



SPLINTERS

A Communication Newsletter for the
Loggers & Wood Businesses of Iowa

The Forestry Bureau of the Iowa DNR will publish this newsletter two times per calendar year. "Iowa Wood SPLINTERS" will be a communication link for the loggers and wood-using businesses of Iowa. It will feature forest products marketing and utilization news, safety notes, upcoming educational events, new literature and a classified ads section for selling or buying forest products, equipment, services, and employment opportunities. There is no charge for the newsletter or advertising items on the Bulletin Board. For specific questions about the newsletter, please contact the editor at (515) 242-5966.

Iowa Bonded Timber Buyers Application Renewal

Enclosed on pages 9 & 10 of this newsletter please find the **2011 Application for Bonding Renewal** form which must be completed and returned to the Iowa Department of Natural Resources Forestry Bureau to process your 2011 application to buy timber in Iowa.

If you have an e-mail address, please list it within **item A**. State land timber sale notices are posted on our website (www.iowadnr.gov/forestry/timbersales.html) and future notices will be e-mailed to you, if we have your e-mail address on file.

Item C is important for any changes you want to make listing those persons covered by your 2011 surety or collateral bond. Each person, covered by a surety or collateral bond, will receive a wallet-sized ID card indicating they are properly bonded.

Please give special attention to **item D** on this form. This amount determines how much coverage that is legally required for your surety bond or CD. The total dollars paid to Iowa timber growers is very important information to the Bureau of Forestry and the U.S. Forest Service. It gives those agencies one more measure of the economic value of Iowa's forest resources. Remember that **item D** includes the 12-month reporting period of February 1, 2009 through January 31, 2010. Please add the total of the following items and report on **item D**.

- Total dollars paid (in Iowa) for stumps, logs, veneer, and pulpwood in 2010.
- Total dollars due and unpaid to Iowa timber growers at the end of 2010.
- The market value of the timber grower's share of timber harvested in 2010.

You have one month from receiving this newsletter to return your renewal application to:

Wallace State Office Building
Attn: Aron Flickinger
502 E. 9th St.
Des Moines, IA 50319

If you have questions, please call me at (515) 242-5966 or e-mail aron.flickinger@dnr.iowa.gov.

Update on Rules and Regulations Concerning Forest Products

In case you have not heard, **emerald ash borer**, has been found (May 2010) in Allamakee county-the northeastern most county of Iowa. What does this mean for you? If you harvest trees in this county, any county in Illinois, certain counties of Wisconsin and Minnesota, you will have to follow some new regulations as a result of Federal and/or State Quarantines. The items now regulated as a result of the quarantine apply only within the above mentioned regulated areas. The list of regulated items is:

- Emerald ash borer
- Entire ash (*Fraxinus* spp.) trees, including nursery stock
- Firewood of any hardwood species
- Any living, dead, cut or fallen material of the ash (*Fraxinus* spp.) including logs, stumps, roots, branches, and composted and uncomposted ash chips
- Green (non-heat treated) ash lumber with either bark or the outer one-inch of sapwood, or both, attached
- Hardwood wood chips and hardwood bark chips larger than 1 inch in two dimensions

Ash logs and other materials can be cut in regulated areas and transported to another county (unregulated areas) if you have prior paperwork in order and your removal of ash products is in accordance with quarantine policies. This will take time, so be sure to plan ahead, if you are planning on buying timber from a quarantined area. Basically you will need to apply for a permit or certificate and operate according to a compliance agreement. The different scenarios are listed below:

- a USDA-APHIS-PPQ limited permit, or certificate, has been issued and is attached to the regulated article in accordance with USDA provisions
- an IDALS limited permit, or certificate, has been issued and is attached to the regulated article in accordance with USDA provisions
- the regulated articles have been treated as directed in a sanctioned USDA-APHIS-PPQ/ IDALS compliance agreement
- the State Entomologist has provided a written letter of exemption for scientific and research purposes and the applicant is operating under the requirements of a sanctioned IDALS compliance agreement

You can reach USDA-APHIS-PPQ by calling (515) 251-4083 and IDALS at (515) 725-1465.

The official order can be read in full by going to the website:

<http://www.iowaagriculture.gov/press/pdfs/EABquarantine10.pdf>

or calling IDALS at: (515) 725-1465.

Keeping up with the latest information is most easily done by checking one of these websites:

<http://www.iowadnr.gov/forestry/eab/index.html>

<http://www.iowatreepests.com/>

<http://www.extension.iastate.edu/pme/emeraldashborer.html>

Buying & Selling Firewood in Iowa ... Don't Get Burned!

