

Illinois Forests



"The Voice for Illinois Forests"

Inside this Issue...

IFA President's Personal Experience With TSI

Small Acreage Timber Harvest

Global Benefits of Taking Care of Your Land

State Forester Update

Can NRCS Help Your Forested Acres

Sugarbush Sap Collection System

And more...

2019 Illinois Forestry Association Board of Directors

Executive Committee

PRESIDENT

Mike McMahan (Region 4)
Vienna, IL
618/977-3415
mcmahan3465@hotmail.com

VICE-PRESIDENT

Landon Satterfield (Region 4)
Boaz, KY (Benton, IL)
270/704-2687
lsatter@siu.edu

SECRETARY

Dave Gillespie (Region 2)
Chatham, IL
217/494-6982
dandgisp@aol.com

Interim TREASURER

Mike McMahan (Region 4)
Vienna, IL
618/977-3415
mcmahan3465@hotmail.com

IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT

Joe FitzSimmons (Region 4)
Vienna, IL
773/852-7120
fitzsimmonslawoffice@gmail.com

PROGRAM COORDINATOR

Zach DeVillez
Makanda, IL
618/8410932
ilforestry@gmail.com

Regional Directors

Region 1

Bill Fern
Chicago, IL
773/551-5561
bill@billfern.com

Lydia Scott
Lisle, IL
630/719-2425
lscott@mortonarb.org

Tom Walsh
Durand, IL
815/248-2234
walsh10@stateline-isp.com

Region 2

John Lovseth
Jerseyville, IL
618/374.5291
John.Lovseth@principia.edu

Lee Rife
Springfield, IL
217/652-2634
Lee.Rife@comcast.net

Kevin Bennet
Hopewell, IL
618/954-0113
kbennett@treesforever.org

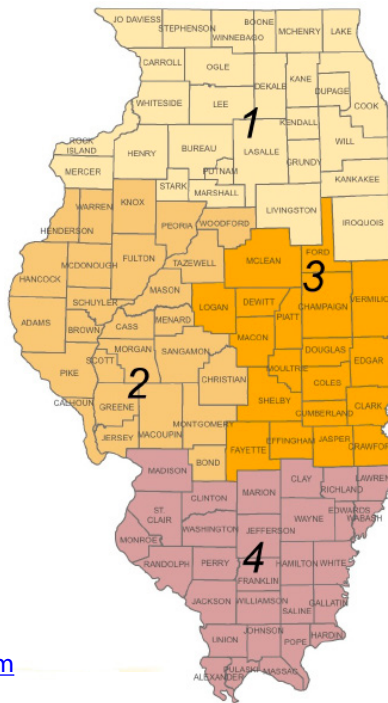
Region 3

Stan Sipp
Mansfield, IL
217/714-1855
sklipp@illinois.edu

John Edgington
University of Illinois (Retired)
217/840-5162
johnedg@illinois.edu

Region 4

Roger Smith
Benton, IL
618/927-2057
smithtreefarmllc@hotmail.com
Bill Buechel
Highland, IL
904/480-0006
wmjbuechel@yahoo.com



IFA Technical Advisors

Chris Evans (Chair)
University of Illinois
Extension Forester
618/695-3383 (office)
cwevans@illinois.edu

Wade Conn
State Forester, USDA-NRCS
217/353-6647 (office)
wade.conn@il.usda.gov

Paul Deizman
IDNR Forest Resources
217/782-3376 (office)
paul.deizman@illinois.gov

John Edgington
University of Illinois (retired)
217/840-5162
johnedg@illinois.edu

Jay Hayek
University of Illinois
Extension Forester
217/244-0534 (office)
jhayek@illinois.edu

Stan Sipp
Forester
217/489-9003
sklipp@illinois.edu

Gary Stratton
Forester - Retired IDNR
618/736-2854
stratton@hamiltoncom.net

Chris Whittom
IDNR Forest Resources
217/785-8264 (office)
217/280-3659 (cell)
chris.whittom@illinois.gov

Our Mission...

"to act on issues that impact rural and community forests and to promote forestry in Illinois."

Our Goals...

- Promote forest management and help landowners manage their forests
- Educate members and the general public about rural and community forestry
- Advocate for favorable legislation and policies to benefit/protect landowners managing their forests
- Understand and engage our members, and increase IFA membership
- Govern the IFA efficiently and effectively to better serve our charitable mission

<https://ilforestry.org>

Message from the President

by Mike McMahan



If you had asked me six months ago "What is a Timber Stand Improvement – really?" I would have given such details such as a TSI is a program where selected trees are cut down in your woods for a variety of reasons. Some may be damaged, others undesirable and yet others may be too close together. Then there is the discussion about "thinning out the canopy to promote regeneration". I think you will agree that what I would have said is correct and accurate ---- as far as it goes.

Now let me tell you the "rest of the story". Recently I had a professionally conducted TSI on 29 acres of my woodlands. Step one was to mark the trees – not only the ones to be cut down like I would have assumed but also others to be girdled so they would still be standing for the wildlife that thrives on "Snags". Other markings identified trees specifically not to be cut for one reason or another. (See figure 1) In my case, my Consulting Forester, Mike Long, recommended I keep some maples. When I asked why, he explained

"They are good, healthy trees and, even though we really do not want them to flourish, oak and hickory will not grow in this particular area. So let's leave the maple trees to mature, to be habitat for birds, to be beautiful (especially in the fall), and to possibly provide somebody with maple syrup someday." He said this is a good example of how proper forest management is not always a "black or white" situation – sometimes you have to use common sense. (See figure 2)



Figure 1: Marked trees before cutting started



Figure 2: Maple trees strategically left standing during TSI

When I walked over on the first day, while Mike's crew was cutting, I was a little concerned about what I would find. These were young guys; strong and fit – I had the feeling they might think they were "bullet-proof" like I was when I was younger. I was VERY pleased to see each of them in full PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) and using their chainsaws like I was recently taught in a Chainsaw Safety Class conducted by the University of Illinois Extension here in Southern Illinois. It was truly a nice feeling to watch them work for a few minutes. (See figure 3)



Figure 3: A Long Forestry worker felling a tree

Once Mike's crew was finished, my work began There were downed trees all over the place! (See figure 4) Easy to cut up in fireplace lengths. Note to Reader: I am a guy who enjoys a fire in my fireplace! In fact, my wife and I enjoy a fire every night we are home from 1 November to 1 March. A glass of wine may or may not be part of the equation.

