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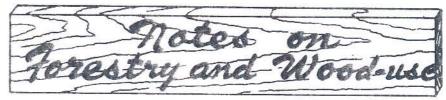
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Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service Lafayette, Indiana

F-23-13 July, 1968

PRICE REPORT ON INDIANA TIMBER PRODUCTS

Roy C. Brundage, Department of Forestry and Conservation, and R. E. Straszheim, Chief Agricultural Statistician, Statistical Reporting Service U.S.D.A. at Purdue University

The price data given in this report were obtained from questionnaires returned by sawmills and other primary wood-using industries in the spring of 1968. Quotations were for average prices paid for logs and other products during the month of March. Prices have been summarized for two areas; northern and southern Indiana, Figure 1. The rates for custom sawing of sawlogs, timber cutting and hauling were also obtained in the survey.

Sawlogs

Prices for delivered sawlogs for eight species in northern Indiana showed a strong upward trend in 1968 over those of last year, Table 1. These species were white ash, basswood, beech, cherry, sugar maple, white oak, red oak, and black walnut. Species with an increase of 4 to 9 dollars per thousand board feet for number one or better logs included white ash, beech, cherry, sugar maple, white oak and red oak except for prime logs. Prices for black walnut showed an increase for all grades, but especially for number one and prime logs. Undoubtedly, the prices given by sawmill operators for black walnut reflect the fact that many walnut logs are purchased for resale as veneer logs.



Figure 1. Dark line divides northern and southern areas to which price data apply.

Other species that had an average price increase, but to a lesser degree, were cottonwood, the better grade of hickory logs, soft maple, tulip poplar, and sycamore. Prices of black oak logs showed a definite weakness in 1968 especially for lower grade

Table 1. Prices paid for delivered sawlogs, March 1968, northern Indiana*

QQ		RIME	LOGS	NO.	LOGS		NO.	Z LOGS	2	NO.	3 LOGS	
Species	Range 1968	19	Average 1968 1967	Range 1968	Average	age 1967	Range 1968	Ave.	Average	Range	Ave	Average
		Dollars		1	Dollars		Do	Dollars			Dollars	1001
W WEST ACK	100				č	ľ		C L	((Š	
Wille Ash	001 -07	96	06	011 -00	81	۲)	45 - 85	56	20	30- 60	48	43
4 / Basswood	70- 140	0 93	89	60- 110	78	80	40-90	09	51	40- 60	51	45
77 Beech	8 -09	89 08	8 59	50- 80	59	54	40- 60	49	43	20-55	41	42
75 Cottonwood	45- 6	65 56	55 55	40- 60	51	20	30- 60	44	42	40- 50	46	44
47Cherry	90- 150	0 125	5 116	60- 140	101	26	20- 90	71	19	50- 70	57	47
SZ White Elm	50- 5	55 52	2 56	45- 60	52	52	1	į.	46	t t	i	45
↓ L Shagbark Hickory	50- 7	09 02) 56	40- 70	55	53	25- 60	47	47	20- 50	39	44
4なSugar Maple	90- 150	0 126	5 121	60- 130	102	95	45-115	72	64	30-80	54	20
(/⊰Soft Maple	70- 120	26 0	66 2	60- 110	85	83	45-90	63	28	25- 60	49	47
22 White Oak	75- 130	96 0	90	50- 100	83	75	30-80	99	55	20- 60	44	41
Sy Red Oak	70- 100	0 91	68	001 -09	80	74	40- 75	59	50	30- 60	48	42
37 Black Oak	8 -09	99 08	5 67	40- 80	26	26	25- 60	43	47	20-55	38	42
CS-Tulip Poplar	75- 130	0 102	100	50- 120	87	84	30-80	09	58	20- 60	44	46
76 Sycamore	50- 75	5 62	09	40- 70	55	54	30- 65	49	48	20-55	37	44
// Black Walnut	120-1500	9 457	, 222	100-1000	243	181	80-210	138	126	50-200	1.18	94

*Prices are per thousand board feet Doyle Log Scale.

