

MT. HOUSE - VOLCANO - DONNER

The Mt. House Burn occurred October, 1959. The Volcano and Donner Burns occurred August, 1960. During 1960 some 65 MM feet were logged by nine operators from the Mt. House sales. An announcement of wood borers was received. It appeared to be spotty and of no appreciable loss in scale.

By September, 1961, more severe wood borer attacks and severe weather checking was noted in principally fir logs on all three burns. On September 18, 1961, eleven purchasers of fire killed timber from all three burns asked for relief from wood borers and registered concern of the Horntail Wasp infesting their sizeable Cold Decks of logs at mill sites.

On September 20 and 21, 1961, Dr. R. Hall, Check Scaler O. E. Kirkpatrick and Tahoe personnel met to investigate borer problem and develop the following scaling rules:

SPECIES AFFECTED:

Confirmed in white fir, red fir, and incense cedar, and expected to be found in pine species.

APPEARANCE:

All or portions of log surface shot with holes about one-fourth inch in diameter. More readily noted in logs having no bark. No frass or wood dust evident around holes. Spacing of holes varies generally from an inch or two to a foot or more depending on severity of attack. Most bucked ends show holes paralleling the grain of wood and resembling 22 caliber bullet holes. Rarely found more than four inches from outer edge of log, usually one to three inches. These holes may be found in logs of any size but are noted mainly in logs 20 inches and under in diameter, i.e.: Pole size trees and top logs of larger trees.

SCALING DEDUCTIONS FOR LOSS CAUSED BY THESE BORERS
WILL BE MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING RULES:

1. One or two holes on bucked end of log, no holes to two or three widely scattered holes over log surface - no deduction.
2. Holes on bucked ends and well distributed over log surface:
 - (a) If over entire surface of log - use sap-ring deduction method.
 - (b) If holes cover only portion of circumference, use foregoing method but make deduction for only that portion of circumference involved, i.e.: $1/4$, $1/3$, $1/2$, or $2/3$ of full circumference deduction.
3. No holes on bucked ends but well distributed over log surface - use above method.

4. Groups of two or more holes on bucked ends: $1/2$ to $1-1/2$ inches apart but no surface holes: Use squared defect method and extend into log maximum of four feet.
5. On small diameter logs where holes are distributed over bucked end but have no surface holes, reduce the length of the log by two feet for each end affected.

NOTE: In making deductions for borer damage, scalers will keep in mind the necessity of recovering minimum six foot lumber.