

VALUE OF A SAW TIMBER TREE

TIMBER'S VALUE

THREE

factors influence timber's end use and therefore its

VALUE.

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

HOW TO IMPROVE RATIOS

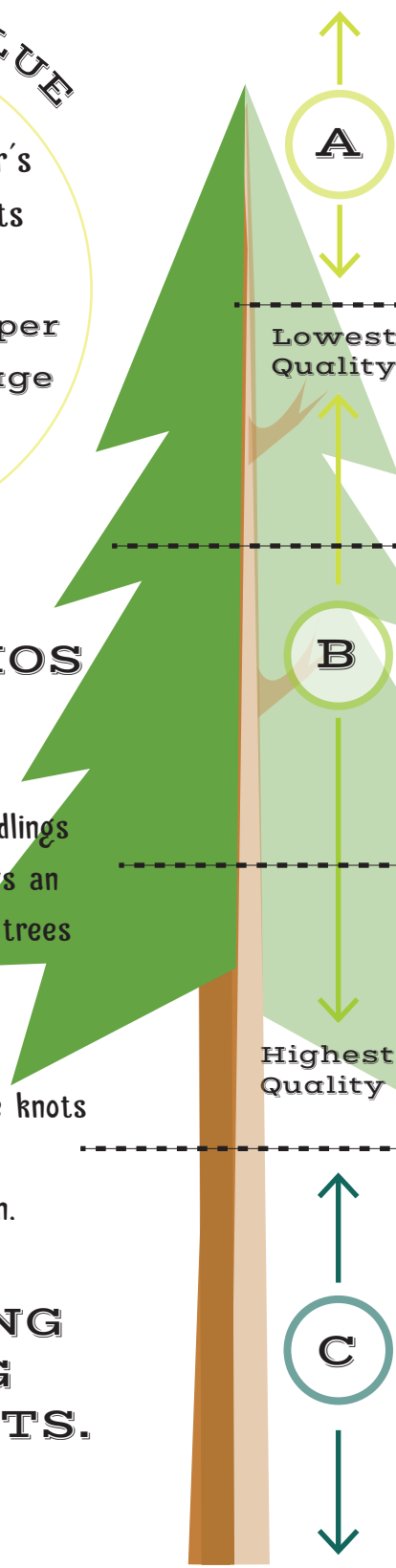
THINNING

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

PRUNING

Remove side branches that cause knots and force 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.

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

B

END PRODUCTS = Structural and building timber.

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

Highest Quality

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.

