



Northeast Texas Forest Landowners Association Newsletter

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Big State, Big Trees

Pete Smith, Texas Forest Service

In Texas, they say everything is bigger, but big trees usually don't come to mind. Except for the pineywoods, even most Texans view their state as a treeless plain. Jokes about needing foresters "real bad" or not at all greet Texas Forest Service foresters as often as "howdy." But due to the state's size and range of climates, Texas can claim its share of champions in the National Register of Big Trees, published biennially by American Forests.

The National Register was started in 1940 as a challenge to find and document the largest tree of each species in the U.S., since the last stands of eastern old growth forest were rapidly being logged to support the buildup to World War II. Simply by publishing a list of these magnificent trees, the founders hoped to educate the public about the resource being lost. Quickly, many states adopted the concept and began cataloguing their own champion lists, and Texas was among the first to participate. The Texas Forest Service has managed the Texas Big Tree Registry since 1941, and currently tracks 289 native or naturalized species and an additional set of about 30 ornamental trees not eligible for national recognition.

Now it won't be a shock to learn that the largest Texas ash, Texas buckeye, Texas persimmon, Texas redbud, Texas mulberry, Texas red oak, and Texas live oak are all found here. Nor will it surprise anyone to know that the biggest mesquite, Rio Grande cottonwood, Chisos oak, or Ashe juniper occur within our borders. But some widely distributed species are also Texas and national champions, like the Hercules-club, black tupelo, and Chinese tallow tree. In fact when the 2002 National Register was published, 69 Texas trees were the largest of their species in the country, which ranked the state third -- behind California and Florida -- for most national champs.

Trees for both state and national lists are compared by a "tree index," which combines trunk circumference in inches with total height in feet, plus one-quarter of the average crown spread in feet. Nominees within five points of each other are listed as co-champions. For example, the new champion live oak for Texas has a cir-

cumference of 386 inches, a height of 67 feet, and a crown spread of 100 feet, giving it a tree index of 478 points. Discovered deep in the San Bernard National Wildlife Refuge in Brazoria County, the tree was honored in May by Texas House and Senate resolutions. By comparison, the long-standing former champion "Big Tree" at Goose Island State Park has an index of 407 points.

The tree that reaches the largest proportions in Texas, though, is the bald cypress. This species grows in the swamps and river bottoms of East Texas and also along rivers and streams in the Hill Country, reaching its greatest size at the edge of the Edwards Plateau in Real and Uvalde counties. Just this spring a new champion was discovered along the Frio River, measuring 438 inches in circumference, 96 feet tall, with an average crown spread of 112 feet, for an index of 562 points!

At the other end of the spectrum, the smallest state champion listed is barely a tree at all. The twisted acacia or huisachillo (*Acacia tortuosa*) found in Cameron County measures just 9 inches around, with a height of 14 feet, a spread of 21 feet, and a tree index of just 28 points.

The Texas registry also boasts a truly unique specimen: the Berlandier (or Runyon's) *esenbeckia*, the rarest tree in the U.S. and surely one of the rarest in North America. Not only is it the biggest in the U.S., it's the only one! The species exists now only in cultivation, in the form of one surviving tree planted at the residence of Mr. Runyon in Brownsville. It was grown from seed collected from a grove of four trees discovered in the 1920's, but since destroyed.

And so the original purpose of the National Register still has meaning: that simply listing the largest known specimen for each tree species will spur the public to act to save a dwindling resource. And it works: Several Texas communities even have ordinances that provide automatic protection to trees that are either listed in the state registry or are within 80% of the state or national champion point total.

For more information about the Texas Big Tree Registry or how to nominate a tree, go to the Texas Forest Service website, at <http://texasforests-service.tamu.edu/>.

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My View

It's just after sun-up and we are still able to enjoy a few minutes each morning before the Texas summer heat sets in for the day. The sun has burst through the hanging baskets outside my study twisting and winding through hanging baskets of flowering geraniums. I guess God gave this time to us to reflect on the nature he has surrounded us with. It is my quiet time when I am totally alone. Everyone needs time to reflect on their life, their dreams and plan for the future. I cannot imagine not doing this.

