

Illinois Forests



"The Voice for Illinois Forests"

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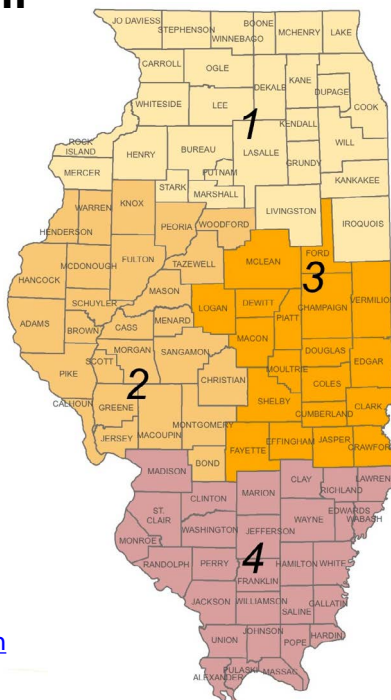
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Our Mission...

"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 forests
- Understand and engage our members, and increase IFA membership
- Govern the IFA efficiently and effectively to better serve our charitable mission



In a Nutshell

by Stephanie Brown, Executive Director

Here are some highlights of our recent progress - and some things to look for in the coming months. Last year our Finance Committee developed a list of strategies to improve the bottom line. We followed that with a board retreat focused on their recommendations. Now we are gradually working through the list of ideas, which include:

- Informing members approaching the age of 70.5 about the option to donate to the IFA as part of a [Required Minimum Distribution](#).
- Offering [Gift Memberships](#). We now have a form and a process, which includes a greeting card to welcome recipients and let them know who is sponsoring their introductory basic membership.
- Reaching out to Life Members for their support of a specific project. We recently invited donations to support the re-printing of the [new IFA brochure](#) so that it can be included in the

upcoming IDNR mailing to all Forestry Development Act program recipients. We are very pleased to report that the "10K Brochure Run" has been a success! Heartfelt thanks to all who donated!

Speaking of the new brochure, we have made some great strides on the Marketing front this past year with an array of materials that share a common look, and a spot-on tag line: Connect - Grow - Stand. Our new retractable banner displays are super portable and eye-catching. This year we are working toward having a booth set-up available in each IFA region. The goal with our marketing efforts is to reach beyond our members in order to grow broad support for forestry in Illinois.

On the membership front, we hope to break the 1000 member threshold this year, as the new brochure makes it into the households of every IL landowner with an approved forest management plan. We will also mail a brochure to every current IFA member, so if you find yourself with more than one brochure on hand, please share it with someone who would enjoy learning more.

One group we'll be focused on connecting with this year is forest industry, specifically larger companies that produce wood-based products in Illinois. These companies benefit from healthy forests and responsible stewardship, so why wouldn't they want to support the IFA? We will attempt to engage them, even if they get their wood from other states.

Some might wonder why we focus so much on raising money and recruiting new members. The answer is that we are building the capacity to be more effective and impactful as an organization. The more members we have, the stronger our voice in Springfield. The more money we have, the more we can afford to do, the more people we can reach with our message.

Reaching people is what it's all about. Helping landowners learn more about stewardship and the programs available to serve them. Differentiating the good actors from the bad. Telling our story.



Toward that end, I'll close with a new effort that has a lot of potential. It's called Fireside Forestry, and it is based on the simple act of gathering around a bonfire to have a conversation about forestry. There are no scripts or planned presentations, just one or more "experts" on hand to chime in. We will soon be rolling out a host packet, and aim to make this a branded IFA effort that encourages small scale informal gatherings across the state - each one hosted by an IFA member. If you know how to stand around a bonfire and talk, it's just like that, only with a forestry theme and a few leading questions to keep the conversation on track. Watch for a host packet, and stick with the IFA as we lay a strong foundation to serve you even better.

Amazon to triple donations for first-time purchases through March 31st



Now your support goes 3 times as far

From Mar 12 – 31, Amazon will triple the donation rate to 1.5% on your first eligible purchase at smile.amazon.com.

amazon smile

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!


You shop. Amazon gives.

Extension Forestry Update

by Chris Evans, University of Illinois Extension Forester



The University of Illinois Extension Forestry Program has been busy lately, holding workshops on timber tax/sales, maple syrup production, trail building, map/compass, winter tree identification, emerald ash borer management, and invasive species control.

Extension Forestry's largest program was held on March 10th, at the Sinsinawa Mound Center in Sinsinawa, WI. The University of Illinois Extension Forestry partnered with Iowa State University Extension Forestry to host the 24th Annual Tri-State Forest Stewardship Conference. The event attracted over 450 landowners and included 20 presentations on forestry, wildlife, and natural resource management.

The 5th annual Illinois Invasive Species Symposium will be held on May 24th at the Champaign County Extension Auditorium. The Symposium is a joint effort between University of Illinois Extension, the Illinois Natural History Survey, and The Morton Arboretum.

It provides an opportunity to learn about projects, research, and programs underway to address invasive species that are impacting Illinois' natural lands and native species.

New this year is a Southern Illinois Landowner Conservation Workshop. This one-day event will be held at Shawnee Community College on September 22 and will include presentations on forest management, invasive species control, wetland creation, pollinator habitat, prescribed fire, management of grazing lands, wildlife management, and habitat restoration. Look for more information on this event as it develops.

Extension Forester Jay Hayek is now a Safety and Woods Worker Certified Chainsaw Safety Trainer and anyone taking Extension Forestry's Chainsaw Safety and Directional Felling courses will receive a nationally recognized S.A.W.W. certificate upon completion. Several chainsaw courses are scheduled for 2018. One open opportunity coming up is a

two-day course that will be held at the Dixon Springs Agricultural Center in Pope County on April 20-21.

Work continues on the Forest Management Demonstration Area at Dixon Springs State Park. This 25-acre forest has a diverse overstory with plenty of oaks and hickories, but the mid-story is dominated by maples, ash, and hackberry. These shade-tolerant species have cast a deep shade on the forest floor that has reduced growth of understory plants and restricted oak seedling establishment.

This forest will be used to demonstrate different forest management techniques. It is divided into four 6+ acre plots: Control (no management other than invasive species control), Thin (remove maples and other mesophytic species from the midstory), Burn (conduct a prescribed fire on the site every 2-5 years) and Thin+Burn. A prescribed fire was conducted on the burn plots this winter and thinning is nearly complete.



Tree Farm News

by Ed Anderson

The Illinois Tree Farm committee is updating its data base. If you are in the tree farm program, you should have received a postcard in November 2017 asking for any corrections to your information. If you did not respond, someone from the tree farm committee will attempt to contact you by phone in the next few weeks. Please include an e-mail address if you would like to be informed of events and notifications.

The tentative date for this year's field day is November 3rd at the tree farm of Gary and Debbie Stratton in Wayne County. Please check the Facebook page of the Illinois Tree Farm for updates.

The site (<https://www.facebook.com/illinoistreefarm>) has many photos and items of interest about tree farm activities throughout the state.



Are you on Facebook?

So is Illinois Forestry...

Illinois Extension Forestry

[www.facebook.com/](http://www.facebook.com/IllinoisExtensionForestry)

[IllinoisExtensionForestry](https://www.facebook.com/IllinoisExtensionForestry)

Illinois Forestry Association

www.facebook.com/ILForestry

Illinois Tree Farm

www.facebook.com/IllinoisTreeFarm

Illinois Walnut Council

[www.facebook.com/](http://www.facebook.com/IllinoisWalnutCouncil)

[IllinoisWalnutCouncil](https://www.facebook.com/IllinoisWalnutCouncil)

State Forester Update

by Tom Wilson



The Division of Forest Resources continues to maintain important core forestry services to the public and cooperating landowners despite tight state budgets and the lack of general revenue funds thanks to our excellent work force and support for the division from within and outside of the DNR.