Table 2. Prices paid for delivered sawlogs, March 1968, southern Indiana*

Color Range Average Range Range Average Range Ra	d	PRI	PRIME LOGS	NO. 1	1 LOGS	NO.	2 LOGS		NO.	3 LOGS	×4±
S5-150 9547 92 40-120 727 70 30-80 5157 47 20-60 40 by 60-125 90422 90 50-100 7175 72 35-80 5357 52 35-60 45 by 50-90 63 bb 63 40-80 5557 52 30-60 44 41 20-60 40 by 40-80 5554 53 30-65 4759 48 30-60 44 42 20-55 41 by 40-80 5554 53 30-65 4759 48 30-50 42 20-55 41 by 40-80 5554 53 30-65 4759 48 30-50 42 20-55 41 by 40-80 5554 53 30-65 4759 48 30-50 42 20-50 372 40-80 5554 53 30-65 4759 48 30-50 42 20-50 372 40-80 5554 53 30-65 4759 48 30-50 42 20-50 372 40-80 5554 53 30-65 4759 48 30-50 42 20-50 372 40-80 5554 53 40-100 6978 75 30-50 6167 56 20-70 4550 40-105 8947 99 50-120 7574 76 35-80 5445 53 25-60 4143 40-100 7872 75 40-85 5572 64 30-70 4954 48 20-55 3843 40-100 7872 75 40-85 5254 51 30-60 444 20-55 3843 40-100 7872 75 40-85 5254 51 30-60 444 20-55 3843 40-100 72 70 30-80 534 50-20 120124 115 50-100 7798 40-100 338388888 244 100-300 1943183 50-200 120124 115 50-100 7798 40-100 72 70 30-80 534 50 50-20 120124 115 50-100 7798 40-100 72 70 70-30 70-30 70-20 70-30 7798 40-100 72 70 70-30 70-30 70-20 70-30 7798 40-100 72 70 70-30 70-30 70-20 70-20 70-20 70-20 70-20 70-20 40-100 72 70 70-30 70-30 70-20 70-20 70-20 70-20 70-20 70-20 40-100 72 70 70-30 70-30 70-20	Species Z	Range 1968	1 4 1	Range 1968	er	Range 1968	era	190	Range 1968	er	ge 967
55-150 9571 92 40-120 7277 72 35-80 5157 47 20-60 40*M 60-125 90572-90 50-100 7175 72 35-80 5157 52 35-60 45-8% 63.6% 63 40-80 5557 52 30-60 49*M 41 20-60 40*M 45-70 52. 450-90 6366 63 40-80 5557 52 30-60 444 41 20-50 40*M 10-200 117)21 11 50-125 8794 86 40-80 5865 57 30-60 445 10-60 4551 11 50-125 8794 86 40-80 5865 57 30-60 4551 11 50-125 8794 86 40-80 5865 57 30-60 4551 11 50-125 8794 86 40-80 5865 57 30-60 445 10-50 37.8 40-80 5554 53 30-65 4756 48 30-50 49.7 41 20-50 37.8 10-175 122124 110 60-150 96.4 30-50 41.4 50 20-50 44.1 3 10-176 122124 110 60-120 7574 76 35-80 5457 51 20-65 44.1 3 10-150 86.8 81 50-85 6572 64 30-70 4554 51 20-55 38.4 3 10-150 $60-100$ 78.7 75 40-85 5572 64 30-70 4544 48 20-55 38.4 3 10-150 $60-100$ 78.7 75 40-85 52.7 51 30-60 44-4 20-55 38.4 3 10-150 $60-100$ 78.7 75 40-85 52.7 51 30-60 44-4 20-55 38.4 3 10-150 $60-100$ 78.7 75 40-85 52.7 51 30-60 44-4 20-55 38.4 3 10-150 $60-100$ 78.7 75 40-85 52.4 51 30-60 45-4 40-80 59.4 60 30-60 44-4 10-150 $60-100$ 79.7 70 30-80 54-4 30-60 44-4 50-50			ollars		ollars	DĞ	llars			Dollars	
60-125 9092 9 6346 63 40-80 5577 52 30-60 43 44 41 20-60 4091 45-70 52 56 35-65 4879 86 40-80 5877 52 30-60 44 41 20-60 4091 70-200 117/24 111 50-125 8734 86 40-80 5865 57 30-60 4551 40-80 5554 53 30-65 4778 48 30-50 424 42 20-55 41794 70-175 122/124 110 60-150 9634 90 35-100 6167 56 20-70 4550 60-125 8943 93 40-100 6978 75 30-75 5157 54 20-65 4447 70-120 8638 81 50-85 6572 64 30-70 4954 50 50-80 4550 70-150 109/04 111 60-120 8365 84 40-80 5978 61 30-60 44-40-80 5978 30-65 44-40-80 5978 30-65 44-40-80 5978 91 30-60 45-40-80 5978 30-60 44-40-80 5978 30-60 44-40-80 5978 30-60 44-40-80 5978 30-60 44-40-80 5978 31-60-80 44-40-80 5978 81 50-80 5978 81 30-60 49-80 5978 81 50-80 5978 81 30-60 49-80 5978 81 30-60 80-80 8	46 White Ash	55-150		40-120			5135	47		40 24	35
$ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	/ Basswood	60-125		. 50-100			5357	52		45 48	41
45- 70 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 56 35- 65 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ 48 30- 60 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ 42 20- 55 414-1 70-200 117] 111 50-125 8744 86 40- 80 58 65 57 30- 60 4551 40- 80 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ 30- 65 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ 89 40- 80 58 65 57 40- 80 35-100 45- 40- 80 35-100 45- 40- 80 35- 40- 80 35- 40- 80 35- 40- 80 35- 40- 80 35- 80- 80- 80- 80- 80- 80- 80- 80- 80- 80	7 Beech	20- 90					43 46	41		4041	37