Our association needs time to reflect on the direction it is headed. Much has been accomplished and much more is to be done. We are headed toward elections of officers and directors at our November meeting. I have only one volunteer to serve with me on a special nominations committee. Please consider this important task and call to join us in selecting a slate of leaders to be considered.

Our meeting August 9 in Pittsburg will focus on the Texas legislature and the changes in law and taxes that will affect forestland ownership in Texas. This is an important meeting. Significant laws were enacted that you need to be aware of. As I write this article the legislature is in special session. More changes will occur. The most significant is Congressional redistricting. There is a major effort by some to change the districts in East Texas for political reasons that will lead to our area being represented by persons that live in Dallas and Houston. Congressional districts are supposed to reflect a group of people with a common interest. I hate to see our area represented by a person that does not understand the needs of rural Texas and the forest landowners there. Please be involved in this area and let your feelings be known to your state representative and senator.

Another significant issue that will affect forestland owners is the veto of funds by Governor Perry to continue the state-trapping program. A link to information on this is <http://www.countryworldnews.com/editorial/etx/2003/et0703wildlife.htm>. In East Texas beavers are a significant problem and their lifestyle is not compatible with tree farms. The kill trees near stream banks and their dams flood low lands. There are a few private trappers around, but most of the trapping has been handled by the state. If this issue affects you, let your representatives and senator know. Funds can be re-allocated from other areas of the state budget by the Legislative Budget Board when the legislature is not in session.

Enough about politics, but this sets the stage for our program in August. As a landowner you know that land management is a long-term proposition. What you do affects tomorrow and what the landowner did before you is affecting you. One person can cause positive change that is beneficial to all by acting. The University of Texas at Austin says, "We don't claim to be able to change the world...". As Texas forestland owners we can change our world in Texas if we act.

As always I like to end my article to you with a quote from someone much smarter than I. This is a rather long one and I have no idea where I got it when I wrote it down, but I hope you enjoy it.

Count the campfires by glowing flames, never by the ashes that fall.
Count your days by the golden hours; don't remember the clouds at all.
Count the night by the stars, not the shadows.
Count your life by smiles, not tears.
And with joy on every birthday,
Count your age by friends, not years.

See you Saturday August 9 in Pittsburg.

Sid Greer

Meeting Notes and Elections

Sid's already hit the high points about the program, so ok, boys and girls, get your thinking caps on about directors and officers.

Betty Smith is retiring as Secretary/Treasurer effective with the new election in November. According to Betty, this is an easy job. It may be, however, the most important job, since the treasurer disburses funds and the secretary maintains our history by keeping the minutes of our meetings. These minutes are also legal documents and are occasionally needed as such, so they are important. This person is also responsible for mailing the newsletter (someone else handles the printing and labels), as well as handling the mail-in ballots at elections.

We will also lose the following Directors:

Jim Capel — Titus County. Jim has sold his timber land and no longer qualifies to serve, although he retains his interest in forestry and we still hope to see him at meetings. Thanks for your help during the years, Jim.

Peggy Brewington — Franklin County. Peggy has put in several terms, has increasing family obligations, and needs a breather. Thanks, Peggy, especially for bracing your school superintendent on the TCI program.

Mike Connor — Morris County. Since we toured Mike's place, he's accepted a position with Bryan Texas Utilities at College Station. Good career move for him, but as he told me, he'll be back from time to time and will make a meeting when he can. Thanks and our best to you, Mike.

You'll find a coupon on the back once more if you'd like to volunteer yourself or recommend someone else for a position or serve on the nominating committee.

You're also invited to bring a guest or guests, including any of your local politicians, commissioners, teachers, newspaper people, etc. Remember, one of the best ways to increase membership is to tell a neighbor about the Association and bring them to a meeting. See you there — *Bill*

2003 MEETING CALENDAR

Sat, Feb 1 10:30 AM
Gilmer Library
Report on Texas Legislative Session and election of interim County directors.