District foresters remain the key contact for the public and landowners. The division recently filled three District Forestry office vacancies with new hires. Please welcome Paul Bane to our Carroll Co. office at Savanna, IL, Jenny Lesko to our Wayne Co. office at Fairfield, IL, and Jim Tresouthick to our Will Co. office at Wilmington, IL. Each of these professionals has an impressive history of education and experience and will serve multiple counties surrounding their office location. See this DNR web link: <https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/conservation/Forestry/Documents/DistrictForestersJan2018.pdf>.

Over 400 individuals and companies are licensed as Illinois Timber Buyers for the calendar year 2018. Due to continued, high prices being paid to landowners for timber, and unprecedented timber sale and harvesting activity statewide, the DNR forestry division staff, the DNR Office of Law Enforcement and DNR Legal Counsel have been working closely together to follow-up on increased calls, inquiries and concerns brought to the forestry division and DNR. The hard work of the CPOs out on the highways and backwoods enforcing the timber licensing, timber transportation and timber reporting laws of all timber buyers must be recognized. We expect ongoing efforts between these DNR offices will continue resulting in the protection of more Illinois forests and the individuals that own them.

It is time to plant trees in southern Illinois with northern Illinois planting season close behind. DNR state forestry nurseries have an excellent slate of 2018 bare root seedlings for sale to cooperators and the public. Spring seedling planting is best advised as soon as the frost leaves the ground for the winter. In far northern Illinois frost-out is often as late as April. Using northern regions as an example - March planted seedlings do much, much better than May planted seedlings (if the ground will allow it). The state forester reminds all landowners and contractors to plant early. Delayed planting and unnecessary storage of live-dormant plants reduces survival and affects their potential growth. To order tree seedlings please visit the IDNR website for the updated information from the nursery and current supplies of certain species: <https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/conservation/Forestry/Pages/Tree-Nurseries.aspx> or contact the nursery directly for updated information.

A very popular and important DNR forestry grant program will return for fiscal year 2019. Volunteer Fire Assistance grants will again be offered to small, rural fire departments to address their local responsibilities and improve the rural firefighting capabilities throughout our state. Full information will be posted on the IDNR Forestry website sometime soon and made directly available to rural fire departments. The grant is limited to \$5000 per fire district and is competitive. Awards going to the highest graded and ranked applications typically help pay for technical training in fighting wildfires and for small equipment related to fighting wildfires.

Links to the Latest...

[Illinois District Forester Map](#)

[Illinois Timber Prices Report](#)

[Illinois Wooden Dollars](#)

[IL Conservation Forestry Website](#)

<https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/conservation/Forestry/Pages/default.aspx>

[IL Urban Forestry Website](#)

<https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/conservation/Forestry/UrbanForestry/Pages/default.aspx>

[Mason Tree Nursery](#)

<https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/conservation/Forestry/Pages/Tree-Nurseries.aspx>

IDNR Welcomes New District Forester in Wilmington Office



Jim Tresouthick

Jim served as Village Forester with Homewood, Illinois for nearly 20 years. During that time, he built the program from its infancy to one that was recognized beyond the borders of Illinois. Outreach and education, cyclic maintenance, wood utilization, invasive insect and disease management, reforestation and a number of other objectives were the focus of his career, as well as developing the best municipal crew in the State. During his time with the Village, Jim took personal vacation time to go out on wildfires and hurricane relief deployments with the Illinois Interagency Wildfire Crew. Jim is a Certifying Board Member with Safety and Woods Worker Training (SAWW), a Certified Arborist, instructor with the Illinois Fire Service Institute and was awarded the Chicago Region Trees Initiative, Forestry Professional of the year in 2017. Prior to this, Jim worked as a restoration forester with the Forest Preserve District of Cook County.

Jim holds two Associates Degrees in Horticulture and Park Management, and a BS in PLSS focused in Forest Science from Southern Illinois University at Carbondale.

NRCS Opportunities for Illinois Forest Landowners



by Wade Conn, State Forester, USDA - Illinois NRCS

Through continued efforts of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) District Conservationists, Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) District Foresters, Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCD), and talented Technical Service Providers (TSP's) and Forestry Consultants, Illinois landowners continue to prove that they seek and desire technical and financial assistance to better manage their forest resources.

Prior to 2002, the Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP) was primarily an agricultural-based program with no forestry enrollment options. Between 2002 and 2006, EQIP in Illinois included the occasional small acreage Forest Stand Improvement or Confinement Windbreak. Improvement and Windbreak practices were typically few and were usually installed to enhance an overall agriculture operation. In 2006, Illinois NRCS recognized the increasing demand for Forest Management Plans (FMP's). They established a "Special Project" that provided a \$400 incentive to landowners for assistance in developing a Management Plan for their forested acreage. The FMP incentive became very popular with existing and new forest landowners, resulting in continuation of the opportunity through 2007, placing a new emphasis on Forest Management in Illinois.

In 2008, Forestry interest peaked in Illinois with an overwhelming response to the opportunities provided in the prior two years. The 2008 National Farm Bill placed additional emphasis on forestry and specifically recognized the (NIPF) Non-Industrial Private Forest Landowner, and offered more opportunity than ever before to voluntarily conserve and manage private forestlands.

Fast forward almost 10 years, a whole Farm Bill later (Agriculture Act of 2014) and another in the works for 2018. NRCS has worked to maintain a forest planning and implementation component in EQIP

and developed expanded opportunities to address forest management needs through additional federal programs such as the Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) and the Regional Conservation Partnership Program.

One of these expanded opportunities for Illinois landowners, the CSP, has become the largest conservation program in the United States with more than 70 million acres of productive agricultural and forestland enrolled. CSP is designed to provide landowners and operators an opportunity to enhance their current management on working lands by going above and beyond the minimum conservation practice standard requirements to achieve a higher level of conservation. There are a number of enhancements forestland managers can utilize to help build on their existing conservation efforts while strengthening the overall operation. If you are already taking steps to manage your forestland, chances are CSP can help you find new and enhanced ways to meet your goals. CSP contracts are for five years with an option to renew for another five years.

Another innovative program that has come online is the Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP). The RCPP is unique in that it uses existing EQIP, CSP, ACEP and other NRCS programs to offer new opportunities for NRCS, conservation partners and producers to work together to expand a certain conservation mission. The RCPP encourages partners to join in efforts with producers and leverage contributions of the federal government to increase the restoration and management of natural resources on a variety of scales. Through the program, NRCS and its partners help producers install and maintain conservation activities in selected project areas for shared and defined objectives and goals that are consistent with a partner's proposal and resource objectives supported by the NRCS.

One existing Illinois project, now in its second year, is the Illinois Forestry Development Council (IFDC) project titled "Improving Oak-Hickory Forest Health in Illinois". The IFDC project (which includes IFA as a member organization) has generated an additional \$2.3 million for forest management activities throughout 37 counties in Illinois. RCPP proposals are partner driven and NRCS is hopeful other organizations within Illinois will be encouraged to pursue unique opportunities for forest landowners throughout other parts of the state.

So how do you access these opportunities? EQIP and CSP have a continuous sign-up process; applicants can sign up any time of the year at their local NRCS field office. It is always best to contact your field office as soon as possible to set up a time to discuss your management goals and any other resource concerns and program opportunities. That same NRCS field office can also help you determine if any RCPP projects are available in your area and work with you to initiate that process.

As a forest landowner with a "growing" interest, let this article provide you encouragement to learn more about the benefits that managing your forestland can provide and to seek advice from professionals in your area. For those of you with a "matured" interest, keep up the good work, take the next step in your forest plan, and share your knowledge and experience with others!

For additional information, contact your local USDA-NRCS Office and visit the Illinois NRCS website: <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/site/il/home/>

Wade Conn is State Forester with Illinois NRCS in Champaign, IL.



