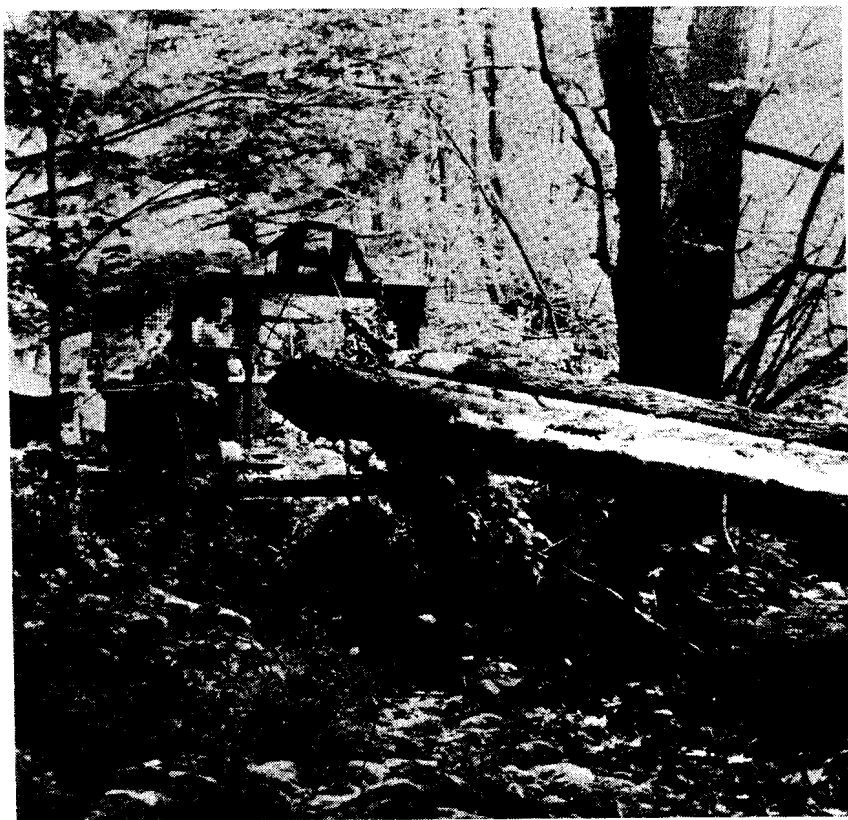


# NEW HAMPSHIRE FOREST MARKET REPORT

1979

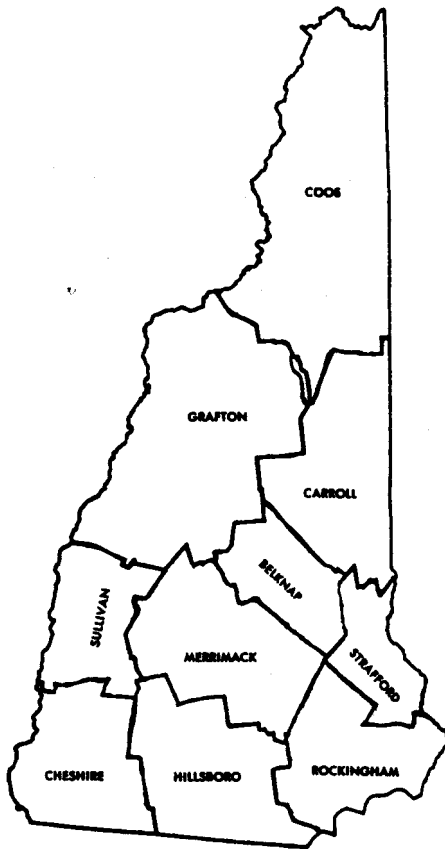


COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE  
UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

with the

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES  
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COOPERATING

MAP OF NEW HAMPSHIRE  
(Showing Counties)



by  
Nicolas Engalichev

*Forest Products Utilization and Marketing Specialist*

Roger P. Sloan  
*Extension Forester*

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The information in this bulletin covering prices and specifications was gathered by the New Hampshire County Foresters and the Assistant Utilization and Marketing Specialists. The bulletin was prepared by:

Roger P. Sloan  
State Extension Forester

Nicolas Engalichev  
Forest Products Utilization and Marketing Specialist

## COUNTY FORESTERS

County	Name	Address
Belknap	County Forester	County Extension Office Laconia 524-1737
Carroll	Pohl, Peter W.	County Extension Office Conway 447-5922
Cheshire	Ferguson, John R., Jr.	County Extension Office Keene 352-4550
Coos	Patmos, Marshall	County Extension Office Lancaster 788-4961
Grafton	Sargent, Leslie B., Jr.	County Extension Office Woodsville 787-6944
Hillsboro	Breck, Robert W. Buxton, David Assistant Forester	County Extension Office Milford 673-2510
Merrimack	Conde, John A. Dole, Sumner Asst. County Forester	County Extension Office Concord 225-5505
Rockingham	Knowles, Stanley W. Auger, Philip Asst. County Forester Rogers, Thomas Forester	County Extension Office Extension Service Center Epping 679-5616
Strafford	Black, Donald C.	County Extension Office Rochester 749-4445
Sullivan	Szymujko, Joseph A. Wood, Stephen A. Assistant Forester (Urban and Community Forestry)	County Extension Office Claremont 543-3181
Program Leader:	Arthur G. Dodge, Jr.	Pettie Hall, UNH Durham 862-1028 or Division of Forests and Lands State House Annex, Concord 271-2214

Assistant Utilization and Marketing Specialist  
Harvesting: Richard G. Kinder 862-1028

## 1979 OUTLOOK AND TRENDS FOR FOREST PRODUCTS

1978 ended on a very strong note with unseasonably good demand for all softwood products. In New England, contrary to a gloomy prediction for the economy in 1979, managers of forest products processing and marketing firms are having trouble seeing any significant change in the demand for wood products from this region. Naturally, the forest products industry will face many problems in 1979 including inflation, higher interest rates, compliance with wage and price guidelines and lower level of housing starts. The National Forest Products Association forecasts that housing starts will be down in 1979 from the nearly 2 million level in 1978. Projections are for approximately 1.7 million residential housing starts with 1.2 single family and 585,000 multi-family units. A bright spot for lumber demand is in repair and remodeling and also in non-residential construction.

In spite of the anticipated slow down, demand for softwood lumber produced in the east is expected to remain strong and further increase its share of the market in the east and mid-west. Western lumber is rapidly losing its competitive position in the East due to high stumpage prices in the West, increased consumption in western markets and continually higher transportation costs.

The international markets for newsprint and all pulp and paper products are forecast to show healthy activity in 1979 which should result in continued good demand for pulpwood.

All this should add up to make an interesting 1979.

## TIMBER SALE GUIDELINES

by

Marshall Patmos, Coos County Forester

and

Rich Kinder, UNH Extension Harvesting Specialist

A decision to harvest timber is a very critical one and should be handled as a business venture. A timber sale often culminates 50 to 150 years of investment in the form of taxes and management costs and more importantly the effort that Mother Nature provided to produce the growth and volume of the timber.

Your motives for selling timber should be based on sound decisions which will hopefully be best for the land. Depending on the type of cutting, it may be many years before further revenues can be obtained from your woodland.

**DO NOT COMMIT YOURSELF TO ANY BUYER OR LOGGER** without thoroughly understanding the long term affects of your action. Plan far enough in advance to avoid hasty decisions that you might regret.