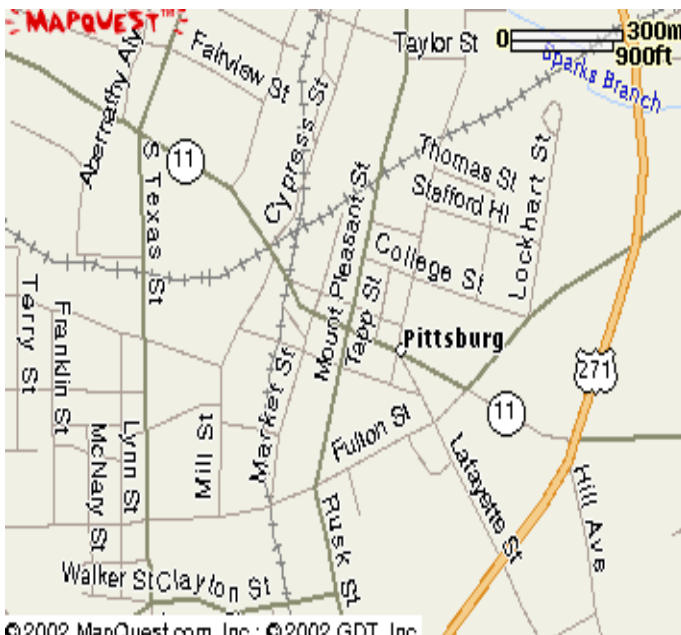
Sat, May 10 10:15 AM
Tour of Mike Connor's Tree Farm — see maps

Sat, Aug 9 10:30 AM
Pilgrim Community Room
Pittsburg
Legislative Update and Effects on Forestry — Ron Hufford

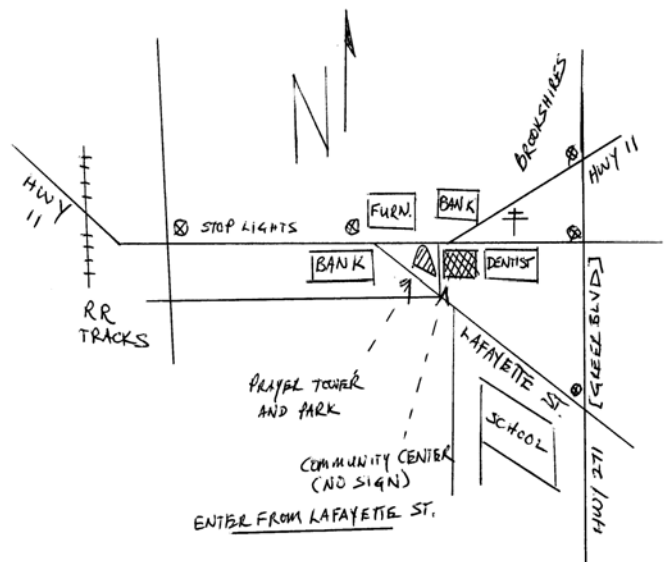
Sat, Nov 8 10:30 AM
Pilgrim Community Room
Pittsburg
Election of NETFLOA officers and County directors
Timber Tax Workshop

ASSOCIATION MAILING ADDRESS (for things like tax-deductible dues, which are now \$15/year, etc.)

NETFLA
PO Box 715
Pittsburg, TX 75686



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I'M FROM THE GOVERNMENT AND I'M HERE TO HAND YOU A CHECK — TWO PROGRAMS FOR FOREST LANDOWNERS

Of course, with Government, it's never that easy, but it can be worth jumping through a few hoops to get some tax dollars back for your tree farm. There are, of course, a few strings attached.

The first of the programs is EQIP, and the second is FLEP. Both are funded by the 2002 Farm Bill. For those of you not current on the NRCS phone numbers, your local TFS forester should be able to put you in the pipeline for either. Another good source is your county agent.

Although EQIP encompasses all agriculture, there are provisions in it for forestry, particularly for planting, erosion control, and buffer strips, as well as wildlife management. There is also money for brush control, but the species targeted in East Texas are Chinese tallow trees and yaupon holly, the evergreen (vomitoria) species, so probably not of much use to our area. EQIP has heavy bucks, while FLEP — although specifically for forest landowners — has limited funding. Either or both in combination could be very useful.