Managing the Urban Forest:

Using street tree inventories to maximize benefits and minimize risk for public trees in your town

by Jim Semelka, Certified Arborist

How often have you heard the phrase “You can’t tell the players without a scorecard”? This saying is generally attributed to Harry M. Stevens, a native of England who emigrated to the US in the 1880’s. Quickly becoming obsessed with baseball, he designed and then sold the first baseball scorecard using this slogan, and his design is still in use today. He is also generally credited with the invention of the hot dog, but that’s another story...

The principal of “Not knowing the players without the scorecard” can be applied when choosing the best management practices to optimize any number of resources. It is difficult at best to make critical decisions, set goals, and develop strategies if the exact makeup of what it is you are managing is not known. Whether considering how to maximize the value of a woodlot for timber, or ensuring that a street tree population is producing the greatest amount of environmental benefits possible, the more good information we have access to, the better decisions we can make. When it comes to managing an urban forest, the Tree Inventory serves as our “Scorecard”.

There are many ways to gather and analyze the information used in a tree inventory. They range from hiring highly qualified data collection technicians working with the latest GIS data collection equipment to volunteers recording information on a clipboard. They can utilize sophisticated software programs capable of analyzing multiple data sets over many points, or they can be expressed in simple spreadsheets and pie charts. Whatever implementation method is chosen, the intention is the same – to identify the most important aspects of a tree population, and make sound decisions using that knowledge. Species specific insect and disease problems such as Emerald Ash Borer and Dutch Elm Disease have had such a devastating effect on urban forests simply because there were so many of those particular trees in a tree population. A basic piece of information that can be gathered for an inventory, then, is the species of each tree. Knowing the overall species makeup of trees can aid in making informed decisions concerning insect and disease control guidelines. As species diversity is a key to a healthy

urban forest, this information can also be used in making decisions not to plant trees already overrepresented in the population. Measuring the diameter of each tree at a point 4.5’ above ground (Diameter at Breast Height or DBH) provides information not only on the size of the trees, but gives insight on the age of the trees in the population as well. Determining and recording the general condition of trees in a population can guide policy concerning risk management, maintenance and removal criteria.

Whatever the data collection method or the amount of sophistication used in the process, a tree inventory, your scorecard, can be the foundation of a strong, proactive urban forestry program for your town for many years to come.

Jim Semelka
ISA Certified Arborist
Municipal Specialist, # IL-0732 AM
Municipal Forestry Consultant,
Graf Tree Care



Jim Semelka is Immediate Past President of the Illinois Arborist Association and also a relatively new member of the Illinois Forestry Association. Welcome, Jim!





“Plan” to Profit: Don’t Cut Small Diameter Walnut Trees!

by Paul M. Deizman CF, IDNR Forester, IFA Technical Advisor

Photo from an actual listing on the global trading site [Alibaba.com](https://www.alibaba.com)

Illinois’s fine Black Walnut is wanted world-wide. China, currently, is driving the demand here in Illinois where approximately 60% of our exported logs are destined for foreign shores. Foresters, loggers, scientists, accountants, and all others - except the hungry wood market itself - agree that for Illinois to have sustainable, future black walnut resources we need to wisely manage what we have now. The best advice is to NOT cut small diameter walnuts.

Two important reasons to avoid cutting small diameter walnut, which are the forest trees measuring 10+ to 16+ inches in diameter as measured at a height of 4.5 feet (dbh is short for diameter at breast height); are to protect forest health, growth and composition and to maximize landowner profits. The walnut forest trees now 10 inches in diameter are what will be the next forest and the livelihood of loggers, landowners and the black walnut market 20 years from now and beyond. Though it is difficult to predict future markets accurately, a 20-year gap in available walnut timber, if it should happen, would have numerous negative consequences for owners and mills.

Financially speaking to the landowner’s interests; just look at the numbers. Foresters across the Midwest are seeing smaller diameter sections of trees and smaller diameter trees being cut, delivered and sold. Consider that buyers have markets for logs as small as 8-10 inches (diameter measured at the logs small end) which is about a 12-inch dbh standing tree. Though most buyers do not usually seek out small diameter timber for sale; once on site can justify cutting and hauling additional, smaller trees or logs. It is common for loggers/timber buyers to want to cut or buy 14 and 16-inch diameter trees if they are already there for the larger trees. The landowner, at any market price, makes approximately 10-15 times as much money selling a 20 inch tree than a 10 inch tree as shown in the three examples below!

Readers should notice that the \$110.00, 14-inch log is over 4X the value of the 8-inch log. The \$230.00, 20-inch log is over 9X the value of the 8-inch log at the same market price. The 20-inch log is over twice the value of the 14-inch log. Due to its premium size, the 20-inch log will bring \$3.00/bd. ft. or \$400.00 which is over 16X the value of the 8-inch log and 4X the value of the 14-inch log. What the market will use or utilize, both locally and globally, and what is best for landowner profits “are two different things”.

The real opportunity for forest landowners in this market now – without stripping the forest of its future walnut resource – is to appraise and market the larger walnut that can or should be cut now. The very best advice is to employ the opinion or services of a professional forester. Explore the market dollars once it is decided what is most advisable to harvest today. On a moderately rich walnut soils/sites, timber trees are most profitable when cut at about 18 inches while similar trees on a better quality, good walnut soils/sites are most profitable when cut at 22-24 inches. On excellent walnut soils/sites foresters often recommend growing trees to near 30 inches.

The other real opportunity in this market for those who have young to medium-aged walnut stands or plantations is the proper stocking of the trees per acre based on their average size. Properly stocked natural forest stands and plantations put on diameter (and height) fast, at the maximum the soil/site will allow. Over-stocked walnut stands often grow at only 33% -50% of their potential due to smaller, crowded crowns and leaf area per tree. Plan for your profits! Suppose we are growing walnut veneer on a good quality walnut soil/site. Plan these to be cut for maximum profit at approximately 24 inches dbh.

Comparing the Value of Three Sizes of Walnut Logs

8-inch diameter 8' log	14-inch diameter 8' log	20-inch diameter 8' log
= 15 bd. ft.	= 65 bd. ft.	= 135 bd. ft.
@1.70 \$/ft. = \$25	@1.70 \$/ft. = \$110	@1.70 \$/ft. = \$230 (to \$400)

Black Walnut, Continued -

Thin your walnut stands by selecting the tallest, straightest trees with full crowns to stay. The targets in the table below will maximize your growth and profits. On excellent quality walnut soils/sites the stocking can be 20% more trees per acre spaced a few feet closer together than the table shows. On those very best soils/sites you could allow the trees to reach 28 inches or so.

Consider your forest stand, walnut plantation or section of forest with walnut: If you have:

6 inch dbh average trees > then there should be 100 trees per acre spaced 20 feet apart.

12 inch dbh average trees > then there should be 50 trees per acre spaced 30 feet apart.

18 inch dbh average trees > then there should be 30 trees per acre spaced 40 feet apart.

In this market a contractor or landowner could bring straight, quality logs 10 inches and larger at the small end (and cut to the proper length depending on the buyer) directly to a mill or buyer's yard. The mill or buyer will be able to value and make an offer in most cases.

Foresters will advise you to call the mill you plan to haul to or sell to in advance and assure they are interested before you cut any trees. Foresters also caution landowners and land managers that large commercial-size skidders or similar equipment can damage the most valuable, still-growing trees in plantations.