**MAKE SURE YOU HAVE THE LEGAL RIGHT TO SELL YOUR TIMBER** — Clear your intentions with any and all parties having legal interest in your timberland (mortgagors, bank, lien holders, co-owners, heirs, etc.).

Would you sell your home without first knowing the full value and market situation? Would you seek professional advice from a lawyer, banker, broker, etc? Would you give the sale of timber the same consideration? **YOU SHOULD!!**

Contracts, down payments, payment schedule, performance guarantees, etc. should all be considered in a timber sale, much the same as they would be in the sale of your home.

### **Why Do You Want to Harvest?**

Are you following a specific management plan for your woodland? Has a logger made you an offer? Do you need money? Do you have a specific product that is currently in big demand?

**ASSESS YOUR OWN OBJECTIVES** — which might be any combination of the following:

1. Forest Improvement
2. Access and recreational improvement
3. Wildlife habitat improvement
4. Land conversion for other use
5. Maximum immediate dollar returns
6. Tax considerations

Hopefully your objective would be to harvest your timber in a manner that would assure a good crop of improved trees for the future.

### **What Is Your Timber Worth?**

The value of the standing timber on a 100 acre woodlot may be \$15,000 or more, or \$500 — would you know the difference just from looking at your woods? If not, the obvious answer is to seek professional assistance.

The following questions should all be answered **BEFORE** considering a timber sale.

### **What Do You Have To Sell?**

What is the age, species and quality of timber you have?

What should be cut?

What is the anticipated volume to be harvested?

Is my timber sawlogs, boltwood, veneer quality, pallet stock, pulpwood or combination?

Where and when are the best markets for my timber?

### **How Should Your Timber Be Cut?**

What is a fair price, by species and quality for the timber?

Will you be able to harvest again in a few years?

What harvest method is best suited for my woodlot, i.e. selective cut, shelter-wood, clear cut, seed tree, etc.?

Can I wait a few years to harvest?  
How will those trees to be cut be designated?  
Will access and twitch roads be passable upon completion of a timber sale?  
What laws relate to timber harvesting?  
How can I protect the remaining stand from unnecessary damage?  
How long will it take to harvest my wood?  
Will my timber be utilized to its highest use, thus giving me more revenue?

#### **How Will You Be Paid?**

What should I receive for a down payment or performance bond?  
What method will be used to measure my wood?  
When and how will I get paid for my wood?

#### **How Will The Sale Be Administered?**

Who is a reliable logging operator?  
Who is responsible for compliance with the law?  
Are my boundaries clearly marked?  
Who will be liable for personal injury or property damage?  
How do I figure my federal income tax for a timber sale?  
Who is responsible for the N.H. Yield Tax?  
How will disputes be settled?  
When does the title for forest products transfer?  
What type of a contract will be prepared for the timber sale?

#### **Who Can Help You?**

The first step is to evaluate what you have to sell in terms of your objectives, the county forester can help you, at no direct charge, with the preliminary assessment of your over-all situation.

If you decide after meeting with your county forester that you do want to sell timber and your time and experience are limited then you should have a professional consulting forester *handle the sale for you*. The professional forester can, depending on your need:

1. check your boundaries
2. inventory your timber
3. select and mark the trees to be cut
4. determine the species, quality and volume to be sold
5. lay-out the roads
6. advertise for and receive bids on the timber
7. prepare a written contract between you and the buyer
8. supervise the logging operation

Depending on extent of service, the consultant fee could be 10 to 20% of the receipts from stumpage. Higher stumpage prices and closer supervision as a result of the foresters' efforts more than make up for the fees charged.

#### **How Is Timber Sold?**

##### **STUMPAGE SALE**

Most timber is sold as it stands in the woods or "on the stump". The timber may be paid for by unit of volume (per thousand board feet or per cord) as it is



removed and sold. Or a lump sum may be paid on an agreed upon *estimate* of the total volume to be harvested.

When timber is sold by the thousand or by the cord, the scale or measurement of the product delivered at the mill is accepted as the standard for payment. Copies of the mill delivery slips should be made available to the landowner. The price offered for different species may vary according to the quality and demand.

For a lump sum sale, the payment may be made prior to the start of the operation or installment payments may be made during the operation. Nevertheless, the total amount of money is fixed. It is, of course, very important to know the value of your standing timber before accepting the terms of a lump sum sale.

#### **ROADSIDE SALE**

When a landowner harvests the timber himself or hires the work done and sells the timber at a location accessible to a truck, mill scale is most often the standard for measurement although scaling and payment can also be done at time timber is picked up roadside.

#### **DELIVERED TO THE MILL**

The landowner retains title to the timber until it is sold at the mill.

### **How Is Timber Designated For Sale?**

#### **INDIVIDUAL TREE SELECTION**

Trees to be removed are selected and marked with tree paint to accomplish a particular forest management objective. Marked trees may be measured to provide an accurate estimate of the available volume.

#### **DIAMETER LIMIT**

All trees above an established minimum diameter are to be cut. Stump diameter should be used to allow for measurement after the tree is cut and removed. Diameter limits may vary for different species on the same lot. This method is applicable where distinct age classes exist.

#### **CLEARCUTTING**

Complete cutting of all trees in a designated area to eliminate an over-mature or undesirable stand and provide openings for regeneration, may be done in patches, strips or blocks.

#### **UNCONTROLLED CUTTING**

Whereby the logger chooses the trees according to merchantability.

### **The Timber Sale Contract**

A written agreement is necessary for a timber sale so that both buyer and seller have a common understanding of the conditions under which the sale is made. The agreement should state clearly the objectives of the operation where appropriate and special conditions if they exist.

### **A CONTRACT SHOULD CLEARLY DEFINE:**

1. Identity of buyer and seller.
2. Identity of location of tract of land.
3. Identify, by exact terms, what is to be sold, cut and removed.
4. Specify price to be paid and basis of measurement for the timber and the method and schedule of payment.
5. Specify time limit for timber sale including seasonal limitations if any.
6. Provide for seller granting access to the tract of land for purposes of harvesting.
7. Specify compliance with all applicable state, federal and local regulations and specify responsibility for payment of N.H. Yield Tax.
8. Provide for protection of residual stand with penalty provisions for unnecessary damage.
9. Provide for restoration of skid trails and landings.
10. Provide for the utilization of all merchantable material cut.
11. A disclaimer by the seller for any liability for accident or injury to the buyer, his employees or his equipment. (Check with your lawyer regarding the validity of disclaimer statements).
12. Provide for prohibiting assignment of harvesting rights to another without written consent of the landowner.
13. Provide for resolution of disputes, perhaps a third party agreeable to buyer and seller.
14. Assign liability for property damage (buildings, fences, wells, power lines, etc.).
15. Assign liability for damages and suppression expenses if a forest fire occurs as a result of the harvesting operation or because of carelessness of those involved in the harvesting.
16. Provide for immediate termination of the sales agreement if any of the provisions of the agreement are not adhered to.
17. Specify when the title for forest products transfers, usually when the wood is paid for rather than when it is cut.

Be sure that any conditions of the sale and the responsibilities for performance and expenses are clearly defined in writing. Any designation of condition in a timber sale agreement which does not express whose responsibility and at whose expense the burden lies is a useless addition to any legal instrument and can lead to unnecessary disputes. In other words put in writing **WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR WHAT AND WHO PAYS FOR IT!**

The importance of a written contract can't be stressed enough as it protects both the buyer and the seller and allows each to see in writing what is expected of him. It would be a good idea to obtain legal counsel when preparing a contract.