117) n 111 50-125 8794 86 40-80 58 65 57 30-60 4551 55% 53 30-65 47% 48 30-50 40- 42 20-50 37 60 58 40-65 5153 49 30-50 42 μ 5 41 20-50 37 122174 110 60-150 96 η 4 90 35-100 61 μ 7 56 20-70 4550 89 η 3 93 40-100 69 η 8 75 30-75 51 μ 7 56 20-70 4550 86 η 3 93 40-100 69 η 8 75 30-75 51 μ 7 53 25-60 41 μ 3 86 η 7 99 50-120 75 η 7 76 35-80 54 μ 7 53 25-60 41 μ 3 86 η 7 109 η 8 11 30-60 45 μ 4 40-80 59 μ 9 40-80 50 μ 9 40-80 50 μ 9 40-80 50 μ 9 40-80 50 μ 9 40-90	7 S Cottonwood	45- 70					44	42		4194	38
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7 Cherry	70-200	\neg	50-125			28 85	57		4551	42
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	& White Elm	40-80					9	42		37	38
$70-175 122174 110 60-150 9649 90 35-100 6167 56 20-70 4550$ $60-125 8943 93 40-100 6976 75 76 35-80 5467 53 25-60 4149$ $70-120 8689 81 50-85 6572 64 30-70 4954 50 20-55 3843$ $60-100 7877 75 40-85 5956 61 30-60 4544 48 20-55 38$ $50-80 604 60 40-65 5274 51 30-60 44 40 80 30-60 44$ $50-80 71 70 30-80 54 57 30-60 44 40 50 40 37 408$ $50-100 71 70 30-80 54 57 30-60 44 40 50 40 50 37 408$ $150-600 338^{34}8_{284} 100-300 194^{21}183 50-200 120179 115 50-100 7798$, 6 Shagbark Hickory	50-80					4245	41		3738	40
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	y Sugar Maple	70-175	122124 110	60-150		35-100	6167	99	1	45 50	44
70-150 98 47 99 50-120 7574 76 35-80 54\$\$\rm 55 53 25-60 4143 70-120 86 84 81 50-85 65 72 64 30-70 49\$\rm 48 50-55 3843 60-100 78 72-75 40-85 59\$\rm 66 61 30-60 45 44 48 20-55 38 70-150 109 104-111 60-120 83 85 84 40-80 59 60 60 30-60 44 50-80 6064 60 40-65 52 74 51 30-60 44 20-55 4034 50-100 7 70 30-80 54-57 57 30-60 44-60-55 37-60 30-60 44-60-55 37-60 30-60 44-60-55 37-60 30-60 44-60-55 37-60 30-60 44-60-55 30-60 30-60 37-60 30-60 30-60 30-60 30-60 30-60 30-60 30-60 30-60 30-60 30-60 30-60 30-60 30-60 30-60 30-60 30-60 30-60 30-60 3	-{ Soft Maple	60-125		40-100	100	100	5157	54	1	44 47	43
70-120 8689 81 50-85 6572 64 30-70 4954 50 20-55 3843 60-100 7877 75 40-85 5958 61 30-60 4544 48 20-55 38 70-150 109104 111 60-120 8385 84 40-80 59 60 60 30-60 44 50-80 6064 60 40-65 52 74 51 30-60 4346 46 20-55 4034 50-100 71 70 30-80 54 57 30-60 44 46 20-55 4034 150-600 338 ³ 78 284 100-300 194 ² 183 50-200 120124 115 50-100 7748	22 White Oak	70-150		50-120			5455	53	1	4143	41
60-100 7872-75 40-85 59 58 61 30-60 45 44 48 20-55 38 70-150 1091 4 111 60-120 83 85 84 40-80 59 40 60 30-60 44 50-80 60 41 60 40-65 52 54 51 30-60 43 46 44 20-55 40 34 50-100 71 70 30-80 54 57 30-60 44 46 20-55 40 34 150-600 338 ³⁴⁸ 284 100-300 194 ²¹ 183 50-200 120124 115 50-100 7748	Sy Red Oak	70-120					49 ×4	20	1	3843	
70-150 109104 111 60-120 8385 84 40-80 59 60 60 30-60 44 50-80 6061 60 40-65 52 74 51 30-60 43 46 44 20-55 40 37 50-100 71 70 30-80 54 57 30-60 44 46 20-50 37 150-600 338 3 48 284 100-300 194 2 183 50-200 1201 2 115 50-100 7748	7 Black Oak	60-100	7872 75				45 4 M	48		38	37
50-80 6061 60 40-65 5274 51 30-60 4346 44 20-55 4034 50-100 71 70 30-80 54 57 30-60 44 46 20-50 37 150-600 338 ³⁴⁸ 284 100-300 194 ²¹ 183 50-200 120129 115 50-100 7748	Tulip Poplar	70-150	109 10% 111	60-120	55	1111111	29 69	09		44	47
50-100 71 70 30-80 54 57 30-60 44 46 20-50 37 ut 150-600 338 ³ 78 ₂₈₄ 100-300 194 ²¹ 183 50-200 1201 ² 7 115 50-100 779 ⁸	ς Sycamore	50- 80		0.00			4346	44		4039	36
150-600 338 ³ 48 284 100-300 194 ²¹⁹ 183 50-200 120129 115 50-100 7798	/ Sweet Gum	20-100		30- 80			44	46		37	37
	/ Black Walnut	150-600	338748 284	100-300		50-200		115	50-100	7798	69

