

# Tree Kinks, Crooks & Forks

---

A Timber Cruiser's Perspective: Making Trees into Logs

Paul Wagner –

University of Washington: BA, Forest Management, 1980; MBA ,1988.

Vice President/Project Manager, employed by Atterbury Consultants Inc. since May 1989.

Past employment with Washington Department of Natural Resources, Davey Tree Surgery and the USDA Forest Service.

25 years experience cruising timber

Atterbury Consultants, Inc.

3800 SW Cedar Hills Blvd., #145

Beaverton, OR 97005

206-499-0080

[pwagner@atterbury.com](mailto:pwagner@atterbury.com)

# What Does a Timber Cruiser Do In The Woods?

- The short answer is measure trees as logs.

# What Does a Timber Cruiser Do In The Woods?

- The short answer is measure trees as logs.
- Because I want to emulate cutout, where scalers measure logs and then look up Scribner board foot volume according to scaling rules.

# I measure tree dimensions and input them to my trusty data recorder running SuperACE (a fine product of Atterbury Consultants.)

- A variable log length, variable top diameter for bole height cruise program is required for accurate cruising.
- I measure DBH, Form Factor (taper) and tree height to a top fraction diameter, all outside bark measurements.
- SuperACE can calculate scaling diameters then anywhere along the tree bole.

Sometimes trees just don't make nice  
40 foot logs.



Trees don't have an "average" total height



And dang it; they're not straight





Now I think like a faller: what logs can I cut to maximize value?

- Are there kinks or crooks in the tree that will be required bucking according to my cutting specs?

# Now I think like a faller: what logs can I cut to maximize value?

- Are there kinks or crooks in the tree that will be required bucking according to my cutting specs?
- Are some of these defects weak points that will break when the tree falls?

# Now I think like a faller: what logs can I cut to maximize value?

- Are there kinks or crooks in the tree that will be required bucking according to my cutting specs?
- Are some of these defects weak points that will break when the tree falls?
- Is there some associated rot to deduct from a log or will a larger cull piece be cut out?

# Now I think like a faller: what logs can I cut to maximize value?

- Are there kinks or crooks in the tree that will be required bucking according to my cutting specs?
- Are some of these defects weak points that will break when the tree falls?
- Is there some associated rot to deduct from a log or will a larger cull piece be cut out?
- How much will my cruise client accept and what combination of log lengths will work best?

# Now I think like a faller: what logs can I cut to maximize value?

- Are there kinks or crooks in the tree that will be required bucking according to my cutting specs?
- Are some of these defects weak points that will break when the tree falls?
- Is there some associated rot to deduct from a log or will a larger cull piece be cut out?
- How much will my cruise client accept and what combination of log lengths will work best?
- What are my clients or local market preferred log lengths?

This kink split back 8 ft. when it fell



What do typical log loads look like?







# Cruise program for handheld allows checking scale diameters



The image shows a handheld device screen displaying a 'Log Calc' application. The screen features a table with columns for 'Field' and eight diameter measurements labeled 'Sg1' through 'Sg8'. The data is organized into rows for 'Len', 'Top', 'Butt', 'Net S', 'Net C', 'Tree S', 'Tree C', 'BA', and 'TA'. The 'Len' row shows values of 32, 40, 40, 6, 0, 0, 0, 0. The 'Top' row shows 17.1, 13.3, 8.3, 7.4, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0. The 'Butt' row shows 22.1, 17.1, 13.3, 8.3, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0. The 'Net S' row shows 370, 240, 90, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0. The 'Net C' row shows 67, 50, 25, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0. The 'Tree S' row shows 700. The 'Tree C' row shows 142. The 'BA' row shows 50.5. The 'TA' row shows 18.3. The screen also displays 'Log Calc' at the top left, a '1' in a box, and a time of 5:53 at the top right. A 'Return' button is visible at the bottom of the device.