Each timber sale is unique in its own way and therefore, provisions of each contract may vary although an attempt has been made to present the most important and common considerations that should be included in a contract.

Consult your county forester for sample timber sale contract.

## **ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY COUNTY FORESTER**

The County Forester helps woodland owners to help themselves. Your County Forester will assist you in the examination of your woodlands and make recommendations for managing them. He will help you or your agent in marking trees for cutting in limited amounts, as an educational demonstration and advise you in the marketing of forest products.

There are thousands of acres of young growing trees, such as pine, spruce, fir, and desirable hardwood that can be converted into desirable stands of trees if the overtopping weed and cull trees are cut or killed. It is profitable to prune young, fast-growing, well-formed trees, especially white pine, with the purpose of growing quality logs that will yield clear lumber. Your County Forester can assist you in getting a forest improvement program started in your woodlands. Your County Forester can provide you with information about the cost-sharing programs.

## **FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORY PUBLICATION LISTS**

LISTS OF PUBLICATIONS dealing with research projects of the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory or relating to special interest groups are available from the Director, Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis. 53705. Separate lists have been compiled for each of the following subjects: Box, Crate, and Packaging Data; Drying of Wood; Fire Protection; Glue and Plywood; Growth, Structure and Identification of Wood; Furniture Manufacture; Logging, Milling and Utilization of Timber Products; Mechanical Properties of Timber; Structural Sandwich; Plastic Laminates and Wood-Base Components; Thermal Properties of Wood; Wood Finishing Subjects; Wood Preservation; Architects, Builders and Engineers.

## **CHRISTMAS TREE SITUATION**

The Christmas Tree industry in New Hampshire experienced another excellent year in 1978 with demand for high quality trees exceeding supply. Lack of snow cover for most of the cutting season made ideal conditions for the producers. Dry conditions in late summer and fall created a concern that drying of trees would be a problem in the market place but the reports are that the problem was minimal.

Spruce budworm damage to wild stands and brush production areas in the Northern part of the state is abating while balsam twig aphid and gall midge damage remains a problem.

Balsam fir remains the number one seller with spruce and pine also strong. Wreath and brush demand remains very strong.

Wholesale Price increases were 7-10% with some roadside prices for sheared trees around \$1.00 per foot.

The N.H.-Vt. Christmas Tree Association and the N.H. Cooperative Extension Service continue to provide valuable marketing assistance to the 200 or so Christmas Tree producers in N.H.

With demand exceeding supply for the 7th year in a row and many growers being sold out by mid-July, the prospects are excellent for a successful 1979 season.

## 1979 PRICE RANGE FOR FOREST PRODUCTS

**Table I. Price Range Standing Timber (Stumpage) and Sawlogs  
Per Thousand Board Feet (MBF)**

Prices quoted are an average range for the county. Prices will vary from those quoted depending on market conditions. More specific process can be obtained by contacting the County Forester, Consulting Foresters, or industry representatives. Read carefully the recommendations for selling on page 5, Timber Sale Guidelines, before disposing of stumpage, logs, and other forest products.

### Belknap County

Species	Quality	Stumpage	Roadside	Delivered
White Pine	Low	\$40-50	\$70-80	\$90-100
	Medium	50-60	80-90	100-110
	High	60-70	90-100	110-120
Hemlock	All grades	25-40	50-65	70-85
Red Oak	Low	50	80	100
	Medium	50-60	80-90	110
	High	60+	90+	120
White Birch and	Low	40-45	65-70	85-90
Yellow Birch	Medium	45-50	70-75	90-95
	High	50-60	75-85	95-105
Rock Maple	Low	25-30	50-55	70-75
	Medium	30-40	55-65	75-85
	High	40+	70+	100-120
Beech	Medium to High	20-30	35-45	50-65
White Ash	Low	40-60	70-90	90-110
	Medium	60-80	90-110	110-130
	High	90-110	130-140	160-180
Mixed Hardwoods		30-40	55-65	75-85

### Carroll County

Species	Quality	Stumpage	Roadside	Delivered
White Pine	Low	\$40	\$55	\$90-100
	Medium	70	80-115	100-130
	High	70-95	115-135	130-160
Hemlock	Medium	20-35	50-60	65-80
	High	35-50	60-85	80-100
Spruce	Medium	20-40	60-85	80-100
	High	40-50	85-100	100-135
Ash	Medium	40-60	80-90	135-150
	High	60-90	120	150-250
Basswood		25-50	50-80	85-110
Beech	Low	20	45	60
	Medium	25-30	50	65-80
	High	35-60	80-100	130-160
Beech Boltwood	High	20	30-35	50-70
Red Maple	Low to High	30	70	80-125
Sugar Maple	Low	25	60	90
	Medium	40	90	130
	High	70-90	110-140	145-180

### Carroll County (Continued)

Species	Quality	Stumpage	Roadside	Delivered
Sugar Maple Boltwood				60/cord
Paper Birch	Low	30	60	75
	Medium	50	70	80-90
	High	60-80	90	100-175
Paper Birch Boltwood	Medium	30/cord	40-50/cord	70-100/cord
Yellow Birch	Medium	40	60	80-90
	High	50	90	100-130
Oak	Low	30	50-60	80
	Medium	40-80	65-80	100-120
	High	80-150	100-150	120-250

### Cheshire County

Species	Quality	Stumpage	Roadside	Delivered
White Pine	Low	\$35-45	\$65-75	\$80-100
	Medium	45-50	75-80	100-110
	High	50-60	80-100	110-120
Hemlock	Low	25-30	50-55	65-70
	Medium	30-35	55-60	70-80
	High	35-40	65-75	80-90
Spruce	Low	25-30	50-55	65-70
	Medium	30-35	60-65	75-85
	High	40-45	65-70	85-90
Red Oak	Low	70-90	100-120	175-200
	Medium	90-100	130-150	200-230
	High	120-150	175-200	230-250
White Birch	Low	40-50	70-75	80-90
	Medium	55-60	75-80	95-100
	High	65-75	95-110	125-150
Sugar Maple	Low	40-55	70-80	100-120
	Medium	60-65	85-95	130-140
	High	85-90	110-120	150-175
Soft Maple	Medium	25-30	45-50	60-70
	High	30-35	50-55	75-85
Beech	Medium	25-30	45-50	60-70
	High	35-45	50-55	80-90
White Ash	Low	70-90	85-90	100-120
	Medium	90-100	95-110	150-175
	High	120-150	175-200	200-250

### Coos County

Species	Quality	Stumpage	Roadside	Delivered
White Pine	Sawlog	\$45-70	\$95-110	\$130-160
Spruce-Fir	Sawlog	40-55	95-110	130-155
Hemlock	Sawlog	20-32	55-70	85-105
Hard Maple	Sawlog	50-80	80-125	140-180
	Veneer	75-100		160-250

*Coos (Continued)*

Species	Quality	Stumpage	Roadside	Delivered
Soft (Red) Maple	Sawlog	20-32	60-80	85-110
Poplar	Sawlog	20-32	50-70	75-90
White Birch	Sawlog	55-90	95-135	145-190
	Veneer	80-120		150-300
Beech	Sawlog	20-32	50-70	90-110
Yellow Birch	Sawlog	60-85	110-160	175-225
	Veneer	80-125		160-375
White Ash	Sawlog	60-100	100-200	125-350
	Veneer	80-120		160-450
Red Oak	Sawlog	50-85	90-130	215-225
	Veneer	80-120		175-375
Basswood	Sawlog	30-40		140-160
	Veneer	45-70		150-250
Mixed Hardwood (Pallet & Tie Stock)	Sawlogs	20-32	45-60	85-110
White Cedar	6' logs/cord*	15-25	50	75
	8' logs/cord	20-30	60	100

\*6' cord = 700-750 bd. ft.