Continued on the next page -



Figure 4: Downed trees after successful TSI

Somebody once told me cutting firewood gave you three opportunities for exercise – cutting it, hauling it and splitting it. Wow – were they right! In fact, they missed a few steps when it comes to a TSI. I had to deal with where the cut trees were when I started my work. Down a ravine, across a small creek, wherever – my job involved going there to cut. THEN I had to carry the

cut logs to a vehicle in order to move them back to the barn for splitting and stacking. That turned out to be a significant job – lots of uphill walking on uneven ground with minor vegetation in the way. Back at the barn, all I have to do is split and stack it for use in 2022. That's the easy part, right?

One last comment – at the earliest opportunity I plan to have a controlled burn to compliment the impact of the TSI. A wide variety of tree species will thrive next spring as a result of the additional sunlight and the controlled burn will help eliminate some of the undesirables that might grow. That is another aspect of proper forest stewardship I did not know before this experience.

Bottom line is now that I have experienced first-hand a professional TSI conducted on my property, it takes on a whole new perspective. No longer is my definition straight out of a textbook or a discussion with somebody else – it is up close and personal! I strongly recommend you consider doing a TSI on your woods.



Figure 5: A reward after a long days work cutting firewood

IFA News and Updates

The IFA Website has a New Feel

The Illinois Forestry Association is excited to announce that our organization's website has gone through a bit of a makeover.

We wanted to give our membership a website with a new look that is also more functional. The website is now much more mobile device-friendly. We hope that you enjoy the changes we've made, and we will continue to update the website so that you have easy access to any information you might need to most effectively manage your forest, as well as keep up with the operations of the Illinois Forestry Association. Make sure to check it out!

ilforestry.org

IFA to Hold Four Regional Field Days

Make sure to keep your eyes open for the announcement of four field days that will be held regionally. One of these field days should be within reasonable driving distance of wherever you may live in the state.

A big thanks goes out to the Illinois Forestry Development Council, as well as the Illinois Department of Natural Resources who have made these field days possible by funding the events.

We hope that you will come join us for an opportunity to learn more about responsible forest management.



State Forester Update

by Paul Deizman



The Division of Forest Resources maintains a mission of conserving and increasing forest resources statewide and working with the people and organizations that own or control forests and land. Healthy forests provide robust benefits to the environment and society and the 5 million acres of Illinois' forestland has huge potential for increased outputs of food, wildlife, timber, water, carbon storage, recreation and other uses and benefits.

The DNR forestry division continues to deliver most of our traditional programs, embrace new challenges, develop initiatives and demonstrate sound forestry despite ongoing fiscal and staff shortages. The quality, hard work and dedication of the individuals who comprise the Division of Forest Resources makes this possible. The forestry staffs at all our field offices, region locations, nursery and headquarters are all engaged in extra or expanded duties once done by others. The Director of the DNR has extended commitments from the state that critical positions needed to achieve DNR's obligations and function will be filled. The State Forester will work with her staff, as he has been, toward rebuilding critical forestry districts and programs to that end.

A decision is expected very soon from DNR on the next "State Forester" which concluded the interview process over the holidays. Two new foresters are being hired to replace two retirees; one in Sparta, IL (Randolph Co.) and one in Fairfield,

IL (Wayne, Co.). New District Forester Bear Engbring will begin Feb. 15 in our Sparta office at the Illinois World Shooting Complex. The position hiring in Fairfield will conduct interviews in the upcoming weeks. Administratively approved for hire and yet to be posted (re: past retirements) are a Fire Program forester or manager to be located at Benton, IL; a Forest Health forester or specialist to be located at Springfield or Champaign, IL; and a Regional Forester for the southern half of Illinois to be located at Benton, IL. The division has had many retirements over the last few years, and though we retain a high level of institutional knowledge and experience; each of them are truly missed as individuals and as dedicated, accomplished specialists. The division is thankful to be bringing back three of our very best retired division staff to transition and train two new district foresters and the fire program and forester. Our statewide Urban & Community forester Mike Brunk is excellent and nearly fully up to speed. He is now focusing to expand and integrate community forests, trees and forestry programs at all levels with all cooperators statewide.

The forestry division continues to participate in DNR wide priorities and initiatives including seasonal native seed collecting, chronic wasting disease sharpshooting, national wildfire coordinating group fire crew deployment and wildlife, forestry and heritage

state lands stewardship. The division leads demonstration and stewardship on state forests by properly applying cultural and harvest practices on important acres. The division has an initiative to investigate ash species salvage, utilization and mitigation on some southern state-owned lands.

Much of the divisions' collective work is ongoing. Day to day month to month we are committed to critically important programs. The Nursery program is a great example. Though we have been quietly growing native prairie plants and grasses for years, each of the recent years our Mason State Tree Nursery manager expands the amounts and varieties of native seed processed into pure-live seed for sale and expands the markets for that seed. Seed relationships and commitments from outside states and environmental programs continue to blossom. Other ongoing week to month work includes prescribed burns, tree planting, reforestation, cultural practice inspections, forest management plans, timber harvests, urban and community forestry, grant participation and continuously meeting new landowners. The list of actual day to day duties a division staff may face and accomplish, on average, is huge.