If you miss the window for 2003 checks, pursue your plan for the 2004 year. These programs were actually completed only in June this year for 2003. Takes a while get a bureaucracy up and running, and details were not resolved even at that time.

Good luck — Bill Tucker

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service United States Department of Agriculture

Fact Sheet

June 2003

Farm Bill 2002 Environmental Quality Incentives Program

Overview

The Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) is a voluntary program that provides assistance to farmers and ranchers who face threats to soil, water, air, and related natural resources on their land. Through EQIP, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) provides assistance to agricultural producers in a manner that will promote agricultural production and environmental quality as compatible goals, optimize environmental benefits, and help farmers and ranchers meet Federal, State, Tribal, and local environmental requirements.

EQIP is reauthorized in the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (Farm Bill). Funding for EQIP comes from the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Benefits

Since EQIP began in 1997, USDA has entered into 117,625 contracts, enrolled more than 51.5 million acres into the program, and obligated nearly \$1.08 billion to help producers advance stewardship on working agricultural land. These ef-

forts have concentrated on improving water quality, conserving both ground and surface water, reducing soil erosion from cropland and forestland, and improving rangeland. EQIP also was used to improve riparian and aquatic areas, improve air quality, and address wildlife issues. The increased funding for EQIP in the 2002 Farm Bill greatly expands program availability for optimizing environmental benefits.

How EQIP Works

The objective of EQIP, optimize environmental benefits, is achieved through a process that begins with the definition of National priorities. The National priorities are:

Reduction of nonpoint source pollution, such as nutrients, sediment, pesticides, or excess salinity in impaired watersheds, consistent with TMDLs where available, as well as reduction of groundwater contamination and conservation of ground and surface water resources;

Reduction of emissions, such as particulate matter, nitrogen oxides (NO_x), volatile organic compounds, and ozone precursors and depleters that contribute to air quality impairment violations of National Ambient Air Quality Standards;

Reduction in soil erosion and sedimentation from unacceptable levels on agricultural land; and

Promotion of at-risk species habitat conservation.

These priorities are used by the Chief of NRCS to allocate available EQIP funds to State conservationists. The State conservationist, with advice from the State Technical Committee, then identifies the priority natural resource concerns in the State that will be used to help guide which applicants are awarded EQIP assistance. After identifying the priority natural resource concerns, the State conservationist, with advice from the State Technical Committee, decides how funds will be allocated, what practices will be offered, what the cost-share rates will be, the ranking process used to prioritize contracts, and which of these authorities will be delegated to local level. The local designated conservationist, with the advice of local work groups, adapts the State program to the local conditions. As a result, EQIP can be different between states and even between counties.

The selection of eligible conservation practices and the development of a ranking process to evaluate applications are the final steps in the optimization process. Applications will be ranked based on a number of factors, including the environmental benefits and cost effectiveness of the proposal. More information regarding state and local EQIP implementation can be found at http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/eqip/EQIP_signup/2003%20EQIP%20Signup/2003_EQIP.html

Eligibility

Persons engaged in livestock or agricultural production are eligible for the program. Eligible land includes cropland, rangeland, pasture, private non-industrial forest land, and other farm or ranch lands. Persons interested in entering into a cost-share agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) for EQIP assistance may file an application at any time. To be eligible to participate, applicants must:

- Be an agricultural producer;
- Be in compliance with the highly erodible land and wet land conservation provisions of the 1985 Farm Bill;
- Provide the Social Security number of all individuals who will benefit from the assistance; and
- Develop an EQIP plan of operations, including:
 - The participant's specific conservation and environmental objectives to be achieved;
 - One or more conservation practices in the conservation management system to be implemented to achieve the conservation and environmental objectives; and provide
 - The schedule for implementing the conservation practices.

If an EQIP plan of operations includes an animal waste storage or treatment facility, the participant must provide for the development and implementation of a comprehensive nutrient management plan.

NRCS works with the participant to develop the EQIP plan of operations. This plan becomes the basis of the cost-share agreement between NRCS and the participant. NRCS provides cost-share payments to landowners under these agreements that can be up to 10 years in duration.

