

THINNING

The MOST Important
forest Management
Practice



Correct Thinning puts
\$\$\$ in Your Pocket
Quicker!

How old are these trees?





How Do You Get to this point?





**Thin Early
Thin Often**

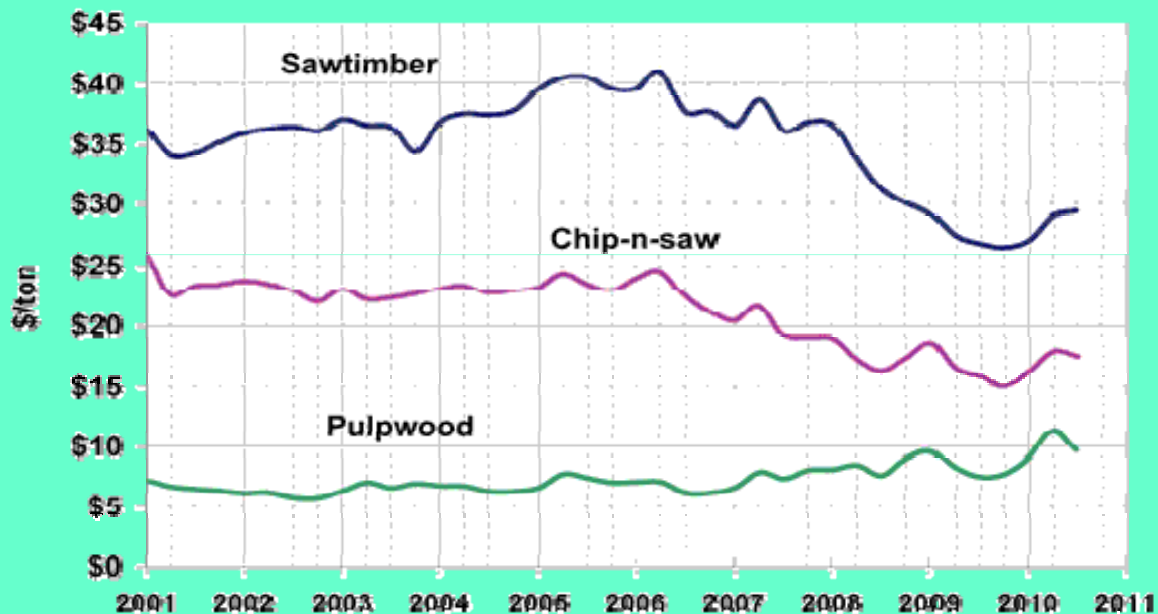


**Choose the Best
Thinning Method**

