for #3A & Btr Red Oak and White Oak are limited.

(Source: Condensed from *Hardwood Market Report*, January 3, 2009. For more information or to subscribe to *Hardwood Market Report*, call (901) 767-9216, email: hmr@hmr.com, website: www.hmr.com)

Hardwood Lumber Price Trends—Green

Species	FAS				#1C				#2A			
	3/08	6/08	9/08	12/08	3/08	6/08	9/08	12/08	3/08	6/08	9/08	12/08
Ash	625	625	655	655	430	430	450	450	325	325	325	325
Basswood	685	685	685	685	355	355	350	350	205	205	205	205
Cottonwood	600	600	615	615	400	400	415	415	220	220	220	220
Cherry	2040	2090	2020	1895	985	985	895	790	525	510	475	425
Elm (soft grey)	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	700	690	690	650	560	550	525	490	400	390	370	350
Soft Maple (UNSD)	1100	1100	1100	1100	585	585	585	545	310	310	295	280
Red Oak	945	945	945	930	630	630	630	585	500	500	500	490
White Oak	1105	1105	1105	1065	610	620	620	570	400	400	400	400
Walnut	2135	2135	2110	2010	1225	1225	1180	1065	645	595	580	520

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, email: hmr@hmr.com, website: www.hmr.com.)

Hardwood Lumber Price Trends—Kiln Dried

Species	FAS				#1C				#2A			
	3/08	6/08	9/08	12/08	3/08	6/08	9/08	12/08	3/08	6/08	9/08	12/08
Ash	890	890	905	905	670	680	680	680	580	560	560	580
Basswood	975	975	950	950	575	575	575	575	395	395	395	395
Cottonwood	755	755	755	755	520	500	520	520	—	—	—	—
Cherry	2815	2790	2720	2625	1220	1170	1095	990	860	845	755	700
Elm (soft grey)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hackberry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hickory	1130	1100	1100	1100	900	900	880	870	790	790	760	745
Soft Maple (UNSD)	1620	1620	1600	1600	800	800	800	750	540	540	540	540
Red Oak	1375	1375	1335	1310	975	975	975	945	760	760	760	730
White Oak	1700	1700	1700	1660	960	950	950	895	725	715	715	700
Walnut	2905	2905	2905	2905	1800	1800	1785	1685	1220	1165	1140	1060

Note: Kiln dried prices in dollars per MBF, FOB mill, is an estimate of predominant prices for 4/4 lumber inspected and graded before kiln drying. Prices for cottonwood and hackberry from Southern Hardwoods listings. Prices for ash, basswood, elm, soft maple, red oak, and white oak from Northern Hardwood 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.)

Softwood Lumber Price Trends

Species	Selects ¹				Shop ²				Common ²				Dimension ²			
	3/08	6/08	9/08	12/08	3/08	6/08	9/08	12/08	3/08	6/08	9/08	12/08	3/08	6/08	9/08	12/08
Ponderosa Pine*	830	874	745	541	293	394	NA	217	402	455	382	382	200	313	322	262

*Rocky Mountain Ponderosa Pine

¹Selects = D and Btr Selects, Stained Select, Mld and Btr.

²Shop = 4/4 Factory Select - #2 Shop.

³Common = #2 and Btr Common.

⁴Dimension, Timbers and studs = Std and Btr, #2 and BTR Dimension and Timbers.

Note: Average Softwood prices quoted per MBF rounded to nearest dollar, FOB mill, KD. This information is presented to indicate trends in the softwood lumber market. Actual prices may vary significantly from prices quoted.

(Source: Excerpt from *Inland Grade Price Averages*, Western Wood Products Association (WWPA) for the month indicated. To subscribe contact WWPA, phone: (402) 224-3930, website: www.wwpa.org).

