

4-H Forestry Project No. 7

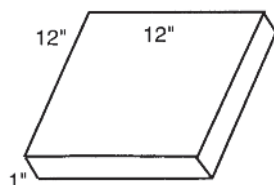
Measuring Standing Sawtimber



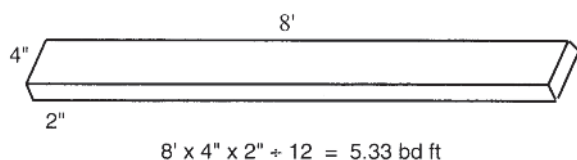
One of the most important aspects of forestry is growing a crop of trees. That's right—trees are a crop. However, a crop of trees is measured and sold in a different way than are the crops familiar to most of us.

Soybeans are sold by the bushel, and cotton is sold by the pound or bale. Farmers receive a certain amount, depending on the markets, for each bushel or pound they sell. Have you ever wondered how a tree farmer measures his crop of trees and how these trees are sold?

Lumber is bought and sold by the board foot. A board foot is a unit of lumber measurement equal to 1 foot square by 1 inch thick.



Board foot volume in a piece of wood is determined by length in feet times width in inches times thickness in inches divided by 12.



Board foot is also the term used to measure and express the amount of wood in trees. To find the board foot volume of a tree, the diameter and merchantable (usable) height must be measured. Standing timber is

bought and sold in increments of 1,000 board feet (MBF). For example, a tree farmer might have 50 MBF of pine sawtimber for sale.

Selling timber is a business proposition, so it is important that tree farmers know how many board feet of sawtimber they have. To determine timber volumes, farmers must measure their trees. Otherwise, they would not know the value of their timber crops. Measuring timber is not difficult to learn and is one of the most important skills landowners have.

Project References

1. Extension Publication 146 Know Your Trees
2. Extension Publication 1686 Making a Tree Scale Stick
3. Extension Publication 1250 Forestry Terms for Landowners

Project Materials

1. A tree scale stick
2. A tape measure or a piece of nonstretch string 66 feet long
3. Notebook and pencil

Sources of Help and Information

1. County Extension director or 4-H youth agent
2. County forester, Mississippi Forestry Commission
3. District conservationist, Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
4. District ranger, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
5. Foresters with local forest industries
6. Consulting foresters, self-employed
7. Park managers, Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks

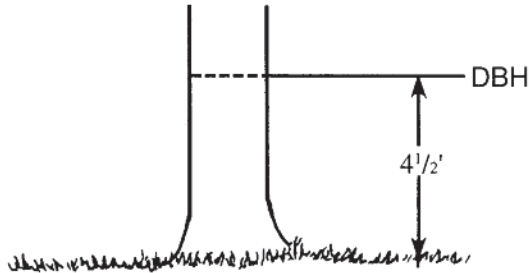


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Instructions

Measuring Tree Diameter

Tree diameter is the first measurement required in measuring timber. Take this measurement at 4.5 feet aboveground on the uphill side of the tree. This measurement is known by foresters as DBH (diameter breast height) and is measured in inches.

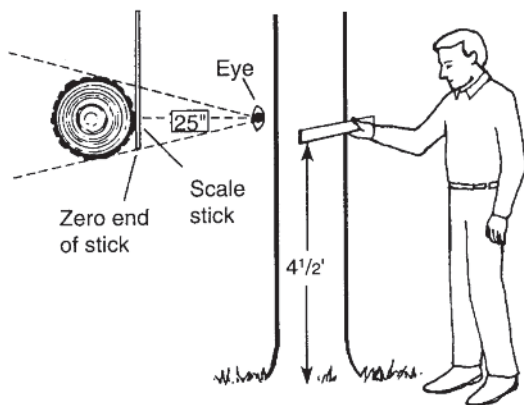


With a measuring tape, measure 4.5 feet from the ground and see where it falls on your body. For many people it is the second button down from the shirt collar. Determine where it is on you and use this mark as a guide in measuring diameter.