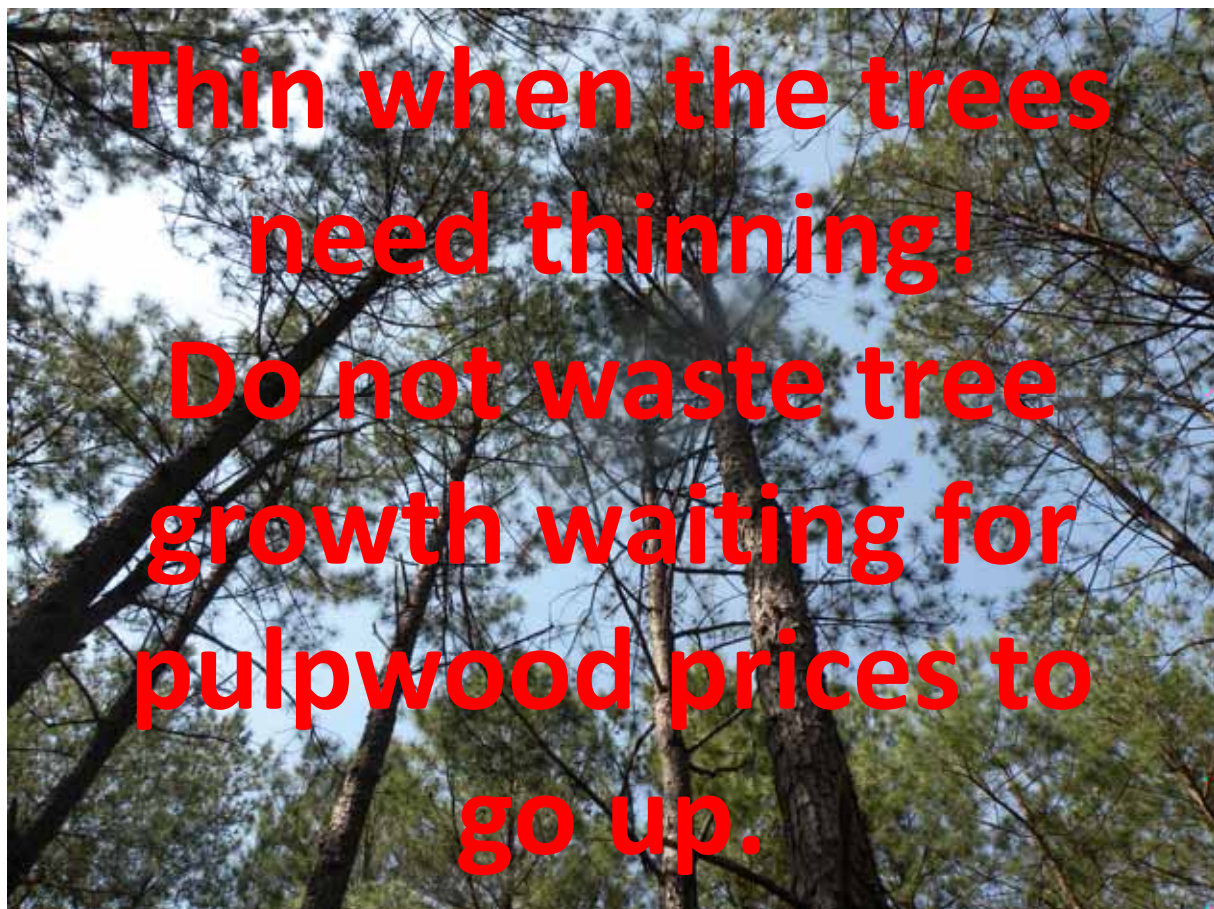
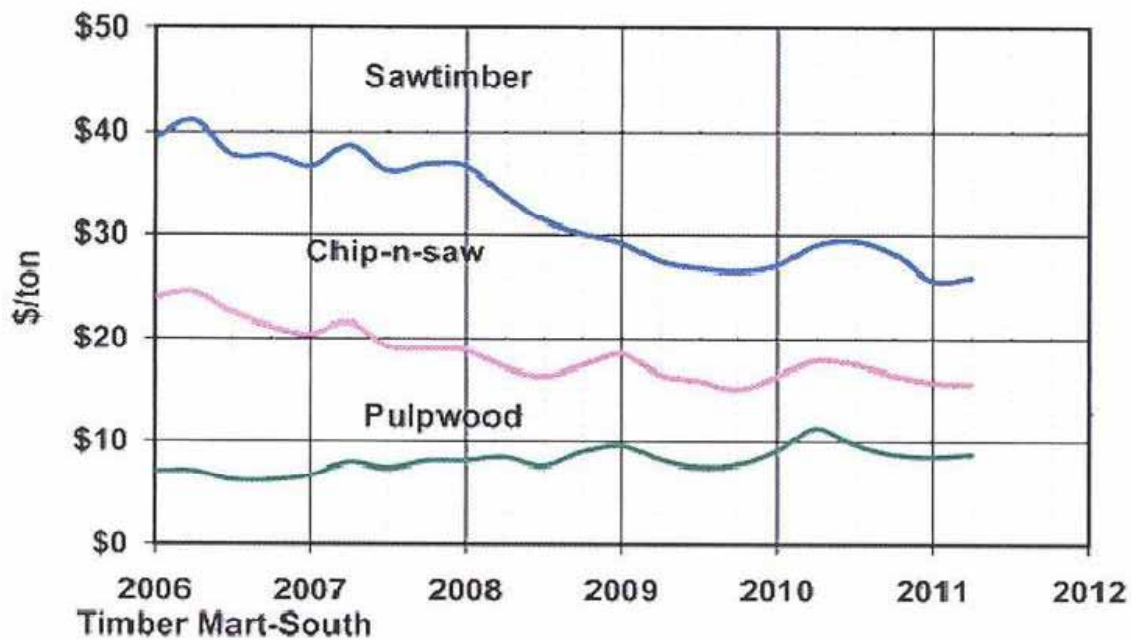


Ignore Pulpwood prices

South-wide Average Pine Stumpage Prices
2001 to present



South-wide Pine Stumpage Prices 2006 to present





A photograph of a forest path lined with tall, thin trees, with yellow text overlaid.