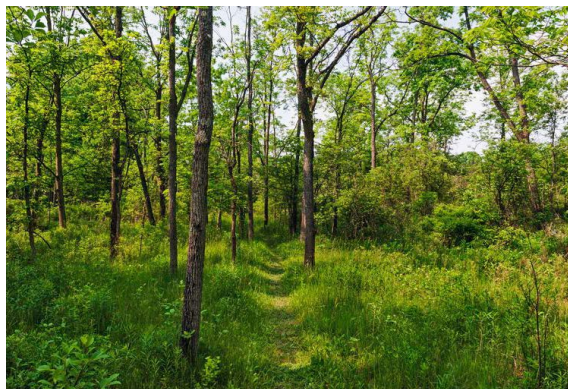
Thinning valuable walnut plantation stands is different than operating in a mature woods and best done by hand or with small equipment to protect the valuable, future crop.

The current black walnut market is forecast to stay strong so landowners should take the time necessary to know what they are selling and find a buyer or logger that will offer current market prices. According to the Winter 2016/2017 timber price report of prices paid to landowners, data indicates the walnut stumpage price is \$1.70/board foot. The mill price is roughly 50% to 100% more than the stumpage price or about \$3.00/board foot (\$2.55 - \$3.40). Identifying the walnut or other trees in your forest to sell before seeking competitive offers on those trees maximizes profit in the current market regardless of the dime-to-dime differences week to week in the board foot markets. If you have particularly valuable timber or a large forest holding, be sure and work with a professional forester to make the best decisions.

In the best interests of the future forests and future walnut resources across Illinois wildlands – as well as the best financial scenario for Illinois forestland owners – simply don't cut or allow to be cut the 10, 12, 14 and 16-inch diameter walnut trees in your forest. Let the 10-12-14 inch trees become 18-20-22 inch diameter trees to maximize your investment and profits from your forest. A walnut on a favorable walnut site/soil in Illinois grows, on average, about 1 inch every 2 years, so in 10 years' time it will add 5 inches of diameter growth. A growing 10-inch walnut tree on a good walnut site is one of the best investments in any global financial market – returning 10X-15X or 1200% on the dollar!

Paul Deizman manages Forest Inventory, Utilization & Marketing, as well as State Forest Programs for the IDNR's Division of Forest Resources in Springfield.

Left: Young walnut trees. Photo by Kitchin and Hurst / Getty Images. Check out this ThoughtCo overview of the black walnut tree at: <https://www.thoughtco.com/black-walnut-tree-overview-1343176>



Black walnut tree characteristics

<https://ilforestry.org>

It's closer than you think:

Shawnee National Forest

by Tracy Fidler



Garden of the Gods during the 2017 eclipse at Shawnee National Forest - USFS

Nearly 1 million people visit Shawnee National Forest each year, which serves as a retreat to Americans living in urban areas. That's not a surprise, considering more than 30 U.S. cities are within a six hour drive.

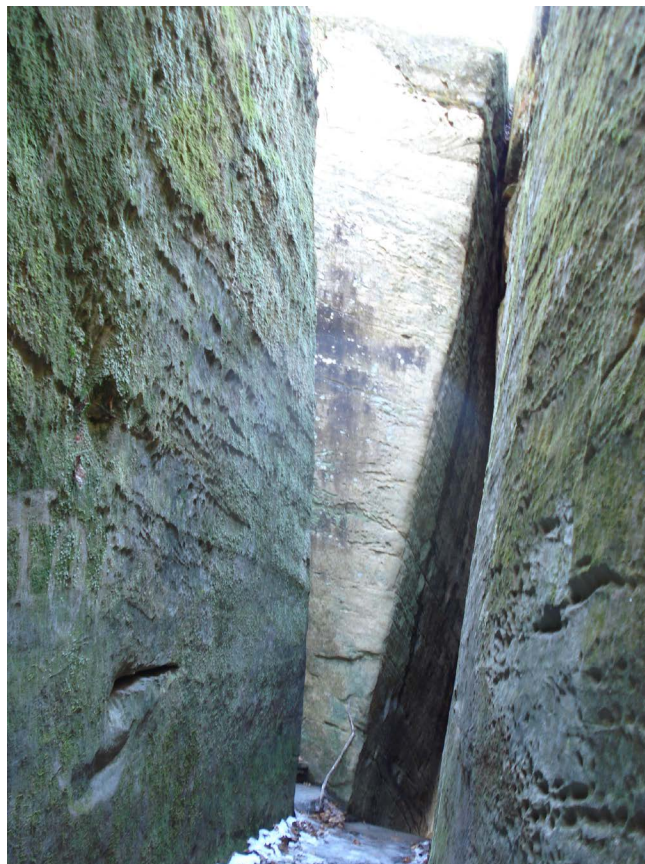
"We're nestled in Southern Illinois between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers," says Brendan Cain, the forest supervisor for Shawnee National Forest. "Shawnee boasts strikingly beautiful oak-hickory forests, flourishing wetlands, lush canyons, razorback ridges and unique geological features."

The forest was a mere vision in the 1930s when Illinoisans hatched a plan to restore their lost forest, seeking help from the Forest Service. Early conservationists started with a patchwork of abandoned farmland, logged — and not reforested — lands and rare, diverse places. Today's Shawnee National Forest spans 289,000 acres, features vast blocks of forest and cool geologic features, such as Stone Face, much like Old Man of the Mountain.

Looking to explore its glades, barrens, prairies, streams, lakes, ponds, waterfalls, woodlands and rocky outcrops? You can camp, paddle, hike, horseback ride, photograph, swim, run, hunt, fish and picnic at Shawnee National Forest. Check out these five spots, all within a short drive of each other.

1. Garden of the Gods: Most Instagrammed spot on the forest.

People flock to Garden of the Gods to see its jaw-dropping rock formations — such as Camel Rock and Devil's Smokestack.



Fat Man's Squeeze at Rim Rock - USFS

Easily the most photographed location on the forest, this is the place to be photographed. Its flagstone trail makes hiking easy. Pack a lunch for the picnic area, or venture into the wilderness. Its location along the Ohio River National Scenic Byway makes it an ideal stop for those who prefer to explore by car – not foot.

2. Rim Rock: Hike through Fat Man's Squeeze and a lush, cool canyon.

Hidden below Rim Rock is a canyon that is one of the most interesting places on Shawnee National Forest.

Descend from the trail between huge slabs of rock – known as Fat Man's Squeeze — and reach an enormous rock overhang that forms Ox-lot Cave. This is where European settlers once sheltered livestock. The cool canyon offers respite on a hot summer day and sports a diversity of plants and animals.

If a cool dip is what you seek, then this trail ends at Pounds Hollow, No. 3 on our list.

3. Pounds Hollow: Take a refreshing dip.

Looking for a basecamp from which to explore Shawnee National Forest? Pounds Hollow campground may be your spot. Its campground and lake are tucked among Illinois' hills, making it an ideal place to relax and get away. Constructed in the early 1940s, the lake is a popular place to swim, camp, fish and hike. So, after cooling off in the lake, grab a fishing pole and enjoy.

4. Iron Furnace: Get your history on, then snorkel in the stream.

Check out Illinois' only remaining iron furnace structure, where iron once was manufactured using the charcoal blast method. Afterwards, head to Big Creek. Its clear waters are a great place to snorkel with kids. They will delight in its tiny fish and rocks.



