



Northeast Texas Forest Landowners Association Newsletter

July 2004 Published by the Northeast Texas Forest Landowners Association Vol. 24 Issue 3

RESEARCH INDICATES NEWER REFORESTATION METHODS MORE EFFICIENT, LESS WASTEFUL

Writer: Robert Burns (903) 834-6191, rd-burns@tamu.edu **Source:** Dr. Eric Taylor (903) 834-6191, eric-taylor@tamu.edu

OVERTON – Recent work at a research forest here shows landowners can significantly reduce the cost of establishing pine forests by re-examining traditional planting practices.

"We can't say exactly how much the savings will be yet, but research shows these new practices can increase the tree seedling survival rate by as much as 30 percent on some sites," said Dr. Eric Taylor, forestry specialist with Texas Cooperative Extension.

Based largely upon results seen by the commercial forestry industry and research in other states, Taylor has contended for years that using containerized seedlings – where the roots are wrapped in a soil medium and are undisturbed – has distinct advantages over bareroot seedlings. Such an approach can increase seedling survival and drastically reduce the number of seedlings planted per acre, reduce costly thinning operations later and increase the quantity of the timber produced.

Another practice Taylor believed well suited for the Piney Woods region was not to plant in the spring, as is commonly done, but in the fall. "Because tree roots can grow all year in East Texas, fall-planted seedlings will have a bigger root system than those planted in the spring if there is a summer drought." A bigger root system means better survival and growth," he said.

Until recently, however, Taylor didn't have any regional research data to confirm the practices proven in other states would.

Now Taylor he has the first year's data in from trials on land dedicated to forestry research and education efforts by the Bruce McMillan Jr. Foundation.

The results support what Taylor suspected all along. "I feel a bit vindicated," he said.

The first year's data show containerized seedlings planted in October had a 91 percent survival rate compared with the 83 percent survival of bareroot seedlings planted in March. Also, the height and diameter of the containerized seedlings was 35 percent greater than bareroot seedlings.

"This example is probably may not exactly be indicative of average conditions in East Texas because 2003 was a wetter year than recent weather trends would lead us to expect. Therefore, all the March-planted bareroot and containerized seedlings had a higher survival rate than we would expect most years," Taylor said.

However, research at other sites shows containerized seedlings survive summer and fall droughts better than bareroot seedlings, he noted.

"Using Texas Forest Service analysis of a hundred years of weather data, we see a cyclical pattern of 25 years of summers that are either hot-and-drier or cooler-and-wetter than average. We're now in about year eight of a 25-year hot-and-dry cycle. That doesn't mean every year will be hot and dry. Last year wasn't. It just means that the trend will be for more hot-and-dry summers," Taylor said.

Hot-and-dry summers make it tough for tree seedlings to survive. On East Texas' sandy loam soils during drought-stricken years, entire stands can be lost, necessitating a complete replanting the next year. The cost of replanting with the value associated with losing a year's production can be as much as \$250 per acre.

Taylor noted containerized seedlings are more expensive – up to three times more expensive – than bareroot seedlings, a fact which has limited their adoption by private, non-industrial landowners.

"But our study shows that when survival and growth increases are considered, the cost per surviving seedling is actually less than for bareroot springtime plantings," Taylor said.

Eventually, Taylor expects to have research data showing the overall number of seedlings planted can be reduced by 50 percent or more. Based on data from other states, he expects to see a healthier stand that produces large trees faster, which translates into greater timber value at an earlier age.

***Northeast Texas
Forest Landowners
Association Officers***

President:

Sid Greer
(903) 645-3232
sid@greerfarm.com

Vice President

Bill Tucker
(903) 856-6316
btimber@aol.com

Secretary-Treasurer:

Harry Earl
(903) 860-3306
hearl@quik.com

Director of Camp Co.:

Robert Turner
(903) 856-6419
robertarc2@aol.com

Director of Franklin Co:

Blanche Handy
(214) 352-4967
bhandy@sbcglobal.net

Director of Morris Co:

Glen Weiss
(903) 645-3782

Director of Titus Co.:

Diane Dalby
(903) 572-0151

Director of Wood County

Leon Lester
(903) 365-7383

Director of Upshur County

Bill Voss
(903) 734-4699
genvoss@iamerica.net

Newsletter editor: Bill Tucker

TFS Foresters for our area:

Kevin Rankin
(903) 856-7181 Pittsburg
Ken Conaway
(903) 734-7007 Gilmer

NETFLA WEB SITE:

www.txforest.org



View

From my study this evening, the light of day is flickering into the early night and the forest that is across the yard blends itself into various shades of darkness. It is a pleasant time of the day after one has finished all that could be done outdoors. It is time to reflect. My reflection this evening is a recent trip up north.