The division, as always, appreciates your input and support.

Land Owner Assistance Program

by Nick Seaton

River to River CWMA Coordinator



As a landowner, the management of invasive species is sometimes difficult to wrap your head around. When looking for positive identification or when questioning proper control techniques and herbicide mixtures, there are usually many questions. This can be discouraging and lead to an overwhelming situation financially and logistically. The need for additional forest management assistance for those that would like to do the work themselves or could use an extra hand has been recognized.

The Southern Illinois Prescribed Burn Association, Forest Restoration Support Team, and River to River Cooperative Weed Management Area have partnered to provide additional and supplemental resources to landowners for invasive species control, Rx-fire and volunteer workdays.

How Do I Get Involved?

To receive free herbicide PPE and equipment to control invasive species on your property, please contact Nick Seaton with the River to River Cooperative Weed Management Area at rtrcwma@gmail.com

Landowners receiving assistance through this program are asked to report their hours in exchange for their services provided.

Loans are expected to last two to 4 weeks whereupon they can be refilled after proper documentation of hours is provided. Up to four 1 quart sprayers can be checked out per landowner at a time.

-visit rtrcwma@gmail.com to download a volunteer documentation form under "About CWMA" tab. Sign and email the completed documentation form to rtrcwma@gmail.com.

Two training and chemical giveaway events are scheduled at Giant City State Park on April 18th, and May 16th from 9-12 noon providing NNIS identification and management training. RSVP by emailing Nick Seaton at rtrcwma@gmail.com.



Figure 1: Forest Restoration Support Team Coordinator Nathan Speagle giving a presentation at the Landowner Assistance Program kickoff event.



Figure 2: SIPBA coordinator Jesse Riechman giving his presentation to landowners

Continued on the next page -

Small Acreage Timber Harvests

by Landon Satterfield
Procurement Forester

Timber harvests can be a “win win” management tool. When you make the decision to allow timber to be harvested in your forest, you are not only making a profit, but you are also utilizing a useful management tool that can help ensure that your forest has a future generation of valuable trees. However, landowners with smaller acreage forest may have questions about whether a timber harvest is right for their forest. To answer some of these questions, procurement forester Landon Satterfield shared some things that should be factored in when considering a timber harvest on smaller acreage stands of timber.

What Dictates Small Acreage

As a procurement forester, one of the most common questions I am asked (at least two calls a week) is “What is the minimum number of acres that you will cut?” The easy answer in every case is “That depends on many factors.” Timber harvests have many variables to consider. In order to plan any harvest much more information is needed than just acreage. I would consider any sale below 20 acres a smaller harvest. Even more important than the number of acres is the amount of board footage, and the quality of the lumber the trees will produce (at the end of the day that is what is being produced and sold). Here are some tips for planning any harvest, but which are especially important on smaller scale harvests.



Figure 1: A log pile ready to be transported.

Figure Out What it is you are Trying to Sell

It would seem intuitive but it is important to assess what you are trying to sell before you try to sell it. Trying to get an idea of species composition is a good place to start. I understand that timber markets are ever changing and difficult for most people to get a good bead on. I generally consider anything smaller than 16 inches diameter at breast height to not be commercially marketable. I would also consider anything over 30 inches diameter at breast height to be large diameter saw logs. These are good benchmarks for anyone to go into their woodland and see if the trees might be of marketable size. As a general rule, bigger diameter and taller timber is more marketable (It is important to mention there are exceptions for different species as well as quality of the trees). As for species anyone can look up some sort of timber market reports and

find that Walnut is more desirable than soft maple. In Illinois, walnut, white oak, red oak, hickory, tulip poplar, ash, cherry, sugar maple are the highest value grade lumbers. Most anything else would go into less valuable products such as pallets, ties, or mat roads.

Be Flexible on Time Frame

In general people don't often think about selling and harvesting timber on realistic time frames. Buyers and loggers are often buying jobs to cut 6 to 18 months in the future. That doesn't mean that at times things don't happen faster. It also doesn't mean that a seller won't receive part or all of the money immediately. It does mean, especially on a small job, a landowner showing flexibility will help to attract more buyers' interest.



Figure 2: A skid road used to safely transport timber logs while minimizing compaction to surrounding forest

Location, Location, Location

This can mean several different things but it is important to know that trucking is a large part of the cost of any logging job (both trucking equipment to and from the jobsite as well as logs to available markets). This means that on a small job, finding someone who is currently logging within a few miles of your location or has other timber purchased in the area will make your timber more attractive, because the cost to get there is greatly reduced. It also means that closer sawmills or loggers might be a good place to try. Some larger mills have greater reach along with multiple buying yards. If you see a name on empty log trucks in your vicinity it is very likely that that company is buying in your area.



Figure 3: One of the more valuable timber species in Illinois, a white oak (*Quercus alba*)

Photo by: David Stephens

Good Neighbors can Make Timber Harvests

This can mean several different things but it is important to know that trucking is a large part of the cost of any logging job (both trucking equipment to and from the jobsite as well as logs to available markets).

This means that on a small job, finding someone who is currently logging within a few miles of your location or has other timber purchased in the area will make your timber more attractive, because the cost to get there is greatly reduced. It also means that closer sawmills or loggers might be a good place to try. Some larger mills have greater reach along with multiple buying yards. If you see a name on empty log trucks in your vicinity it is very likely that that company is buying in your area.



