



In This Issue

Lumber Market Reports	1
Hardwood Lumber Prices	2
Letter from the Editor	3
Understanding Moisture Meters	4
Nebraska Forest Industry Spotlight	5
Forestry Field Day Announcement	7
Workshop Announcement	7
Trading Post	8
Timber Sales	8

Editor: Adam Smith
Design/Layout: Diana Marcum

The Nebraska Forest Service publishes **Timber Talk** four times annually (March 1, June 1, September 1, and December 1) to serve the forest industry of Nebraska. All questions and correspondence concerning **Timber Talk** should be directed to: Adam Smith, **Timber Talk** Editor, Nebraska Forest Service, University of Nebraska, 101D Forestry Hall, P.O. Box 830815, Lincoln, NE 68583-0815

T: 402-472-1276
Fax: 402-472-2964
E: asmith11@unl.edu
W: nfs.unl.edu



The information given herein is supplied with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by the Nebraska Forest Service is implied.

Lumber Market Reports

Northern

The domestic hardwood industry is reliant on strong new residential construction and remodeling. Through the first half of the year, new home building permits climbed 6%; total starts grew 3.9%; and completions, the point in the construction process closest to usage of hardwood finished goods, jumped 11% through June 2017 compared to the first half of 2016. Total private residential construction expenditures held above the \$500 billion mark for five consecutive months through May of this year. Expenditures were 11.2% higher the first five months of 2017 over 2016. Also, the Joint Center for Housing Studies projects through the Leading Indicator of Remodeling Activity reported that spending will continue to increase through the first half of 2018. These are positives for the hardwood industry. When you add record setting international sales and shipments of hardwood lumber to domestic businesses, you should have a vibrant hardwood industry in the US. However, not all sales operations reported a strong July. There were expected slowdowns related to the July 4 holiday and vacations. Additionally, some contacts believe bloated inventories heading into summer played into controlled purchases now.

Southern

Most sawmill operations report slightly higher log receipts this week than the past several weeks. However, there are concerns about not having enough logs stored under water for winter processing. Normally, mills that stockpile logs for winter are farther along building inventory at this point in the year than in 2017. Sawmill production has been negatively impacted by wet weather conditions, limited outlets for industrial timbers and fewer options to move residual products, such as dust, bark and chips. Yet, there are not severe shortages of any particular species, grade of thickness. In fact, there is a very close balance between supplies and demand for most items. Reported prices were mostly stable this week with only a few changes to the pricing matrix.

Appalachian

Drier weather in some sections of the Appalachian region brought an up-tick in logging activity though log decks remain unusually low for this time of year at many sawmills. Weak markets for residual byproducts like sawdust and chips, and curtailed demand for a number of industrial lumber are holding down production. Consequently, supply and demand for grade lumber are well balanced at a time of year that tends to tilt toward excess supply. Record exports and improving domestic demand are also helping to maintain this balance in grade markets. Contacts report business is good for most species. Information points out robust shipments of common grade Red and White Oak, while upper grade Red Oak is moving at a decent pace. Demand ranges from good to strong for Ash, Cherry, Hard and Soft Maple, and Poplar. Only Basswood and Beech are routinely described as slow movers.

(Source: Condensed from *Hardwood Market Report*, August 4, 2017. For more information or to subscribe to *Hardwood Market Report*, call (901) 767-9216, email: hmr@hmr.com, website: www.hmr.com)

Hardwood Lumber Prices - Green												
Species	FAS				#1C				#2A			
	8/17	5/17	2/17	11/16	8/17	5/17	2/17	11/16	8/17	5/17	2/17	11/16
Ash	1020	1000	945	905	675	650	590	540	360	340	325	325
Basswood	800	815	830	860	460	485	485	510	240	260	260	270
Cottonwood	780	780	780	780	560	560	560	560	260	260	260	260
Cherry	1230	1125	1055	1055	770	700	690	690	420	385	385	385
Elm	650	650	650	650	420	420	420	420	300	300	300	300
Hackberry	530	530	530	530	480	480	480	480	295	295	305	305
Hickory	860	820	820	820	550	525	525	525	395	385	385	385
Soft Maple	1265	1265	1305	1350	845	795	795	855	480	470	470	485
Red Oak	1095	1095	1160	1140	785	785	755	730	500	500	500	500
White Oak	1605	1630	1655	1630	785	875	860	820	500	505	505	505
Walnut	2600	2515	2515	2515	1400	1325	1300	1270	765	750	715	715

Note: Lumber prices quoted in \$/MBF, average market prices FOB mill, truckload and greater quantities, 4/4, rough, green, random widths and lengths graded in accordance with NHLA rules. Prices for ash, basswood, northern soft grey elm, unselected soft maple, red oak and white oak from Northern Hardwoods list. Prices for cottonwood and hackberry from Southern Hardwoods list. Prices for cherry, hickory and walnut (steam treated) from Appalachian Hardwoods list. (Source: *Hardwood Market Report (HMR)*, above prices are from the 1st issue of the indicated month. To subscribe to HMR, call 901-767-9126; email hmr@hmr.com; or go to www.hmr.com.)