**Age 11, 30-35%
live crown ration**







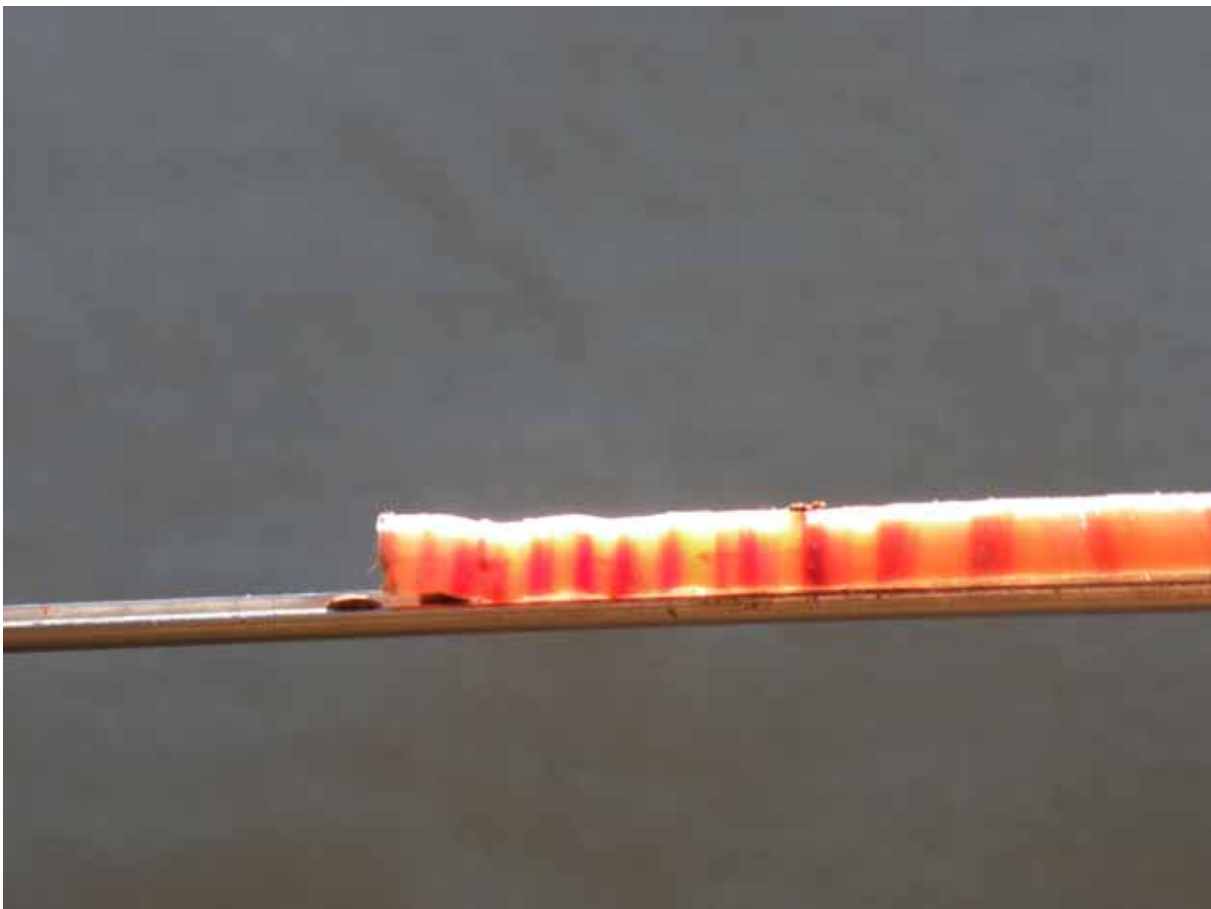
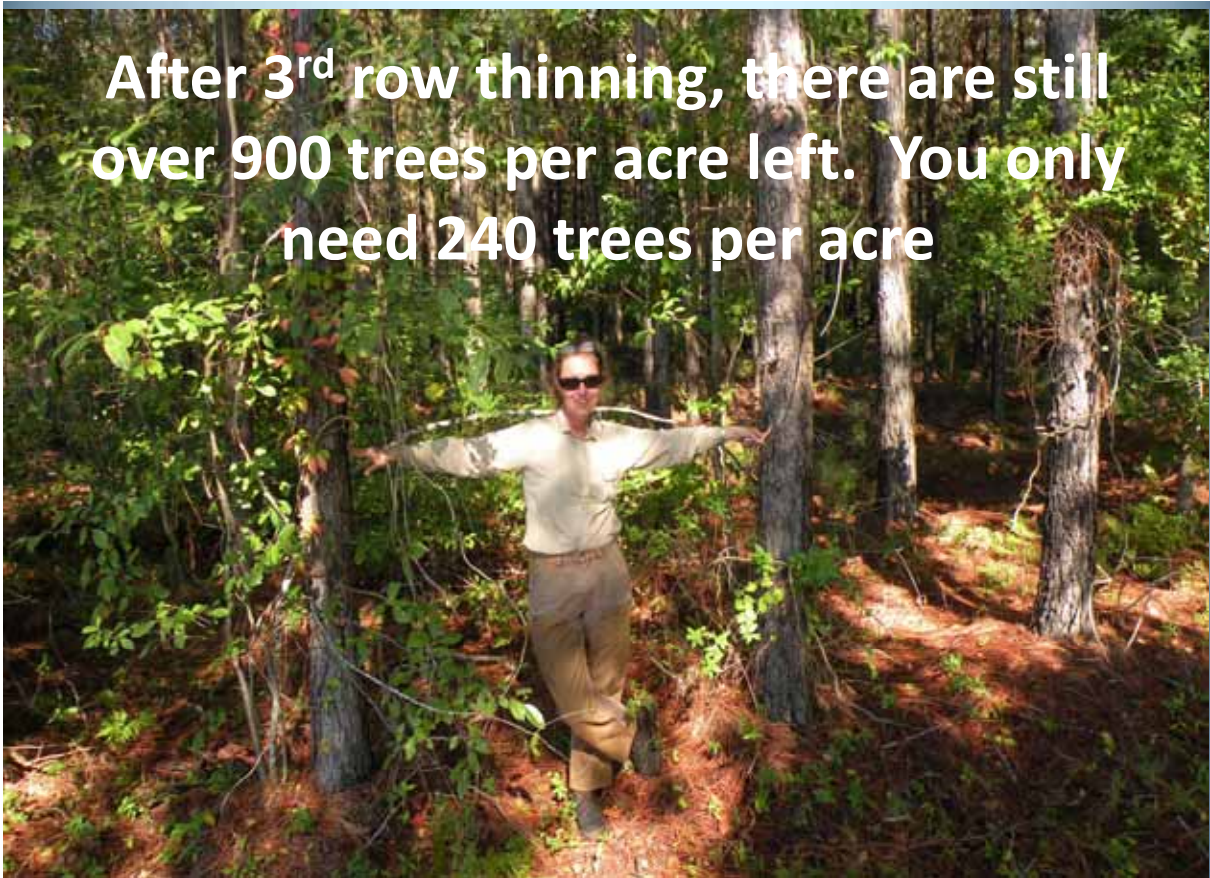