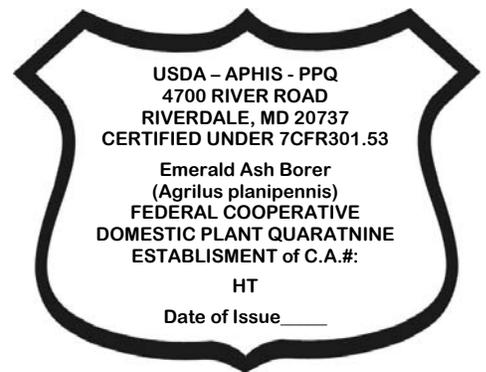
Emerald ash borer was found in Iowa May 2010. The discovery of this invasive species is an excellent reminder to all Iowans about pests that move with firewood, as well as the basic requirements of how firewood is to be labeled for sale in Iowa.

Why is NOT moving Firewood Important?

Firewood can transport many invasive insect pests such as the emerald ash borer, Sirex wood wasp, Asian longhorned beetle, and gypsy moth, as well as plant pathogens causing beech bark disease, sudden oak death, thousand canker of walnut, and oak wilt. Several states in our country are engaged in control measures aimed at these destructive forest pests. The movement of infested firewood has proven to be the source of many infestations throughout the United States. In Iowa, our motto is *Buy Local & Burn Local!*

How can I tell if firewood from a quarantined area in another state is pest-free?

USDA can only certify material if it is coming from a quarantined area. The USDA-certified material will have a federal shield on the label, to show that the firewood has been processed or treated according to federal regulations, so that pest risks are mitigated before crossing quarantined boundaries. The federal firewood shield indicates that the 'regulated article' has been certified by USDA as having been processed and transported properly under domestic quarantine requirements.



New State Requirement - labeling of all firewood sold in Iowa, to include the harvest Location.

Starting January 1, 2011, the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship will require all firewood sold in Iowa to have the county and state of harvest location on the label of packages and the delivery ticket for bulk firewood.

Iowa Firewood Labeling Requirements.

Packaged firewood offered, exposed, advertised or held for sale must bear a clear and conspicuous declaration of:

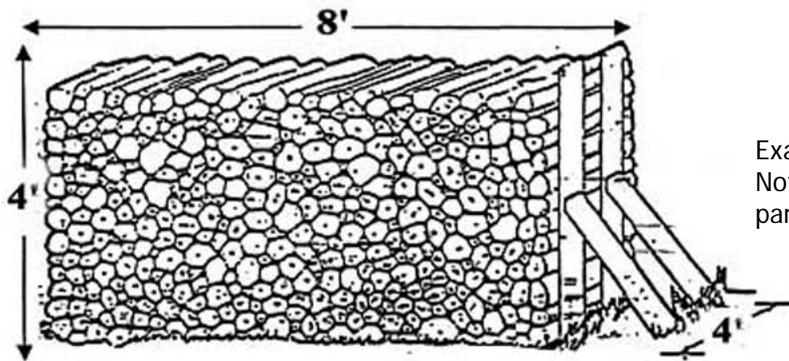
- Identity of the commodity (e.g., 'firewood');
 - A declaration of identity may indicate species (e.g., 50% ash, 50% oak);
- Net quantity in terms of cubic feet or cubic meters, including fractions. A cord is also acceptable, as it is 128 cubic feet, ranked and well stowed;
- Name and address of manufacturer, packer or distributor if the packages were not produced on the premises where they are offered, exposed or held for sale;
- Unit price; and
- Harvest location of the wood by county and state [starting January 1, 2011].

Bulk firewood offered, exposed, advertised or held for sale, must be accompanied by a delivery ticket containing the following information:

- Identity of the commodity (e.g. 'firewood');
 - A declaration of identity may indicate species (e.g., 50% ash, 50% oak);
- Net quantity delivered in terms of cubic feet or cubic meters, including fractions. A cord is also acceptable, as it is 128 cubic feet, stacked and well stowed;
- Name and address of manufacturer, packer or distributor who measured and distributed the firewood;
- Date delivered;
- Unit price; and
- Harvest location of the wood by county and state [starting January 1, 2011].

Definitions used for Selling Firewood in Iowa.