Last month my wife and I escaped the farm for a trip to the Midwest. We traveled through Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Nebraska. Finding ourselves late to a ranch meeting, we spent a delightful evening at Lied Lodge in Nebraska City, Nebraska, the home of the Arbor Day Foundation and Farm. I have been a member of that foundation (www.arborday.org) for many years and enjoyed seeing how well they promote trees on their own turf. It was both educational and interesting. Throughout the lodge quotations are carved into the massive pine timbers that make up the lodge super structure. I think you will enjoy a few of these quotes.

Imagine yourself on a cool June evening, a soft breeze sweeping in off the veranda, a soft leather chair, and contemplating the words of others in a place where conservation of the forest is the primary objective. J. Sterling Morton, founder of Arbor Day, said "Each generation takes the earth as trustees. We ought to bequeath to prosperity as many forests and orchards as we have exhausted and consumed". "He who plants a tree plants hope", said Lucy Larcom. Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote, "In the woods we return to reason and faith" while Thomas Fuller said, "He that plants a tree loves others besides himself". It is interesting how different these quotes are and yet they are the same. Those of us who plant trees, no matter what kind, are giving back to the earth what has been taken away and we are giving safe haven to nature to nurture itself.

Changing horses, I must mention the exciting program we will have August 14 in Pittsburg. Ron Hufford of the Texas Forest Association will present a membership award to our association for our participation in the TFA. We had in 2003 the highest percentage membership in the TFA of all the forestry associations in Texas. The TFA will also provide lunch that day for members, both old and new. Ron will also update the legislative challenges forest landowners are likely to face in the next session of the Legislature starting January 2005 and the agenda the TFA has for that session.

Before our next newsletter, you have the opportunity and privilege that many in the world do not enjoy, the right to vote. Issues that affect the environment, timber and land ownership will be impacted by this election. Please register to vote if you have not already done so, study the various positions of the candidates, and be part of the democratic process that makes our country stand out as an example to other nations.

I hope to see each of you Saturday August 14 at 10:30 in Pittsburg.

Sid Greer

Editor's Note: Please note Sid's NEW email address: sid@greerfarm.com

Meeting and Program Notes

Ron Hufford, Executive Director of the Texas Forestry Association, will be our featured speaker at the Aug 14 meeting. He will update us on legislative issues, mostly state, but national where pertinent. One of the state issues you may not be aware of is the fact that about 22 southeast Texas property tax assessors have formed an organization — using property taxes collected from their counties — to lobby for increased timber taxes. They have retained a paid lobbyist, and although frustrated last spring, have made it clear that they are a real presence and will not go away.

Ron's primary focus and presentation will be on the new forestry "Grow the Vote" program. You can get a preview through the link on the TFA website at www.texasforestry.org.

He will bring the traveling plaque for the Association with the highest concurrent paid membership in TFA, and make a formal presentation to our group. TFA will also be our hosts for a catered barbecue at the meeting site. Give yourself a pat on the back, and let's win again next year!

In an effort to keep costs down for our hosts, we are not publicizing this meeting in the papers, but welcome, of course, members, spouses and invited guests. Visualize the herd if we ran a headline like "Free barbecue at..."

Please RSVP using either the coupon or the contact information on the last page, so we can get a head count. The cutoff date is Tuesday, August 10. Thanks!

See the maps below for directions, and there's parking at the front and rear.

Don't forget to mark your calendars for the November meeting. Keith is recognized statewide as an authority on not only bluebirds but other wildland critters. He usually brings exhibits as well as a great visual presentation, and has been known to show up with free bluebird houses. This is one for kids and grandkids as well as grownups!