Hardwood Lumber Prices - Kiln Dried												
Species	FAS				#1C				#2A			
	8/17	5/17	2/17	11/16	8/17	5/17	2/17	11/16	8/17	5/17	2/17	11/16
Ash	1470	1470	1420	1420	1085	1040	980	925	745	700	645	630
Basswood	1180	1200	1200	1215	725	760	760	760	525	485	485	495
Cottonwood	1025	1005	980	980	770	750	730	730	----	----	----	----
Cherry	1850	1740	1715	1740	1270	1150	1150	1140	780	700	680	700
Elm	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Hackberry	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Hickory	1490	1470	1470	1490	1040	1020	1030	1060	840	800	800	810
Soft Maple	1755	1755	1755	1805	1215	1185	1185	1185	810	785	800	800
Red Oak	1610	1610	1610	1610	1340	1280	1220	1120	980	930	845	845
White Oak	2250	2275	2300	2300	1560	1520	1475	1395	1070	1015	1000	970
Walnut	4070	4070	4070	4070	2425	2250	2175	2100	1590	1470	1400	1360

Note: Kiln dried prices in \$/MBF, FOB mill, is an estimate of predominant prices for 4/4 lumber measured after kiln drying. Prices for cottonwood and hackberry from Southern Hardwoods list. Prices for ash, basswood, northern soft grey elm, unselected soft maple, red oak, and white oak from Northern Hardwood list. Prices for cherry, hickory and walnut (steam treated) from Appalachian Hardwoods list. (Source: *Hardwood Market Report (HMR)*, above prices are from the 1st issue of the indicated month. To subscribe to HMR, call 901-767-9126; email hmr@hmr.com; or go to www.hmr.com.)

Pallet Lumber - Green				
Dimension	8/17	5/17	2/17	11/16
4/4 x RW	245	245	255	255
5/4 x RW	290	290	290	290
6/4 x RW	315	315	315	315
4/4 x SW	330	330	330	340
5/4 x SW	365	365	365	365
6/4 x SW	380	380	380	380

Ties (7x9) - Green				
Region	8/17	5/17	2/17	11/16
<i>Crossties</i>	----	----	----	----
Northern - 8.5'	24.5-27	24.5-27	25-27.25	25.5-27.25
Appalachian (South) - 8.5'	24-28.25	24-28.25	24.5-29	25.5-30
Appalachian (North) - 8.5'	24-28	24-28	24.5-28.75	25.5-29
Southern (West) - 9'	24-30	24-30	26.5-32	27-33.5
Southern (East) - 8.5'	23-29.25	23-29.25	26-30.5	26.5-32

Note: Pallet lumber prices quoted in \$/MBF, average market prices FOB mill, truckload and greater quantities, rough, green, random widths and lengths graded in accordance with NHLA rules. Tie prices quoted in \$/piece, average market prices FOB mill. Prices for pallet lumber from Northern Hardwood list. Prices for ties from the respective regional lists. (Source: *Hardwood Market Report (HMR)*, above prices are from the 1st issue of the indicated month. To subscribe to HMR, call 901-767-9126; email hmr@hmr.com; or go to www.hmr.com.)

Letter from the Editor: Governor's "Red Tape Review"

Offering opportunity for the Nebraska forest industry

On July 6, Governor Pete Ricketts launched a review of state regulations aimed to cutting unnecessary red tape to make state government more consumer-focused. Governor Ricketts said in his official press release, "to grow in a global economy, we must always be looking for new ways to improve Nebraska's business climate. This review will identify unnecessary red tape and eliminate harmful and wasteful regulations that are a hindrance to the job creators, ag. producers, startups and small businesses that are growing our state."