Most Often Done



**Does NOT Promote
Diameter Growth**

After 3rd row thinning, there are still
over 900 trees per acre left. You only
need 240 trees per acre





Why leave ugly trees



Compare this to
(age 19, good soil, thinned
age 16)















- Forval Calculator- developed by forest economist
- Cost planting CRP in 1988 \$50.00 per acre
- Cost property taxes/ acre \$ 3.00 per acre
- Cost herbicide release \$100.00 per acre
- Revenue thinning age 11 \$350.00 per acre
- Revenue thinning age 17 \$250.00 per acre
- Revenue thinning age 21 \$250.00 per acre
- Clearcut age 26 \$2500.00 per acre

• **IRR 22.09%**



SI₅₀ below 80
age 10
DBH 4"-8"
Total height 26'-36'
240 trees/acre
Look at lower limbs



**Age 15
before 2nd
thinning
Look at lower
limbs**

Age 16 (lower limbs)





Age 20 (Lower limbs)



Age 20 (lower limbs)



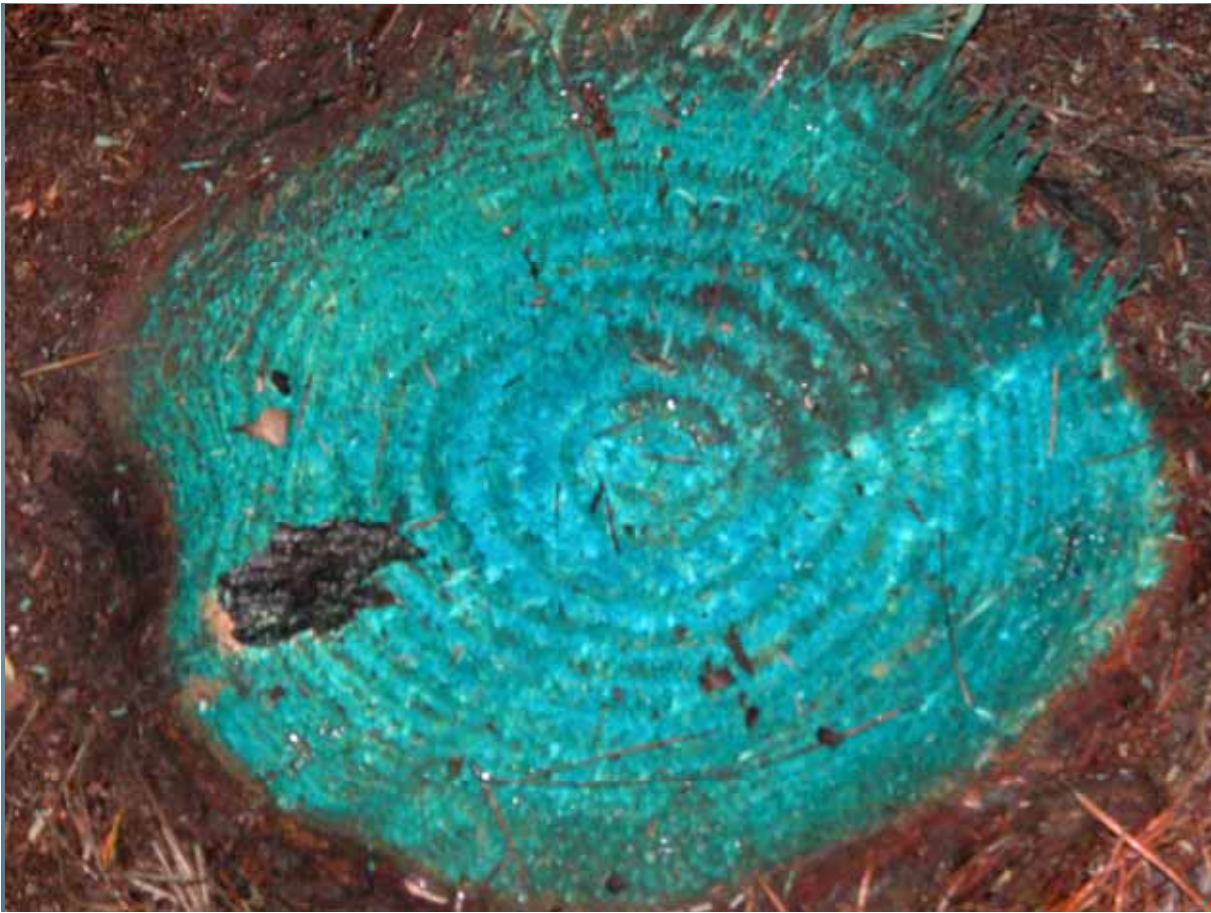
INTERNATIONAL LOG RULE - 1/4 INCH, FORM CLASS 78

GROSS TREE VOLUME

VOLUME (BOARD FEET) BY NUMBER USABLE 16-FOOT LOGS

DBH (in- ches)	1	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	3	3 1/2	4	4 1/2	
10-----	36	48	59	66	73	--	-	--	
11-----	46	61	76	86	96	--	-	--	
12-----	56	74	92	106	120	128	137	--	
13-----	67	90	112	130	147	158	168	--	
14-----	78	105	132	153	174	187	200	--	
15-----	92	124	156	182	208	225	242	--	
16-----	106	143	180	210	241	263	285	--	
17-----	121	164	206	242	278	304	330	--	
18-----	136	184	233	274	314	344	374	--	
19-----	154	209	264	311	358	392	427	--	
20-----	171	234	296	348	401	440	480	511	54
21-----	191	262	332	391	450	496	542	579	61
22-----	211	290	368	434	500	552	603	647	69
23-----	231	318	404	478	552	608	663	714	76
24-----	251	346	441	523	605	664	723	782	84
25-----	275	380	484	574	665	732	800	865	93
26-----	299	414	528	626	725	801	877	949	1,02
27-----	323	448	572	680	788	870	952	1,032	1,11
28-----	347	482	616	733	850	938	1,027	1,114	1,20
29-----	375	521	667	794	920	1,016	1,112	1,210	1,30
30-----	403	560	718	854	991	1,094	1,198	1,306	1,41
31-----	432	602	772	921	1,070	1,184	1,300	1,417	1,53





Can you Cook?