* Prices are per thousand board feet, Doyle Log Scale.

Table 3. Delivered prices of logs purchased for face and commercial veneer, March 1968, northern Indiana *

	Log	Prin	ne logs		Se	elect logs	
	diameter	Range	Ave	rage	Range	Ave	erage
Species	(inches)	1968	1968	1967	1968	1968	1967
White Cak	16 and over	\$175-300	249	1	\$120-200	146	
Sugar Maple	16 and over	200-350	283		150-325	250	
Tulip Poplar	16 and over	150-300	196		60-115	116	222
Black Walnut	16-17	500-1500	1050	412	150-600	417	370
	18-20	625-1500	1156	550	150-650	460	400
	21-23	750-1500	1188	750	150-650	479	500
	24 and over	875-1500	1312	1075	150-650	507	767

^{*}Prices are per thousand board feet, Doyle Log Scale.

logs. The situation was worse for white elm and prices were either about the same as those of last year or slightly lower.

In southern Indiana the average prices of delivered sawlogs showed much less change this year from 1967 than those of northern Indiana. Species that had advances in price, for all grades of logs, were white ask, cherry, sugar maple and black walnut. Average price increases for these ranged from one to 54 dollars per thousand board feet with sugar maple and black walnut showing the largest average price increase. Number one and prime logs increased from one to 5 dollars for red oak and shagbark hickory. Soft maple, white oak, tulip poplar, sweet gum, and elm declined from one to 6 dollars in average price for most log grades.

Veneer Logs

Prices for prime black veneer logs for face veneer showed a strong increase over last year; both in the northern and southern areas, Tables 3 and 4. Increases were generally around 20 per cent but in some cases were 30 per cent or more. The range of price quotations indicated that log diameters has much less influence on its value than is generally assumed. While some markets show price increases for larger diameter walnut logs, others indicate that top prices are paid

for all size of prime and select grade logs. Also, top price quotations for walnut logs from southern markets exceeded those from the north and averages were generally higher again this year.