Nebraska loggers and wood products businesses face significant challenges. Labor shortages, workforce development, insurance costs, insect and disease regulations, industry



recognition, and maximum vehicle load limits all impact the success of Nebraska's forest products industry. As I discussed in the previous issue, the development of a proactive industry association could be one solution to addressing industry-wide issues as a part of an industry-led effort. Until that time, individual opportunities to affect change for the industry need to be taken advantage of. The Governor's "Red Tape Review" is an example of one of those rare opportunities.

Just look at the maximum vehicle load limits issue. It is well known in the region that Nebraska's weight limits for hauling forest products are dramatically different than some of our neighbors. In Nebraska, the maximum overall length of a conventional double-trailer (excluding the tractor) is 65 feet. At this length, the maximum load limits for a seven-axle vehicle is 95,000 pounds. Comparing these numbers to those in South Dakota and Wyoming, it is no wonder why Nebraska businesses are at a disadvantage compared to our neighbors. In both of these states, maximum vehicle length is 80-85 feet (excluding the tractor). For a seven-axle vehicle, the maximum vehicle loads range from 112,000 to 115,000 pounds. Loggers and businesses in South Dakota and Wyoming have the opportunity to haul 17,000 to 20,000 pounds more than similar businesses in Nebraska. Should Nebraska look into adjusting our load limit regulations to be comparable to our neighbors and provide more opportunity?

What would this change in regulation mean for a Nebraska business? If trucks were able to haul an extra nine tons of logs under increase load limits (given three loads per day and 50 per weeks per year), businesses would be delivering an additions 6,750 tons of logs to the mill using the same equipment currently being used by most Nebraska businesses. Depending on delivered costs and market access, small businesses in Nebraska could increase their revenue by \$340,000 to \$475,000.

In conversations with Nebraska loggers, they would be able to utilize their current equipment and meet the South Dakota or Wyoming load limits without any investment needed. This means that the regulations associated with load limits are impacting these businesses, not necessarily the equipment and meet regulations associated with load limits are impacting these businesses, not necessarily the equipment. This information regarding Nebraska's versus neighboring states' vehicle load limits has been brought to the attention of the "Red Tape Review" committee for consideration.

This is just one example of a regulation which could have an impact on the success of Nebraska's forest products industry. If you have suggestions or comments regarding the load limits regulations, or others which may be impacting your industry, take this opportunity to reach out to your state senator to discuss how regulations are impacting your business and industry. The "Red Tape Review" is a great opportunity for industry businesses to be active in the promotion and success of Nebraska's forest products industry.

Understanding Moisture Meters

By Brett Miller, National Hardwood Flooring Association - "Hardwood Floors" Magazine

The determination of moisture content is an essential part of quality control within the flooring installation process. Installers must know the moisture content (MC) of not only the wood flooring, but of the substrate as well. Moisture meters are a vital part of this process, and the installer who continues to work without one is directly jeopardizing his or her job.

Moisture meters can measure the MC and provide information to help the installer accomplish the following:

- Determine if the wood flooring is properly acclimated and conditioned for installation to proceed
- Determine if the wood sub-floor is ready for floor installations
- Determine when the second coat of finish can be applied
- Assess water

Each moisture meter is unique, and it is important that you know your meter to get the most out of it. There are two main types of moisture meters: pin-less (dielectric) and pin-type (electrical resistance).

Dielectric Moisture Meters

Pin-less, dielectric moisture meters, which are also referred to as noninvasive, nondestructive, scanning or surface meters, do not leave any holes in the flooring.



Signal penetration for these types of meters typically ranges up to 1 inch. The meter can be moved across the surface to identify elevated areas of moisture. It is relatively unaffected by temperature and rough surfaces. Measurements can also be taken through coating, varnishes or paints without damage to the surface. Grain orientation does not affect readings.

There are three basic types of dielectric moisture meters: capacitance, power-loss and capacitive-admittance. A capacitance dielectric moisture meter operates on the relationship between MC and the dielectric constant of the wood cells. An alternating field of electricity is transmitted into the flooring sample and picked up by the receiving electrodes.

The meter converts this signal to a MC reading. The reading is typically accurate between 5-30%, dependent upon the meter manufacturer.

A power-loss dielectric moisture meter operates by radiating an electrical field into the wood sample. The energy absorbed by the wood sample reduces the amplitude of the signal. This power-loss is dependent on the moisture within the wood sample, the meter converts this to a MC reading.

A capacitive-admittance moisture meter is a combination of a capacitance and power-loss moisture meter.

When using these meters on engineered flooring made up of multiple species (wear or core layer, and backing), check with the meter manufacturer for testing protocol, accuracy and appropriate species correction values.

