

1963

Notes on Forestry and Wood Use: Price Report on Indiana Timber Products

Roy C. Brundage

R.E. Straszheim

Follow this and additional works at: <http://docs.lib.purdue.edu/timber>

Recommended Citation

Brundage, Roy C. and Straszheim, R.E., "Notes on Forestry and Wood Use: Price Report on Indiana Timber Products" (1963). *Timber Reports*. Paper 44.
<http://docs.lib.purdue.edu/timber/44>

This document has been made available through Purdue e-Pubs, a service of the Purdue University Libraries. Please contact epubs@purdue.edu for additional information.



Notes on Forestry and Wood-use



Purdue University
Cooperative Extension Service
Lafayette, Indiana

Mimeo F-23-8
July 1963

PRICE REPORT ON INDIANA TIMBER PRODUCTS

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

Prices in this report were obtained from a mail survey of the primary wood-using industries in Indiana. Since prices differ between the northern and southern halves of the state, price quotations for each area appear in separate tables. Prices pertain to those current in March of 1963 and are for logs delivered to mill yards. Purdue sawlog grades were used as a basis of quality, and these are defined on the last page of this report.

Veneer log classifications are those that have been in use for price reports for some time and are based on previous log classes used by the veneer trade. They are not as definitive as some grades used for several years by some firms. These classify logs into classes based on a combination of factors that consider size, clear cutting areas, percentage of heartwood and texture. However, the continued use of the grades, prime and select, divided into size classes does provide a basis for comparing log values and permits determination of price changes from year to year.

Sawlogs

Species that showed an increase in top level quotations for prime logs in both northern and southern areas over 1962 were: white elm, sugar maple, white oak and black oak.

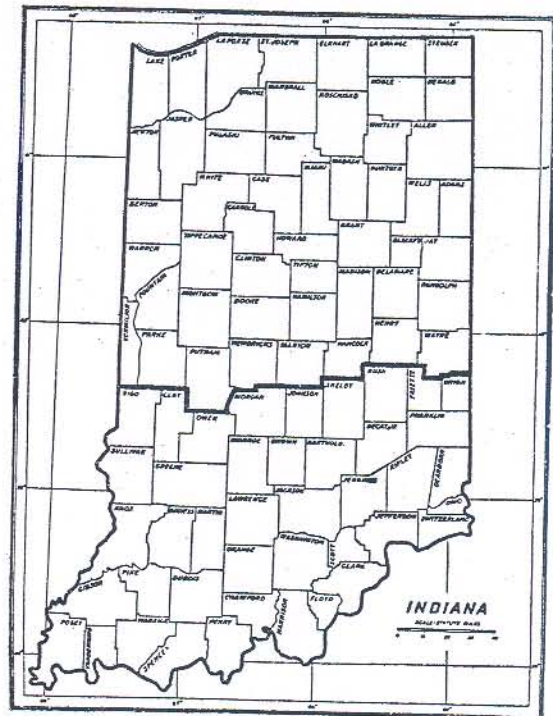


Figure 1. Dark line divides northern and southern areas.

Only cherry and black oak in northern Indiana registered an increase in the average price for prime logs and also had an increase occur for the top quotations and

average prices for number one grade logs. Half to two-thirds of the species in both areas registered increases in average prices for prime logs, but there was an even stronger trend for many species towards a decline in average prices for number one and two logs. In most cases, the advance or decline in average price was not more than 1 or 2 dollars. Prime logs of cherry and black oak showed increases from 5 to 14 dollars in average price in northern Indiana. Prime logs of cherry, sugar maple and tulip poplar in southern Indiana advanced 3 to 13 dollars over average prices of last year. Losses of more than 3 dollars in the average price of number one grade logs in northern Indiana occurred for white ash, beech, sugar maple, soft maple, tulip poplar and black walnut and for white ash, basswood and cherry in the southern area.

Black walnut sawlogs that meet the specifications of prime and number one grades are also of veneer log quality. This year a sufficient number of quotations were received on these logs to show prices being paid by the sawmilling industry. The range and average prices were generally below those of select veneer walnut logs that were 16 to 17 inches in diameter.

Veneer Log Prices

Prices for all grades of black walnut veneer logs showed a pronounced increase in both northern and southern Indiana over those of last year. There was also a definite increase in the prices of tulip poplar veneer logs in southern Indiana, and a strong demand was indicated by the number of quotations received for this species in the northern half of the state. Average prices declined on white oak logs 16-20 inches in the north but advanced in the south. Prices for prime white oak logs 21 inches and up (both areas) registered very little change over last year. Top quotations for sugar maple increased about 10 dollars, but average prices remained about the same.

Custom Rates

Sawmilling charges for custom sawing logs remained the same in northern Indiana but dropped a dollar on the average in the south. Timber cutting and hauling charges showed very little change on the average except for an average drop of nearly 2 dollars in hauling rates for northern Indiana.