- Cord – The amount of wood that is contained in a space of 128 cubic feet when the wood is stacked and well stowed. Stacked and well stowed means that pieces of wood are placed in a line or row, with individual pieces touching and parallel to each other, and stacked in a compact manner.
 - To be sure you have a cord or advertised amount, you can stack and measure the wood. For example, a cord of firewood, when stacked, could be a pile that is either:
 - 4 feet wide, 4 feet high, and 8 feet long ($4 \times 4 \times 8 = 128$); or
 - 2 feet wide, 4 feet high and 16 feet long ($2 \times 4 \times 16 = 128$);
 - 1.5 feet wide, 4 feet high and 21.3 feet long ($1.5 \times 4 \times 21.3 = 128$)



Example of a cord of firewood.
Note how the wood is stacked parallel & in a compact manner.

- Firewood – any kindling, log, board, timbers, or other wood, natural or processed, split or not split, advertised, offered for sale, or sold for use for fuel.

Prohibited Terminology when Selling Firewood in Iowa.

The terms “face cord,” “rack,” “pile,” “truckload,” or similar terms shall not be used when advertising, offering for sale, or selling firewood.

Questions?

IDALS Weights & Measures Bureau
(515) 725 – 1492

WeightsAndMeasures@IowaAgriculture.gov

IDALS Entomology & Plant Science Bureau
(515) 725 - 1470

Entomology@IowaAgriculture.gov

Potential Loss of Butternut from Iowa's Forests

Butternut trees produce valuable wood products used for years by carpenters for cabinets, flooring and furniture. It is a softer wood than black walnut, making it easier for woodworkers to shape and carve into products. Butternut grows on a variety of sites, doing best on well-drained soils in riparian areas and is native to the eastern ½ of Iowa, living up to about 80 years. Like black walnut and oak, it is intolerant of shade, so silvicultural regimes that are suitable for oak and black walnut is appropriate for butternut. Butternut produces seed that is desired by people and many different forest wildlife species.

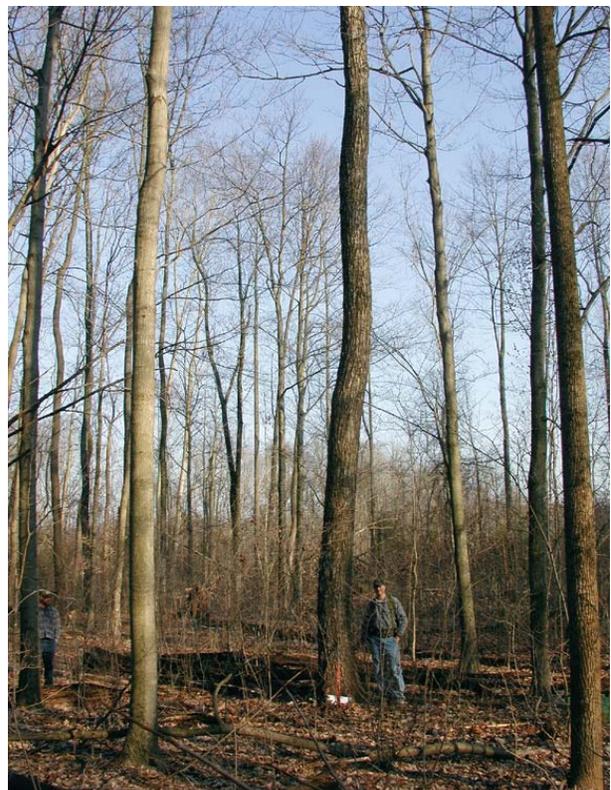
During the past 40 years, a disease called *Sirococcus clavigignenti-juglandacearum* (butternut canker) has spread throughout the northeastern United States. The spores of the fungus are spread by rain splash and wind, but the rapid spread of the disease suggests that insects also act as vectors. Dr. Dale Bergdahl and his colleagues have found that at least 17 species of beetles closely associated with butternut that can carry spores of the disease. A single beetle can carry as many as 1.6 million spores (just one is needed to cause an infection) and the spores can remain viable on insects for at least 16 days. The fungus can also be carried on the nut; causing some trees to be infected before they even begin to grow.

There is no known treatment for the butternut fungus, so conservation efforts are focused on finding and protecting resistant trees. A challenge associated with planting more butternuts is determining if the trees are genetically pure. Butternuts can hybridize with other trees like Japanese walnut, which was introduced into North America in the 1800's.