Pin-Type Meters

The pin-type meters measure the electrical resistance across opposing sets of pins, which are pushed into the wood.



Most meter manufacturers recommend placing the pins parallel within the grain direction of the flooring. With this type of meter, an electrical current is forced through the wood sample between the probes. Because wood is a poor conductor of electricity and water is a good conductor of electricity, the meter measures the voltage that develops and calculates the resistance. The higher the moisture content, the lower resistance. The results are displayed as moisture content instead of ohms.

These pins are available as insulated or non-insulated. Non-insulated pins will read as deep as they are inserted and will average out the resistance through the entire depth of the pins which can vary in length from 1/4 to 1 inch. Insulated pins are typically available in many different lengths (from 1 inch to more than 3 inches), and are used with a slide hammer extension. Insulated pins only measure the resistance at the tips of the pins, allowing for multi-depth readings through the sample, in measuring moisture gradients through the sample of flooring or a flooring system.

(Continued on page 6)

Nebraska Forest Industry Spotlight

MTS Tree Service

By Greg Meyer, MTS

Located in Royal, NE, MTS Tree Service is a fully insured, mobile forestry service owned and operated by Greg Meyer. MTS provides integrated land management practices including tree removal, forestry mulching, shredding, land clearing, site preparation, brush removal, stump grinding, excavating, light dirt work, and much more. It is our mission to provide customers a valued service while meeting a common goal of sustainable, environmentally responsible land management experiences.

I specialize mostly on the forestry side of things, land management practices that reclaim overgrown pastures from various species of invasive trees native to Nebraska, most commonly Eastern Redcedar. Eastern Redcedar, or the green glacier as I like to refer them, has overtaken many pastures in northeastern Nebraska, causing landowners many headaches. While competing for sunlight and groundwater at the expense of other prairie plants, cedar trees spread so quickly that it catches many landowners off-guard, consuming huge areas of productive ranch-land and threatening many of the areas of original prairies. Once they have matured, they take over the prairie. You can have hundreds of different kinds of plants, or you can have cedar trees; you cannot have both.

Mechanical removal is easier when trees are less than 3 feet tall, as producers can oftentimes use hand shears to remove trees. As the trees mature at a rapid rate, mechanical removal often proves more difficult and more costly. This is where MTS comes into the picture with heavy machinery to remove the trees.

We operate forest built compact track loaders with various front mounted attachments. My carrier of choice are Caterpillar branded loaders purposely built to withstand the abuse, wear and rugged conditions often found in pasture terrains. At 21-years-old, I bought our first skid steer and tree shear to maintain our own pasture land. It did not take long for neighbors, friends and family to notice the changes we made to the landscape. Soon after realizing the demand, MTS was formed.

Over the years, we have acquired three new model carriers with industry leading forestry equipment. We have implemented the newest technologies to

Specializing in Land Management Services

- CRP & Pasture Reclamation
- Tree & Brush Removal
- Forestry Mulching
- Stump Grinding

**Shears
Shredders
Disc Mulcher
Light Dirt Work
Grapples & Buckets**

402-394-5605
Royal, NE

Owner/Operator Greg Meyer

- Quality Work
- Affordable Pricing
- Innovative Technology
- Multiple Machines Available

[f](#) Check out MTS Tree Service on Facebook for jobsite photos and videos

For more information contact Greg Meyer, MTS at 402-394-5605.

better meet our customers' needs. In most cases we implement our newest attachments, disc mulchers and forestry shredders. Our disc mulcher and forestry shredders can devour standing trees from top to bottom. The mulching practice has a fast decomposition rate, while providing soil protection and organic material back into the soil.

I also strive for utilization where possible. In some cases, where applicable, I have set aside logs that can be re-purposed as fence posts or for sawmills and carpenters. Cedars growing amongst other hardwood trees have a tendency to be taller, straighter and have less branching due to competition for light, making them valuable in some cases. By providing carpenters with usable trees, they have been able to build cabinetry and outdoor decks with these trees. Others have used the trees for decorative pieces ranging from driveway arches, to home interior design.