Hardwood Lumber Market History—Green

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	SPECIES	DATE	FAS	#1C	#2C
ASH	1/79	565	440	230	ELM (soft grey)	12/04	1805	1575	775
	12/85	600	445	210		12/05	1570	1320	625
	12/90	745	585	215		12/06	2350	1335	655
	12/95	765	630	325		12/07	2290	1230	640
	12/00	755	615	380		12/08	1895	790	425
	12/04	730	565	420		12/83	313	293	183
	12/05	730	565	415		12/85	410	390	255
	12/06	620	470	335		12/90	665	440	165B
	12/07	600	430	305		12/95	665	440	210B
	12/08	655	450	325		12/00	635	420	235
BASSWOOD	4/79	455	315	170	12/04	635	420	235	
	12/85	560	310	182	12/05	635	420	235	
	12/90	550	295	170B	12/06	635	420	235	
	12/95	620	365	195B	12/07	635	420	210	
	12/00	720	425	225	12/08	635	420	235	
	12/04	710	435	225	HACKBERRY	4/79	387	367	262
	12/05	710	435	225		12/85	345	325	220
	12/06	750	415	225		12/90	390	370	240
	12/07	695	365	205		12/95	485	465	275
	12/08	685	350	205		12/00	475	455	265
COTTONWOOD	4/79	455	315	170		12/04	475	455	265
	12/85	320	267	142		12/05	475	455	265
	12/90	400	285	150B		12/06	475	455	265
	12/95	605	405	185B		12/07	475	455	265
	12/00	600	400	220		12/08	475	455	265
	12/04	600	400	220	HICKORY	4/79	310	290	165
	12/05	600	400	220		2/85	325	305	160
	12/06	600	400	220		12/90	335	315	195
	12/07	600	400	220		12/95	455	435	265
	12/08	615	415	220		12/00	625	515	340
CHERRY	12/83	760	580	285		12/04	750	610	330
	12/85	785	615	305		12/05	770	650	405
	12/90	965	620	285		12/06	755	660	450
	12/95	1185	845	445		12/07	735	610	425
	12/00	1605	1115	585		12/08	650	490	350

SPECIES	DATE	FAS	#1C	#2C	SPECIES	DATE	FAS	#1C	#2C
SOFT MAPLE (UNSD)	4/79	390	310	185	WHITE OAK	4/79	535	415	212
	12/85	400	335	200		12/85	660	355	225
	12/90	420	335	200B		12/90	800	445	215
	12/95	600	490	205B		12/95	800	565	340
	12/00	850	640	340		12/00	770	535	340
	12/04	1055	700	370		12/04	880	685	515
	12/05	1200	790	400		12/05	910	625	400
	12/06	1185	750	380		12/06	1015	600	400
	12/07	1130	600	320		12/07	1105	620	400
	12/08	1100	545	280		12/08	1065	570	400
RED OAK	4/79	505	415	215	WALNUT	1/79	1250	795	480
	12/85	715	450	225		12/85	1565	855	255
	12/90	815	645	295		12/90	1605	855	290
	12/95	1025	840	475		12/95	1535	810	290
	12/00	1095	910	660		12/00	1455	785	315
	12/04	1150	1000	705		12/04	1965	980	580
	12/05	1150	740	500		12/05	2040	1030	650
	12/06	1020	675	500		12/06	2100	1210	885
	12/07	945	630	500		12/07	2180	1300	940
	12/08	930	585	490		12/08	2010	1065	520

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

Conservation Trees For Nebraska Initiative

PLANTING TREES for conservation purposes has declined significantly in Nebraska and a move is on to reverse this trend.

Officials estimate that annual tree sales for farmstead windbreaks, wildlife habitat, watershed protection, soil erosion control, water quality protection, and other conservation purposes have declined from 3 to 3.5 million annually during the 1980s to less than 1 million trees during the three-year period 2005-2008.

Dennis Adams, rural forestry program leader for the Nebraska Forest Service (NFS), Lincoln, says there doesn't seem to be one single reason for this. "It's probably a combination of things including higher commodity prices, prolonged drought in western Nebraska, seedling availability problems and higher costs for planting trees," says Adams.

The decline has not been because there is a lack of need for planting trees, according to Lyndon Vogt, general manager, Upper Niobrara White Natural Resources District (NRD), Chadron.

"It continues to be important to plant trees in Nebraska because we continue to have wind erosion concerns, older trees continue to decline and need replaced, and trees continue to provide shelter from the sun, snow and wind," says Vogt.

Vogt and Adams are part of a Conservation Trees Work Group (CTWG) established to attempt to reverse the decline in the number of trees planted. Representatives of the Nebraska Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), the U.S. Forest Service, and the Nebraska Association of Resources Districts also are part of the group.