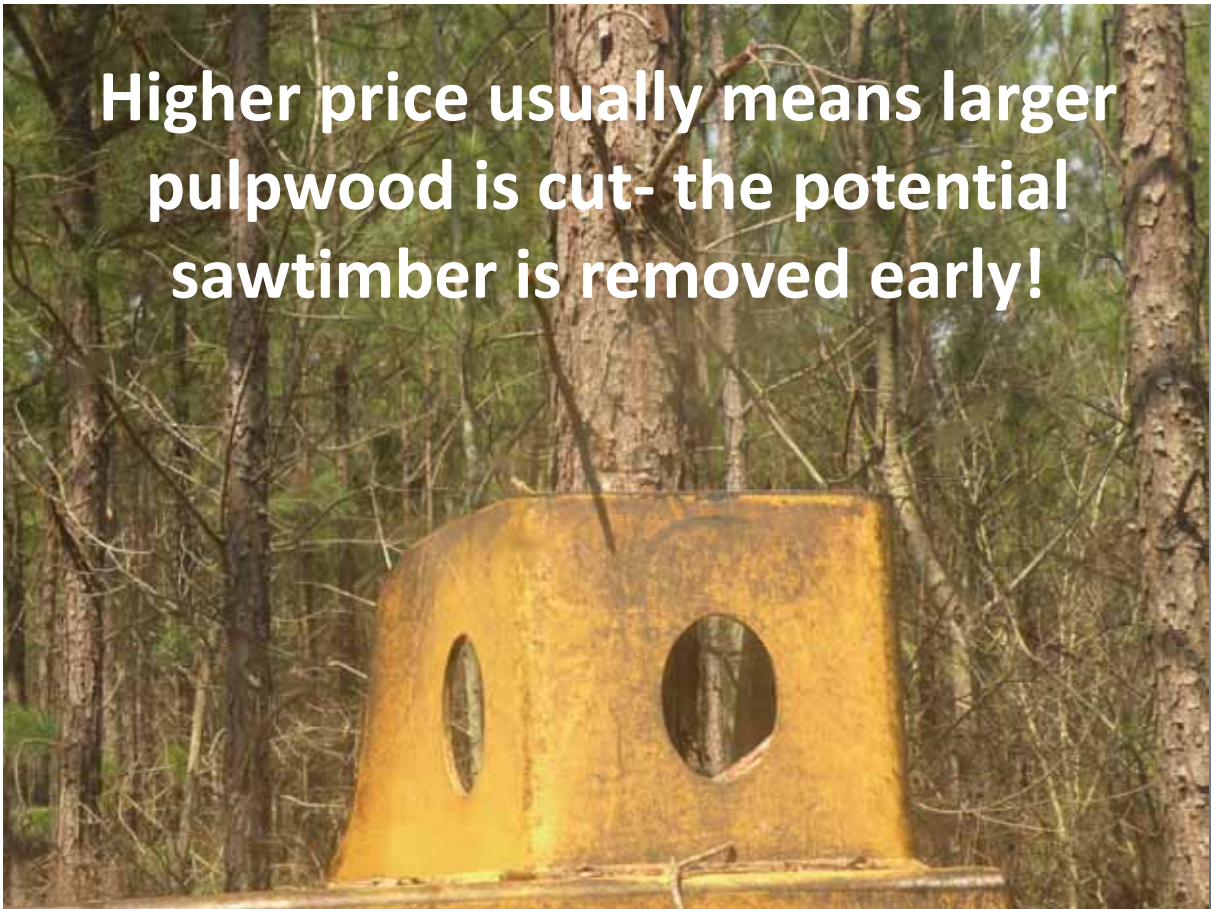
**Everyone can cook;
the real test is will
someone else eat it!!**