Figure 4: A black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), a valuable timber species to Illinois, especially when veneer quality
Photo by: Jason Sharman

Less Entries

A good idea for any property that has special harvesting challenges (small acreage, tough access, steep topography), is less frequent entries with a little more intensive cutting. Throughout much of Illinois, a good select harvest can be done on harvest-ready woodland every 10-15 years, depending on the soil and past history. On these properties with special challenges, in this case small, we are trying to maximize the amount of board footage to attract buyers. So, cutting a few more trees per acre now and then not cutting again for 20-30 years can help meet goals for many landowners.



Global Benefits of Taking Care of Your Land

by Zach DeVillez

With all the talk of a changing climate in today's world, it is easy to get overwhelmed in the political turmoil that encompasses this issue. There have always been natural outputs of greenhouse gases, which are important for maintaining the comfortable climate we have experienced in the past and today. However, anthropogenic outputs of greenhouse gases could potentially create a challenge for plants and wildlife to adapt to climatic conditions naturally. Fortunately, there are things that we as stewards of our land can do now to help in the effort of slowing down any climate change that may be occurring so that we can ensure future generations will inherit a beautiful place to live with clean air and clean water.

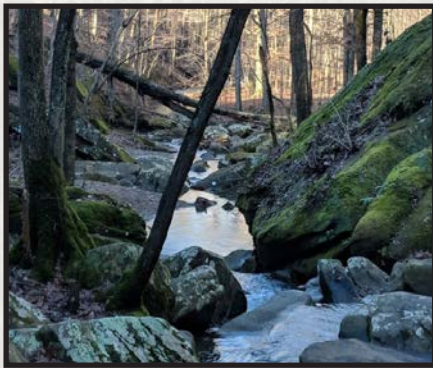


Figure 1: A stream at Burden Falls in the Shawnee National Forest

Managing and maintaining a healthy forest is a very effective way in doing your part to slow any changing of climate. Trees are one of the best ways to sequester carbon. This is the process by which trees uptake atmospheric carbon dioxide through photosynthesis and then store that carbon dioxide as biomass throughout the trees' physiological features. The USDA Forest Service

says that "sustainable forestry practices can increase the ability of forests to sequester atmospheric carbon while enhancing other ecosystem services, such as improved soil and water quality" (USDA Forest Service).



Figure 2: Dry upland hardwood forest

With a healthy forest you are also creating habitat for wildlife. Much of the wildlife habitat in the United States is fragmented by roads and human development. When you maintain a biodiverse forest, you create a corridor for different wildlife to live in and navigate through. This is becoming increasingly more important with the threat of poor forest management.



Figure 3: A pileated woodpecker

Maintaining areas that contain a rich diversity of pollinator-friendly plants is also of extreme importance today. There have been recent studies showing that insect numbers are beginning to decline. Keystone species such as bees, and butterflies are on the decline largely due to habitat loss. When you encourage native plants and wildflowers to flourish on your land, you provide nectar and pollen for insects to thrive. Insects are a major component in the system that makes plant life on earth possible. Without insects, many dependent plants and wildlife would face extinction, and the foods we incorporate into our diets would face dramatic changes in terms of what we as humans can grow and produce.



Figure 4: A bumblebee helping to pollinate American germander.

The environmental issues we all have to deal with can feel daunting at times. However, with responsible forest and land management, we can all do our part by helping fix this complex issue. Some say the natural world we know is under the threat of dramatic changes, which could affect us in many ways. We may not all live off the land like our ancestors, but we are intrinsically linked and dependent on nature. To help combat these changes, we can all be good land managers, by establishing and maintaining healthy forests for plants, wildlife, and future generations of land managers that will hopefully inherit a planet as rich in diversity as the one we know and cherish today.

Can NRCS Help Your Forested Acres?

by Paige Buck
NRCS State Public Affairs Specialist

If you are reading this, you are likely a member of the Illinois Forestry Association. As a member, you are obviously interested in the proper management of forested land, woodlands, trees, timber, and the wildlife habitat these acres create here in Illinois.

Whether you have ten acres or 200, you recognize there are organizations, professional associations, and countless online resources to help you accomplish your forestry objectives. Seeking assistances, continually educating yourself, and finding skilled allies and options to ensure success is no doubt why you joined IFA!

Ivan Dozier, Illinois State Conservationist wants to tell you about some options and management strategies available through the federal government—USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). If you aren't familiar with NRCS, Dozier sums it up by saying NRCS is a technically-staffed, voluntary conservation agency that provides ideas, recommendations, woodland and brush management techniques, and in some cases, financial assistance to help cover costs of fixing natural resource problems on private land.

Two Ways NRCS Can Help:

1.) – Since NRCS has offices and staff in nearly every Illinois county, contact your local team. Connect with them. Ask questions about issues you're

facing. Invite them out to look at your acres, get species recommendations and strategies to control invasives or improve wooded acres. NRCS can offer technical advice, publications, and helpful information.

2.) – If your wooded acres are located on agricultural land, NRCS and USDA could provide even more assistance through federal programs you can apply for. If you and your land are eligible, you can enter into a contract for programs like...