The group met last summer and subsequently drafted the "Conservation Trees for Nebraska Initiative".

Among other things, this initiative calls for a goal of planting 1.7 million conservation trees annually in the state beginning in 2009. That would be the equivalent of one tree for each Nebraska citizen, says Adams.

Action plan

To meet that goal, the initiative calls for the following action plan:

- Enhanced media promotion.
- Develop/revise appropriate fact sheets/handouts that describe the economic and environmental benefits of planting trees for conservation.
- Enhance promotional efforts at public events, such as county fairs, Husker Harvest Days and landowner workshops.
- Better inform agency personnel about the Conservation Tree Initiative.
- Extend the cut-off date for tree sales by NRDs.
- Encourage NRDs to devote a greater share of Nebraska Soil and Water Conservation Program (NSWCP) funds for tree planting.
- Request upgrades to tree planting practices at local working group meetings as an added incentive for tree planting.
- Submit a Nebraska Environmental Trust Fund grant proposal to enhance the cost-share for tree planting in 2009, 2010, and 2011.
- Enhanced tree planting technical assistance by NFS, NRCS, NRDs, and/or other appropriate partners.

Adams says the CTWG already has applied for \$3 million from the Nebraska Environmental Trust Fund to supplement some of the current tree planting cost-share programs.

"This would be an incentive for landowners to plant more trees," says Adams.

For more information about the Conservation Trees For Nebraska Initiative, contact your local NRD, NFS, or NRCS office. Or contact Dennis Adams at phone: 402-472-5822 or email: dadams2@unl.edu.

Prophets of American Forestry

Much has happened in forestry since its arrival in North America at the turn of the 20th century, and there are many villains and heroes. Most of the villains are nameless, but the heroes are larger than life. Ask any forester to name just two individuals whose careers have had the greatest impact on forestry as we know it today, and virtually all will name the same two people: Gifford Pinchot and Aldo Leopold. It is ironic that the philosophies espoused by these two “prophets” of conservation were literally opposite sides of the same coin: Pinchot, the utilitarian and politician; Leopold, the poet and academic. One exerted influence by wielding power, the other, ideas. Their careers overlap only briefly, but neither ever mentions having met. Each achieved his legacy by different means; so much so, one is left to wonder how it is they became heroes among foresters of every ilk.

Pinchot was born during the last year of the Civil War to a wealthy family in Simsbury, Conn. He was extraordinarily well educated for the period, with a Baccalaureate of Arts from Yale, two Master’s degrees from Yale and Princeton, a Doctorate of Science from Michigan Agricultural College (where he was probably first exposed to ideas about scientific forestry), and no less than four Doctorates of Law from Yale, McGill, Pennsylvania Military College and Temple University. In addition to these 20-plus years in universities of the Northeast, Pinchot is alleged to have been the first American-born student to obtain formal training in forestry in 1900 by attending the National School of Waters and Forests, Nancy, France.

In the midst of his schooling, but before obtaining forestry credentials, Pinchot offered services to woodland owners as a private consultant. His most famous client was the Biltmore family on whose land in North Carolina he completed the first comprehensive forest inventory and management plan. In the same year, he completed forestry training in France (1900), Pinchot is credited with founding the School of Forestry at Yale University and the Society of American Foresters, a professional organization that now represents about 17,000 foresters. A generous endowment from the Pinchot family funded the Yale School of Forestry, and the curriculum was allegedly dedicated to promoting Pinchot’s doctrine of scientific management and the Progressive Era’s “gospel of efficiency,” according to Samuel P. Hays, author of “conservation and the Gospel of Efficiency: The Progressive Conservation Movement, 1890 – 1920.”

Owing to his extensive education and, undoubtedly, family connections (but before his formal training in forestry), Pinchot’s career was launched when he was selected by the National Academy of Sciences to serve on a forest commission whose purpose was to create a reserve of public forestlands. At a time when “who you know” was fuel for success more so than “what you know,” clearly Pinchot had a leg up due to family connections. Nevertheless, he was there at the beginning, and the efforts of this commission led to the Forest Reserve Act of 1897. This legislation formally established federal public forests and created an administration (within the U.S. Department of Agriculture) to manage them, and Gifford was at the front of the line.