The 2002 Farm Bill limits the total amount of cost-share and incentive payments paid to an individual or entity to an aggregate of \$450,000, directly or indirectly, for all contracts entered into during fiscal years 2002 through 2007. American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Pacific Islanders may use alternative unique identification numbers for each individual eligible for payment.

The Adjusted Gross Income provision of the 2002 Farm Bill impacts eligibility for EQIP and several other 2002 Farm Bill programs. Individuals or entities that have an average adjusted gross income exceeding \$2.5 million for the three tax years immediately preceding the year the contract is approved are not eligible to receive program benefits or payments. However, an exemption is provided in cases where 75 percent of the adjusted gross income is derived from farming, ranching, or **FORESTRY OPERATIONS**. The final rule for this provision has not yet been published.

Practice Payments

Cost-sharing may pay up to 75 percent of the costs of certain conservation practices, such as grassed waterways, filter strips, manure management facilities, capping abandoned wells, and other practices important to improving and maintaining the health of natural resources in the area. The EQIP cost-share rates for limited resource producers and beginning farmers and ranchers may be up to 90 percent. USDA has established a self-determination tool for applicants to determine eligibility as a limited resource producer. The tool can be found at: <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/smlfarmer/tool.asp>

Incentive payments may be made to encourage a producer to perform land management practices, such as nutrient management, manure management, integrated pest management, irrigation water management, and wildlife habitat management. These payments may be provided for up to three years to encourage producers to carry out management practices that they otherwise might not implement.

How to Apply for EQIP

Applications may be obtained and filed at any time with your local USDA Service Center or conservation district office.

Applications also may be obtained through USDA's e-gov Web site at: <http://www.sc.egov.usda.gov>. Enter Natural Resources Conservation Service in the Agency field, Environmental Quality Incentives Program in the Program Name field, and CCC-1200 in the Form Number field. Applications also may be accepted by cooperating conservation partners approved or designated by NRCS.

Applications are accepted through a continuous sign-up process. The local decision makers periodically will announce a ranking date when applications received will be ranked.

For More Information

If you need more information about EQIP, please contact your local USDA Service Center, listed in the telephone book under U.S. Department of Agriculture, or your local conservation district. Information also is available on the World Wide Web at: <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/farmbill/2002/>
Note: This is not intended to be a definitive interpretation of farm legislation. Rather, it is preliminary and may change as USDA develops implementing policies and procedures. Please check back for updates.

HOW EQUIP WORKS IN TEXAS

EQIP is a continuous sign-up program that allows landowners or operators to apply for financial and technical assistance for specific conservation practices. For 2003, all applications received as of June 13, 2003 will be evaluated for assistance this year. Higher priority will be given to those applications that address the local or state priorities and provide the most environmental benefit.

The NRCS in Texas has implemented a lean and local process that streamlines the application and evaluation procedures. The State Technical Committee and Local Work Groups have recommended the practices eligible for cost share and the cost share rates that will be paid.

In Texas, financial assistance funds will be used to address both the local high priority practices identified by the Local Work Group and the statewide resource concerns identified by the State Technical Committee. Landowners and operators will choose the practices and evaluation system that best fits their needs.

Cost share rates will be 50% for most practices, however some practices may be as high as 75%. Limited Resource Producers will be eligible for a higher cost share rate in many counties.

A contract containing an EQIP Plan of Operations will be developed on applications that are accepted into the program. The minimum contract period will be one year following implementation of the last conservation practice but cannot exceed 10 years. Technical assistance will be provided by NRCS or, if desired, by a private Technical Service Provider (TSP) funded by NRCS.

Producer Eligibility

Agricultural producers engaged in livestock or agricultural production may participate in EQIP. There are, however, circumstances that may limit an individual or entity's participation; these include:

Federal and state governments and political subdivisions thereof, are not eligible.

The applicant must be in compliance with highly erodible land and wetland conservation provisions.

The individual or entity may not be eligible due to Adjusted Gross Income provisions.