2004 PROGRAM CALENDAR

Saturday, Aug. 14, 10:30 AM

**Pilgrim Community Room
Pittsburg, Texas**

TFA Membership Award Presentation, TFA free barbecue lunch, Legislative update from Ron Hufford, and more...

Saturday, Nov 13, 10:30 AM

Keith Kridler, the Bluebird (and other wildlife) Man

Pittsburg, Texas

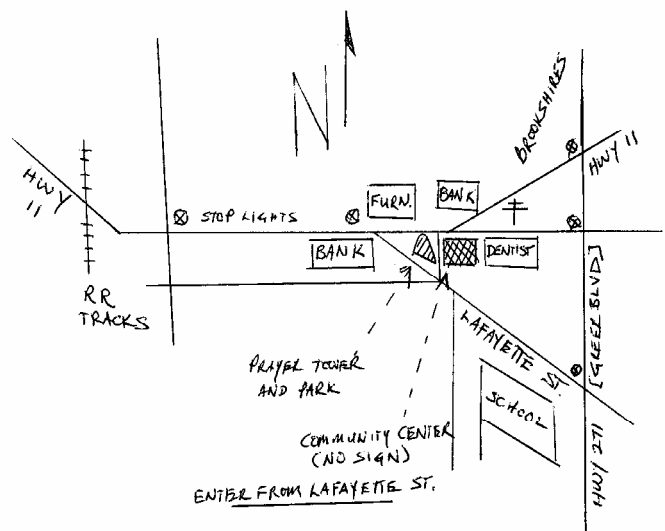
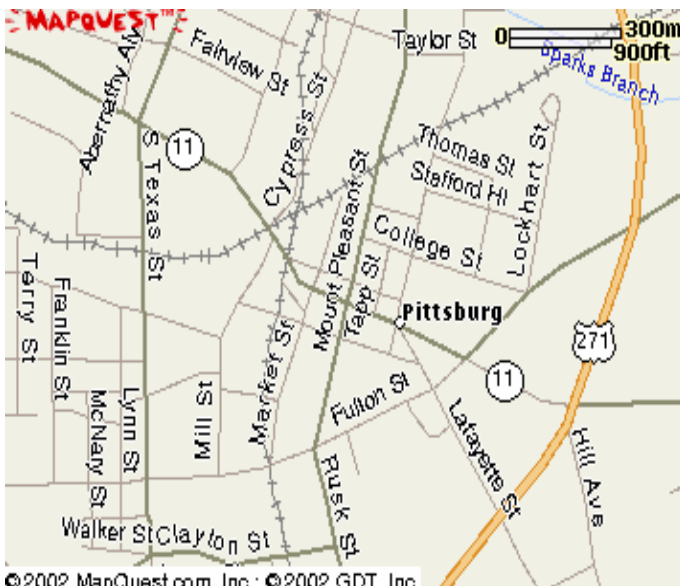
NETFLA DUES REMINDER

2004 dues of \$15 were payable as of Jan 1, '04.

If you have a red dot on your newsletter our records show your dues unpaid for this year. Members whose dues are in arrears are subject to being dropped from the mailing list.

We can handle this at the meeting or please make your check out to and mail to:

NETFLA
PO Box 642
Mt. Vernon, TX 75457



Oceanic Conditions Indicators for Long-Term Drought

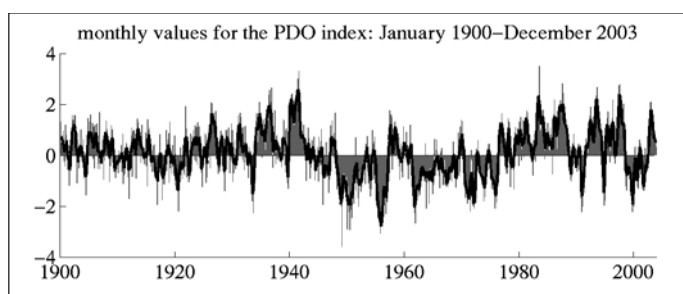
Tom Spencer, Fire Risk Assessment, Texas Forest Service

Oceanic conditions in both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans seem to influence long-term drought conditions within the United States. Scientists monitoring both oceans have been able to match the changing phases of multi-decadal oscillations within each ocean to the presence or absence of drought. The oscillations are called multi-decadal because they can last as long as thirty years.