8' cord - 1000 bd. ft. (approx.)

**Grafton County**

Species	Quality	Stumpage	Roadside	Delivered
White Pine	Average	\$40-90	\$70-120	\$150
Hemlock	Average	20-40	50-85	60-100
Spruce & Fir	Average	20-60	40-90	60-110
Yellow Birch	Sawlog	50-105	75-170	95-190
	Veneer	100-150+	150-200+	200-350
Sugar or Rock Maple	Sawlog	50-90+	90-150	100-220
	Veneer	60-100+	95-190+	150-250+
White Birch	Sawlogs	40-90	65-170	90-200
	Veneer	90+	125-175	200-300
Soft (Red) Maple	Sawlogs	15-40	50-70	80+
White Ash	Sawlogs	40-100+	60-150	100-225
Beech	Sawlogs	15-35	40-70	70-85
Red Oak	Sawlog	50-100	80-200	80-190
	Veneer	90+	125-200	175-300+
Mixed Hd/wood	Pallet Logs	15-25	40-50	70-90
Mixed Hd/wood	Tie Logs	15-25	50-70	70-90
Basswood	Sawlogs	20-40	50-75	75-100
	Veneer			140-200
Poplar	Sawlogs	10		75
Cherry	Sawlogs	35-50+	65-95+	110-150+
	Veneer			170-285

## Hillsboro County

Species	Quality	Stumpage	Roadside	Delivered
White Pine	Low	\$40	\$75	\$90
	Medium	50	85	100
	High	70	100	120
Hemlock	Low	30	70	80
	High	40	90	105
Red Oak	Low	40	75	90
	Medium	50	85	100
	High	100+	150+	180+
Other Hardwoods				
Birch, Maple, Ash	Low	35	70	85
Mixed Hardwood (Pallet Stock)	High Logs	70	125	150 85

## Merrimack

Species	Quality	Stumpage	Roadside	Delivered
White Pine	Low	\$40-50	\$70-80	\$85-95
	Medium	50-60	80-90	95-105
	High	60-90	90-110	105-135
Hemlock	Low	20-25	50-55	65-70
	High	25-40	55-70	70-85
White Birch	Medium	40-50	80-90	95-105
	High	50-60	90-100	115-135
Hard Maple	Medium	50-60	90-100	105-115
	High	60-70	100-110	115-125
Red Oak	Medium	60-90	100-130	115-150
	High	90-125	130-165	165-225
Pallet Stock	Logs	25-30	50-60	65-75
Mixed Hardwood Pulp Logs				\$10/ton

## Rockingham County

Species	Quality	Stumpage	Roadside	Delivered
White Pine	Low to Medium	\$35-45	\$65-75	\$85-95
	High	45-60+	75-90	95-110
Hemlock	Low to Medium	30-40	60-70	80-90
	High	40-50	70-80	90+
Red Oak & White	Low to Medium	50-65	80-95	100-115
	High	65-85+	95-115	115-140
*Other Hardwoods	Low to Medium	30-40	60-70	80-90
	High	40-50	70-80	90-100
Pallet Logs		30-40	60-70	80-90

\*Check the prices in other counties for white birch, yellow birch, sugar maple, and white ash, when grades are suitable for specialty items such as boltwood and veneer.



## Strafford County

Species	Quality	Stumpage	Roadside	Delivered
White Pine	Low to Medium	\$37-63	\$67-93	\$87-115
	High	64-80	94-110	114-130
Hemlock	Low to Medium	20-40	50-70	70-90
	High	40-55	70-85	90-105
Red Oak	Low to Medium	40-70	70-100	90-120
	High	71-95	101-125	121-145
Other Hardwoods	Low to Medium	30-50	60-80	80-100
	High	50-65	80-95	100-115

## Sullivan County

Species	Quality	Stumpage	Roadside	Delivered
White Pine	Low	\$30-40	\$70-80	\$90-100
	Medium	40-50	90-100	110-120
	High	60-70	100-105	120-125
Hemlock	Medium	25-30	60-65	80-85
	High	30-40	65-70	85-90
Spruce	Medium	25-30	60-65	80-85
	High	30-40	65-70	85-90
Yellow Birch	Medium	40-50	90-100	100-150
	High	60-70	110-120	150-200
White Birch	Medium	30-35	80-85	100-140
	High	35-50	85-100	140-170
Sugar Maple	Medium	35-50	85-100	115-130
	High	50-70	100-120	140-150
Red Oak	Medium	40-55	90-105	140-160
	High	65-100	115-150	175-280
White Ash	Medium	40-55	90-105	140-160
	High	60-100	110-150	175-280
Red Maple	Medium	25-30	65-70	85-90
	High	30-45	70-100	90-120
Pallet		10-25	50-65	70-100
Poplar		5-10	45-50	65-70
Other Hardwoods		30	80	100

**Table II. Prices Pulpwood Per Cord — Northern New Hampshire**

Species	Stumpage	Roadside	Mill Yard
Spruce and Fir	\$6.00-10.00	\$30.00-35.00	\$41.00-47.00
White Pine	2.00-5.50	24.00-27.00	34.00-36.50
Hemlock			
Tamarack	2.00-5.50	24.00-30.00	36.00-40.00
Red Pine			
All Hardwood	3.00-7.00	20.00-28.00	35.00-39.00

**Prices of Pulpwood Per Cord — Central New Hampshire<sup>2</sup>**

Species	Stumpage		Delivered
Softwood			
Rough		at Consuming	\$16.50-20.00/Ton
Hardwood		Mill	
Rough	\$2.00-3.00		13.50-15.00/Ton
Random Length			
Mixed Hardwood		at Concentration	11.00-12.50/Ton
Random Length Softwood		Yard	13.00+/Ton

**Prices of Pulpwood Per Cord — Southern New Hampshire<sup>2</sup>**

Species	Stumpage	Roadside	Delivered at Mill
Hardwood	\$2.00-3.00		\$9.00-10.00/Ton
Random Length			
Mixed Hardwood			9.00-10.00/Ton
Random Length Softwood			9.00±/Ton

**Table III. Price of Debarked Slabs and Edgings Per Green Ton Strapped**

	Delivered to Chipping Plant
Softwood <sup>1</sup> (mixed)	\$6.50-7.00
Hardwood (mixed)	6.00-7.00

<sup>1</sup>Special prices are paid for slabs and edgings sorted by species (spruce and fir).

<sup>2</sup>Contact buyers for exact prices and mileage allowances.

**Price of Pulp Chips<sup>1,2</sup>**

	Scheduled Deliveries of Chips Produced from Roundwood <sup>2</sup>	Produced from Slabs and Edgings Delivered to Pulp Mill <sup>2</sup>	
		Per Cord	Per Green Ton
Pine and Hemlock		\$33.00-35.50	\$16.00-17.30
Spruce and Fir		40.00-41.00	20.00-22.00
Hardwood (mixed)	\$35.00-38.00/cord	37.00-42.00	15.90-18.50

<sup>1</sup>Chips are bought by weight or by volume.