White oak veneer prices were down 10 to 30 dollars on the average. The range in quotations were lower, also, for sugar maple and tulip poplar this year.

Container Veneer Logs

Delivered prices per thousand board feet for container veneer logs in southern Indiana were as follows:

Species	Prime and No. 1 logs	No. 2 logs
Cottonwood, Sycamore, and Beech	\$50-80	\$40
Soft Maple	60-80	40-50
Sweet Gum	60-100	40-60
Black Gum	50-70	30

Crossties

Price for crossties delivered to yards in southern Indiana ranged from 90 cents to \$3.15. Price varies with species and grade

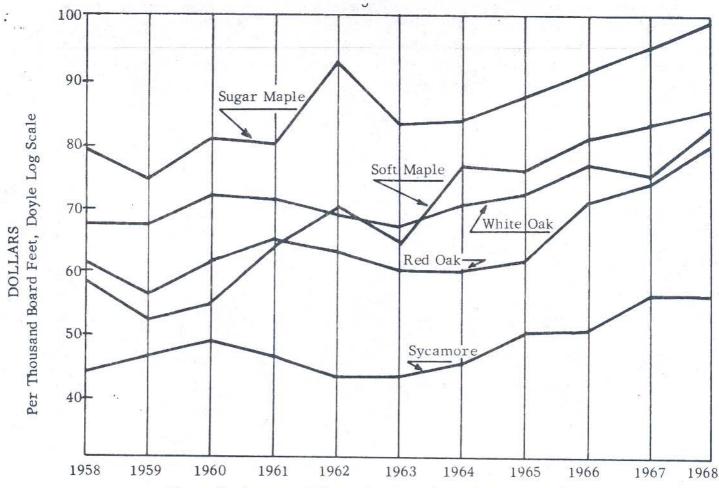


Figure 2. Average delivered prices of number one grade sawlogs for five species in northern Indiana, 1958-1968.

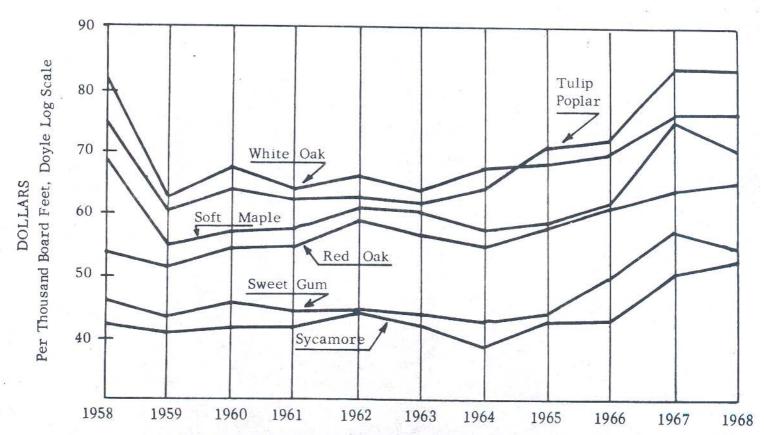


Figure 3. Average delivered prices of number one grade sawlogs for six species in southern Indiana, 1958-1968.

Table 4. Delivered prices of logs purchased for face veneer, March 1968, Southern Indiana*

		Prin	ne logs ·	Sele	ect logs	
	Log	Range	Average	Range	Aver	age
Species	diameter	1968	1968 1967	1968	1968	1967
	inches	dolla	rs	doll	ars	
						- 0 -
White Oak	16-17	100-200	/143 162	100-120	108	125
	18-20	125-250	186 \ 185	100-200	139	158
	21-23	130-300	210 / 244	100-250	166	200
	24-28+	100-350	248 302	80-300	\ 186/	217
			1,009			
Black Walnut	16-17	400-1500	967 796	200-800	464 510	550
	18-20	400-1800	1233 ¹¹⁹⁵ , 916	200-1500	635 810	615
	21-23	600-1800	13001244966	300-1500	6b2 845	620
	24-28+	800-1800	13671349078	300-1500	694 880	712

^{*}Prices are per thousand board feet, Doyle Log Scale

classification. White oak, red oak and black oak ties were usually 20 to 25 cents higher in price than beech and other species accepted in the Tc group.