Eligibility Criteria

In order to be eligible to sign up for EQIP the applicant must be determined to be an eligible producer by the Farm Service Agency (FSA). The land offered for EQIP must also be determined eligible by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS).

Eligible land for the 2003 EQIP sign up is land that has a resource concern identified by a certified conservation planner that can be addressed through application of the conservation practices eligible for this sign up period. The participant must complete and sign all necessary forms including the CCC-1200 and Appendix (which is the official application form) prior to the end of the sign up period. Cost-share eligibility is contingent on the producer not starting the practice prior to having an approved EQIP contract signed by the appropriate Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) representative.

Ranking Pools

Eligible persons may select to apply in the county base program recommended by the Local Work Group or in one of the Statewide Resource Concerns recommended by the State Technical Committee.

The base program will vary from county to county depending on the priorities set at the local level. County program information and information on the statewide resource concerns is available on the following Website address:
<http://www.tx.nrcs.usda.gov>.

Included is information on eligibility, conservation practices approved for cost share or incentives, cost share rates, and ranking criteria.

The State Resource Concerns to be addressed in 2003 are listed below.

- > Water Quantity
- > Water Quality
- > AFO/CAFO
- > Beef/Feedlot
- > Dairy
- > Poultry
- > Swine
- > Wildlife
- > Invasive Species
- > Brush Control

FOREST LAND ENHANCEMENTS PROGRAM (FLEP) OFFERS LANDOWNERS NEW INCENTIVES

Beginning June 2, forest landowners can take advantage of a wide range of educational, technical and financial services that encourage long-term sustainability of private forestlands through the Forest Land Enhancement Program (FLEP), a new program established by the 2002 Farm Bill.

The \$100 million, 7-year program is administered by the USDA Forest Service and delivered through state forestry agencies. FLEP replaces two previous federal conservation programs, the Stewardship Incentives Program (SIP) and the

Forestry Incentives Program (FIP).

“Both technical assistance planning and cost share funding are provided to Texas landowners under the new program,” said John Norris, FLEP coordinator for the Texas Forest Service. “We can assist landowners in improving timber, wildlife habitats, water quality, and other forest resources on their land.”

Non-industrial private forest landowners who own at least 20 contiguous acres suitable for growing trees are eligible to receive assistance under the Forest Land Enhancement Program.

Technical assistance planning with a professional forester is available to all landowners who request assistance.

Landowners wanting to participate in the cost share component of FLEP must complete one or more of the 11 sustainable forestry practices available in Texas: Forest stewardship plan development; afforestation and reforestation; forest stand improvement; agroforestry implementation; water quality improvement and watershed protection; fish and wildlife habitat improvement; forest health practices; invasive species control; and wildfire and catastrophic risk reduction and/or rehabilitation. In most cases, eligible landowners will be reimbursed up to 35 percent of actual costs, up to a maximum of \$3,500 per year.

Applications for Forest Land Enhancement Program are available from Texas Forest Service field offices. Funding is on a first-come, first-served basis.

For additional information, visit the Texas Forest Service web site at <http://texasforestsERVICE.tamu.edu> or contact a Texas Forest Service forester in your area.

Forest Photo Will Win \$1000

A photo of anything to do with the forest or the forest products industry is destined to win its photographer \$1000 if selected as the first place prize for American Forest & Paper Association's photo contest. Second prize is \$500. Third prize is \$250.

To enter, send one 5" x 7" color or black and white print and either the accompanying negative, slide or electronic file (in .jpg format, no less than 500 dpi at 5x7). Each entry must be accompanied by a one-sentence caption to include where, when and by whom the photo was taken and what the photo shows. Entries must be postmarked by July 25, 2003.

See details at <http://www.afandpa.org>. Mail entries to American Forest & Paper Association, Attn: John Mechem, 1111 19th Street, NW, Suite 800, Washington, DC 20036.

STUMPAGE PRICE TRENDS IN TEXAS

March/April 2003

Volume 21, No. 2

The prices in this table do not represent market price for a specific tract of timber.

Market price for any specific tract of timber may vary considerably due to variation in tract size, timber quality, species, total volume and volume per acre, logging conditions, distance to the mill, utilization, current demand and local competition for timber and rapidly changing timber market.