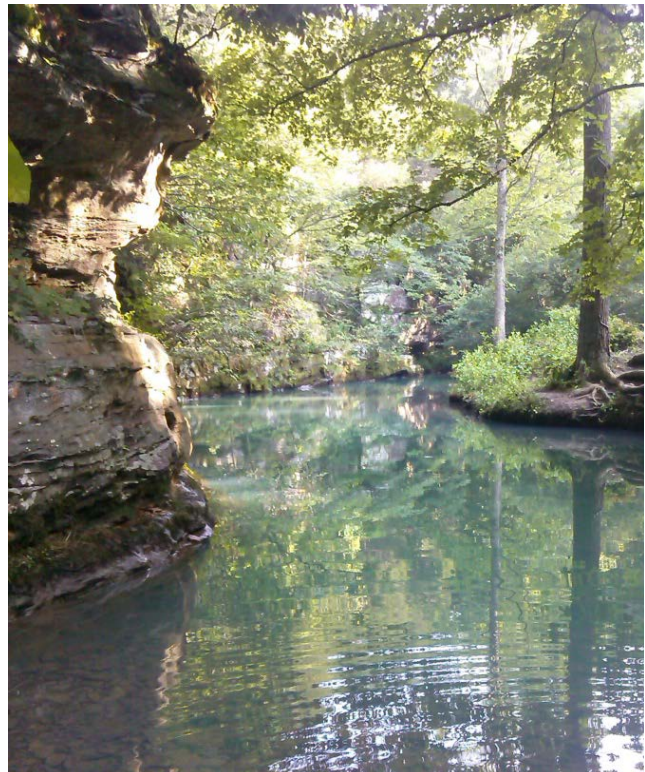
Pounds Hollow swimming beach and picnic destination - USFS



Kid snorkels at the Iron Furnace Historic Site - USFS

5. Bell Smith Springs: Rocks, water and birds – oh my!

Nature geeks should head over to Bell Smith Springs – one of the most biologically diverse places on Shawnee National Forest. It's a haven for migrating songbirds, such as scarlet tanager or white-eyed vireo. Visit in the springtime when wildflowers flourish among a backdrop of massive sandstone bluffs. Bell Smith Springs is beloved for its clear, rocky streams, scenic canyons and sandstone cliffs. It features strange and wonderful rock formations, such as Devil's Backbone and Boulder Falls. Hike its eight miles of interconnected trails, and check out its natural rock bridge.

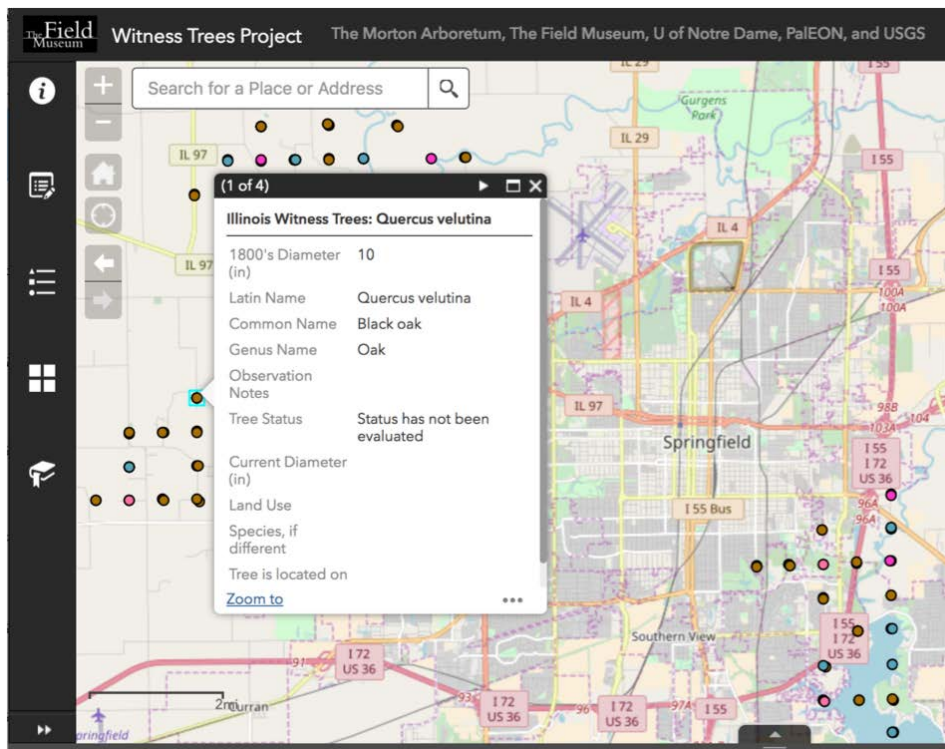


Bell Smith Springs - USFS

Looking for more cool places on Shawnee National Forest?
Visit <https://www.fs.usda.gov/main/shawnee/home>

Witness Trees of Illinois: Help Map Our State's History!

by Chris Mulvaney, Melissa Custic, and Lindsay Darling,
The Morton Arboretum and the Chicago Region Trees Initiative



Somewhere in a quiet Illinois woods (perhaps yours), an old oak is slowly emerging from its winter rest. Like many elder trees, it has been witness to centuries of change both in its surrounding environment and among its human neighbors with whom it shares the land. It has endured cycles of ecological hardship and opportunity and lived through many of the time periods that define the history of our state and nation. Unbeknownst to many, this particular tree shares another special connection with the residents of Illinois. It served as a marker for the first surveyors of the early 1800s laying out boundaries of townships and sections, which are still in use today. This oak, along with thousands of other trees across Illinois were marked and recorded by surveyors as they staked out a grid of posts across the landscape, preparing the land for future sale and development. Since that time, many of these trees have likely died or been cut

down making way for roads and other structures. However, an unknown few, like your quiet oak, avoided this fate and managed to slip away silently from the spotlight. Their brief moment of distinction within the history of Illinois quickly faded from memory. For the curious among us this naturally begs the question, "How many are left and where are they?"

Now, armed with technological tools of our generation, we have an opportunity to answer this question and highlight the legacy of our state's forests and woodlands. A number of organizations are collaborating on a statewide project seeking the help of residents in locating examples of these original trees, which may be alive today. These trees, with their documented history, provide valuable information to researchers investigating the ecological past of our landscape. This effort is also a unique and exciting way for residents to

reconnect with their natural and cultural heritage as Illinois celebrates its 200th anniversary in 2018.

The Public Land Surveys of the 1800s

In 1785, the US government passed the US Land Ordinance, which established a system for surveying the land in what was then the western United States, to prepare it for future sale and development. This survey system consisted of a rectangular grid comprised of townships six miles by six miles in size. Each township was further broken down into 36 individual square-mile sections. Surveyors, contracted by the federal government, walked these township and section lines, putting down marker posts at every section corner (i.e., every mile) and every mid-point between those (i.e., every half-mile). The surveyors noted the direction and distance of three to four bearing trees (sometimes referred to as witness trees) to enable the re-location of the points in the future. They blazed each bearing tree with an axe and recorded the species name and diameter. The surveyors also made general notes on vegetation and other landscape features as they walked these lines.

Using the Public Land Survey notes to understand the vegetation of early Illinois

Because these field notes provide a rare look at what the vegetation was like prior to extensive European settlement, there have been numerous efforts by modern-day ecologists and historians to digitize these records for many areas. This enables the information to be brought into GIS mapping platforms where these layers can be examined in combination with other important data. For example, scientists from The Morton Arboretum have digitized these field notes for the seven county Northeastern Illinois area, which has provided a wealth of information about vegetation in the early 1800s. Scientists from the University of Notre Dame and the Paleo-Ecological Observatory Network (PaleON Project) are working to digitize records across the rest of Illinois. To date, they have digitized notes from more than 550 of the 1432 townships in Illinois.

Our Vanishing Oak Heritage

Much of Illinois' rich biological diversity can be attributed, either directly or indirectly, to oaks and their companion species. In fact, oak woodlands can be considered keystone communities in the Midwest due to the disproportionate number of plants and animals they support. An examination of bearing trees from the 1800 surveys strongly underscores the importance of oaks. For example, in the seven-county region of Northeastern Illinois, a majority of bearing trees were either oaks or hickories (Figure 1).