Field	Sg1	Sg2	Sg3	Sg4	Sg5	Sg6	Sg7	Sg8
Len	32	40	40	6	0	0	0	0
Top	17.1	13.3	8.3	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Butt	22.1	17.1	13.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net S	370	240	90	0	0	0	0	0
Net C	67	50	25	0	0	0	0	0
Tree S	700							
Tree C	142							
BA	50.5							
TA	18.3							

# Cruise tree data: preferred lengths, variable bole top, cull segments, breakage.

0013	0001	40	1	DF	23.5	16	89	4	119	3240	7340	7332		
0013	0002	40	1	DF	19.0	16	81	4	107	3240	3340	4316		
0013	0003	40	1	DF	20.0	16	82	4	106	3240	3340	4320		
0013	0004	40	1	DF	20.0	16	85	4	115	3240	3340	4332		
0013	0005	40	1	WH	8.5	16	87	4	34	43262				
0014	0001	40	1	DF	16.4	16	89	4	97	3232	3332	4326		
0014	0002	B2	1	RC	16.6	16	82	4	78	3340	3336			
0014	0003	B2	1	RC	10.0	16	86	4	58	3338				
0014	0004	40	1	DF	16.5	16	89	4	97	3232	3332	4326		
0014	0005	B2	1	RC	13.0	16	83	4	63	3336	3316			
0015	0001	40	1	DF	31.0	16	88	7	75	523201	3238			
0015	0002	40	1	DF	26.0	16	87	4	118	0006	3240	3236	3332	0006
										00--				
0015	0003	40	1	DF	28.0	16	88	4	131	3240	3226	0004	3240	3316
0015	0004	40	1	DF	26.0	16	89	4	133	3240	3240	3332	0006	4316
0015	0005	40	1	DF	29.0	16	87	4	119	5232	0004	32404	3340	

# Scribner & cubic volume of cruise trees

TC PLOTTREELIST										Plot Tree List - Volumes				Page	1	
										Project	COOP PO	Date	4/8/2015			
TWP	RGE	SC	TRACT	TYPE		ACRES	PLOTS	TREES	CRUISED DATE							
28N	08E	17	COOP	0001		26.40	23	123	3/1/2015							
Plot No.	Tree No.	Age	SI	Spp St	Trees		16'	Tot	BA	Trees	Logs	Net	Net	Total		
					Me.	Ct.	DBH	FF	Ht.	/Ac.	/Ac.	/Ac.	CuFt/Ac.	BdFv/Ac.	CUNITS	MBF
0001	0001	85		DF P	1	19.0	89	145	50.5	25.65	51.3	2,559	13,337	29	15	
	0002	85		DF	1	32.5	89	175	50.5	8.77	26.3	2,918	16,918	33	19	
	0003	85		DF	1	15.5	86	122	54.1	41.27	82.5	2,134	9,080	24	10	
	0004	85		DF	1	24.0	89	171	50.5	16.07	64.3	2,823	15,271	32	18	
	0005	85		DF	1	24.6	90	168	49.4	14.96	59.8	2,813	15,560	32	18	
	0006	85		DF	1	26.0	89	167	50.5	13.70	41.1	2,834	15,203	33	17	
	0007	85		DF	1	28.0	86	181	54.1	12.65	50.6	3,215	17,328	37	20	
	0008	85		DF	1	26.0	85	167	55.4	15.02	45.0	3,016	15,466	35	18	
0001					8	22.7	88	153	414.9	148.08	421.0	22,312	118,162	256	136	
0002	0001	85		RC	1	13.0	85	100	38.4	41.71	83.4	1,125	3,754	13	4	
	0002	85		WH	1	12.0	90	109	49.4	62.88	125.8	2,037	10,689	23	12	
	0003	85		RC	1	14.0	83	133	40.3	37.72	75.4	1,621	6,790	19	8	
	0004	85		WH	1	21.0	89	135	50.5	20.99	63.0	2,521	15,116	29	17	
	0005	85		RC	1	11.5	86	100	37.6	52.07	52.1	846	3,645	10	4	
	0006	85		RC	1	11.5	85	72	38.4	53.31	53.3	791	3,198	9	4	
	0007	85		WH	1	20.5	89	129	50.5	22.03	66.1	2,636	14,100	30	16	
0002					7	13.9	87	106	305.2	290.72	519.1	11,578	57,293	133	66	
0003	0001	85		DF	1	19.7	86	146	54.1	25.55	76.7	2,525	10,987	29	13	
	0002	85		WH	1	17.0	87	118	52.8	33.53	100.6	2,242	12,740	26	15	
	0003	85		RC	1	12.7	80	101	43.4	49.34	49.3	915	2,961	11	3	
	0004	85		WH	1	10.5	89	62	50.5	83.98	84.0	1,127	5,039	13	6	
	0005	85		DF	1	20.0	90	119	49.4	22.64	45.3	1,841	9,507	21	11	
0003					5	14.6	86	96	250.2	215.04	355.8	8,650	41,233	99	47	