In the Pacific, this event is called the Pacific Decadal Oscillation or PDO for short. In the Atlantic, it is called the Atlantic Multi-Decadal Oscillation or AMO.

Scientists have made the following observations in regard to the Pacific Decadal Oscillation.

The cooler and drier conditions in Southern California over the last few years appear to be a direct result of the long-term ocean pattern known as the Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO). The study, by Steve LaDochy, associate professor of geography at California State University-Los Angeles; Bill Patzert, research oceanographer at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif.; and others, suggests Pacific oceanic and atmospheric measurements can be used to forecast seasonal West Coast temperatures and precipitation up to a year in advance. The PDO shifted to its current negative or cool phase this decade, leading to wetter conditions in the U.S. Pacific Northwest, and drier than normal conditions in Central and Southern California. The huge West Coast fires over the past few years have been greatly exacerbated by PDO-induced drought, Patzert added. These shifts in the PDO are long-term tendencies, which actually have a bigger economic impact than El Niño, said Patzert. People talk about floods from El Niño, but what really has a harsh and costly impact is a five-year drought.

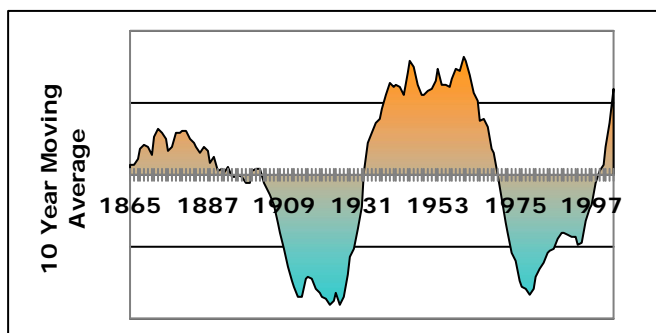


The image above shows the changing phases of the PDO for the last 103 years, with red representing the positive or warm phase and blue the cool or negative phase.

The following is a summary of observations in regard to the Atlantic Multi-Decadal Oscillation.

Several authors have reported on the climatic relationships between the wildland fire problem and climatic trends (USDA Forest Service, 2004 and Westerling et al, 2003). The relationship between sea surface temperatures and the atmosphere has been shown in these studies to be critical to influencing precipitation patterns and thus drought in the United

States. One sea surface measurement that is correlated with drought (Brown, 2004) is the Atlantic Multi-decadal Oscillation (AMO). The AMO shows a very persistent multi-decadal pattern. The AMO illustrates longer duration of wet periods and dry periods over time. The AMO is a good indicator of long-term drought trends. It takes a long time (measured in decades) to shift from a wetting to drying period and back again. The United States is currently in the early stages of what appears to be a long-term dry period, or drought (Brown, 2004) as indicated by the following chart.



Both the PDO and AMO charts seem to indicate that we may be heading into a multi decade period where dry spells are a common occurrence. *What does this mean for Texas?* Four of the last eight years has seen extended dry periods with severe fire seasons, though this year has seen an abundance of moisture. A likely scenario for how this could impact our state may be that over the course of these current phases of the PDO and AMO, we may see more dry years than wet years. It is easy to forget the dry years while we are going through a wet year like the one we are in, but if the climate is tied to the multi-decadal oscillations of the oceans, then another dry year may not be too far away.

The Winds -- and Wildfires -- of Summer -- Mahlon Hammetter, Texas Forest Service, Lufkin, TX

Summer months typically find East Texas weather stuck in a rut. Forecasters routinely predict isolated afternoon thunder-showers for days on end. Homeowners and forest landowners hope that some of these isolated showers will head their way.

Unfortunately, this weather pattern can bring some unexpected consequences. Thunderheads packing lightning without much moisture can leave a trail of lightning strikes and sleeper fires. Sleeper fires can result when lightning strikes hit flammable vegetation, particularly dead tree snags or logs and branches on the ground. Rains associated with the shower may be nonexistent or light enough that the burning material won't flare up but instead will remain smoldering. If humidity drops and winds rise, the "sleeping" fire can awaken and become a rapidly spreading wildfire. Thundershowers also can be a fire hazard when control fires are whipped out of control by increased wind and erratic changes in wind direction.