<sup>2</sup>Contact buyers for exact prices and mileage allowances.

**Table II. Prices Pulpwood Per Cord – Northern New Hampshire**

Species	Stumpage	Roadside	Mill Yard
Spruce and Fir	\$6.00-10.00	\$30.00-35.00	\$41.00-47.00
White Pine	2.00-5.50	24.00-27.00	34.00-36.50
Hemlock			
Tamarack	2.00-5.50	24.00-30.00	36.00-40.00
Red Pine			
All Hardwood	3.00-7.00	20.00-28.00	35.00-39.00

**Prices of Pulpwood Per Cord – Central New Hampshire<sup>2</sup>**

Species	Stumpage		Delivered
Softwood			
Rough		at Consuming	\$16.50-20.00/Ton
Hardwood		Mill	
Rough	\$2.00-3.00		13.50-15.00/Ton
Random Length			
Mixed Hardwood		at Concentration	11.00-12.50/Ton
Random Length Softwood		Yard	13.00+/Ton

**Prices of Pulpwood Per Cord – Southern New Hampshire<sup>2</sup>**

Species	Stumpage	Roadside	Delivered at Mill
Hardwood	\$2.00-3.00		\$9.00-10.00/Ton
Random Length			
Mixed Hardwood			9.00-10.00/Ton
Random Length Softwood			9.00±/Ton

**Table III. Price of Debarked Slabs and Edgings Per Green Ton Strapped**

	Delivered to Chipping Plant
Softwood <sup>1</sup> (mixed)	\$6.50-7.00
Hardwood (mixed)	6.00-7.00

<sup>1</sup>Special prices are paid for slabs and edgings sorted by species (spruce and fir).

<sup>2</sup>Contact buyers for exact prices and mileage allowances.

**Price of Pulp Chips<sup>1,2</sup>**

	Scheduled Deliveries of Chips Produced from Roundwood <sup>2</sup>	Produced from Slabs and Edgings Delivered to Pulp Mill <sup>2</sup> Per Cord	Per Green Ton
Pine and Hemlock		\$33.00-35.50	\$16.00-17.30
Spruce and Fir		40.00-41.00	20.00-22.00
Hardwood (mixed)	\$35.00-38.00/cord	37.00-42.00	15.90-18.50

<sup>1</sup>Chips are bought by weight or by volume.

<sup>2</sup>Contact buyers for exact prices and mileage allowances.

**Table IV. Price Range of Excelsior Wood, Boltwood, Posts,  
and Railroad Cross Ties**

Species	Stumpage	Roadside	Delivered at Mill
Excelsior Wood Per Cord			
Poplar Peeled			\$28.00+
Boltwood Per Cord <sup>1</sup>			
White Birch	\$20.00-32.00	\$40.00-60.00	\$75.00-95.00 per cord
Beech	10.00-15.00		45.00-55.00 per cord
Sugar Maple and Ash	20.00-35.00		52.00-100.00 per cord
Yellow Birch	20.00-30.00	40.00-50.00	52.00-70.00 per cord

<sup>1</sup>Price per bolt varies according to diameter and length of bolt. Some mills prefer to buy by the Mbf.

### Posts

Species	Length	Top Diameter	Stumpage	Roadside Price	Delivered
Red (Norway Pine) and Pitch Pine	7'	6"	\$ .15	\$ .75	\$2.35
		5"	.05	.55	1.40
Cedar	8'	6"		.46	
		5"		.41	
		4"		.21	

### Railroad Crosssties

Grade	Size	Rail- bearing Face	Prices paid for Green Mixed Hardwood <sup>1</sup> Ties			
			Loaded on R.R. Cars		Delivered by Truck to Nashua	
			each	per MBF	each	per MBF
3	(6" x 8" x 8'6")	8"	\$6.25	\$184	\$6.75	\$198
4	(7" x 8" x 8'6")	9"	7.55	190	8.05	203
5	(7" x 9" x 8'6")	10"	8.50	190	9.00	202

<sup>1</sup>Oak, Beech, Birch, Maple, Cherry, Ash, Hickory

**Table V. Price Range of Fuelwood Per Cord**

Species	Stumpage	Roadside	Delivered Buyers Premises
Hardwood <sup>1</sup>			
4' Wood	\$2.00-10.00	\$40.00-55.00	\$50.00-70.00
12", 14", 16" Lengths		55.00-70.00	55.00-75.00+
Tree length - Delivered 4-6 cords per load - \$35.00-40.00 per cord			
Slabs (Hardwood or Softwood)		2.00-25.00	30.00-40.00
Fireplace white birch will be slightly higher than above when bought in bundles.			
Prices range up to \$60.00+ per cord.			
Formula for determining cords of fuelwood, pulpwood and boltwood in 4' lengths.			
Average height in inches times length of pile in feet divided by 384 equals the number of cords:			

$$\text{EXAMPLE: } \frac{48'' \times 8'}{384} = 1 \text{ Cord}$$

If wood is longer or shorter than standard length, which is 48", divide by standard bolt length to get current percentage. (EXAMPLE: 39" divided by 48" equals 81%).

<sup>1</sup>10.00-15.00 asked for sawing 4' wood into stove length.

**Table VI. Price Range of Sawdust and Shavings and Bark**

	Per-Cord Green at Sawmill	Per Bale Air Dry
Sawdust	\$3.00-7.50	
	94 \$.02 to .06 per cubic foot	
Shavings	\$2.00-5.00	\$1.50-2.00
	or \$.03 to .045 per cubic foot	
Bagged Dry Shavings		\$1.00 to \$1.50
Bark	\$.02 to \$.08 per cubic foot (loaded)	per 3 cu. ft. bag
	\$1.25-6.00 per yard (loaded) (\$3.00)	
	\$.50-6.00 per cord	

**Table VIIA. Operating Costs (Contract Prices) Northern N.H.**

	Felling per Mbf	Yarding and Bucking per Mbf	Trucking <sup>1,2</sup> per Mbf in State
Logs			
Softwood	\$8.00-16.00	\$10.00-25.00	\$12.00-25.00
Hardwood	8.00-20.00	12.00-38.00	15.00-35.00
Pulpwood	per cord	per cord	per cord
Softwood	\$8.00-9.50	\$4.00-8.00	\$8.00-15.00
Hardwood	7.00-9.00	5.00-10.00	8.00-15.00
Fuelwood	\$6.00-9.00	\$5.00-10.00	\$8.00-15.00
Lopping Tops (for aesthetics)		\$2.00-5.00	
Yarding Stump to Roadside -			
	\$8.00-10.00/cord or \$14.00-20.00/Mbf.		
Average Stump to Roadside -			
Softwood	\$35.00-45.00 per Mbf		
Hardwood	35.00-45.00 per Mbf		

**Table VIIB. Operating Costs (Contract Prices) Southern N.H.**

	Felling per Mbf	Yarding and Bucking per Mbf	Trucking <sup>1,2</sup> per Mbf in State
Logs			
Softwood	\$8.00-12.00	\$ 8.00-12.00	\$15.00-30.00
Hardwood	8.00-13.00	10.00-13.00	15.00-30.00
Pulpwood	per cord	per cord	per cord
Softwood	\$6.00-9.00	\$ 6.00-7.50	\$ 8.00-15.00
Hardwood	6.50-9.00	6.00-9.00	8.00-15.00
Fuelwood	\$6.00-9.00	\$ 5.00-10.00	\$ 8.00-12.00
Lopping Tops (for aesthetics)		\$ 2.00-5.00	
Yarding Stump to Roadside —	\$ 5.00- 8.00/cord or \$ 8.00-11.00/Mbf — without machine		
	\$11.00-13.00/cord or \$18.00-21.00/Mbf — with machine		
Average Stump to Roadside —			
Softwood	\$30.00-35.00 per Mbf.		
Hardwood	32.00-40.00 per Mbf.		