Understanding Moisture Meters (continued)

Additional considerations for moisture meters:

- **Temperature** - The temperature of the wood will significantly influence the readings of a pin-type meter. Be sure to check with your meter manufacturer for temperature correction values. Temperature correction is the adjustment that is made to the moisture meter reading to compensate for the phenomena that the electric conductance of wood increases as the temperature increases, and vice-versa. This adjustment, whether manual or automatic, allows for accurate measurements of MC even at extreme temperatures.
- **Species Corrections** - Most meter manufacturers calibrate their meters to Douglas Fir, Pine or Hemlock. Verify with the manufacturer the correction to use for specific meters and species. Some meters have a species correction adjustment built-in. Species correction is a meter manufacturer specified user-adjusted setting that is made to the moisture meter to compensate for either varying electrical properties (for pin-type meters) or densities (for pin-less meters) of the species under test, as compared to the species of the reference calibration. Making these adjustments allows for a more accurate assessment of the moisture within the wood being tested.
- **Meter Drift** - Meter drift is the decrease/increase in true MC over a specified elapsed time. To ensure accuracy, be sure to record readings from meters within the first 2-3 seconds.
- **Calibration** - Calibration ensures the meter is giving accurate readings. All meters must be calibrated from time to time. Some meters can be checked for calibration internally or by use of a calibration block supplied by the manufacturer. Check with the meter manufacturer to determine when and how to get your meter properly calibrated. Most meter manufacturers will provide a calibration certificate, which verifies the equipment being tested is operating properly.
- **Batteries** - Fresh batteries will ensure your meter is operating properly.
- **Hand Pressure** - Be sure to follow manufacturers recommendations with regard to pressure applied to pin-less meters.

Wood sub floors are very easy to check for moisture content. The most important element of testing wood sub-floors is ensuring the wood sub-floor has adequate time to become conditioned to the environment in which the flooring will be installed. It is critical to check with the manufacturer for proper settings or correction values when testing wood sub-floor materials.

Due to variability in wood sub-floor materials and the non-wood resins often used within them, it can sometimes be difficult to get an accurate reading of this material. When in doubt, use a moisture meter to check the MC of other conditioned wood materials (2x4s, newel posts, wood beams, etc.) within the structure in order to get an idea of where the EMC is in comparison to where it should be, and use this value as a baseline for testing the sub-floor.

After adjusting your meter to the sub-floor material being tested, test for moisture a minimum of 20 areas per 1,000 square feet and average the results. Pay special attention to exterior walls and plumbing. Any excessively high readings should not be included in the average and the source for the elevated readings must be identified. Installation should not proceed until the origin of the moisture is identified and remedied. Be sure to document all of your readings.

Owning a moisture meter is the first step in being a responsible flooring professional. Knowing how to use it can minimize job failures and increase your value within our industry, and to your customers.

Brett Miller is VP of Education & Certification at the National Wood Flooring Association in St. Louis. He can be reached at brett.miller@nwfa.org

The National Wood Flooring Association (NWFA) is a not-for-profit trade association representing all segments of the hardwood flooring industry, including manufacturers, distributors, retailers, installers, importers/exporters, inspectors, and consultants. For more information, visit their website at nwfa.org

FORESTRY FIELD DAY ANNOUNCEMENT

September 30, 2017
Horning State Farm - 2106 Horning Road
Plattsmouth, Nebraska

The Nebraska Forest Service is excited to announce the return of its Forestry Field Day open house held at Horning State Farm Demonstration Forest. The field day combines the latest innovations in forest management with activities friendly for all age ranges.

Please join us Saturday, September 30 from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. at Horning Demonstration Forest near Plattsmouth, NE. The day-long event includes demonstrations, discussions, and a wide range of activities for all ages.

- Birding walk
- Landscape design
- Pollinator plantings
- Fairy houses
- Animal tracking
- Meet local firefighters
- Sawmill demonstrations
- Proper planting techniques
- Hardwood tree valuation & marketing
- Nut production
- Forest management
- Controlling invasive species
- Interactive wildfire modeling



This event is free and provides learning opportunities and demonstrations for woodland owners and outdoor enthusiasts, as well as anyone looking for opportunities to explore Nebraska's trees and forests.

MORE INFORMATION AND DIRECTIONS CAN BE FOUND AT NFS.UNL.EDU/WORKSHOPS

For questions and more information, please contact Steve Karloff at skarloff1@unl.edu or at 402-472-3645.

WORKSHOP ANNOUNCEMENT

Forest Products Marketing

November 9, 2017
Buffalo County Extension Building
Kearney, Nebraska

The Nebraska Forest Service will be hosting a Forest Products Marketing Workshop on November 9 at the Buffalo County Extension Building in Kearney. The workshop will feature marketing experts, successful forest products businesses, and Nebraska resources to help businesses grow. The workshop is open to all with an interest in small business marketing, including sawmills, creators of custom furniture, pallet, posts, and pole producers, Christmas tree farms, and specialty forest products producers.