Dendrometers are instruments used to measure tree diameter. There are many types of dendrometers, but one of the easiest to use is the Biltmore Stick, which is a straight wooden stick graduated for direct readings of DBH. A Doyle Rule tree scale stick (see Figure 1) will be used in this project because the Doyle Rule is the legal volume rule in Mississippi.

Use the flat side of the stick, indicated "Diameter of Tree (inches)." This side is the Biltmore Stick. Hold the stick level at 25 inches from your eye, against the tree at 4.5 feet above the ground (use the DBH mark you found earlier for this measurement). You will have to measure and practice holding the stick at the 25-inch distance from your eye.

With the stick placed against the tree, close one eye and sight at the left or zero end. This end and the tree bark should be in the same line. Move your eye across the stick to the right-hand edge of the tree. **Be sure not to move your head**, only your eye. Read the tree diameter to the nearest inch where the right side of the tree crosses the stick.



Measuring Tree Height

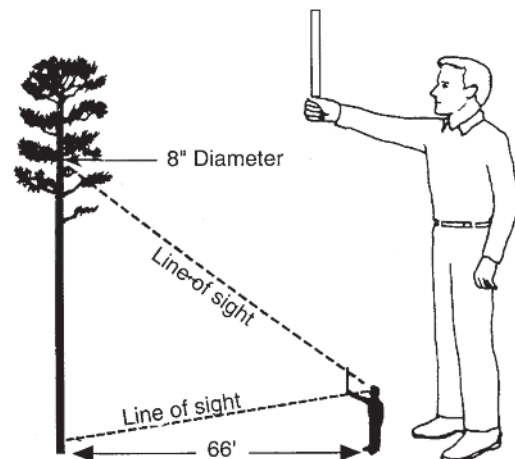
The usable tree height is the second measurement used to find board foot volume. Hypsometers are instruments foresters use to measure tree heights. Many different types of height-measuring devices are available.

The Merritt hypsometer (see Figure 2) is a linear scale imprinted on one face of the tree scale stick you used in finding tree diameters. You can use this same tree scale stick to find both your diameter and tree height.

To measure the merchantable (usable) length of a standing tree, you must first measure out 66 feet from the base of the tree. You can use a tape measure or a length of nonstretch string to mark this distance. With a little practice, you will learn how to pace this distance.

Always be sure you can see the entire length of the tree. Hold the stick vertical to the ground with the "number of 16-foot logs" side facing you and the zero end pointed toward the ground. Holding the stick in this position 25 inches from your eye, sight the zero end to appear to rest on the stump height of the tree. Then, **without moving your head**, run your eye up the stick to the point where the top of the last merchantable log would be cut.

The minimum top diameter of logs is 8 inches. Read the number of 16-foot logs that can be cut from the tree to the nearest one-half log (8 feet). The Merritt hypsometer scale is marked in 16-foot logs, so you will have to estimate the half logs. If the top of the last merchantable log falls halfway between two 16-foot log readings, then add one-half log to the reading.



DIAMETER OF TREE (IN INCHES)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
TREE SCALE STICK			16	16	16	25	32	42	52	64	76	94	110	125	144	162	180	200	225	250	275	300	330	360	390	420	455	490	530	570	610	650	690	735	780
DOYLE RULE				32	32	41	62	66	65	107	132	158	185	213	244	277	313	355	400	545	495	545	600	655	715	775	835	895	960	1030	1100	1180	1270	1360	1460
Hold stick level at 25 inches from eye against tree at height of 4 1/2 feet					48	57	77	80	110	135	163	195	230	268	310	358	412	470	533	600	670	740	815	890	970	1050	1150	1240	1350	1430	1540	1650	1760	1880	2000
							68	104	126	155	188	225	265	310	360	415	475	536	600	670	750	830	920	1020	1130	1240	1350	1465	1585	1710	1840	1975	2115	2260	2410
											204	245	290	340	390	445	505	570	640	720	810	900	1000	1100	1230	1360	1495	1635	1780	1930	2085	2245	2410	2580	2750

For average southern timber read scale direct.
For tall timber with little taper add 10 percent.
For short timber with much taper deduct 10 percent.