<sup>1</sup>Intra-state and inter-state rates are sometimes used.

<sup>2</sup>There are not established I.C.C. rates for trucking sawlogs and pulpwood. Rates are determined between the trucker and the party wanting the logs hauled on the basis of mileage involved.

**Table VIIC. Operating Costs (Contract Prices) Average for N.H.**

Chain Saw Rental	\$ 3.50-5.00 per hour.
Man with Chain Saw	5.00-8.00 per hour.
Custom Sawing	55.00-90.00 per Mbf. for softwoods or \$55.00+ per hour.
	10.00-15.00 more per Mbf. for hardwoods or \$55.00+ per hour.
Planing	15.00-25.00 per Mbf. two faces.
Resawing	10.00-20.00 per Mbf. per cut.
Stump to stick	140.00-150.00 per Mbf. for softwoods.
	150.00-175.00 per Mbf. for hardwoods.

**Table VIID. Trucking Costs**

		Truck	Truck with Loader
Logs	0- 30 miles	\$11.00-15.00 per Mbf.	\$16.00-25.00
	30- 50 miles	13.00-25.00 per Mbf.	20.00-25.00
	50- 85 miles	18.00-35.00 per Mbf.	25.00-35.00
	85-100 miles	35.00+ per Mbf.	35.00-40.00
Pulpwood	0- 15 miles	5.50 per cord	\$2.50-3.00
	15- 30 miles	5.50- 6.50 per cord	per cord
	30- 40 miles	6.50- 7.50 per cord	additional
	40- 60 miles	7.50- 8.50+ per cord	
		or \$0.11 per loaded mile per cord plus	
		\$1.01 for standby, delay and unload.	
Chips		5.00-12.00 per cord.	

**Table VIII. Wholesale Price Range<sup>1</sup> of Christmas Trees and Boughs<sup>2</sup>**

	Stumpage		Roadside	
	Single	Bundle	Single	Bundle
Pasture Run (unimproved)				
Balsam Fir	\$1.50-2.50		\$2.50-3.50	\$5.25-7.50
Spruce	1.50-2.00		2.25-3.00	3.75-6.50
Improved (but not sheared)				
Balsam	1.75-2.75	\$4.00-6.00	3.00-5.50	5.50-8.25
Spruce	1.50-2.00	3.00-5.00	2.50-4.50	4.00-6.00
Sheared				
Balsam Fir	3.00-4.50		4.50-7.00	to \$1.00 per ft.
Spruce	3.00-4.00		3.50-7.00	
Pine	2.75-3.75		4.00-7.00	
Boughs (baled or tied)		Per Bundle <sup>3</sup>	Roadside	Per Ton
Balsam Fir		\$3.50-6.00		\$135.00-250.00
Spruce		2.75-4.00		110.00-160.00
Pine		3.00-4.00		120.00-160.00
Wreaths				
Balsam Fir — double face size 12"-14"				\$1.60-2.10 each

<sup>1</sup>Prices vary according to size of order, quality, grade and tree size.

<sup>2</sup>Producers should contact buyers well in advance of cutting and arrange for deposits and specific prices, and use a written contract.

<sup>3</sup>Price based on 50 lb. bundle. Prices vary with quality and quantity.

**Table IX. Retail Price Range of Single Christmas Trees**

(Select and cut your own)

Scotch Pine	
Balsam Fir	
White Spruce	\$5.00-10.00 or \$.75-2.00 per lineal foot
Douglas Fir	
Norway Spruce	
Blue Spruce	

**Table X. Average Maple Sap Prices at Sugar House in New Hampshire**

% Sugar	Price/Gal.	% Sugar	Price/Gal.
0-1.	0	3.3	.217
1.1	0	3.4	.226
1.2	.01	3.5	.234
1.3	.025	3.6	.242
1.4	.040	3.7	.251
1.5	.054	3.8	.260
1.6	.067	3.9	.267
1.7	.074	4.0	.276
1.8	.090	4.1	.284
1.9	.100	4.2	.293
2.0	.110	4.3	.301
2.1	.118	4.4	.311
2.2	.126	4.5	.318
2.3	.134	4.6	.326
2.4	.142	4.7	.335
2.5	.150	4.8	.343
2.6	.158	4.9	.350
2.7	.167	5.0	.360
2.8	.175	5.1	.367
2.9	.183	5.2	.378
3.0	.192	5.3	.386
3.1	.201	5.4	.395
3.2	.209	5.5	None

**Maple Syrup Price Ranges 1979 for Fancy and A Grades**

1 Gallon	\$15.00-\$18.00
½ Gallon	8.00- 10.00
1 Quart	4.75- 6.00
1 Pint	3.50- 4.25
½ Pint	2.15- 2.75
1 Pound Maple Sugar	2.75- 3.75
1 Pound Maple Cream	2.75- 3.75

#### **Rent Price Per Tap Hole**

15-20 cents for sugar maples in the woods and not too easy to get to; up to 30 cents for easily accessible trees and trees along roadsides.



## CONVERSION FACTORS AND UNITS OF MEASUREMENT FOR FOREST PRODUCTS

A knowledge of the common units of measure for the various forest products is of importance to persons involved in the marketing process. These units of measure form a basis for common understanding between buyer and seller. Familiarity with these units can mean a greater financial return and a reduction of the chances of misunderstanding of the terms of forest products sale agreements.

The Blodgett rule is the official standard in New Hampshire. Several other rules are also in use by mutual agreement between buyer and seller. However, the International Rule,  $\frac{1}{4}$ " kerf, is most commonly accepted.

The volume of a standing tree or log is determined using tree and log rules. These rules simply give the approximate number of board feet of sawed lumber that may be manufactured after allowing for milling losses in slabs, edgings and sawdust.

### Tree Scale (Tree Volume Measurement)

To determine the board foot content of standing trees, tally the trees by:

- 1) D.B.H. (Diameter Breast Height=measurement of diameter of tree  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft. above ground)
- 2) Estimate the number of 16 foot logs to 6 inch top diameter
- 3) Apply the scale given in Table below

Tree Scale — International Rule

D.B.H. Inches	Number of 16 foot logs — to 6" top						
	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4
6	10	15					
8	20	35	50				
10	40	55	70	85	95		
12	60	75	95	110	125	145	165
14	85	110	135	150	165	190	215
16	110	150	190	215	240	260	285
18	140	195	245	285	320	345	370
20	180	245	310	355	400	435	465
22	220	300	380	445	505	545	585
24	270	365	460	540	615	670	730
26	320	435	550	645	735	805	875
28	370	515	655	760	870	950	1035
30	430	595	760	885	1010	1110	1205

## Log Rule

To determine the board foot content of sawlogs, tally the logs by:

- 1) Average Diameters at the small end and inside the bark and by lengths
- 2) Apply volumes from the table given in Table below and total

### The International Log Rule

¼-inch Saw Kerf

Diameter (Small end inside bark) Inches	Length of Log in Feet						
	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
4		5	5	5	5	5	10
5	5	5	10	10	10	15	15
6	10	10	15	15	20	25	25
7	10	15	20	25	30	35	40
8	15	20	25	35	40	45	50
9	20	30	35	45	50	60	70
10	30	35	45	55	65	75	85
11	35	45	55	70	80	95	105
12	45	55	70	85	95	110	125
13	55	70	85	100	115	135	150
14	65	80	100	115	135	155	175
15	75	95	115	135	160	180	205
16	85	110	130	155	180	205	235
17	95	125	150	180	205	235	265
18	110	140	170	200	230	265	300
19	125	155	190	225	260	300	335
20	135	175	210	250	290	330	370
21	155	195	235	285	320	365	410
22	170	215	260	305	355	405	455
23	185	235	285	335	390	445	495
24	205	255	310	370	425	485	545
25	220	280	340	400	460	525	590
26	240	305	370	435	500	570	640
27	260	330	400	470	540	615	690
28	280	355	430	510	585	665	745
29	305	385	465	545	630	715	800
30	325	410	495	585	675	765	860

## Pulpwood

Pulpwood is generally sold by the cord or on the weight basis.