REGISTRATION IS FORTHCOMING, FOR THE LATEST WORKSHOP REGISTRATION INFORMATION PLEASE VISIT NFS.UNL.EDU/WORKSHOPS

For questions and more information, please contact Heather Nobert at hnobert2@unl.edu or at 402-782-1453.

Trading Post

The Trading Post is provided as a free marketing service for forestry industry. Only forestry-related advertisements will be accepted. Please submit written ads to the Timber Talk editor at least 15 days before scheduled Timber Talk publication dates. Ads may be edited to meet space constraints.

For Sale

Sawmill. Mighty Mite bandsaw. 20 HP electric motor, tandem axles w/ brakes on one axle, 36" x 24' log capacity, (have cut 46" beams) hydraulic operation includes winch, knees, taper, near arm, dogging arms, far arm, dogging spike, log loading arms, and electric clutch and blade lift. Includes automatic blade sharpener, setting machine, 12 used blades and 4 new blades. Excellent condition. Never been used commercially. \$17,500. Contact: Gary Fisher, Crawford, NE. Phone: 308-665-1580; email: fisher@bbcwb.net.

Walnut Lumber. All dimensions. \$3.00 per board foot. Falls City, NE. Contact: Bruce Walker at 402-245-2031.

Dehumidification Kiln. Complete dehumidification kiln with Nyle drying system. Includes insulated kiln chamber (22.5' x 8' x 8' retrofitted produce container), digital kiln controls, wet and dry bulb thermometers, internal air flow system, directional fans, hanging ceiling baffles, some powered external exhaust fans, and internal rail system for loading entire kiln packages onto rail cart and rolling the charge into the kiln. Drying package size is approx. 6' wide x 5' tall x 20' long. \$4,900. Contact Brian Schwaninger, Big Red Sawmill, 402-525-2095.

Services and Miscellaneous

Woodshop Services. Millwork made from your lumber on my planer/molder. Chris Marlowe, Butte, NE 402-

775-5000. Marlowepasture@nntc.net.

Sawmill Service and Supplies. Saw hammering and welding. Precision knife and saw grinding. Contact: Tim Schram, Schram Saw and Machine, PO Box 718, 204 E. 3rd St., Ponca, NE 68770, 402-755-4294.

Used Portable Sawmills. North America's largest source of used portable sawmills and equipment. Contact: Sawmill Exchange, 800-459-2148, website: www.sawmillexchange.com.

Wanted

Wood Residue. Slab wood, cutoffs, sawdust, mulch, bales, etc. Lincoln, NE. Call Scott Hofeling at 402-432-0806 or email scott@hofelingenterprises.com.

Logs and Slabwood. Cottonwood, cedar and pine. 4-26" diameter and 90-100" lengths. Below saw grade logs acceptable. Contact: American Wood Fibers, Clarks, NE at 800-662- 5459; or email: Pat Krish at pkrish@AWF.com

Cottonwood Logs. Veneer-quality cottonwood logs, 16-36" diameter, 7' and longer. Pick up service available. Contact: Barcel Mill & Lumber, Bellwood, NE 68624. Ask for Barton or Megan. Phone: 800-201-4780; email: bj@barcelmill.com.

Timber Sales

The following listings are for stands of timber or logs being offered for sale by owners or persons of delegated authority. Timber was cruised and/or marked for harvest by the Nebraska Forest Service or other professional foresters. Volumes in board feet (Doyle scale unless otherwise indicated) are estimates by the forester. If no volume is listed, the trees or logs were not marked by a forester and the listing is included only as a marketing service to the owner. Listings are prepared according to the information at the time of publication.

Sale Name	Available Timber	Forester/Date	Contact
Gray	Black Walnut, 16 Trees Veneer 2 - 199 BF Lumber 1 - 1,034 BF Lumber 2 - 1,357 BF Lumber 3 - 926 BF TOTAL - 3,516 BF	9/2016 Karloff	Karen Gray 1704 E. Sycamore Ave. Norfolk, NE 68701 Ph: 402-640-7635 Location: Douglas County
White	Black Walnut, 7 Trees Lumber 1 - 61 BF Lumber 2 - 54 BF Lumber 3 - 216 BF TOTAL - 331 BF	8/2017 Karloff	Tom White 65396 713 Road Falls City, NE 68355 Ph: 402-245-5468 Location: Richardson County