Unfortunately, despite the ecological significance of oaks, today's landscape is much different. While oaks dominated Northeastern Illinois forests during the time of the early Public Land Surveys, they currently make up a much smaller percentage of the region's canopy. Furthermore, many existing oaks are older trees – with very few young individuals ready to take their place. This alarming trend, combined with the lack of natural oak regeneration, prompted the development of an oak ecosystem recovery plan (<http://chicagorti.org/OakRecovery>). Now, a growing list of agencies and non-profits are coming together to collectively implement the goals and recommendations called for in this plan. Private landowner engagement will be a key component of this endeavor. With more than 70% of the remaining remnant oak ecosystems in private ownership, the ultimate fate of the state's oak woodlands will largely be determined by actions of private landowners. Therefore, it's vital that landowners understand the ecological importance of oak woodlands and what they can do to ensure the survival of these habitats.

Join the Effort! Become a Seeker of Lost Witness Trees

October has been officially designated Oak Awareness Month (i.e., OAKtober) in the State of Illinois. In conjunction with OAKtober this past fall, several organizations, including The Morton Arboretum, The Field Museum, University of Notre Dame and the PaIEON Project, and the US Geological Survey, launched a citizen-science effort to find

living examples of bearing trees from the Public Land Surveys of the 1800s. Through this effort, participants have the chance to learn more about the natural history of the lands where they live. For many of the forested areas in the state, this will be a history rooted in oaks.

The Witness Trees of Illinois Project includes an online map to view the locations of the bearing trees originally recorded by the surveyors in the 1800s (Figure 2). If you are interested in participating and have access to the land where one or more of these trees were observed, simply visit the area and let us know if the tree is still there by entering information through the interactive web map. You can even upload photos. Points are expected to be accurate to within 15 feet so be sure to look for large trees in the general vicinity.

We invite you to join us in this effort. We hope your participation will ignite a curiosity about the history and ecology of your land and surrounding community. Should you find a bearing

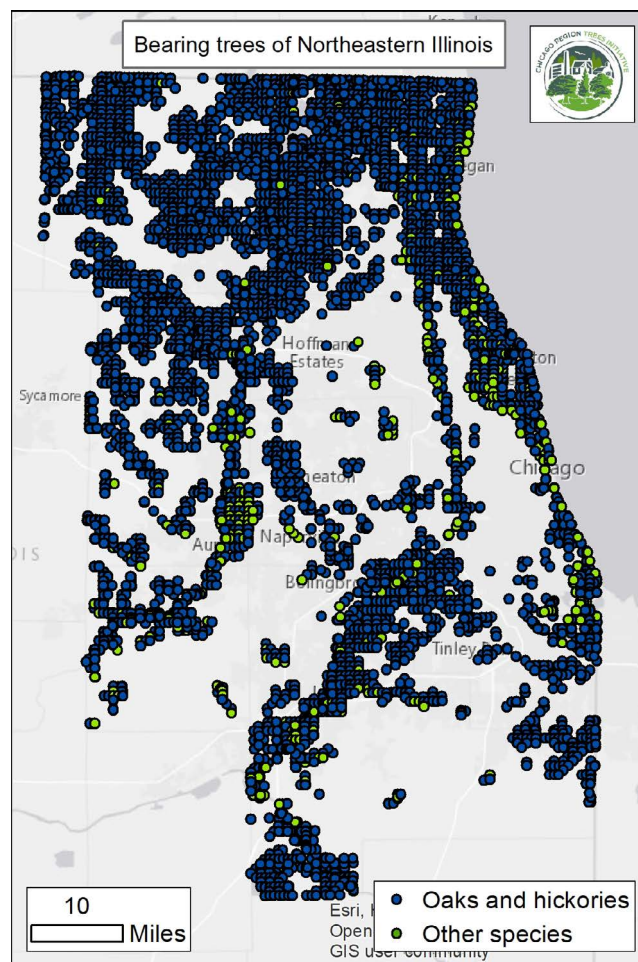
tree, we encourage you to enter that information in the online map, reach out to us, and share your story. Together, let's re-discover the history and legacy of Illinois' forests.

For more information about the Witness Trees of Illinois Project, including the interactive map as well as additional details on the Public Land Surveys of the 1800s, visit the project web site at <http://chicagorti.org/WitnessTrees>.

Acknowledgements

The PLS data for Northeastern Illinois was transcribed by Marlin Bowles and Jenny McBride of The Morton Arboretum.

All other PLS data in Illinois was transcribed by 37 individuals from Jason McLachlan's lab at the University of Notre Dame as part of the PaIEON Project (www.paleonproject.org). This work was funded by the National Science Foundation grant DEB 1241874 and the Upper Midwest and Great Lakes Landscape Conservation Cooperative.



THURSDAY · 24 MAY 2018 · 9:30AM-4PM



SAVE the DATE
ILLINOIS INVASIVE SPECIES SYMPOSIUM



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS EXTENSION · CHAMPAIGN, IL

Save the Dates!

Illinois Forestry Association's Fall Conference

September 27-29, 2018

Northfield Inn & Conference Center
Springfield, IL

Thursday, September 27 -
Field Tour and Opening Reception

Friday, September 28 -
Indoor Sessions and 13th Annual Business Meeting

Saturday, September 29 -
Optional program or visit Springfield sites

Program planning still in progress
Seeking Sponsors, Exhibitors,
and Silent Auction Items



ILLINOIS
INDIGENOUS PLANTS
SYMPOSIUM

ILLINOIS INDIGENOUS PLANT SYMPOSIUM

Shawnee Natural Areas:

HOTSPOTS OF BIODIVERSITY

April 13-15, 2018

John A. Logan College
Carterville, Illinois

Keynote Speaker: Gerould Wilhelm

Guided Hikes

Friday at Jackson Hollow-
Shawnee National Forest
Sunday at Trillium Trail-
Giant City State Park

Native Plant Sale on Saturday

For more information visit: ill-inps.org/2018-illinois-indigenous-plants-symposium/

SIU Southern Illinois
University
CARBONDALE



ILLINOIS
Extension

History of Conservation in Illinois

Contributed by Dave Gillespie, IFA Secretary

(Installment # 24)

This account of the history of conservation in Illinois was written by Joseph P. Schavilje in 1941. This installment begins where installment # 23 ended.

Among the laws enacted by the Illinois General Assembly during this period which related to forestry are the following:

- 1869 – A law dealing with the recovery of damages on account of any injury to any property, whether real or personal, occasioned by fire communicated by any locomotive engine while upon or passing along any railroad in the State.
- 1871 – A fine set from \$3 to \$200 for the cutting or destroying of any tree or sapling, standing or growing on the land of another, without consent of owner, or if the land belongs to the State, is school land, canal land, or belongs to any association or corporation, without the consent of proper authorities.
- 1874 – A law was enacted dealing with the setting of fires in woods, prairies and other grounds and a fine set for violation.

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



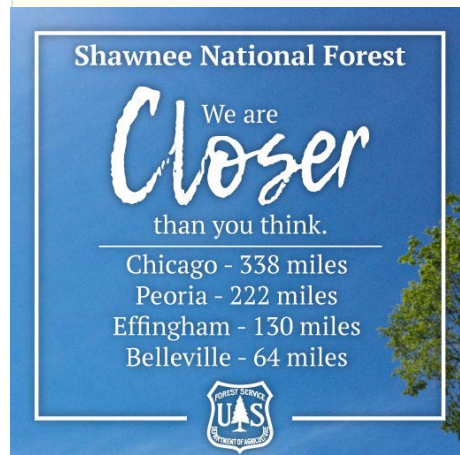
Reading Room...

[Backyard Woods - Bring Your Vision to Life](#) - Colorful 44 page PDF, USDA Forest Service

[Let the Sun Shine In](#) - From the latest Forest Matters Stewardship Newsletter, US Forest Service, Northeastern Area State & Private Forestry - 4 page PDF

[Oak Problems - A Plant Clinic Report](#) 12 page PDF from University of Illinois Extension

[Field Guide to Native Oak Species of Eastern North America](#) - 175 page PDF, USDA Forest Service



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<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!