*The Cord:* A standard cord is generally accepted as equivalent to a pile of closely stacked wood 4 feet high, 4 feet deep and 8 feet long containing a gross volume of 128 cu. ft.

## Solid Wood Content of a Cord

The solid wood content of a cord of pulpwood is dependent on many factors such as:

- 1) The average diameter of the bolts
- 2) Tightness of piling
- 3) Limbing practice and knottiness
- 4) Taper and straightness of individual bolts
- 5) Amount of bark rubbed off prior to scaling
- 6) Period of time between piling and scaling (shrinkage and compaction during transportation)

The volume given in the Table below are *averages* and are commonly used as conversion factors.

**Solid Wood Content of a Standard Cord**

1 Standard cord (4'x4'x8')	= 128 cubic feet of wood, bark and air spaces
1 Standard cord of pulpwood, rough	= 85 cubic feet of solid wood (softwood)
1 Standard cord of pulpwood, peeled	= 95 cubic feet of solid wood (softwood)
1 Standard cord of pulpwood, rough	= 85 cubic feet of solid wood (hardwood)
1 Standard cord of pulpwood, peeled	= 95 cubic feet of solid wood (hardwood)
1.7 to 2.0 cord	= 1000 board feet

When green rough pulpwood is purchased by weight, the following weight-volume equivalents are generally accepted:

5600 — 5700 pounds = 1 cord (hardwood)

4300 — 4700 pounds = 1 cord (softwood)

## Cordwood

Wood fuel is generally sold by the standard cord or by the "short cord" also called "face cord" which is a pile of wood 8 feet long, 4 feet high and the length of the stick is less than 4 feet and is generally 12, 16, or 24 inches for stove and fireplace use.

**Railroad Tie Volume Table**

Grade	Dimensions	Bd. ft. volume per tie	No. of Pcs. per MBF
1	6"x7"x8'6"	29.7	33.7
2	6"x7"x8'6"	29.7	33.7
3	6"x8"x8'6"	34.0	29.4
4	7"x8"x8'6"	39.6	25.2
5	7"x9"x8'6"	44.6	22.4

**Approximate Weight and Heating Value Per Cord (80 cu. ft.) of  
Different Woods, Green and Air Dry (Approximately 20% Moisture Content)**

Woods	Weight, lb. per cu. ft.	Weight, lb.	Available Heat, Million BTU <sup>1</sup>	Equivalent in Gallons of Fuel Oil <sup>2</sup>
	Green	Air Dry	Air Dry	
Ash	48	3,440	20.0	204
Aspen	43	2,160	12.5	128
Beech, American	54	3,760	21.8	222
Birch, yellow	57	3,680	21.3	217
Elm, American	54	2,900	17.2	176
Hickory, shagbark	63	4,240	24.6	251
Maple, red	50	3,200	18.6	190
Maple, sugar	56	3,680	21.3	217
Oak, red	64	3,680	21.3	217
Oak, white	63	3,920	22.7	232
Pine, eastern white	36	2,080	12.0	123

<sup>1</sup>50 to 60% efficiency of burning unit.

<sup>2</sup>70% efficiency of furnace.

### Variation of Heating Values of Wood Due to Moisture

— Per Cent of Moisture—	— Per Cent of Usable Heat —
0 (oven dry)	103.4%
4	102.7
10	101.6
20 Air-dried Hardwood	100.0 7,250 BTU*
40	96.5
80	89.7
100 (Green hardwood)	85.0

\*BTU is the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit.

### Approximate Number of Trees per Cord for Peeled Pulpwood and Cordwood

Tree Diameter at 4½ Feet	Number of Trees
6"	25
7"	16
8"	12
9"	10
10"	8
11"	6
12"	5
14"	3
16"	2.5
18"	2
22"	1

## Lumber (Square Edge)

The standard unit of measure for lumber is the board foot. It is equivalent to 1/12 of a cubic foot such as a board 12 inches by 12 inches and 1 inch thick.

Board foot measurements refer to rough lumber. Surfaced lumber is tallied on the basis of width and thickness before surfacing.

To calculate the board footage of lumber, for each piece multiply the width in inches by the thickness by the length in feet and divide by 12.

Example:

$$\frac{6'' \text{ wide} \times 2'' \text{ thick} \times 16' \text{ long}}{12} = 16 \text{ board feet}$$

Board Foot Measure Contained in Lumber

Thickness and Width Inches	Board foot content Board length in feet					
	6	8	10	12	14	16
1 x 2	1	1-1/3	1-2/3	2	2-1/3	2-2/3
1 x 3	1-1/2	2	2-1/2	3	3-1/2	4
1 x 4	2	2-2/3	3-1/2	4	4-2/3	5-1/3
1 x 5	2-1/2	3-1/3	4-1/6	5	5-5/6	5-2/3
1 x 6	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 x 7	3-1/2	4-2/3	5-5/6	7	8-1/6	9-1/3
1 x 8	4	5-1/3	6-2/3	8	9-1/3	10-2/3
1 x 10	5	6-2/3	8-1/3	10	11-2/3	13-1/3
1 x 12	6	8	10	12	14	16
1 1/4 x 4	2-1/2	3-1/3	4-1/6	5	5-5/6	6-2/3
1 1/4 x 6	3-3/4	5	6-1/4	7-1/2	8-3/4	10
1 1/4 x 8	5	6-2/3	8-1/3	10	11-2/3	13-1/3
1 1/2 x 4	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 1/2 x 6	4-1/2	6	7-1/2	9	10-1/2	12
1 1/2 x 8	6	8	10	12	14	16
2 x 4	4	5-1/3	6-2/3	8	9-1/3	10-2/3
2 x 6	6	8	10	12	14	16
2 x 8	8	10-2/3	11-1/3	16	18-2/3	21-1/3
2 x 10	10	13-1/3	16-2/3	20	23-1/3	26-2/3
2 x 12	12	16	20	24	28	32
2 1/2 x 12	15	20	25	30	35	40
3 x 6	9	12	15	18	21	24
3 x 8	12	16	20	24	28	32
3 x 10	15	20	25	30	35	40
3 x 12	18	24	30	36	42	48
4 x 4	8	10-2/3	13-1/3	16	18-2/3	21-1/2
6 x 6	18	24	30	36	42	48

**LUMBER SIZE TABLE**  
**Nominal and Minimum-dressed Sizes of Boards, Dimensions and Timbers**  
 (All Figures In Inches)