Product/Region	Average Price		Average Price Last Period		Average Price Same Period A Year Ago		# of Sales Reported	Total Volume	
	\$/Ton	\$/MBF	\$/Ton	\$/MBF	\$/Ton	\$/MBF		Ton	MBF
PINE									
Sawlogs									
Northeast TX	33.40	283.95	41.43	312.31	50.56	404.47	27	137,965	16,228
Southeast TX	43.60	309.53	42.99	318.47	48.80	390.42	36	187,232	26,370
Statewide*	39.27	299.79	42.23	315.52	49.40	395.18	63	325,197	42,599
USFS	28.06	224.45	**	**	**	**	4	1,477	185
Pulpwood									
Northeast TX	6.96	18.66	6.41	17.50	5.93	14.83	46	275,679	102,776
Southeast TX	6.10	16.49	5.34	14.26	3.41	8.95	23	86,095	31,836
Statewide*	6.75	18.15	5.98	16.21	4.10	10.62	69	361,774	134,611
USFS	**	**	**	**	**	**	2	**	**
Chip-N-Saw									
Northeast TX	15.92	41.87	16.21	41.69	**	**	11	5,888	2,239
Southeast TX	14.58	37.91	14.79	37.74	15.60	40.94	15	51,826	19,929
Statewide*	14.71	38.31	14.84	37.88	15.60	40.94	26	57,714	22,168
HARDWOOD									
Sawlogs									
Northeast TX	15.32	150.60	13.72	127.64	**	**	9	9,991	153,101
Southeast TX	**	**	**	**	11.03	99.28	1	603	9,256
Statewide*	15.33	148.21	13.74	127.77	11.03	99.28	10	10,594	162,357
USFS	8.33	74.99	**	**	**	**	4	**	**
Pulpwood									
Northeast TX	6.41	18.18	5.66	15.94	3.67	10.26	13	22,371	143,367
Southeast TX	4.20	11.63	**	**	2.39	6.70	3	35,304	828,183
Statewide*	5.06	14.13	5.22	14.42	2.88	8.06	16	57,676	971,550
USFS	**	**	**	**	**	**	2	**	**

- Stumpage price statistics included gateway sales. Stumpage prices from these sales were estimated by subtracting cut and haul costs, other expenses and profits if any provided by the reporters
- Price is calculated from a specific conversion factor reported for each sale if available; otherwise, the average conversion factors listed on page 8 are used. MBF = Thousand Board Feet. The DOYLE LOG SCALE is used for board foot measurements.
- US Forest Service timber sales for this reporting period were salvaged timber sales and sales as part of the oil and well fields.
- Statewide data excludes US Forest Service Sales
- ** Insufficient sales to report price statistics (less than three reported sales).

TEXAS 2003 OUTSTANDING TREE FARM TOUR

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 2003

Bob and Lucy Carroll
Carroll Tree Farm
Joaquin, Texas
Shelby County
10 a.m.
Lunch provided

Keynote Speaker: State Representative Wayne Christian

Natural Stand Management
Plantation Management
Buffer Zones
Migratory Birds/Birding/Ecotourism
Wildlife Management

Herbicides/Rx Burning
Roads, Firebreaks
Hardwood Management
Working with a Professional Forester
Educating yourself to make the best decision

For information and reservations
Contact:
Susan Stutts
Texas Forestry Association
936/632-TREE
or
John Warner/Becky Hopkins
Texas Forest Service
936/598-2192

Northeast Texas Forest Landowners
P.O. Box 715
Pittsburg, TX 75686

I WOULD LIKE TO SERVE ON/RECOMMEND FOR (CIRCLE ONE) THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE:

NAME _____

PHONE (IF KNOWN): _____ **COUNTY** _____

EMAIL ADDRESS _____

I WOULD LIKE TO RUN FOR/SEE THIS PERSON (CIRCLE ONE) RUN FOR OFFICE:

NAME _____ **COUNTY** _____

OFFICE/OFFICES _____

PHONE (IF KNOWN) _____