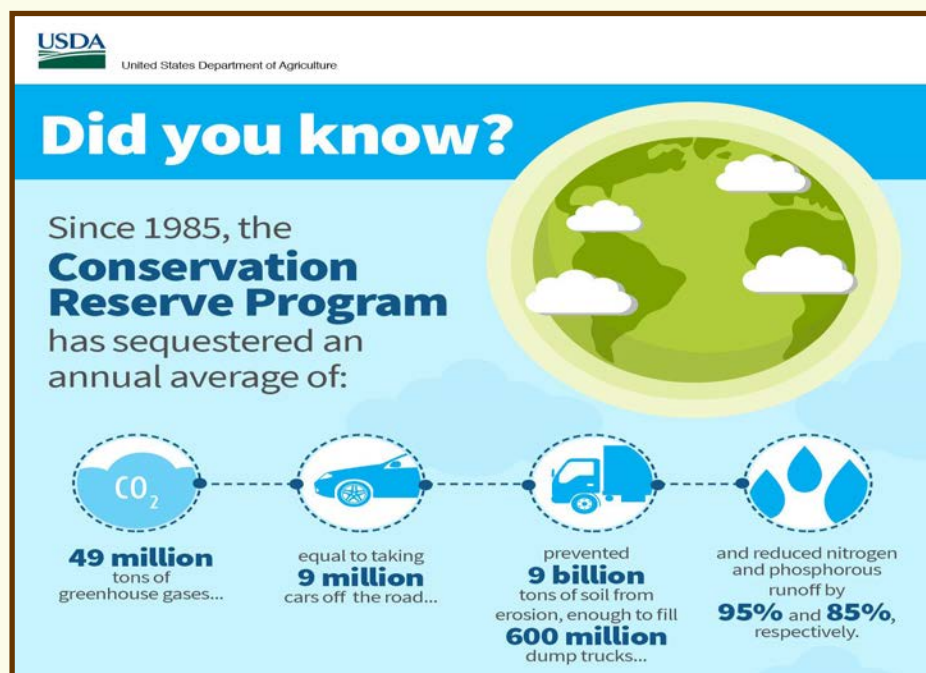
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

This is an option that's been around for years. It's ideal for steep and highly erodible land, establishing wildlife habitat, and tree planting/forestry as well. Visit folks at your USDA Service Center to check

eligibility, discuss what you want to do, and consider signing up for a 10- to 15-year contract. CRP offers landowners payments to take care of contracted acres in a conservation-minded manner.



Figure 1: Land enlisted in the Conservation Reserve Program



Continued on the next page -

Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)

This program is designed to help ag cropland and forest landowners fix resource concerns on their land caused by water, erosion, and other issues that degrade the land. NRCS staff can discuss your issues, create a conservation plan to address them, and provide designs and practices, as well as funds to fix them.



Figure 2: Native prairie grassland

Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP)

This is a five-year contract option that offers the same NRCS technical assistance and an annual incentive payment to install conservation practices and enhancements specifically suited to non-industrial forest land. CSP works well on forested acres and helps cover land improvements on your entire ag operation.



Figure 3: Native prairie

Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP's) Wetland Reserve Easement (WRE)

This is the new version of the former Wetland Reserve Program (WRP). This program is perfect for private land that is often flooded and unable to be farmed. These acres are restored back to their natural condition, which is often trees. Through this program, NRCS purchases a conservation easement in order to manage, maintain, and protect those acres. With easements, you can lock land into a protected status for 30 years, or forever. Conservation easements are a great way to make a lasting commitment to the land you love and a way to leave a legacy for your kids and grandkids.



Figure 4: Forest stand of bottomland hardwoods

If any of these options sound like something you'd like to investigate, perhaps it's time to visit your county NRCS office.

Visit www.il.nrcs.usda.gov



Figure 5: A timber harvest in progress

amazonsmile

You shop. Amazon gives.

If you shop on Amazon, consider entering the site through this link:
<https://smile.amazon.com/ch/27-0134781>

Even without the specifics, it's easy to search for the Illinois Forestry Association as your preferred charitable organization. Just remember to enter "smile dot" before amazon dot com. At no cost to you, Amazon will donate 0.5% of eligible purchase totals to the IFA.

Every little bit helps.
Thanks for your support!

Dixon Springs Agricultural Center Sugar Bush Sap Collection System

by Zach DeVillez



The maple syrup program at the Dixon Springs Agricultural Center has been a sweet success. The University of Illinois Extension Forestry Program has been teaching folks about the process of collecting sap and producing syrup for the last five years. It is a very popular demonstration, and for good reason. Who doesn't love maple syrup?

This year, with the help of Michigan State University, the Illinois Extension Forestry Program, decided to go bigger and more efficient with their sap collection system. Extension Forester Chris Evans explained, "We want to demonstrate the full range of options available for landowners to collect sap. In the past we've had buckets, sap sacks, and small tube systems, but this new system is designed for larger scale collection".

This newly added sap collection system takes hanging buckets completely out of the equation. Instead, all the suitable maple trees within a sugarbush are connected by tubing. This is a very efficient system for the Dixon Springs Agriculture Center, because some forest stands in the Ag. Center are dominated by sugar maple and occur on steep slope topography. This allows gravity to do most of the work, pulling all the sap down the hill into one reservoir tank that collects the sap.



Figure 1: Lateral lines connected to the main line

The system consists of one main line that pulls all the sap down the slope and into the collection tank, as well as three spur lines that connect to the main line. These tube lines have a larger diameter to compensate for greater amounts of sap movement. Attached to these lines is a web of lateral lines which connect all the tapped trees and guides the saps into the tank. In total 100 taps were installed this winter.



Figure 2: A tapped maple ready to collect sap



Figure 3: The DSAC sugarbush sap collection system

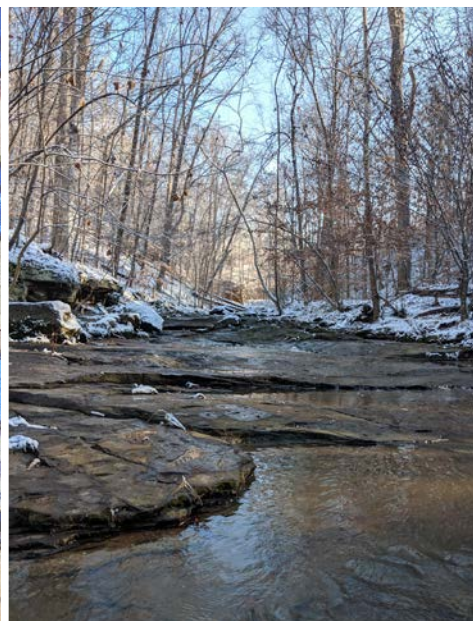


Figure 4: Boiling down the sap



Figure 5: The finished product

Winter is a Lovely Time to Enjoy Your Forest





The History of Conservation in Illinois

(Installment # 30)

Contributed by: Dave Gillespie

This account of the history of conservation in Illinois was written by Joseph P. Schavilje in 1941. This installment begins where installment # 29 ended.