Sure enough, in 1898, he was appointed chief of the USDA Division of Forestry, later named the Bureau of Forestry. In 1905, the name was changed for the last time to the Forest Service. Despite agency name changes and major transfers of land from the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture, Chief Pinchot retained his title. To this day, the principal executive of the U.S. Forest Service assumes the title of chief, and Pinchot is widely recognized as Father of the U.S. Forest Service. During Pinchot’s tenure, from 1898 to 1910, National Forest grew by more than 120 million acres.

After being dismissed by the Taft administration in 1910, Pinchot founded the National Conservation Organization and served as its president to further the cause of scientific forestry in the U.S. In 1920, he went back into public service, this time in Pennsylvania where he served first as commissioner of the Department of Forestry, then briefly as secretary of the Department of Forests and Waters, before serving the first of two terms as governor.

During his varied career of public service, Pinchot authored many articles and speeches on the emerging practice of forestry and the need to conserve forests. He also authored four books. The first, “A Primer on Forestry” (1899), was published a year before he obtained forestry credentials in France. His last and most well-known book is “Breaking New Ground” (1947), an autobiography published a year after he died.

Pinchot was born into a privileged life where any career was available, but he chose forestry. Most of what is known about his career comes from first person narrative, setting the stage for his place in history. He was a humanist and a utilitarian, who fought for the cause of conservation at a time when forest resources in the U.S. were disappearing at an alarming rate. Above all, Pinchot was an egalitarian, who believed that forest in the U.S. were not the property of industry; rather, forests belong to all of us, and it is the job of foresters to yield the “greatest good from forests, for the greatest number of people for the longest time.”

Leopold was born in Iowa to a family of moderate wealth about 20 years after Pinchot. He was educated at Yale University, a tremendous academic honor for students of families without connections. After completing a Baccalaureate of Philosophy, he entered the newly formed Yale School of Forestry in 1908 to obtain a Master’s of Forestry. Without question, Leopold had many opportunities to ponder Pinchot’s ideas about forests and forestry, and, in 1909, he followed the path of virtually all newly ordained foresters of his time; he went to work for the U.S. Forest Service as a forest assistant in Arizona.

Leopold’s Forest Service career overlaps with Pinchot’s by only one year, and there is nothing to indicate the two ever met. Within three years, Leopold was promoted the supervisor of the Carson National Forest in New Mexico, a meteoric rise for a person of his age and experience. Five years later, he was promoted to assistant district forester for the southwest region. It was during this time that Pinchot became an advocate for wilderness, employing the knowledge and skills he learned about managed forest to understanding and appreciating the ecology of unmanaged wilderness. Few foresters today are aware of the fact that the wilderness movement was spawned by one of their heroes, who not only established the first wilderness (Gila Wilderness Area in New

Nebraska Forestry Industry Spotlight



OURRANCH NATURE'S BEAUTY HANDCRAFTED LOG FURNISHINGS



"Ourranch Nature's Beauty" is a small, family owned, wood products business operated by Russell and Terri Miller. The Millers also operate a cattle ranch near Sparks, Nebraska. Their wood products business centers around custom-made wood furniture. "You will find the furniture created here to be some of the most wonderful, and a way to preserve the American tradition of hand-made, custom furniture," explains the couple. Photos of their creations can be viewed on their website: natures-beauty.org.

The Miller's started making log furniture for sale in 2005. Up until that time, Russell was employed making log furniture for a local resort. The couple explains that their log beds are the sturdiest that they have seen, for a fraction of what anyone would pay at a retail log furniture store. Customers find the Millers mainly through word-of-mouth.

Custom work is welcome. Each piece of woodwork is unique in character and price. Price is based on the hours needed to create a request.

In addition to custom furniture and doors, Russell has taken on projects such as the unique roundwood staircase at the Sparks museum, built with eastern redcedar "bugwood".

When redcedar roundwood is cut and stacked for a period of time, insects may bore into the bark and produce shallow tunnels in the outer portion of the sapwood. This makes peeling a log easy. According to Russell, "When the cedar is dry and aged the bark falls right off and although it takes quite a bit of sanding and prep work to make it 'furniture ready', I think it is well worth the effort. It looks great with all the worm holes, blue streaks, and natural red and white color of cedar wood. More natural and rustic, cedar is about the only wood I use for furniture, turning what is a pesky weed into a usable product. Of course, custom orders are always filled using the



Russell's handiwork at Sparks Museum.

wood of choice."