Figure 1. Tree scale stick

Determining Tree Volume

Volume tables determine the volume of wood in a standing tree based on DBH and merchantable height measurements. A volume table is printed on the side of your tree scale stick on the Biltmore Stick side.

After you measure the diameter and determine merchantable height, you can read across and down on the tree scale stick to find the volume of the tree. For example, if the DBH is measured to be 18 inches and the merchantable height three 16-foot logs, the volume would be 230 board feet (Doyle Rule).

Most volume tables give tree volumes in one-half log (8-foot) lengths, but the volume table on the tree scale stick is based on 16-foot logs. Therefore, you will have to figure the volumes for trees measured to the nearest one-half log. For example, if you measured an 18-inch DBH tree with 3.5 logs, the volume would be 247 board feet.

An 18-inch DBH tree with 4 logs has.....265 bd ft
An 18-inch DBH tree with 3 logs has.....230 bd ft
The difference is the volume of one log.....35 bd ft

$35 \text{ bd ft} \div 2 = 17.5$, rounded off to 17 bd ft for 1/2 log

Therefore,
an 18-inch DBH tree with 3 logs has.....230 bd ft
one-half an 18-inch log has.....17 bd ft
So, the total volume of the tree is.....247 bd ft

Volume tables listed on tree scale sticks are sometimes based on different Tree Form Classes (tree taper) and may not all have the same volume figures. The standard Form Class most often used is 78. You can use whatever volumes your Doyle tree scale stick has.

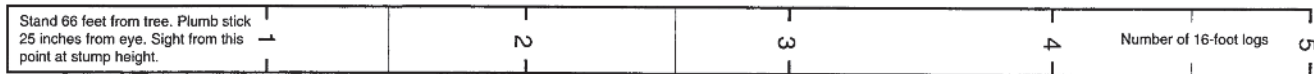
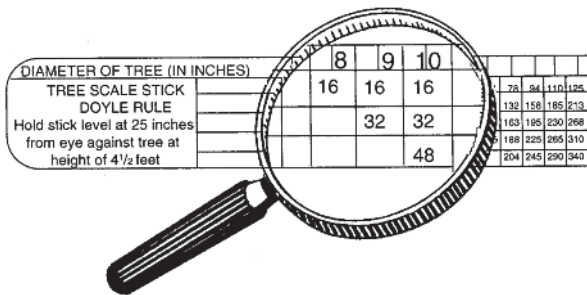
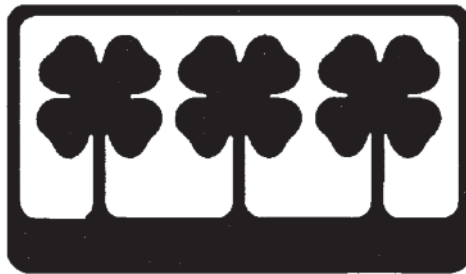