Thoughts about conservation, tree planting and a future timber supply for Illinois was brought to public attention by Dr. John A. Warder of Ohio, who spoke at a meeting of the Illinois Horticulture Society in 1878. He said that the railroads of the country used millions of ties and that they should take measures to provide for a future supply. He enumerated the species suitable for planting in Illinois, among which were Black Walnut, Scarlet Oak, Tulip Tree and hardy Catalpa. Among those which he did not esteem very highly were Willow, Cottonwood, Soft Maple and Box Elder. Mr. George W. Minier of Tazewell County wrote an article for the Illinois Horticulture Society meeting in 1878 on "How Shall We Preserve Our Forests?"

The flora of Cook County and part of Lake County Indiana was recorded by Higley and Raddin in 1891 as a bulletin for the Chicago Academy of Science.

(To be continued in the next issue of "The IFA Newsletter")



Find Illinois Forestry on Facebook:



Illinois Forestry Association

www.facebook.com/ILForestry

Illinois Tree Farm

www.facebook.com/IllinoisTreeFarm

Illinois Extension Forestry

www.facebook.com/IllinoisExtensionForestry

Illinois Walnut Council

www.facebook.com/IllinoisWalnutCouncil



Sometime last summer a group of scientists proposed the planting of one trillion trees as a means to clean the air and to halt global warming. While this may work in theory, this is undoubtedly a daunting task. First of all, where do we all of a sudden get a trillion tree seedlings? One trillion is an awfully big number. Serious efforts will need to be made to meet that goal. We would need sufficient amounts of seed to grow a billion trees (that's one thousand million) each year. Yes, you say, but then it will take one thousand years to reach one trillion and according to these same scientists, we don't have much time to get this job up and running.

Right now, my head is hurting from just thinking of those numbers. I know that trees are very important to the ecosystem. Recent fires in the Amazon basin have destroyed much rainforest, which will adversely affect our climate unless we quickly do something to restore it. Any massive tree planting in the next year or two should be directed to that part of the world. My reason for saying this is

that the soil in that part of the world is very fragile, and subject to severe erosion or so I have been told. Efforts to clear the rainforest and plant soybeans have been successful for only a short period of time before the soil has been either washed away or blown away. Unfortunately, people who have bought acres and acres of rainforest are motivated by cash rather than preservation.

In addition, we have lost many thousands acres of scrub pine as well as forest in the area between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast in recent years. While some of these fires were caused by human carelessness, most were due to natural causes such as lightning. Afterward, heavy rain caused mudslides and other problems resulting in heavy economic losses. Again, there will have to be significant replanting of trees and grass to prevent further erosion from both rain and wind. As above, we are faced with the problem of just taking care of recent losses, much less the needs to cover what these scientists propose.

Frankly, I don't have an answer to the global warming/clean air problem. I do know that we in the Rife household are trying to do our small part to not add to the problem by recycling and planting shrubs and trees around our quarter acre here in the city of Springfield, but there is little else that we can do. I try to follow good conservation and forestry practices on my farm in Southern Illinois. However, we as humans and stewards of this land are capable of great things. All it takes is initiative. It all starts with each of us as individuals - one tree planted is better than no trees planted. That being said, two trees planted is even better!

"For in the true nature of things, if we rightly consider, every green tree is far more glorious than if it were made of gold and silver."

- Martin Luther

Shawnee National Forest

We are
Closer
than you think.

Chicago - 338 miles
Peoria - 222 miles
Effingham - 130 miles
Belleville - 64 miles






Check Out the IFA
Instagram Account!

Get Connected

Learn With Us

Grow as Land Managers

Find Us @
[illinois.forestry.association](https://www.instagram.com/illinoisforestryassociation)

WARNING

PURPLE PAINT

Purple Paint Sign Order Form

Name _____	# of Signs ____ x \$12 (Member Price) _____
Street Address _____	# of Signs ____ x \$18 (Non-Members) _____
City/State/Zip Code _____	Shipping & Handling _____
E-Mail Address _____	TOTAL _____

Shipping: 1 sign - \$8.00 | 2 signs - \$9.00 | 3 signs - \$9.00 | 4 signs - \$10.00 | 5 signs - \$11.00

Orders in excess of 5 signs must be shipped in two mailers

Mail Order Form to: (Check or Money Order made payable to Illinois Forestry Association)

Stan Sipp
Director, Region 3
P.O. Box 111
Mansfield, IL 61854

Signs are shipped via U.S. Postal Service
Invoice will be included with signs

Questions? Contact
Stan by email at
sksipp@illinois.edu

ILLINOIS TIMBER PRICES WINTER 2018/2019

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES - DIVISION OF FOREST RESOURCES
One Natural Resources Way Springfield, Illinois 62702
<https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/conservation/Forestry/Pages/default.aspx>

Nov. 2018 through Feb. 2019

This report is published by the IDNR, Division of Forest Resources in cooperation with timber buyers, mills, forestry consultants and foresters who participate in a semi-annual survey or report sale results. "Stumpage" is the price in the woods on the stump. "FOB" is the price for cut timber/logs delivered to a landing or mill. Ranges of prices paid show highest and lowest reported. The average price paid across Illinois, by species, is the best estimate of market value of timber during the period. Actual prices buyers pay are subject to US and global market and economic conditions combined with local factors such as markets, transportation costs, site conditions, timber accessibility, topography and terrain, distance to markets, tree size and quality, size of sale and other factors. We advise landowners to contact their District Forester's office directly or the forestry division office in Springfield before selling timber.