Ourranch Nature's Beauty may be contacted at: HC 13 Box 42A, Sparks, NE 69220. Phone: 402-497-2797; email: ourranch@threeeriver.net.

Prophets of American Forestry *(continued from page 5)*

Mexico), but he also laid the groundwork for the national forest wilderness system that exists today.

During his early tenure with the Forest Service, Leopold was nearly killed by the elements he celebrated in this writing. While attempting to settle a range dispute in remote New Mexico, he got caught in a "flood and blizzard." He survived the ordeal, but it triggered a serious kidney ailment that laid him up for 18 months. Given time while healing to reflect on his career, Leopold is said to have shifted his energies from forest and timber production to wildlife habitats and game. After moving back east to serve a brief stint as associate director of the Forest Products Lab in Madison, Wis., in the mid-1920's, Leopold relinquished his federal appointment to work as an industry consultant, developing a comprehensive inventory of game populations in the north-central states.

In 1932, while earning income as a consulting forester in Wisconsin, Leopold assembled the text for "Game Management," his first book, published in 1933, and the first textbook on that subject. Concomitantly, the University of

Wisconsin offered Leopold an endowed chair with the title of professor of Game Management.

During his tenure at Wisconsin, Professor Leopold served many professional organizations, from the Society of American Foresters to National Audubon and the American Forestry Association. He was also one of the principal organizers of the Wilderness Society and the Wildlife Society, two groups often at odds with the interests of foresters. He was a dedicated teacher, a passionate speaker and a gifted author. His best known work, published posthumously, is "A Sand County Almanac." It is a series of essays he wrote, mostly on weekends, at his shack, situated on cutover, abused sand hills of central Wisconsin. The almanac logs Leopold's experiences trying to reclaim his land with native plants, the many failures and few successes dealing with the depredations of mice and the vagaries of climate. In these essays, passages from which are easily quoted by many foresters, Leopold discovers himself and the fundamental challenges that face anyone who attempts to tame natural ecosystems. He died in

1948 fighting a grass fire on a neighbor's land.

The Pinchot experience is that of leadership; the actions of a person who was expected to do great things. He imported the science of forestry to the U.S. and guided its development. He exposed widespread exploitation of forests on public lands and helped create an agency to manage forests as a public trust. His last words published in his autobiography perfectly capture Pinchot's vision: "The rightful use and purpose of our natural resources is to make all the people strong and well, able and wise, well-taught, well-fed, well-clothed, well-housed, full of knowledge and initiative, with equal opportunity for all and special privilege for none. . . That is the answer."

The Leopold experience is one of contemplation and circumspection. Events in his life became metaphors he used to explain the workings of the natural world. Few, other than his students and colleagues, knew of Aldo Leopold until his journals were published after he died. One of his best-known essays, "The Land Ethic," sums up a truth about ecosystems and how humans interact with them. "...A system of conservation based solely on economic self-interest is hopelessly lopsided. It tends to ignore, and thus eventually to eliminate, many elements in the land community that lack commercial

value, but that are (as far as we know) essential to its healthy functioning. It assumes, falsely, I think, that the economic parts of the biotic clock will function without the uneconomic parts. It tends to relegate to government many functions eventually too large, too complex, or too widely dispersed to be performed by government. An ethical obligation on the part of the private owner is the only visible remedy for these situations."

Pinchot was widely known, often excoriated by his critics and the press. He retired to a grey limestone mansion in northeastern Pennsylvania, where he wrote his own story about the emergence of forestry. The property, known as Grey Towers, is now owned by the U.S. Forest Service as a Mecca to forestry in the U.S. Leopold was quietly competent, well-liked by all who knew him and virtually unknown during his career. He retired to a shack, where he wrote his version of the emergence of forestry as series of epiphanies that helped him understand his connections to the natural world. One can only guess what the two would have discussed if they had met.

(Source: *Forest Products Equipment* magazine, October 2003. Article written by Thom J. McEvoy.)

The Trading Post

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

Reeve Circular Sawmill. Includes power unit and two 48-inch insert tooth blades. Contact: R&R Sawmill at (308) 569-2345.

