

VALUE OF A SAW TIMBER TREE

TIMBER'S VALUE

3 factors influence timber's end use and therefore its **VALUE**

1. Straightness/Taper
2. Knots and Damage
3. Thickness

How to Improve Ratios

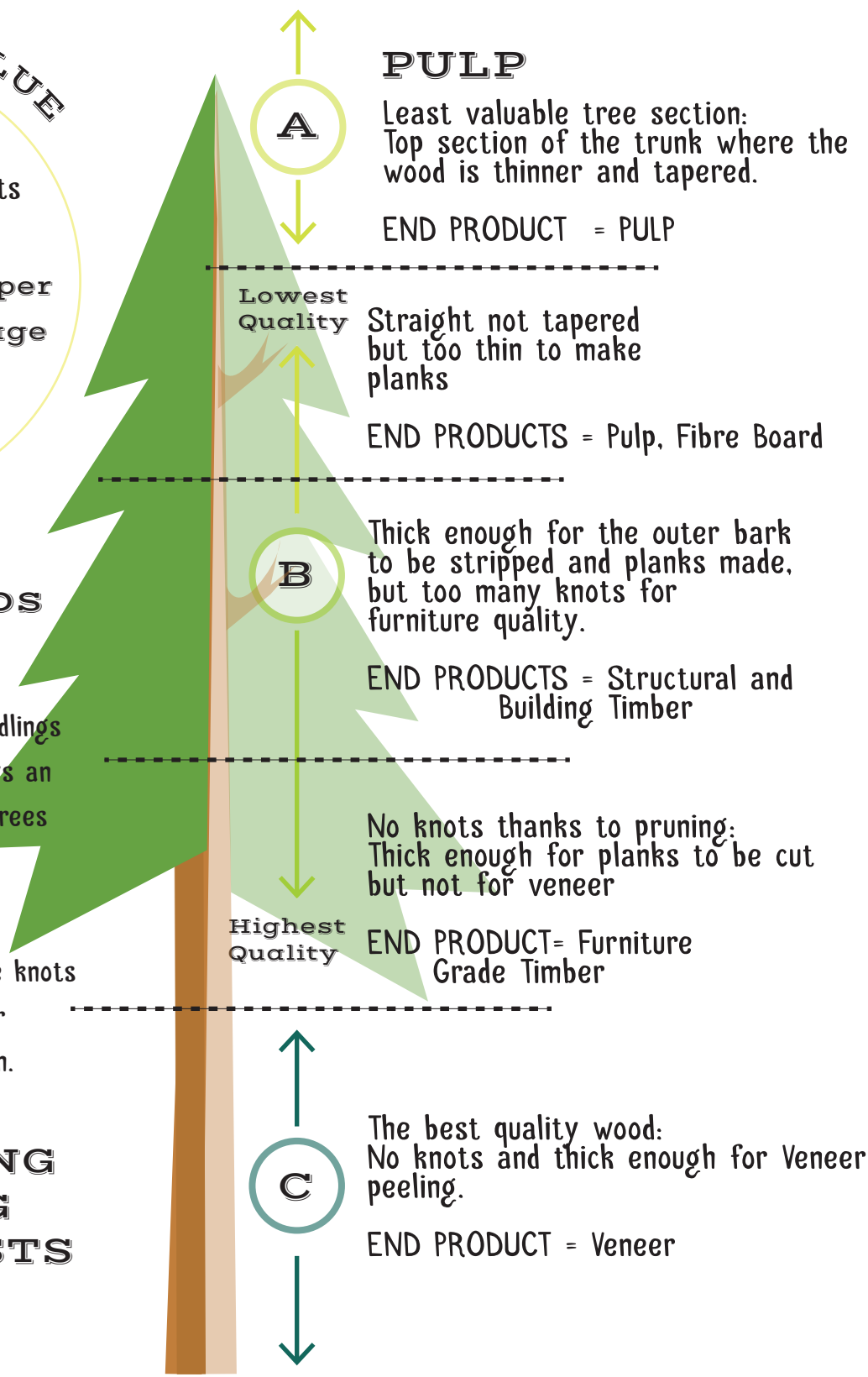
THINNING

Going from over 1,000 seedlings to 200 harvested logs, plays an important role ensuring that trees grow optimally

PRUNING

Remove side branches that cause knots and forces competition for light that increases growth.

However, both **PRUNING** and **THINNING** increase **INPUT COSTS**



PULP

Least valuable tree section: Top section of the trunk where the wood is thinner and tapered.

END PRODUCT = PULP

Lowest Quality

Straight not tapered but too thin to make planks

END PRODUCTS = Pulp, Fibre Board

B

Thick enough for the outer bark to be stripped and planks made, but too many knots for furniture quality.

END PRODUCTS = Structural and Building Timber

Highest Quality

No knots thanks to pruning: Thick enough for planks to be cut but not for veneer

END PRODUCT = Furniture Grade Timber

C

The best quality wood: No knots and thick enough for Veneer peeling.

END PRODUCT = Veneer

FORESTRY is a balancing act!

Getting the **BEST** output for the **LOWEST** input costs.