ITEM	THICKNESS			FACE WIDTHS		
	Nominal	Minimum Dry	Dressed Green	Nominal	Minimum Dry	Dressed Green
Boards*				2	1-1/2	1-9/16
				3	2-1/2	1-9/16
				4	3-1/2	3-9/16
				5	4-1/2	4-5/8
	1	3/4	25/32	6	5-1/2	5-5/8
				7	6-1/2	6-5/8
	1-1/4	1	1-1/32	8	7-1/4	7-1/2
				9	8-1/4	8-1/2
	1-1/2	1-1/4	1-9/32	10	9-1/4	9-1/2
				11	10-1/4	10-1/2
				12	11-1/4	11-1/2
				14	12-1/4	13-1/2
				16	15-1/4	15-1/2
Dimension				2	1-1/2	1-9/16
				3	2-1/2	2-9/16
				4	3-1/2	3-9/16
	2	1-1/2	1-9/16	5	4-1/2	4-5/8
	2-1/2	2	2-1/16	6	5-1/2	5-5/8
	3	2-1/2	2-9/16	8	7-1/4	7-1/2
	3-1/2	3	3-1/16	10	9-1/4	9-1/2
				12	11-1/4	11-1/2
				14	13-1/4	13-1/2
				16	15-1/4	15-1/2
Dimension				2	1-1/2	1-9/16
				3	2-1/2	2-9/16
				4	3-1/2	3-9/16
				5	4-1/2	4-5/8
	4	3-1/2	3-9/16	6	5-1/2	5-5/8
	4-1/2	4	4-1/16	8	7-1/4	7-1/2
				10	9-1/4	9-1/2
				12	11-1/4	11-1/2
				14		13-1/2
				16		15-1/2
Timbers	5 & Thicker		1/2 Off	5 & Wider		1/2 Off

\*Boards less than the minimum thickness for 1 inch nominal but 5/8 inch or greater thickness dry (11/16 inch green) may be regarded as American Standard Lumber, but such boards shall be marked to show the size and condition of seasoning at the time of dressing. They shall also be distinguished from 1-inch boards on invoices and certificates.

*Dry Sizes* apply to lumber which has been seasoned or dried to a moisture content of 19 percent or less.

*Green Sizes* apply to lumber having a moisture content in excess of 19 percent.

## Computing of Lumber Volume in Board Feet

Take the Lineal Feet and Multiply by the Contents of One Lineal Foot.

Size of Piece	Part of Foot per Lin. Ft.	Size of Piece	Part of Foot per Lin. Ft.
1x1	1/12	4x4	1-1/3
1x2	1/6	4x5	1-2/3
1x3	1/4	4x6	2
1x4	1/3	4x7	2-1/3
1x6	1/2	4x8	2-2/3
1x8	2/3	4x9	3
1x10	5/6	4x10	3-1/3
1x12	1	4x12	4
2x2	1/3	5x5	2-1/12
2x3	1/2	6x6	3
2x4	2/3	7x7	4-1/12
2x5	5/6	8x8	5-1/3
2x6	1	9x9	6-3/4
2x7	1-1/6	10x10	8-1/3
2x8	1-1/3	11x11	10-1/12
2x9	1-1/2	12x12	12
2x10	1-2/3	14x14	16-1/3
2x11	1-5/6	15x15	18-3/4
2x12	2	16x16	21-1/3
2x13	2-1/6	17x17	24-1/12
2x14	2-1/3	18x18	27
2x15	2-1/2	19x19	30-1/12
2x16	2-2/3	20x20	33-1/3
3x3	3/4	22x22	40-1/3
3x4	1	22x24	44
3x5	1-1/4	24x24	48
3x6	1-1/2	26x26	56-1/3
3x7	1-3/4	28x28	65-1/3
3x8	2	30x30	75
3x9	2-1/4	32x32	85-1/3
3x10	2-1/2	34x34	96-1/3
3x11	2-3/4	36x36	108
3x12	3		



## Proposed Metric Sizes for Softwood Lumber

The U.S. metric sizes for softwood lumber were developed during 1975 by the American National Metric Council (ANMC) Subsector Committee on Softwood Lumber. A broad national cross section of the lumber industry was represented, including rules writing agencies, distributors, millwork manufacturers and other related organizations. These recommendations have been approved by the ANMC Sector Committee on Lumber and Wood Products.

**Table 1. Dry Sizes at 19 Percent Maximum — Moisture Content**

Item	Thicknesses			Face Widths		
	Nominal	Net	Metric, mm	Nominal	Net	Metric, mm
Finish	3/8"	5/16"	8	2"	1-1/2"	38
	1/2"	7/16"	11	3"	2-1/2"	64
	5/8"	9/16"	14	4"	3-1/2"	89
	3/4"	5/8"	16	5"	4-1/2"	114
	1"	3/4"	19	6"	5-1/2"	139
	1-1/4"	1"	25	7"	6-1/2"	165
	1-1/2"	1-1/4"	32	8"	7-1/4"	185
	1-3/4"	1-3/8"	35	9"	8-1/4"	210
	2	1-1/2"	38	10"	9-1/4"	235
	2-1/2"	2"	51	11"	10-1/4"	260
	3"	2-1/2"	64	12"	11-1/4"	285
	3-1/2"	3"	76	14"	13-1/4"	335
	4"	3-1/2"	89	16"	15-1/4"	385

**Table 2. Sizes of Boards, Dimension and Timbers**

Item	Thicknesses					Face Widths				
	Nominal	Net		Metric, mm		Nominal	Net		Metric, mm	
		Dry	Green	Dry	Green		Dry	Green	Dry	Green
Boards	3/4"	5/8"	11/16"	16	17	2"	1-1/2"	1-9/16"	38	39
	1"	3/4"	25/32"	19	20	3"	2-1/2"	2-9/16"	64	66
	1-1/4"	1"	1-1/32"	25	26	4"	3-1/2"	3-9/16"	89	91
	1-1/2"	1-1/4"	1-9/32"	32	33	5"	4-1/2"	4-5/8"	114	117
						6"	5-1/2"	5-5/8"	139	143
						7"	6-1/2"	6-5/8"	165	170
						8"	7-1/4"	7-1/2"	185	190
						9"	8-1/4"	8-1/2"	210	216
						10"	9-1/4"	9-1/2"	235	242
						11"	10-1/4"	10-1/2"	260	267
						12"	11-1/4"	11-1/2"	285	293
						14"	13-1/4"	13-1/2"	335	345
Dimension 2"						16"	15-1/4"	15-1/2"	385	395
	1-1/2"	1-9/16"	1-9/16"	38	39	2"	1-1/2"	1-9/16"	38	39
	2-1/2"	2"	2-1/16"	51	52	3"	2-1/2"	2-9/16"	64	66
	3"	2-1/2"	2-9/16"	64	66	4"	3-1/2"	3-9/16"	89	91
	3-1/2"	3"	3-1/16"	76	78	5"	4-1/2"	4-5/8"	114	117
	4"	3-1/2"	3-9/16"	89	91	6"	5-1/2"	5-5/8"	139	143
	4-1/2"	4"	4-1/16"	102	104	8"	7-1/4"	7-1/2"	185	190
						10"	9-1/4"	9-1/2"	235	242
						12"	11-1/4"	11-1/2"	285	293
						14"	13-1/4"	13-1/2"	335	345
						16"	15-1/4"	15-1/2"	385	395