

Reading the often missed signs of Indian paint rot, and other defects in hemlock and true firs.



Timber Measurements Society
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
April 08, 2015



By Russ Hogan, Idaho Board of Scaling Practices

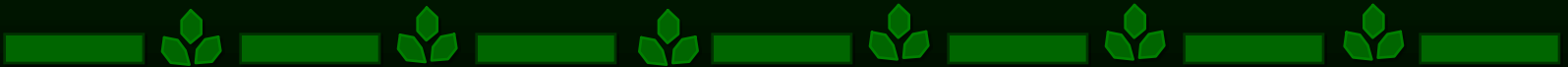
Identify the indicators.



Knowing what to look for.



Dark rust color



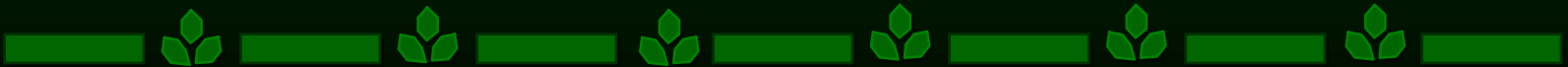
Bright orange



Yellowish color



They will fade in the sun to a faint yellowish cream color



Dark brown color

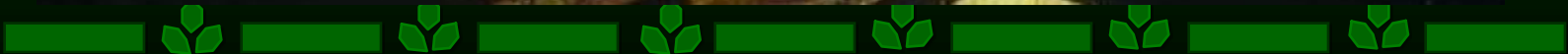
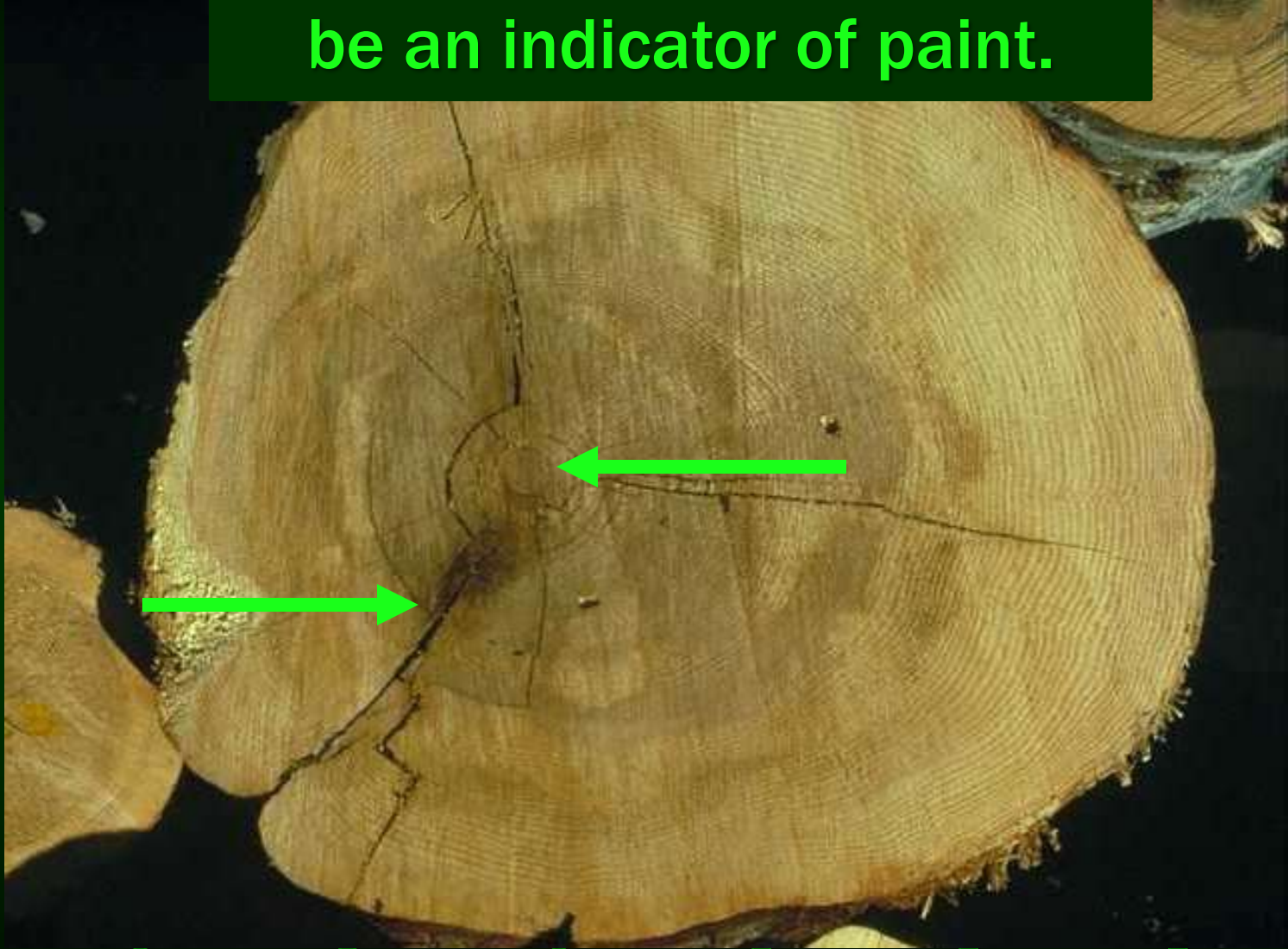