Pulpwood (unpeeled)

Hardwood species accepted for pulpwood in Indiana markets include all native hard-woods except black walnut, hedge or osage orange, black locust, and hickory. Some markets will accept a limited amount of hickory. Diameter of sticks accepted range from 5 inches on small end of stick to the largest diameter of 16 inches. In one market, the limit is 14 inches largest diameter. The length of sticks varies by market from 6 to 7-1/2 feet. Wood must be freshly cut.

In some markets, a quota is given each producer; thus, it is essential to contact a market for a definite order prior to any cutting and to get clearance on species accepted.

Prices reported for 1968 were about the same as for 1967 as far as the base delivered price. These ranged from 5 to 7 dollars with the price dependent upon hauling distance. In some yards, a flat price is paid regardless of the length of haul.

Custom Rates: Cutting, Hauling, Sawing

The rates for timber cutting in the northern area averaged \$10.25 compared to \$11.00 in the south, Table 5. Top quotations for cutting in the south were 5 dollars larger -twenty

Table 5. Custom rates for lumber sawing, timber cutting and hauling (per thousand feet) 1968

•	Nor	thern Indian	ia	Southern Indiana					
	Range	Ave	rage	Range	Av	erage			
Operation	1968	1968	1967	1968	1968	1967			
		dol	lars		dol	lars			
Sawing logs into lumber	20-50	32.79	34.43	27.50-40	32.67	30.41			
Timber cutting	8-15	10.25	9.82	7-20	11.00	11.75			
Timber hauling	10-25	18.00	17.08	10-30	18.64	15.82			



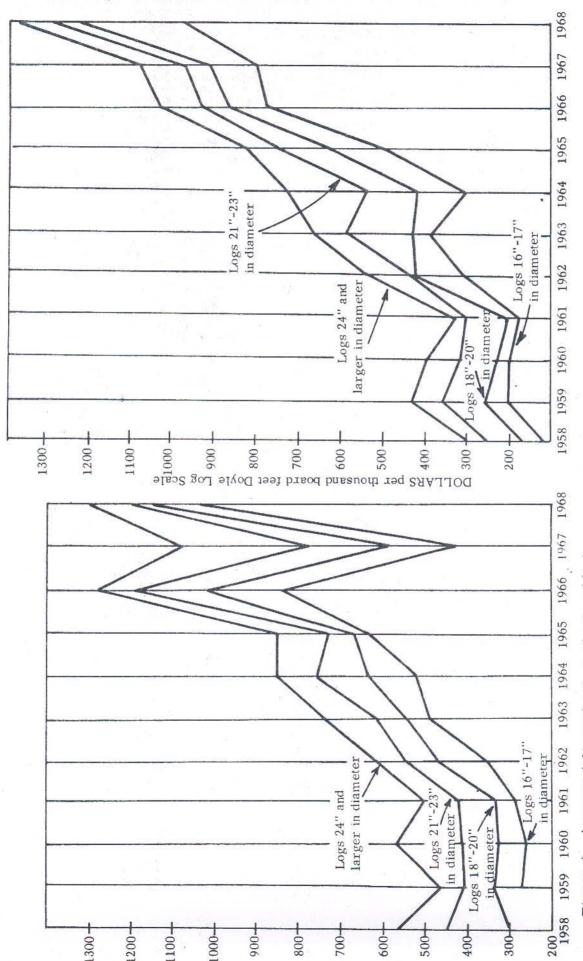


Figure 4. Average delivered prices of prime black walnut veneer logs in northern Indiana, 1958-1968.

Figure 5. Average delivered prices of prime black walnut veneer logs in southern Indiana, 1958-1968.

dollars compared to 15 in the north. Timber hauling charges, also, were higher in the south because of a five dollar differential in the top charges for hauling.

Custom Rates: Cutting, Hauling, Sawing

Average charges by sawmill operators for custom sawing of logs were about the same throughout the state. In the north, the average sawing charge was \$32.79 compared to \$32.67 in the south. A top rate of 50 dol-

lars was given again this year in northern areas and 40 dollars in the south. However, the lowest rate quoted in southern Indiana advanced from \$19.00 in 1967 to \$27.50 in 1968.

Log Rules

No legal rule has been adapted for the measurement of logs in Indiana. The Doyle Log Rule is the customary rule used for measuring logs in Indiana markets, Figure 6.