After an "old fashioned" winter, spring is now on the way. Of course, no one knows what the spring season will give us, but at least we can be assured that the hours of daylight will lengthen and the temperatures will increase. Here in Central Illinois, trees should leaf out around the first of April, the grass will need cutting and morel mushrooms will start popping up by mid-April. This means that as I drive down country roads there will be all kinds of cars parked if there is a woodlot in the area.

Spring also means that it is time to go out and tramp around in your timber. Look for any sprouts from exotics that have been sprayed or cut down last year. These can be either pulled by hand or sprayed with an appropriate brush herbicide. The problem is that once these plants become established, they leave a large seed bank which takes a few years to eradicate. Worse, if there are untreated stands of Autumn Olive or Japanese (bush) honeysuckle, both of which were marketed as desirable landscape bushes a few years ago, birds will eat the seeds and deposit them on fields or wood lots. Thus, we have a never ending chore in trying to keep our woodlots clean and make it possible for young trees to get established.

The fun part of tramping in the woods, however, is looking for wildlife. You might run into turkeys, deer, squirrels or chipmunks all near oaks and or hickory trees. My association with IFA has taught me that acorns are a natural food source for all of these animals. In addition, squirrels and chipmunks (sometimes called ground squirrels) like hickory nuts and black walnuts and probably have stored most of them away. They will also bury nuts in the late summer and fall and some of these will sprout and become trees in due time.

So spring is the time to head for the woods and take a look around. I trust that all of us will be refreshed and enlightened by the experience.

Illinois Forestry Association
P.O. Box 224
Chatham, IL 62629-0224



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*)

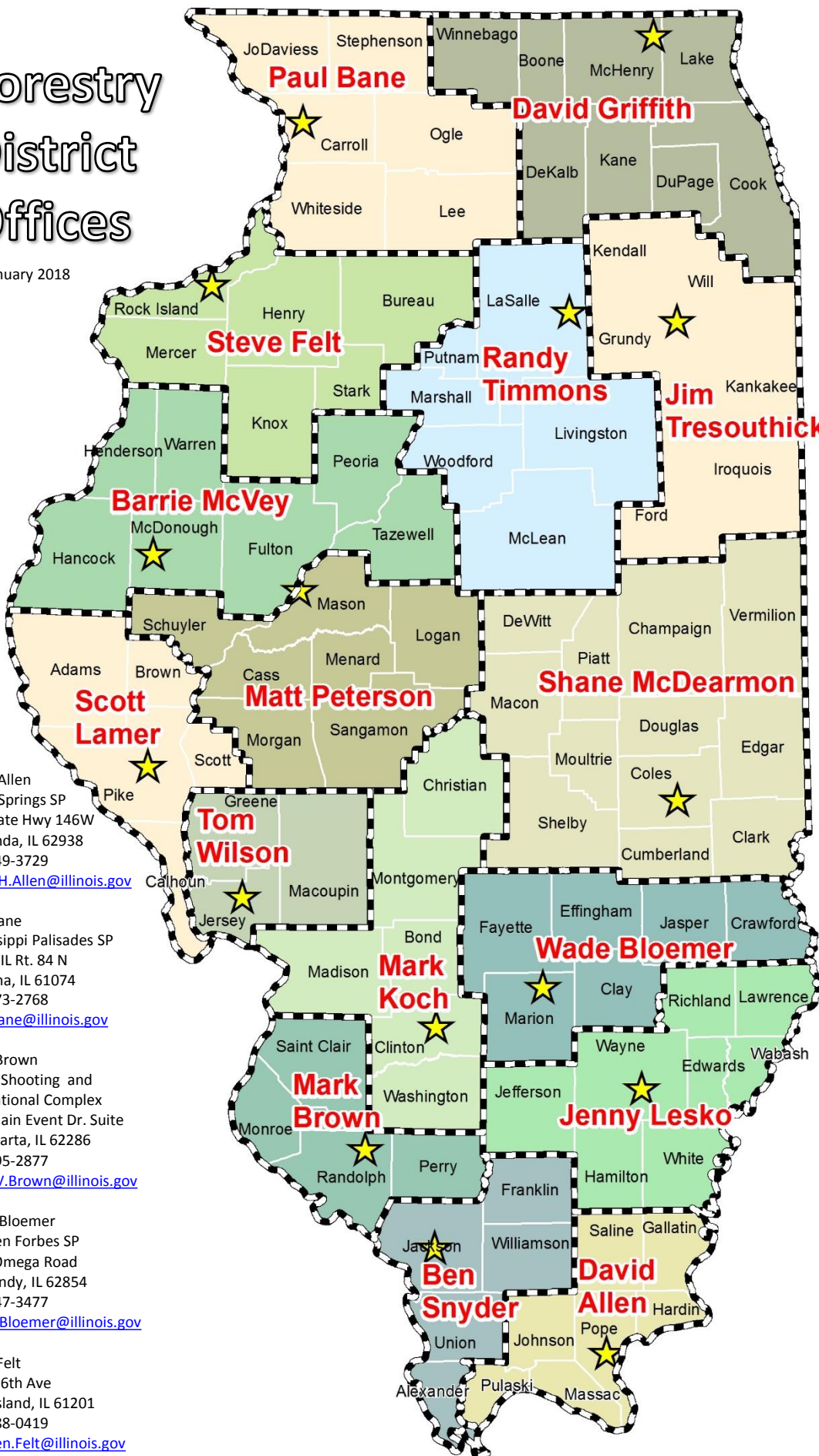
Stan Sipp
Director, Region 3
P.O. Box 111
Mansfield, IL 61854

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

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

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January 2018



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2018 Map and Compass Training

May 19th, 9am—4pm, Dixon Springs Ag Center



Are you interested in learning to navigate using a map and compass?

The University of Illinois Extension Forestry is teaming up with the Shawnee National Forest to host this Map and Compass Training. The workshop will be hands-on, outdoors, and involve some moderate hiking through forests over uneven terrain.

To Register—

There is a \$10 fee for this workshop, lunch is included. To register, go to http://web.extension.illinois.edu/state/calendar_event.cfm?ID=77872.

For more information: Chris Evans— cwevans@illinois.edu, 618-695-3383

University of Illinois College of Agricultural, Consumer and Environmental Sciences— United States Department of Agriculture.—Local Extension Councils Cooperating provides equal opportunities in programming and employment. If you need a reasonable accommodation to participate in this program, contact the Dixon Springs Ag Center, 618-695-3383.



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
EXTENSION

Dixon Springs Ag Center

**354 State Hwy 145 North
Simpson, IL 62985**

May 19, 2018

9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

News Release

Media Contact: SonjaALLEmand

Email: indigenousplants@hotmail.com



Shawnee Natural Areas: Hotspots of Biodiversity

CARBONDALE, IL (FEBRUARY 21, 2018) – The Illinois Native Plant Society will host its 2018 Indigenous Plant Symposium from April 13 to April 15 at John A. Logan College in Carterville, Illinois. Its focus is *Shawnee Natural Areas: Hotspots of Biodiversity*.

“Southern Illinois is one of the most biologically diverse places in Illinois,” says Chris Evans, University of Illinois Extension Forester and Vice President of the Illinois Native Plant Society’s Southern Chapter. “Natural areas are places where most of our state’s genetic diversity is found. They contain more – and rarer – species than other places in nature.”

Nearly 10 percent of Illinois’ natural areas are found on Shawnee National Forest, making the national forest the second largest landowner in the state of such biological hotspots. About 400 plants and animals that are listed on the state’s threatened or endangered species list occur within the forest, as well as federally-listed species. Its 80 natural areas include 25 different natural communities, ranging from woodlands and glades to barrens and caves.