Status of Butternut in Iowa

In 1990 Iowa had an estimated 1.4 million butternut trees; by 2008 an estimated 84,000 trees remain (94% drop). There has not been any effort to date to determine how many of the 84,000 or so remaining trees are native butternut. There are some physical characteristics that can be used to distinguish between a native butternut and a hybrid, but it is usually difficult when looking up into the canopy of a mature tree in a forest setting. The trees we are finding in Iowa are being tested using DNA analysis to determine which trees are hybrids and which are native.

Iowa is in a unique position with respect to the North American butternut range. The eastern half of the state is in the natural range of butternut and the western half is outside of the naturally occurring range.



A Rare Mature Butternut in a Forested Area

What are we doing in Iowa to keep Butternut Alive?

The U.S. Forest Service has made selections of native butternuts throughout the northeastern U.S. over the past 20 years. Branches (scion) are collected from these trees to capture the exact genetics of these desirable trees. Scion has been grafted onto black walnut root stock to help create seed orchards that can produce more seeds to maintain a viable population of native butternut and to test for resistance to butternut canker. The Forest Service selections were made from butternut trees that survived around other butternut trees that died from canker, giving hope that this is a sign of resistance. Iowa has planted 150 of these seedlings in 2007 and 2008 (41 families) in two different areas in the Loess Hills State Forest and on one site in Yellow River State Forest.

In 2009 Iowa along with 4 other states (IN, CT, VT, PA) put together a grant to fund more butternut survey and research. The grant helps to get more butternut surveyed in these states, record with GPS devices the locations of known butternuts, perform DNA testing to determine which trees are native, grafting scion from native selections, perform butternut canker resistance testing through direct inoculations and plant preserves/ orchards of more butternut trees that have the exact genetics of the forest grown survivor trees.

Iowa has planted an additional 350 seedlings grown from seed by Hardwood Tree Improvement Regeneration Center (HTIRC) in the spring of 2010 from trees growing throughout the northeastern U.S. in an effort to continue to preserve more butternut seedlings. It is easier to collect seed from a wide area and grow them in a nursery bed, rather than grafting exact genetics.

Finally, DNR foresters are continuously following-up on leads of known forest grown butternuts. We have collected seed from 20 different butternut trees and established an Iowa butternut orchard in the Loess Hills as well. We have used DNA testing to determine which trees are pure and which are hybrid, so far we know we have 12 pure native butternuts and 1 hybrid, with the other trees still needing to be tested. We have another 15 to 20 butternut trees to visit, collect scion and test for purity during the winter of 2010.

Contact Aron Flickinger 515-242-5966 (aron.flickinger@dnr.iowa.gov) for more information or to report the presence of a living butternut tree in a forested area.

Documenting Wooden Bridges using Laser Technology

Laser technology will be used to record four of Madison County's six remaining covered bridges for historical reference and so they can be rebuilt if any more are destroyed.

Initially the 19th century timber bridges numbered around two dozen, but over the years wear and tear has caused most of them to fall apart, and at least one burned to the ground. The structures, which became world famous because of the best-selling Robert James Waller novel "The Bridges of Madison County" and subsequent Clint Eastwood-directed movie, attract many tourists to the area.

"It provides a good record that we can not only preserve the historical aspects ... but we

could also provide a record that would be accurate enough to rebuild the bridge if we needed to," according to Mike Ritter, assistant director of the U.S. Forest Service's Forest Products Laboratory, which is leading the project.

Arson destroyed Madison County's Cedar Bridge in 2002. It was rebuilt by referring to old photographs and the other bridges, said Todd Hagen, the county engineer. "We don't have any original plans of the bridges. We've looked, but no luck," Hagen said.

The boom box-sized scanner will shoot out an arc of laser that produces millions of dots, recording the shape of the bridges in two- and three-dimensional images, along with video, according to the company performing the procedure.

"Our scanners pick up every minute detail," said Penny Anstery, president of the Milwaukee-based company, SightLine.

"We will have nuts and bolts, the way the boards are going. We'll know if the boards are twisting, how the bridge is moving. We'll be able to pick all of this up," Anstery said. She said it would take five days to record the Iowa bridges.

The project, funded by the Federal Highway Administration, will record the Roseman Bridge, the Imes Bridge, the Hogback Bridge and the Cutler-Donahue Bridge. It will also capture a covered bridge in Cedarburg, Wis., and another in Zumbrota, Minn.

Brian Brashaw, program director for the Natural Resources Research Institute at the University of Minnesota-Duluth said laser scanning has been used on historic buildings as well as warehouses and factories, but this will be the first time it is used to record wooden structures.