To prevent fires from escaping, establish wide firebreaks down to bare dirt around any material to be burned – before you ignite your fire. Stay with the fire until it is out and cold to the touch. Always check the weather before you use fire outdoors, so you will know if changes in weather conditions could make it unsafe for outdoor fires.

Weather Impacts Forests and Insects in East Texas

H. A. (Joe) Pase III — Texas Forest Service

In East Texas, the pine and hardwood forests are the dominant component of the landscape, and timber drives the economy. Generally, the forest ecosystem in East Texas is quite healthy and the plants and insects that live there are well adapted to the climate of the area. However, extremes of temperature and rainfall can, from time to time, have an impact on the living components of the forest ecosystem. In particular, freezing temperatures during the growing season and too much or too little rainfall probably have the greatest impact on plants and insects. It would be impossible to discuss these impacts in detail here, but let's consider some specific examples.

Too Much Rainfall: *Generally speaking, wetter than normal years are beneficial to plants and insects in East Texas.* However, too much rainfall can cause problems. The problems are not so much with insects as with the plants. For instance, prolonged flooding of trees during the growing season (such as standing water in low, flat areas; elevated lake levels; rivers out of their banks; etc.) suffocates roots. The roots of trees are a living part of the tree and they must respire (breathe) in order to live. In flooded or saturated soils, the air spaces in the soil are filled with water and the roots die because of lack of aeration. This process alone may kill trees, but when it doesn't, it becomes a significant stress factor on the tree. Stressed trees are usually more attractive to certain insects and diseases, and stressed pine trees, in particular, are readily attacked by pine bark beetles. When prolonged elevated lake levels flood pine timber, it is not uncommon to find pine trees attacked and killed by pine engraver beetles. Also, most southern pine beetle outbreaks in East Texas have developed during years of excessive rainfall.

Too Little Rainfall: Drought conditions are usually detrimental to insects and plants. As with too much rainfall, drought is also a tree stress factor and there is an interaction with the insects and the trees. For example, there was a significant drought across much of Texas (including East Texas) during the period 1996-2000. The summer of 2000 was not only dry, but it was very hot (many daily maximum temperatures were broken that summer). Drought-stressed pine trees became very attractive to pine engraver beetles (three species of Ips), and one of the worst engraver beetle outbreaks in recent history occurred during the summer of 2000. Interestingly, in 2001 when rainfall patterns were more typical, the pine engraver beetle activity returned to normal levels.

Each year during the months of July through September, East Texas typically experiences drought conditions. As a result, there is usually a corresponding increase in pine engraver beetle activity at this time of year.

The year 2000 saw an increase in the activity of another pest. The tree disease hypoxylon canker was wide spread as this opportunistic fungus invaded drought-stressed trees (primarily oaks). Most dead hardwoods exhibited signs of this disease by late summer of 2000.

Another insect that is impacted by dry conditions is the fire ant. It is not uncommon to see large clusters of dead fire ants on the ground during late summer. Some of these clusters may contain several hundred dead ants.

Hot and Cold Temperatures: *For most insects, optimal temperatures for development and reproduction range from about 70-90 degrees Fahrenheit. Because insects are cold-blooded animals, temperatures below 65 degrees F. usually result in reduced activity. Also, temperatures above 95 degrees F. will reduce activity. When temperatures become too hot or cold, insects may become completely inactive and wait for more optimal temperatures to return. Insects native to East Texas live here because they can tolerate most of the temperature extremes that occur here. In December 1983, temperatures remained below freezing for 13 days, and low temperatures in the single digits occurred over much of East Texas. It was speculated that these abnormally cold temperatures would have an adverse impact on insect populations. The southern pine beetle was active in the area at that time, and samples were collected to determine the impact of the temperatures on this native insect. Intriguingly, eggs and young larvae suffered mortality from the cold, but late larvae, pupae, and adults were largely unaffected. In fact, when live beetles were removed from the bark, ice crystals could be seen on their bodies; but after warming the beetles in the palm of a person's hand, they would begin to crawl around.*

On the other hand, the decline in southern pine beetle activity in 1977 (following a severe outbreak in 1976) was attributed to higher than normal summer temperatures in 1977. However, the reason for the decline in beetle activity remains controversial and no doubt more than one factor contributed to the population downturn.