Diameter (Small end of log					*	Len	gth of	Log, F	eet					
inside bark)	6	. 7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	20
Inches		3 24				Vol	ume, b	oard f	eet		-			
8	6	. 7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	20
9	9	11	13	14	16	17	19	20	22	23	25	26	28	
10	13	16	18	20	23	25	27	29	32	$\frac{25}{34}$	36	38	41	31 45
11	18	21	25	27	31	34	37	40	43	46		52		
12	24	-28	32	36	40	44	48				49		55	61
13	30	35	41	45	51	55	61	52	56	60	64	68	72	80
14	38	44	50	56	63	69	75	66	71	76	81	95	91	101
15	45	53	-61	68	76	83	91	81 98	99 106	94	100 121	106 128	113 136	125 151
16	54	63	72	81	90	99	108							
17	63	74	85	95	106	116	127	$\frac{117}{137}$	126 148	135	144	153	162	180
18	73	85	98	110	123	135	147	159	172	158 183	169	179	190	211
19	85	98	113	127	141	155	169	183	197	211	196	208	221	245
20	96	112	128	144	160	176	192	208	224	240	225 256	239 272	253 288	281 320
21	108	126	145	162	181	199	217	235	253	271	289	306	325	
22	121	142	162	182	203	223	243	263	284	303	324	344	365	361 405
23	135	156	181	203	226	248	271	293	316	336	361	383	406	405
24	150	175	200	225	250	275	300	325	350	375	400	425	450	500
25	165	193	221	248	276	303	331	358	386	413	441	468	496	551
26	181	212	242	272	303	334	363	393	424	458	484	514	545	605
27	198	231	265	297	331	363	397	430	463	496	529	561	595	661
28	216	252	288	324	360	396	432	468	504	540	576	612	648	720
29	235	273	313	352	391	430	469	508	547	586	625	664	703	781
30	253 .	295	338	380	423	465	507	549	592	633	676	718	761	845
31	273	319	365	410	456	502	547	592	638	683	729	774	820	911
32	294	343	392	441	490	539	588	637	686	735	784	838	882	980
33	315	368	421	473	526	578	631	684	736	789	841	898	946	1051
34	337	394	450	506	563	619	675	731	788	844	900	956	1013	1125
35	360	420	481	540	601	661	721	781	841	901	961	1020	1081	1201
36	384	448	512	576	640	704	768	832	896	960	1024	1088	1152	1280
37	408	476	545	613	681	749	817	884	953	1021	1089	1157	1225	1361
38	433	505	578	650	723	795	867	939	1012	1083	1156	1228	1301	1445
39	459	535	613	689	766	842	919	996	1072	1149	1225	1301	1378	1551
40	486	566	648	729	810	891	972	1053	1134	1215	1296	1377	1458	1620

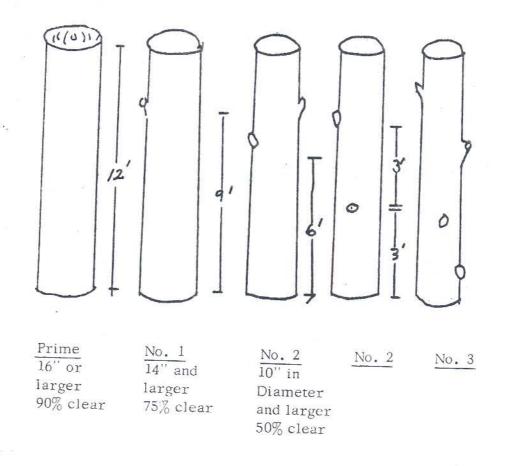
Figure 6. Doyle Log Rule

Prime: Practically (90 percent) surface clear on three visible faces. (A face is any one-quarter of the surface of a log.) Must be 16 inches or more in diameter inside bark at the small end.

No. 1: At least three-fourths (75 percent) of the log length on the three visible faces must be surface clear in one section. Must be at least 14 inches in diameter inside bark at the small end.

No. 2: At least one-half (50 percent) of the log length must be surface clear on the three visible faces in two sections, neither of which can be less than 3 feet long. Must be at least 10 inches in diameter inside bark at the small end.

 $\underline{\text{No. 3}}$: Will not meet No. 2 specifications.



* Log quality depends to a large degree on log size, and the number and location of surface defects. A detailed discussion of grading saw-logs is given in Agricultural Extension Bulletin #346, How to Grade Hardwood Sawlogs. This can be obtained from county agents or by writing to the Cooperative Extension Service at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

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