Table 1. Prices paid for delivered sawlogs, March 1963, northern Indiana.*

Species	PRIME LOGS		NO. 1 LOGS		NO. 2 LOGS		NO. 3 LOGS	
	Range 1963	Average 1963 1962	Range 1963	Average 1963 1962	Range 1963	Average 1963 1962	Range 1963	Average 1963 1962
White Ash	70-125	88	50-80	65	30-60	43	20-45	34
Basswood	65-100	83	50-90	65	30-60	45	30-45	37
Beech	45-80	57	30-60	43	25-40	37	25-40	31
Cottonwood	40-60	49	30-50	40	15-45	32	15-35	30
Cherry	90-160	128	60-150	93	40-80	58	25-60	38
White Elm	45-70	52	30-50	42	25-45	37	20-40	31
Shag. Hickory	40-60	47	30-50	44	30-40	38	30-40	35
Sugar Maple	70-160	112	50-150	83	35-90	54	30-60	39
Soft Maple	70-105	85	40-90	62	20-65	42	20-50	33
White Oak	70-120	92	40-90	66	30-70	46	20-60	39
Red Oak	50-120	81	40-100	60	25-80	46	25-50	38
Black Oak	50-100	71	30-80	52	20-60	40	20-45	36
Tulip Poplar	60-100	84	40-100	65	30-70	45	30-50	38
Sycamore	45-70	56	30-50	43	20-50	38	20-40	32
Black Walnut	115-400	205	85-300	142	35-125	84	25-100	52

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

Table 2. Prices paid for delivered sawlogs, March 1963, southern Indiana. *

Species	PRIME LOGS		NO. 1 LOGS		NO. 2 LOGS		NO. 3 LOGS	
	Range 1963	Average 1963 1962	Range 1963	Average 1963 1962	Range 1963	Average 1963 1962	Range 1963	Average 1963 1962
		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars
46 White Ash	50-80	71 80 74	40-70	55 60 59	30-50	40 42 44	20-45	30 32 34
41 Basswood	60-100	77 80 75	45-70	55 60 60	30-50	39 42 43	20-40	31 34 36
77 Beech	48-70	55 56 52	40-60	47 45 46	25-45	37 37 37	20-40	26 29 33
75 Cottonwood	40-65	50 47 47	40-60	45 43 42	20-50	36 34 36	20-30	26 28 33
47 Cherry	80-180	113 120 110	50-120	77 85 84	30-80	49 54 54	20-50	35 37 38
56 White Elm	40-60	45 49 44	30-50	39 41 40	20-45	35 36 35	10-40	31 31 32
66 Hickory	40-60	47 44 44	30-50	39 32 39	20-40	34 36 28	10-40	31 33 28
44 Sugar Maple	80-150	107 110 94	40-100	72 78 73	30-75	48 51 48	20-50	36 38 36
43 Soft Maple	48-125	78 82 80	40-100	61 62 62	25-65	45 44 43	15-50	35 34 35
22 White Oak	55-140	87 90 89	40-100	64 65 67	25-80	46 48 48	20-65	36 38 38
35 Red Oak	55-100	76 79 74	40-80	57 59 60	25-60	42 44 44	20-60	36 37 35
37 Black Oak	40-100	69 70 68	20-75	54 53 55	20-65	40 41 41	20-50	33 35 34
48 Tulip Poplar	60-120	85 80 80	40-80	62 64 63	30-60	45 46 46	20-50	36 37 37
70 Sycamore	40-60	51 54 49	30-60	43 45 45	20-45	36 37 38	20-40	30 31 35
71 Sweet Gum	40-85	56 54 54	40-55	44 45 45	25-55	36 36 36	20-50	32 32 33
16 Black Walnut	95-450	213 209 -	75-320	144 143 125	40-150	85 75 75	30-85	58 55 48

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

Table 3. Delivered prices of logs purchased for face veneer, March 1963, northern Indiana*

SPECIES	Log Diameter	PRIME LOGS			SELECT LOGS		
		Range 1963	Average		Range 1963	Average	
			1963	1962		1963	1962
	Inches	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars	
White Oak	16-17	100-160	115	155	70-125	100	140
	18-20	100-200	145	165	100-200	135	160
	21-23	120-250	180	185	100-250	150	-
	24+	150-350	240	250	125-300	220	-
Sugar Maple	16-17	100-300	195	195	80-290	160	-
	18-20	120-300	195	205	100-290	160	-
	21-23	150-300	225	-	150-300	220	-
	24+	150-300	250	-	150-290	225	-
Tulip Poplar	16-17	80-200	135	-	60-150	105	-
	18-20	100-200	150	-	80-125	110	-
	21-23	100-200	160	-	80-175	125	-
	24+	150-200	175	-	125-150	130	-
Black Walnut	16-17	300-700	490	400	100-600	300	270
	18-20	400-750	540	475	150-750	370	295
	21-23	450-800	610	550	200-1000	440	375
	24+	550-1200	750	630	300-1000	540	445

* Prices are per thousand board feet Doyle Scale.