SPECIES/PRODUCT	lowest price	highest price	AVERAGE PRICE STUMPAGE	
STANDING TIMBER (stumpage)	paid statewide	paid statewide	\$/MBF	Statewide
Ash Stumpage	50	350	\$	210.00
Basswood Stumpage	20	200	\$	110.00
Beech Stumpage	50	150	\$	100.00
Cottonwood Stumpage	30	400	\$	110.00
Sweet Gum Stumpage	50	270	\$	150.00
Elm and Hackberry Stumpage	20	350	\$	150.00
Hickory Stumpage	100	300	\$	190.00
Cherry Stumpage	200	600	\$	310.00
Soft Maple Stumpage	20	300	\$	190.00
Sugar Maple Stumpage	80	400	\$	270.00
Black Oak Stumpage	100	400	\$	200.00
Pin Oak Stumpage	50	350	\$	170.00
Red Oak Stumpage	80	350	\$	230.00
White Oak Stumpage	275	1180	\$	590.00
Yellow Poplar Stumpage	150	300	\$	220.00
Sycamore Stumpage	50	400	\$	180.00
Black Walnut Stumpage	190	3000	\$	1,300.00
Woods Run Bottomland Stumpage	100	400	\$	230.00
Woods Run Upland Stumpage	130	700	\$	370.00
Red Oak Veneer Stumpage	400	750	\$	590.00
White Oak Veneer Stumpage	500	3000	\$	1,510.00
Black Walnut Veneer Stumpage	1500	5000	\$	2,800.00
Cherry Veneer Stumpage	400	600	\$	470.00

SPECIES/PRODUCT	lowest price	highest price	AVERAGE PRICE PAID AT MILL
CUT LOGS DELIVERED (FOB)	paid statewide	paid statewide	\$/MBF Statewide
Ash FOB Mill	200	750	\$ 470.00
Basswood FOB Mill	250	425	\$ 320.00
Beech FOB Mill	300	350	\$ 320.00
Cottonwood FOB Mill	100	500	\$ 300.00
Sweet Gum FOB Mill	250	470	\$ 340.00
Elm and Hackberry FOB Mill	150	470	\$ 340.00
Hickory FOB Mill	250	600	\$ 390.00
Cherry FOB Mill	350	700	\$ 510.00
Soft Maple FOB Mill	200	600	\$ 400.00
Sugar Maple FOB Mill	300	750	\$ 500.00
Black Oak FOB Mill	150	620	\$ 400.00
Pin Oak FOB Mill	200	550	\$ 380.00
Red Oak FOB Mill	250	650	\$ 450.00
White Oak FOB Mill	400	1500	\$ 900.00
Yellow Poplar FOB Mill	290	500	\$ 370.00
Sycamore FOB Mill	200	750	\$ 400.00
Black Walnut FOB Mill	500	4500	\$ 2,210.00
Woods Run Bottomland FOB Mill	275	450	\$ 400.00
Woods Run Upland FOB Mill	300	800	\$ 470.00
Red Oak Veneer FOB Mill	500	2000	\$ 1,200.00
White Oak Veneer FOB Mill	1250	5000	\$ 2,390.00
Black Walnut Veneer FOB Mill	2250	7500	\$ 4,680.00
Cherry Veneer FOB Mill	500	1200	\$ 970.00

APPRAISING YOUR TIMBER:

Timber is worth the most someone is willing to pay for it.

Timber buyers, mills and foresters can measure and assess cut timber or stumpage volume and value. Professional consulting foresters are available for a variety of forest management services, timber scaling, timber appraisals and timber harvest advisement.

Licensed timber buyers can make like offers to appraise timber value.

MILL OPERATIONS:

MBF = 1,000 Board Feet; measured in Doyle Scale
Custom Mill Sawing Rate averages \$250 per 1,000 Board Feet
Portable sawmills and sawyers are available for hire.

CONSULTING FORESTERS DIRECTORY:

<https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/conservation/Forestry/Documents/2016consultingforesters.pdf>

SAWMILL DIRECTORY:

<https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/conservation/Forestry/Documents/IllinoisSawmillDirectory.pdf>

TIMBER BUYERS DIRECTORY:

<https://dnr2.illinois.gov/TimberBuyers/>

OLDER TIMBER PRICE REPORTS:

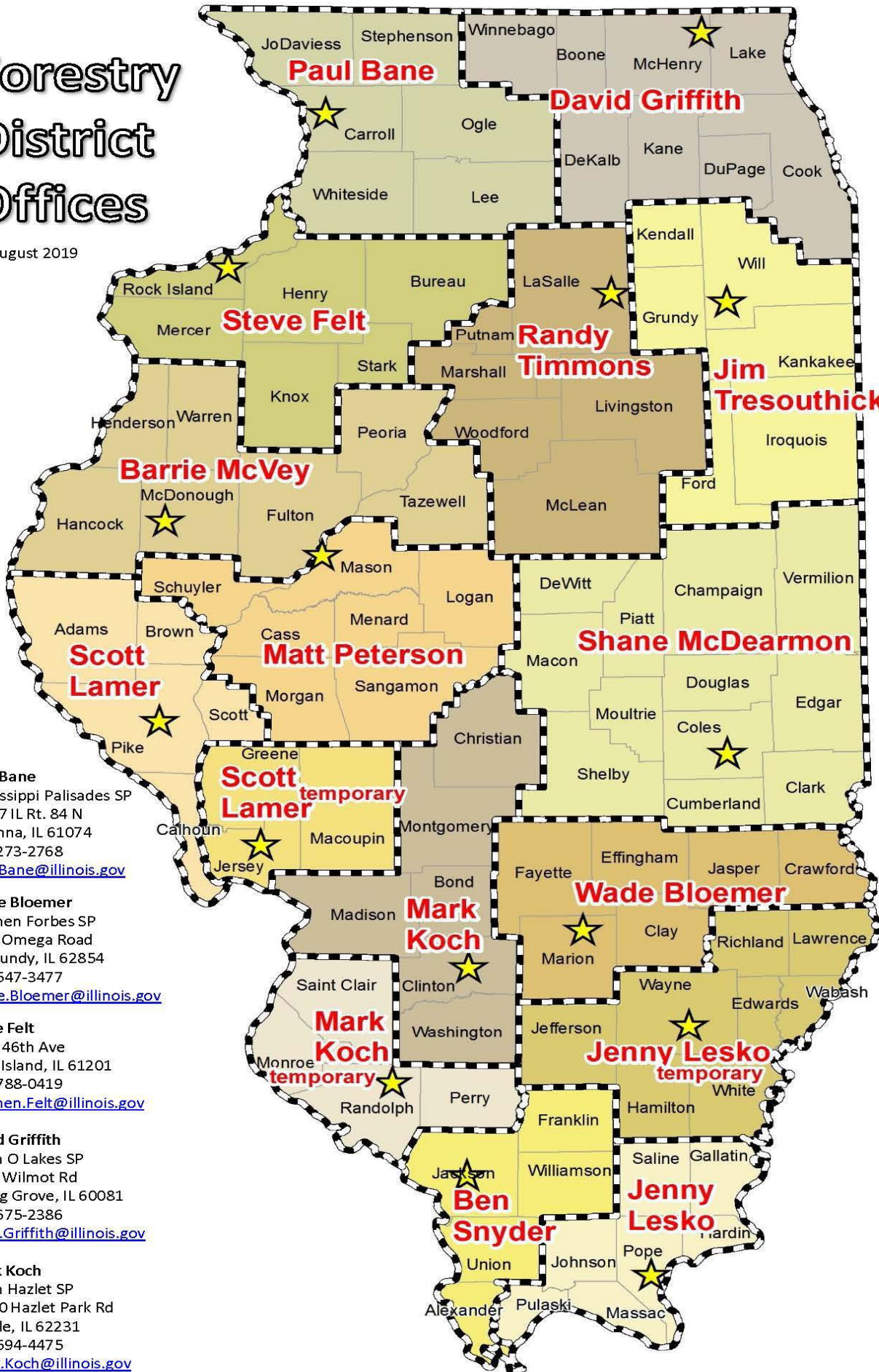
Illinois timber prices from 1978 to current can be found at:
[http://web.extension.illinois.edu/forestry/illinois timber prices.cfm](http://web.extension.illinois.edu/forestry/illinois%20timber%20prices.cfm)

AUTHOR:

Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forest Resources
Prepared and edited by Paul M. Deizman,
Forest Utilization & Marketing Forester

Forestry District Offices

August 2019



Mark Koch (temporary)
World Shooting and
Recreational Complex
One Main Event Dr. Suite
140 Sparta, IL 62286
618-295-2877
Mark.Koch@illinois.gov

Scott Lamer
1252 W Washington
Pittsfield, IL 62363
217-285-2221
Scott.Lamer@illinois.gov

Scott Lamer (temporary)
604 E. Franklin
Jerseyville, IL 62052
618-498-1627
Scott.Lamer@illinois.gov

Jenny Lesko
Dixon Springs SP
945 State Hwy 146W Golconda,
IL 62938 618-949-3729
Jennifer.Lesko@illinois.gov

Jenny Lesko (temporary)
106 Andrews Dr.
Fairfield, IL 62837
618-847-3781
Jennifer.Lesko@illinois.gov

Shane McDearmon
1660 West Polk Ave
Charleston, IL 61920
217-348-0174
Shane.mcdearmon@illinois.gov

Barrie McVey
Argyle Lake SP
640 Argyle Park Rd
Colchester, IL 62326
309-776-5271
Barrie.Mcvey@illinois.gov

Matt Peterson
700 South 10th
Havana, IL 62644
309-543-3401
Matt.Peterson@illinois.gov

Benjamin Snyder
Lake Murphysboro SP
52 Cinder Hill Drive
Murphysboro, IL 62966
618-565-2828
Benjamin.snyder@illinois.gov

Randy Timmons
P.O. Box 860
124 W. William St
Seneca, IL 61360
815-357-8846
Randy.Timmons@illinois.gov

Jim Tresouthick
30550 Boathouse Rd
Wilmington, IL 60481
815-476-0256
Jim.Tresouthick@illinois.gov

Paul Bane
Mississippi Palisades SP
16327 IL Rt. 84 N
Savanna, IL 61074
815-273-2768
Paul.Bane@illinois.gov

Wade Bloemer
Stephen Forbes SP
6924 Omega Road
Kinmundy, IL 62854
618-547-3477
Wade.Bloemer@illinois.gov

Steve Felt
1510 46th Ave
Rock Island, IL 61201
309-788-0419
Stephen.Felt@illinois.gov

David Griffith
Chain O Lakes SP
8916 Wilmot Rd
Spring Grove, IL 60081
815-675-2386
Dave.Griffith@illinois.gov

Mark Koch
Eldon Hazlet SP
20100 Hazlet Park Rd
Carlyle, IL 62231
618-594-4475
Mark.Koch@illinois.gov