“Our natural areas are gems within the forests of Southern Illinois,” says Brendan Cain, the forest supervisor for Shawnee National Forest. “It is great to know that so many people value and love these places. We hope others will discover natural areas through this symposium.”

The day kicks off with a keynote by Gerould Wilhelm, a botanist and ecologist, who will talk about why it’s important for us to save and manage natural areas. The symposium also will host guest speakers that are experts on the region’s natural areas. Sessions will be split into two tracks: *Understanding Natural Areas*, for those who are just learning about such places, and *Getting More Technical*, for people who want to delve into the science of managing natural areas.

Guests also will have the opportunity to attend guided hikes on Friday and Sunday, browse goods for sale and shop for native plants and shrubs at the Annual Native Plant Sale, organized by Green Earth and Illinois Native Plant Society.

-more-

In addition to the annual native plant sale, other area organizations will be on hand to extend your knowledge of native plants, research and natural habitats.

“We hope you’ll join us to discover natural areas in southern Illinois and their rare species,” said event organizer Sonja Lallemand, retired horticulturalist from University of Illinois Extension.

The symposium is made possible by the southern chapter of the Illinois Native Plant Society in collaboration with John A. Logan College, Southern Illinois University Department of Plant Biology, Green Earth, University of Illinois Extension and Shawnee National Forest.

Details and registration at <https://ill-inps.org/2018-illinois-indigenous-plants-symposium/>

About Illinois Native Plant Society

The Illinois Native Plant Society promotes the study and appreciation of Illinois’ natural vegetation and provides educational resources for those that wish to learn or share in our enthusiasm. The purposes of the society are: 1) to promote the study, appreciation and conservation of the native flora and natural communities of Illinois; 2) to provide education as to the value of the native flora and its habitat; and 3) to produce publications that provide an outlet for information, such as the peer-reviewed journal *Erigenia* and the quarterly newsletter, *The Harbinger*.

About Southern Illinois University Department of Plant Biology

The Department of Plant Biology offers undergraduate and graduate degrees for students interested in the scientific study of plants. The faculty maintains expertise in plant anatomy, biodiversity, conservation, ecology, evolution, morphology, phylogeny, physiology, phytochemistry and systematics.

About Green Earth

Green Earth’s mission is to preserve natural areas for the benefit of the people of Carbondale, Illinois. It owns and maintains six natural areas, totaling 220 acres, and nine miles of hiking trails — all open to the public for outdoor recreation and enjoyment. Green Earth was created in 1974 with the purpose of acquiring, preserving and providing public access to natural areas in Carbondale.

www.greenearthinc.org

About University of Illinois Extension

University of Illinois Extension is the flagship outreach effort of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, offering educational programs to residents of all of Illinois' 102 counties — and far beyond. Extension provides practical education to help people, businesses and communities solve problems, develop skills and build a better future. More than 1.5 million Illinois residents take part in Extension programs each year, including nearly 200,000 who participate in 4-H youth programs.

About Shawnee National Forest

Administered by the USDA Forest Service, about 1 million people visit Shawnee National Forest each year to connect with nature on its 289,000 acres. Learn more at <http://www.fs.usda.gov/shawnee>.

###

ILLINOIS TIMBER PRICES

SUMMER 2017

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES - DIVISION OF FOREST RESOURCES
One Natural Resources Way Springfield, Illinois 62702
<http://www.dnr.illinois.gov>

PRICES PAID ILLINOIS TIMBER GROWERS
MAY 2017 THROUGH AUGUST 2017

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. Ranges of actual prices paid and the average price paid across the state are shown. Average prices paid can be used as a guide for determining market value of timber during the period. Actual prices paid are subject to general US and global market and economic conditions combined with local considerations such as markets, 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.

Illinois timber prices from 1978 to current can be found at:
http://web.extension.illinois.edu/forestry/illinois_timber_prices.cfm

SPECIES/PRODUCT	LOWEST \$\$	HIGHEST \$\$	AVERAGE PRICE PAID	STUMPAGE
TIMBER STUMPAGE	paid statewide	paid statewide	\$/MBF Statewide	
Ash Stumpage	100	325	\$ 200.00	
Basswood Stumpage	40	120	\$ 140.00	
Beech Stumpage	50	200	\$ 100.00	
Cottonwood Stumpage	50	150	\$ 90.00	
Sweet Gum Stumpage	50	200	\$ 110.00	
Elm and Hackberry Stumpage	50	200	\$ 120.00	
Hickory Stumpage	100	300	\$ 200.00	
Cherry Stumpage	200	400	\$ 290.00	
Soft Maple Stumpage	50	300	\$ 180.00	
Sugar Maple Stumpage	200	350	\$ 280.00	
Black Oak Stumpage	75	300	\$ 200.00	
Pin Oak Stumpage	50	250	\$ 140.00	
Red Oak Stumpage	200	400	\$ 290.00	
White Oak Stumpage	250	750	\$ 440.00	
Yellow Poplar Stumpage	150	280	\$ 220.00	
Sycamore Stumpage	50	250	\$ 130.00	
Black Walnut Stumpage	400	2750	\$ 1,530.00	
Woods Run Bottomland Stumpage	100	370	\$ 200.00	
Woods Run Upland Stumpage	200	370	\$ 300.00	
Red Oak Veneer Stumpage	500	1500	\$ 1,000.00	
White Oak Veneer Stumpage	1000	2250	\$ 1,480.00	
Black Walnut Veneer Stumpage	1500	5000	\$ 3,420.00	
Cherry Veneer Stumpage	500	1200	\$ 1,000.00	

SPECIES/PRODUCT	LOWEST \$\$	HIGHEST \$\$	AVERAGE PRICE PAID	LOGS TO MILL
LOGS DELIVERED (FOB to Mill)	paid statewide	paid statewide	\$/MBF Statewide	
Ash FOB Mill	200	600	\$ 380.00	
Basswood FOB Mill	240	400	\$ 320.00	
Beech FOB Mill	280	300	\$ 290.00	
Cottonwood FOB Mill	100	280	\$ 230.00	
Sweet Gum FOB Mill	280	300	\$ 290.00	
Elm and Hackberry FOB Mill	100	300	\$ 250.00	
Hickory FOB Mill	200	500	\$ 350.00	
Cherry FOB Mill	400	800	\$ 560.00	
Soft Maple FOB Mill	270	630	\$ 390.00	
Sugar Maple FOB Mill	400	660	\$ 550.00	
Black Oak FOB Mill	150	560	\$ 390.00	
Pin Oak FOB Mill	250	300	\$ 280.00	
Red Oak FOB Mill	400	630	\$ 510.00	
White Oak FOB Mill	400	900	\$ 630.00	
Yellow Poplar FOB Mill	400	500	\$ 480.00	
Sycamore FOB Mill	280	300	\$ 290.00	
Black Walnut FOB Mill	800	4000	\$ 2,200.00	
Woods Run Bottomland FOB Mill	300	360	\$ 340.00	
Woods Run Upland FOB Mill	400	800	\$ 560.00	
Red Oak Veneer FOB Mill	2000	2000	\$ 2,000.00	
White Oak Veneer FOB Mill	1500	3000	\$ 2,230.00	
Black Walnut Veneer FOB Mill	2500	6000	\$ 4,750.00	
Cherry Veneer FOB Mill	400	2000	\$ 1,400.00	

MARKED TIMBER SALES/SOLD REPORT:

Prices supplied from actual timber sales from Illinois Foresters

May 2017 - August 2017

Woods Run Upland	Avg. \$370.00/MBF
Woods Run Bottomland	Avg. \$270.00/MBF
Ash	Avg. \$220.00/MBF

MILL OPERATIONS:

MBF = 1000 Board Feet measured in Doyle Volume Scale
Custom Mill Sawing Rate averages \$250 per 1000 Board Feet

Illinois Sawmill Directory web-link:

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

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