**Match
loggers'
talent &
machinery
to your
site.**



**Higher price usually means larger
pulpwood is cut- the potential
sawtimber is removed early!**





**Wrong harvest can cut 10-15% off
the return**



**Time is money! The
more money you
get, the less time the
logger can take!**



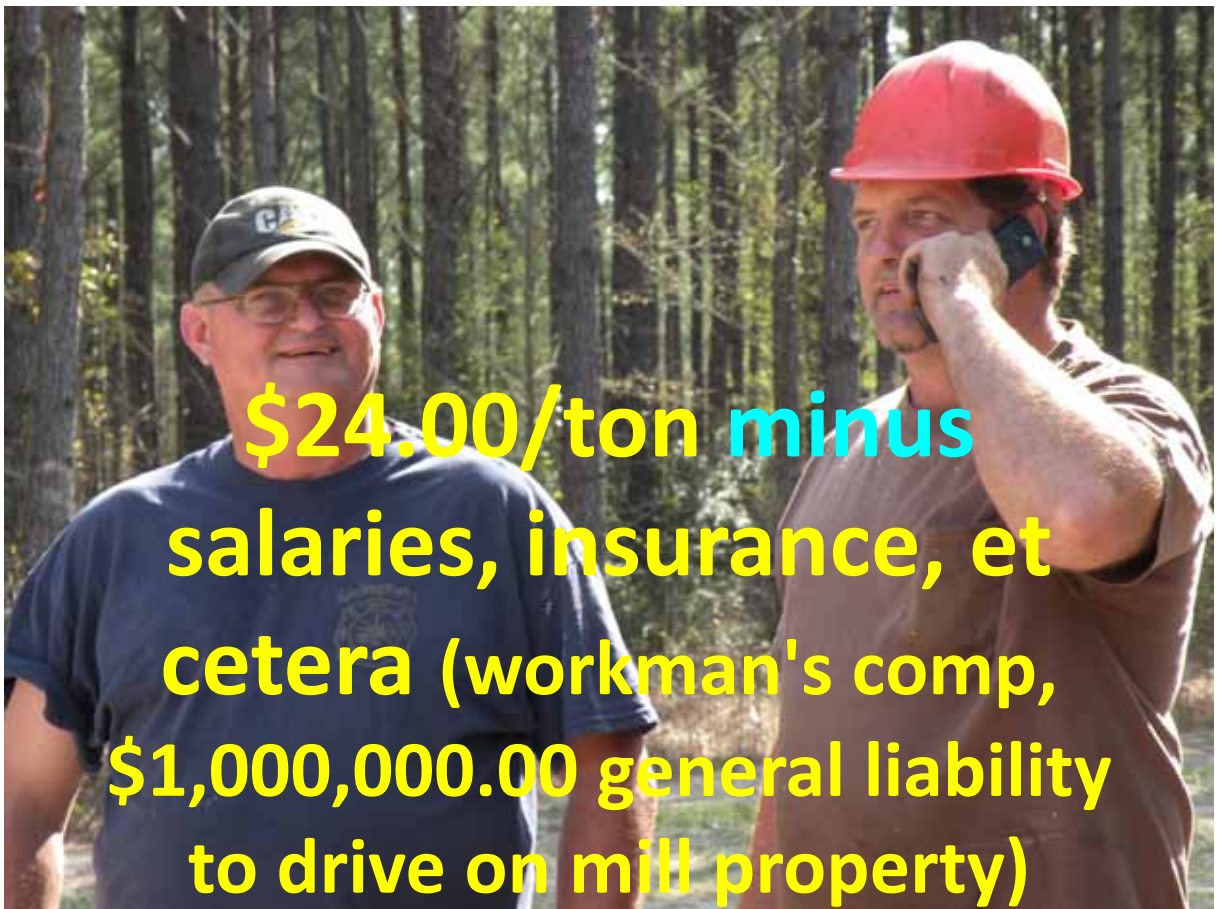
Paper mill pays \$24.00 per ton delivered.



\$24.00/ton minus trucking cost
(fuel, insurance, payroll,
maintenance, et cetera)



**\$24.00/ton minus equipment
cost
(maintenance, payments,
insurance, fuel, et cetera)**



**\$24.00/ton minus
salaries, insurance, et
cetera (workman's comp,
\$1,000,000.00 general liability
to drive on mill property)**

**The only cost not set is
the landowner's payment**



**The more
\$\$ you
get, the
less \$\$
the logger
gets**





**The less \$\$
they get,
the less
time they
can spend
doing a
better job!**



**Profits in capitalism
should include the
loggers as well as the
landowners.**

**The True GOAL is to GROW 12000+
BF/ac before age 28.**



**Then ride until the sawtimber price
goes ↑↑**

**South-wide Average Pine Stumpage Prices
2001 to present**