"Our goal is just to understand how it works with timber bridges, and in this case, historic covered bridges," he said.

Tammy Ellwanger, the executive director of the Madison County Chamber of Commerce, said it was no surprise that the historic bridges continue to draw visitors from around the world.

"They have character," Ellwanger said. "The planks are smooth but show the indentations of the years of wear. When you look at the construction of the trusses, it's just amazing what they did and how that was constructed and that it has withstood all these years."

Sawmill and Wood Business Visit in 2011?

The Forestry Bureau is putting together a survey to update the timber product output data, economic impact data and discussing with wood industry business owners the products being produced here in Iowa. We are also considering designing a website that would allow anyone to search for any wood business in Iowa to facilitate better communication between producers and suppliers. If we receive funding to move forward on this project, we will be contacting you to make an appointment and discuss further. Collecting and developing good economic information to go along with the amount of woody material available for business development is critical for promoting the wood products industry in Iowa. If you have other suggestions or ideas that you would like the Forestry Bureau to work on, please contact Aron Flickinger at 515-242-5966 to discuss.

Handbook Now Available

The Forest Products Laboratory is proud to present the centennial edition of the Wood Handbook—Wood as an Engineering Material, updated and released in celebration of FPL's first 100 years of public service. First published in 1935, this is the seventh edition of the Wood Handbook. It can be found in full text online at: <http://www.fpl.fs.fed.us/woodhandbook>

Websites

Iowa Department of Natural Resources: www.iowadnr.gov/forestry/woodprod.html

State of Iowa timber sales: www.iowadnr.gov/forestry/timbersales.html

Forest Products Laboratory: www.fpl.fs.fed.us

Nebraska Forest Service: www.nfs.unl.edu/forestproducts.asp

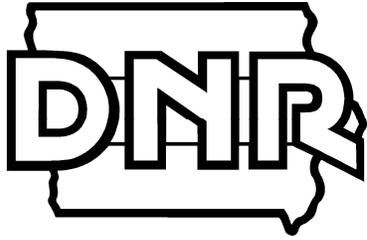
Forest Landowners Guide to the Federal Income Tax. USDA Handbook 718:

www.timbertax.org/publications/aghandbook/aghandbook.asp

Comments/ Suggestions?

Are there issues or topics on which you would like to see more information? Do you have websites or other contacts for information that would benefit others within the wood industry in Iowa? If so, please let me know so I can pass along the information in the next newsletter. This newsletter is available on the web at: www.iowadnr.gov/forestry/woodprod.html

Aron Flickinger
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502 East 9th St.
Des Moines, IA 50319
Email: aron.flickinger@dnr.iowa.gov



STATE OF IOWA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

FORESTRY BUREAU
502 EAST 9TH STREET
WALLACE STATE OFFICE BUILDING
DES MOINES, IOWA 50319-0034

2011 APPLICATION FOR BOND RENEWAL

Date: _____

**A. (I) (We) doing
business as:**

(Name of person, partnership, or corporation to be bonded)

**With principal office
located at:**

(Street)

(County)

(City)

(State)

(Zip)

(Telephone Number)

(e-mail)

B. If application is by a partnership, list partners, or if application is by corporation, list principal officer and managing officers for Iowa.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

If the corporation is owned or controlled by another, give name and address:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

C. If the bond will cover one or more agents for the company, list here:

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

D. Give the total dollars paid in Iowa to timber growers (stumpage, logs, pulpwood, piling, veneer, etc.) during the preceding year, plus the total amount due or delinquent and unpaid to timber growers at the end of the preceding year, plus the market value of the growers' share of timber harvested on shares during the previous year.

\$ _____ Estimated Value to Sawmill \$ _____

E. CHECK ONE BELOW:

_____ (My) (Our) surety bond or certificate of deposit is on file with your office in the proper amount.

_____ (I) (We) am/are submitting a "rider" to my bond or an additional certificate of deposit to increase the amount of bonding to meet the required amount for the new year.

F. (I) (We) understand that false statements willfully made in completing this form constitute a violation of Chapter 456A.36 of the Iowa Code, or Department of Natural Resources rules and are subject to the penalties therein.

Signature of Applicant, Partner, or Company Official

Title

Date

BOND APPROVAL

Your surety bond or collateral bond has been received and is adequate to cover the above-stated dollar amount of business.

DNR Signature

Title

Date