# Cruise summary report

T TSPCSTGR		Species, Sort Grade - Board Foot Volumes (Type)								Page 1												
		Project: COOP_PO								Date 4/8/2015												
										Time 6:09:17PM												
T28N R08E S17 T0001									T28N R08E S17 T0001													
Twp	Rge	Sec	Tract	Type	Acres	Plots	Sample Trees	CuFt	BdFt													
28N	08E	17	COOP	0001	26.40	23	123	S	WE													
Spp	Sort	Grade	% Net BdFt	Bd. Ft. per Acre			Total Net MBF	Percent Net Board Foot Volume							Average Log		Logs Per /Acre					
				Def%	Gross	Net		Log Scale Dia.				Log Length			Ln Dia Ft	Bd Ft		CF/Lf				
								5-7	8-11	12-15	16+	12-15	16-30	31-35	36-99							
DF	CL	CL	5	3.2	2,166	2,097	55				100			100			32	19	495	2.88	4.2	
DF	DO	2S	43	.7	17,126	17,001	449			52	48		3	10	87		37	15	326	1.72	52.2	
DF	DO	3S	22	.4	8,775	8,738	231		100			0	5	26	69		35	9	112	0.72	78.1	
DF	CS	3S	6		2,297	2,297	61	100				1	31	16	52		28	6	36	0.33	62.9	
DF	OS	2S	4	6.7	1,843	1,719	45				100		10	90			30	23	638	3.84	2.7	
DF	RO	3S	3	.0	1,077	1,077	28		13	63	25		8	5	87		33	12	215	1.33	5.0	
DF	PU	PU			165	165	4	37		63		63			37		22	10	60	0.75	2.8	
DF	PO	PO	17		6,541	6,541	173		81	19			2		98		78	10	532	1.33	12.3	
<b>DF</b>	<b>Totals</b>		<b>68</b>	<b>.9</b>	<b>39,989</b>	<b>39,634</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>74</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>220.3</b>	
WH	DO	2S	35	.4	5,440	5,416	143			84	16		4	26	70		36	13	289	1.34	18.8	
WH	DO	3S	47	.4	7,446	7,415	196		87	13			1	23	76		37	10	145	0.74	51.0	
WH	CS	3S	16	4.1	2,558	2,454	65	84	16				20	6	74		34	6	55	0.37	44.3	
WH	PU	PU	2		179	179	5	100					100				27	6	47	0.41	3.8	
<b>WH</b>	<b>Totals</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>15,624</b>	<b>15,465</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>73</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>117.8</b>	
RC	DO	3S	100	2.3	3,371	3,293	87	45	31	16	8		4	14	82		36	7	75	0.58	43.8	
<b>RC</b>	<b>Totals</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3,371</b>	<b>3,293</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>82</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>43.8</b>	
<b>Type Totals</b>				<b>1.0</b>	<b>58,985</b>	<b>58,392</b>	<b>1,542</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>23</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>74</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>381.9</b>

What the heck do I do with a forked tree?







# How to Deal With Forked Trees



The simplest way to deal with merchantable forked tops is to treat each top as a separate tree. They are taken in or out just as you would a normal tree and cruised on their merits.

Treating forks in this manner gives an accurate logs per acre volume. Using an RD1000, with its more precise inclination scale, rather than a Relaskop, may make this easier.

If one fork is merchantable and not too different in diameter from the stem below, accurate volume can be determined by using inch deductions on the log(s) above the deformity.

If precise trees per acre are needed for some reason, trees that are forks can be designated using the *STATUS* column in SuperACE.



# Summary: What a Cruiser Needs

1. A cruise program that can handle variable log lengths and different top diameters.

# Summary: What a Cruiser Needs

1. A cruise program that can handle variable log lengths and different top diameters.
2. Have cruising guidelines that reflect preferred or market log lengths.

# Summary: What a Cruiser Needs

1. A cruise program that can handle variable log lengths and different top diameters.
2. Have cruising guidelines that reflect preferred or market log lengths.
3. Use equipment that allows quick and accurate measurements and checking: laser, handheld computer.