Wanted

Wood Mizer Bandsaw Mill. Contact: Ed Eitel, POB 334, Lusk, WY 82235. (307) 334-2132; or email: eitel@antelopecreekranch.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

Hardwood Cross Ties and Switch Ties. Size 7" x 9" - 8' only.

Mixed Hardwood Timbers. All sizes. **Logs.** C4S, Veneer and C1S, C2S; and C3S logs. Must be able to load 40' containers. Cherry, Walnut, Red Oak, White Oak, Ash, Hard Maple and Poplar logs.

Timbers for Log Homes, Car Decking. Oak or mixed hardwoods. 3"x6"x10'. **Switch Ties.** Oak and mixed hardwood, 7" x 9" - 15', 16', 21', 22', 23'. **White Pine Plank.** #2C, 5 T/LS per month, Rough, green, 1 5/8" x 7 3/8" or 2 1/2" x 9 3/8"; up to 1/3 - 8', bal. 10' - 16' lengths. 6 1/4" x 12" - 10 to 16'. 4" x 12" rough KD. **Walnut Sawlogs.** Woods run, #1, #2, #3 grades. **Log Inspector** to inspect logs before shipment. **Cross Tie Buyers.** Good incentive arrangements.

Man to Inspect Logs Before Shipment. Various locations. **Mills to Produce Oak Car Decking.** Surface, drill - oak or mixed hardwoods. Contact: W. Preston Germain, Germain Lumber Co., Inc., Pittsburgh, PA 15251; (412) 782-3240; FAX: (412) 781-2551; e-mail: germainlumber@verizon.net.

Services and Miscellaneous

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

Help Wanted. Equipment operators for rangeland tree clearing service, whole cedar tree grinding, and biomass production located in South Central Kansas. Looking for solid and reliable individuals with clean MVR - CDL preferred, but not required. Must pass pre-employment drug test. Benefits include vacation, sick leave, insurance, and bonus. Pay dependent on experience. We are a NO smoking business. Apply to Queal Enterprises, Inc., 20501 S Hwy 281, Pratt, KS 67124; (620) 672-9325.

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.

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Wood Products Web-based Service. WoodIndustryNetwork.com offers services that allow buyers and sellers to communicate through our web-based system to buy and sell their products direct. Most services are free. Contact: (Website) WoodIndustryNetwork.com; or phone: (904) 821-8080.

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. Black Walnut (8 trees) 641 bf Lumber 1 - 97 bf Lumber 2 - 218 bf Lumber 3 - 326 bf	Karloff 11/08	Otto Hagedorn 46954 272 Street Tea, S.D. 57064 (605) 368-2930 Location: Douglas County
2. Bur Oak (87 trees) 11,860 bf Black Walnut (3 trees) 297 bf Lumber 2 - 297 bf	Karloff 1/09	Dan Brejcha 1783 County Road 1500 Wilber, NE 68465 (402) 821-3082 Location: Saline County

How Cold Is It In Nebraska?

60 degrees: Arizonians turn on the heat. People in Nebraska plant gardens.	-10 degrees: Californians fly away to Mexico. People in Nebraska get out their winter coats.
50 degrees: Californians shiver uncontrollably. People in Nebraska sunbathe.	-25 degrees: Hollywood disintegrates. The Girl Scouts in Nebraska are selling cookies door to door.
40 degrees: Italian and English cars won't start. People in Nebraska drive with the windows down.	-40 degrees: Washington DC runs out of hot air. People in Nebraska let the dogs sleep indoors.
32 degrees: Distilled water freezes. The water in Nebraska gets thicker.	-100 degrees: Santa Claus abandons the North Pole. Nebraska drivers get upset because they can't start the Mini-Van.
20 degrees: Floridians don coats, thermal underwear, gloves, wool hats. People in Nebraska throw on a flannel shirt.	-460 degrees: ALL atomic motion stops (absolute zero on the Kelvin scale.) People in Nebraska start saying..."Cold 'nuff fer ya?"
15 degrees: New York landlords finally turn up the heat. People in Nebraska have the last cookout before it gets cold.	-500 degrees: Hell freezes over. Nebraska public schools will open 2 hours late.
Zero degrees: People in Miami all die. People in Nebraska close the windows.	

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

you've worn shorts and a
parka at the same time.