What about fire ants during abnormally cold winters? During the same cold December mentioned above, fire ants suffered considerable mortality to all life stages. But one must remember that fire ants are not native insects to East Texas and the southern United States. Obviously, they are not able to tolerate temperature extremes as well as native insects.

General Comments about Plants, Insects, and Weather Extremes: *Weather extremes can be harmful to certain plants and insects. Pine trees are often stressed by weather extremes, making them more susceptible to bark beetle attacks. Drought conditions render certain hardwood trees susceptible to hypoxylon canker. Trees and insects native to East Texas are well adapted to the climate of the area and can tolerate local weather extremes; that is why they have been living in this area for a long time. Many insects will overwinter in the egg or pupa stage and can tolerate unusually cold temperatures. Insects that overwinter as adults will spend the winter in a protected place. As mentioned above, the southern pine beetle may suffer winter mortality to eggs and young larva from prolonged freezing temperatures, but all life stages are present at the same time. More mature stages tolerated the cold quite well. Generally, don't expect extreme weather conditions to have a significant impact on insects native to East Texas. However, trees may suffer considerable stress during times of adverse weather and this stress may make them more susceptible to insect or disease problems.*

Task Force Develops Strategic Plan for Southern Pine Beetle Suppression

Ed. Note: The following is excerpted from a recent article by Dr. Ron Billings, Texas Forest Service, and furnished by Bill Oates, TFS Chief Regional Forester for Forest Research Development. Many thanks to both gentlemen. And yes, we in the Northeast may finally have this beetle in the coming years, especially in our southern and easternmost counties.

Many foresters and landowners in Texas have vivid memories of the destructive impact the southern pine beetle (SPB) has had on pine forest in East Texas during previous outbreaks in the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s. Although SPB populations have remained at low levels in East Texas since 1997, pest specialists agree that it is just a matter of time before this native bark beetle becomes a problem again. Accordingly, at the recommendation of the Texas Forestry Association's Environmental and Regulatory Affairs Committee, a SPB Task Force has been formed to prepare a strategic plan for addressing the next beetle outbreak.

The SPB Task Force, chaired by Dr. Ron Billings, principal entomologist with the Texas Forest Service (TFS), met recently to develop a needs assessment and a draft strategic plan. The Task Force recognized that the forestry situation and ability to respond to SPB outbreaks has changed dramatically within the last decade. For example, the Texas Forest Service, traditionally the agency responsible for aerial detection, ground evaluation, and landowner notification of SPB infestations on all non-federal forest lands in East Texas, now has a much smaller work force of experienced foresters and technicians than this agency enjoyed in the 1980s. Most logging operations are now highly mechanized, so the many chainsaw operators available for controlling beetle infestations in previous outbreaks may be hard to come by the next time around. Also, many pulpmills, sawmills, and other outlets for beetle-killed timber have gone out of business in recent years, limiting the outlets for processing beetle-killed trees. Landownership patterns also have changed, with more pine forests now in the hands of timber investment management organizations (TIMOs).

In recognition of these changes, the SPB Task Force has developed a new strategic plan for SPB suppression that involves a combination of new technology and close working relationships among all stake holders: TFS, consulting foresters, loggers, mills, and forest landowners.

Key components of the strategic plan are listed below:

- A geographic information system will be developed within each TFS region (North East, Central East, and South East) to incorporate all available SPB area-wide hazard maps, landownership maps, lists of consulting foresters, loggers, mills that accept beetle-killed timber, locations of SPB infestations, etc.
- A system of response thresholds, based on density of SPB infestations per region, will be established. Each of four thresholds will trigger a different response by TFS and its cooperators.
- New digital aerial sketch map systems and up-to-date digital imagery will facilitate more accurate plotting of infestations detected from the air.
- Training on SPB evaluation and control procedures will be offered to TFS and industry field personnel as well as to loggers and private consulting foresters.
- TFS will assign an experienced forester in each TFS region to monitor suppression efforts, line loggers up with multiple infestations to control, and oversee all suppression activities.
- At high levels of infestation, additional aerial detection and ground check crews will be shifted from other TFS regions and cut-and-leave crews will be seasonally contracted to handle the increased workload.
- A network of mills will be identified and encouraged to accept, process, and/or store beetle-killed logs removed in salvage operations.
- In addition to the traditional news releases, newsletters, and other media outlets, the public will be kept informed of the status of the beetle outbreak and control operations via an Internet web page devoted specifically to SPB in Texas.
- If and when the outbreak reaches extreme levels in a given TFS region (defined as more than 3 infestations/1000 acres of pine type), then the Incident Command System (ICS) effectively used to respond to large wildfires and other disasters will be implemented. This will include the option to request manpower assistance from other state and federal agencies.