Table 4. Delivered prices of logs purchased for face veneer, March 1963, southern Indiana*

SPECIES	Log Diameter	PRIME LOGS			SELECT LOGS		
		Range 1963	Average		Range 1963	Average	
			1963	1962		1963	1962
	Inches	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars	
White Oak	16-17	125-150 ¹²⁵	135	120	100-120	103	105
	18-20	125-225 ¹⁶³	180	155	100-200	143	150
	21-23	100-250 ¹⁸³	185	190	150-250	168	185
	24+	150-350 ²⁴⁸	255	250	150-350	223	225
Tulip Poplar	16-17	80-120 ¹¹⁸	98	91	60-120	110	96
	18-20	100-120 ¹³⁰	110	94	70-150	108	105
	21-23	100-130 ¹⁴⁰	120	105	75-120	112	99
	24+	120-140 ¹⁵⁰	125	125	80-125	118	105
Black Walnut	16-17	300-700 ⁴⁹⁵	500	415	160-450	290	280
	18-20	450-700	540	525	150-550	370	340
	21-23	600-850 ⁶⁵⁵	700	540	200-700	455	470
	24+	700-1000 ⁷⁶⁰	770	640	350-1000	555	570

* Prices are per thousand board feet Doyle Scale.

Table 5. Custom rates for lumber production (per thousand feet)

NORTHERN INDIANA				SOUTHERN INDIANA			
OPERATION	Range 1963	Average		OPERATION	Range 1963	Average	
		1963	1962			1963	1962
	Dollars				Dollars		
Sawing Logs into Lumber	25-40	30.00	30.00	Sawing Logs into Lumber	20-35	25.00	26.00
Timber Cutting	7-15	9.50	9.80	Timber Cutting	5-15	8.70	8.70
Timber Hauling	10-20	14.50	16.40	Timber Hauling	5-20	13.00	12.80

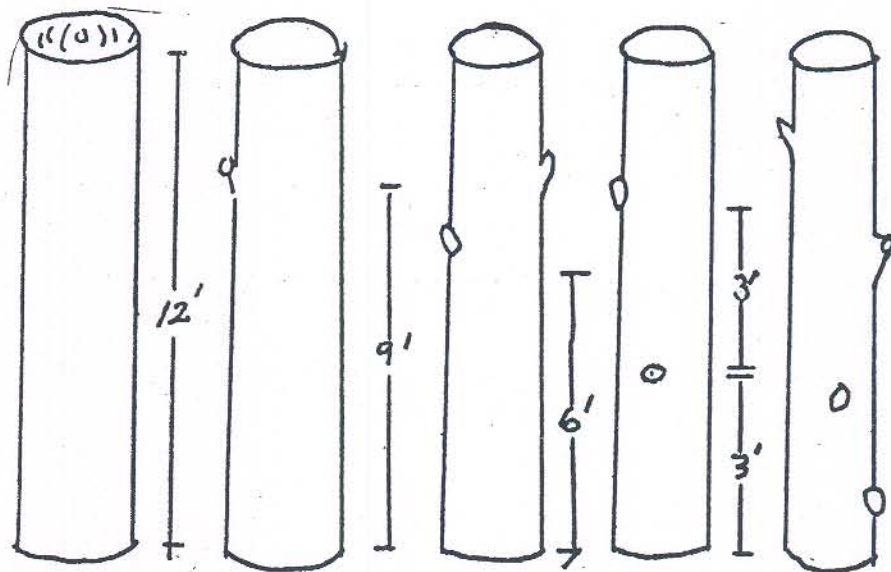
Purdue Saw Log Grades 1/

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.

No. 3: Will not meet No. 2 specifications.



Prime
16" or
larger
90% clear

No. 1
14" and
larger
75% clear

No. 2
10" in
Diameter
and larger
50% clear

No. 2

No. 3

1/ 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 Agricultural Extension Service at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

Publications on timber marketing are as follows:

Extension Bulletin No. 283, "Wooden Fence Posts"

Extension Bulletin No. 293, "How to Measure a Woods"

Extension Leaflet No. 384, "Recommended Minimum Timber Cutting Practices for Indiana"

Mimeo F-4, "How to Use the Tree Measuring Stick"

Mimeo F-8, "Marketing Farm Timber"

Extension Circular No. 511, "The Primary Wood-Using Industries of Indiana" (1962)

These publications or additional copies of this mimeo may be obtained from county agent's office or from Extension specialists:

E. J. Lott, State Extension Forester
Horticulture Building
Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana

A. N. Liming, Extension Forester
Tyson Library, Versailles, Indiana

H. C. Krauch, Jr., Extension Forester
Court House, Albion, Indiana

W. L. Fix, Extension Forester
Federal Building, Jasper, Indiana

F. T. Miller, Extension Forester
Court House, Greencastle, Indiana

The Extension Service of the Department of Forestry and Conservation also publishes a Timber Marketing Bulletin about every 10 weeks. This contains listings of timber for sale or items that the timber markets desire to purchase. For information on this service write to:

M. O. Hunt, Extension Specialist in Wood Utilization
Department of Forestry and Conservation
Horticulture Building
Purdue University

8-63-3M

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics
State of Indiana, Purdue University
and the United States Department of Agriculture Cooperating
H. G. Diesslin, Director, Lafayette, Indiana
Issued in furtherance of the Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.