Figure 2. Merritt hypsometer

Measuring Standing Sawtimber

1. Contact a local forester for help in obtaining a tree scale stick (Doyle Rule).
2. Locate an area with suitable sawtimber trees to measure. Trees must be at least 10 inches DBH, with one 16-foot log and have a minimum top diameter of 8 inches. Your own yard may have enough suitable trees, or your family may have land with sawtimber trees. State parks and national forests are ideal areas. If you have trouble locating suitable trees, get help from a local forester or Extension agent.
3. Measure the DBH and merchantable height (to the nearest one-half log) of 20 different sawtimber trees and enter the measurements on the record sheet. Be sure to measure different species of trees. Try to measure several species of both pine and hardwood trees.
4. Using the volume table on your tree scale stick, find the board foot volumes of each tree and enter this volume in your record sheet. Remember, you will have to determine the volumes of trees with one-half logs.
5. After you have measured and recorded the information on all 20 trees, total the board foot volumes of all the pine and hardwood trees. Pine and hardwood volumes are recorded separately because they are usually sold separately. Divide your total tree volumes by 1,000 board feet to get MBF.
6. Contact a local forester or Extension director and find out what the current average stumpage price is for pine and hardwood sawtimber. Enter this information on the record sheet. Stumpage is the value of trees as they stand in the woods uncut (on the stump). Timber buyers purchase standing sawtimber by the MBF, so stumpage values will be per MBF.
7. Multiply the pine and hardwood volumes (MBF) by the current average stumpage prices. This will give you the value of the trees you have measured. The pine and hardwood stumpage prices are different because pine and hardwood are used to make different wood products. The value and demand of these products determine the stumpage prices.
8. If you borrowed a tree scale stick, be sure to return it to the owner immediately after you finish measuring your trees and recording your volumes.
9. If possible, get a forester to check your tree measurements and answer any questions you may have. Ask the forester to sign your record sheet when your project has been completed.
10. Have your adult 4-H leader check your project and sign your record sheet. Include the record sheet in your 4-H member's record. Save the project sheet and other materials as future references as you continue in other 4-H Forestry projects.





4-H Forestry Project Record No. 7

Measuring Standing Sawtimber

Your full name _____ Your age _____

Grade in school _____ No. years in 4-H _____ Date of birth _____

Your parent/guardian's name _____

Your address _____ County _____

Name of club _____ Adult leader's name _____

1. When did you measure your trees? (month) _____ (day) _____ (year) _____

2. Describe in detail the location of the area where you measured your trees. Include number of miles, direction, town or city, and county. _____

(Example: On John Doe's farm near the Hickory Grove Community, 6 miles north of Grenada, in Grenada County.)

3. List the different trees you measured and enter the species, DBH, merchantable height, and board foot volume measurements on page 7 of this project guide. Calculate the total board foot volumes for both pine and hardwood species.

4. How many different species did you measure? _____

5. What is the current average sawtimber stumpage price (Doyle Rule) for your area? (Example: \$350/MBF)

Pine sawtimber \$ _____ /MBF Hardwood sawtimber \$ _____ /MBF

6. Whom did you contact for help in finding the current average stumpage prices for sawtimber?

7. Where did he/she find the stumpage prices he/she gave you?

8. Calculate the current stumpage value for the trees you measured.

Example: Pine (MBF) 4.7 x \$350 = \$1,645

Pine volume (MBF) _____ x stumpage price \$ _____ = \$ _____

Hardwood volume (MBF) _____ x stumpage price \$ _____ = \$ _____

Total value = \$ _____

9. Which species group (pine or hardwood) had the highest stumpage prices? _____

10. What reasons can you give for the differences in stumpage prices? _____

11. Were you surprised at the value of the trees you measured? _____ Why? _____

12. List five wood products that can be made from trees like the ones you measured.

	Pine	Hardwood
Example:	Plywood	Baseball bats
	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____

13. Where did you get the tree scale stick you used to measure the trees? _____

14. List two other tree scales besides the Doyle Scale that are used to determine board foot volumes.

15. What other types of dendrometers do foresters use to measure tree diameters?

16. Name two hypsometers (other than the Merritt hypsometer) used to measure tree heights.

17. What sources of help and information did you consult on this project?

18. Write any suggestions you have on how this project could be improved.

As a forester, I have checked these standing tree measurements and found them to be in accordance with proper forest measurement techniques.

Forester

As an adult 4-H leader, I have checked this Measuring Standing Sawtimber Project and Record and found it to be completed satisfactorily.

4-H Leader

Tree number	Species	DBH (inches)	Number of 16-ft logs	Board foot volume	
				Pine	Hardwood
Example:	Loblolly pine	18	3½	247	-
	Southern red oak	18	3	-	231
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					

Total board foot volume
 Thousand board feet (MBF) to nearest tenth
 (Example: $4,680 \div 1,000 = 4.680$ MBF or 4.7 MBF)



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