Hopefully, by applying the latest technology and involving all stakeholders in the process, we will be prepared to respond to the next SPB outbreak when it does occur and minimize the economic impact from this destructive pest.

Members of the SPB Task Force are shown in the attached photo, following a recent meeting in Lufkin. They represent the Texas Forest Service, USDA Forest Service (National Forests in Texas and Forest Health Protection), Texas Forestry Association, Texas Logging Council, Forest Landowners Council, private consulting foresters, Temple Inland Forest Products Company, International Paper Company, Louisiana Pacific Corporation, Georgia Pacific Corporation, Big Thicket National Preserve, Molpus Timberlands Management, American Forest Management, and Arthur Temple College of Forestry, Stephen F. Austin State University.

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.

For timber prices used for timberland property taxation, please see page 3.

STUMPAGE PRICE TRENDS IN TEXAS

March/April 2004

16-Jul-04

Volume 22, No. 2

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	38.21	319.68	34.70	308.28	33.40	283.95	84	195,733	23,395
Southeast TX	41.33	295.93	41.36	302.60	43.60	309.53	50	100,546	14,044
Statewide*	39.27	310.77	38.19	305.03	39.27	299.79	134	296,279	37,439
USFS	**	**	**	**	28.06	224.45	**	**	**
Pulpwood									
Northeast TX	7.86	20.81	6.79	18.31	6.96	18.66	151	218,392	82,520
Southeast TX	6.41	17.23	6.02	16.24	6.10	16.49	83	56,450	20,981
Statewide*	7.56	20.09	6.43	17.35	6.75	18.15	234	274,842	103,501
USFS	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Chip-N-Saw									
Northeast TX	18.13	45.46	**	**	15.92	41.87	28	6,858	2,735
Southeast TX	13.26	34.48	13.03	33.89	14.58	37.91	41	92,319	35,505
Statewide*	13.60	35.27	13.03	33.89	14.71	38.31	69	99,177	38,240
HARDWOOD									
Mixed Sawlogs									
Northeast TX	16.89	153.02	14.29	122.65	15.32	150.60	157	14,742	1,628
Southeast TX	19.65	176.23	14.04	114.78	**	**	124	8,624	961
Statewide*	17.91	161.64	14.14	117.71	15.33	148.21	281	23,366	2,589
USFS	**	**	**	**	8.33	74.99	**	**	**
Grade Sawlogs									
Northeast TX	50.15	350.90	**	**	**	**	10	4,979	712
Pulpwood									
Northeast TX	5.37	15.04	6.35	17.96	6.41	18.18	28	15,348	5,482
Southeast TX	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Statewide*	5.38	15.07	5.98	16.95	5.06	14.13	30	33,185	11,852
USFS	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**

1. Stumpage price statistics included gateway sales. Stumpage prices from the gateway sales were estimated by subtracting cut and haul costs, other expenses and profits if any provided by the reporters.

2. 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.

* Statewide data excludes U.S. Forest Service sales.

** Insufficient sales to report price statistics (less than three reported sales).

RSVP FOR THE BARBECUE AND MEETING

Contact either Bill Tucker at 903-856-6316 (email btimber@aol.com) or Sid Greer at 903-645-3232 (email sid@greerfarm.com), or fill out, tear off and mail this strip to:

Bill Tucker
1172 CR 2412
Leesburg, TX 75451

Your name _____

Number in your party _____

Tuesday, August 10 is the cutoff date.

Northeast Texas Forest Landowners Association
P.O. Box 642
Mt. Vernon, TX 75457