A chop or two with a sharp hatchet or spud will expose the orange color.

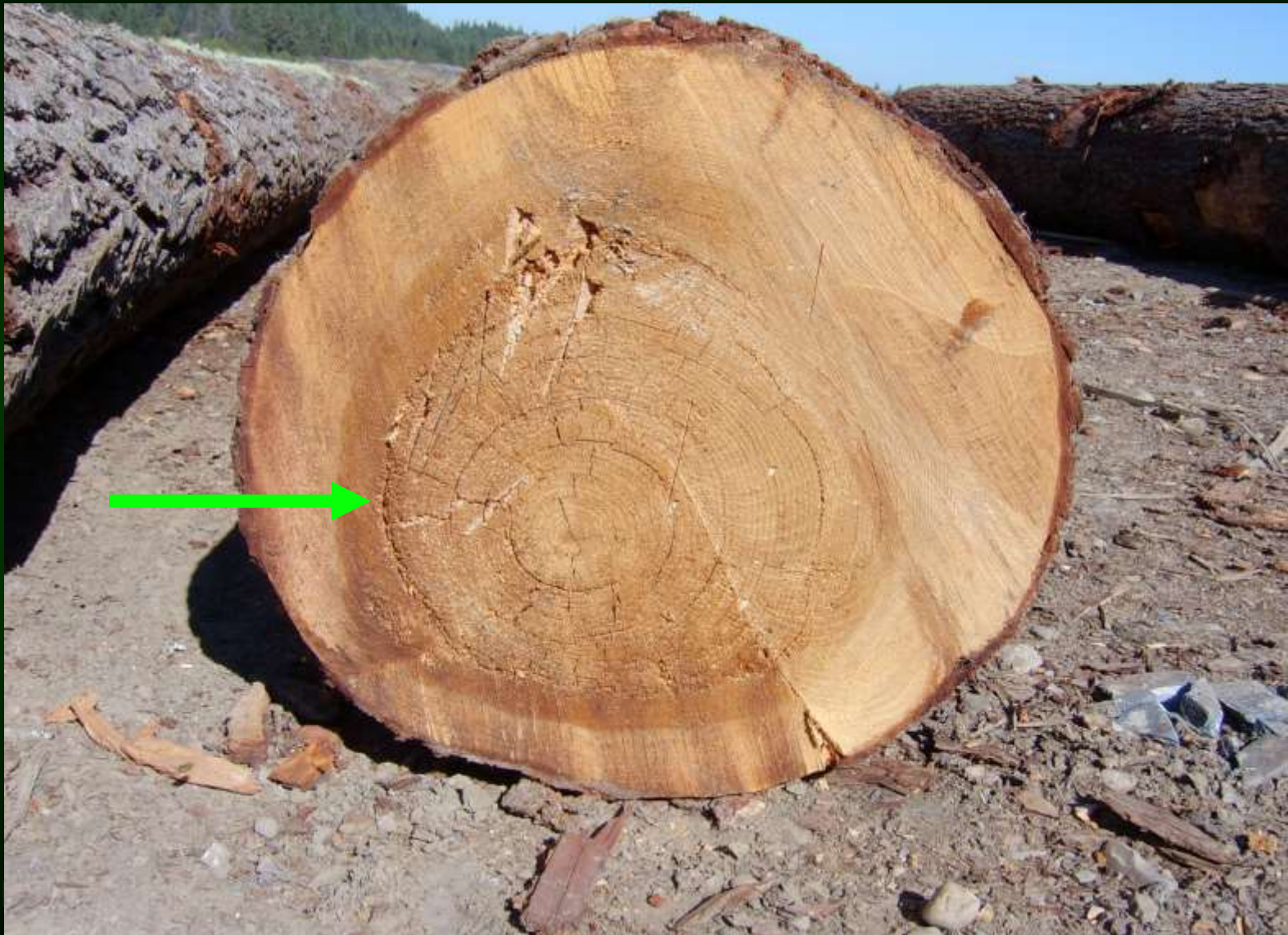




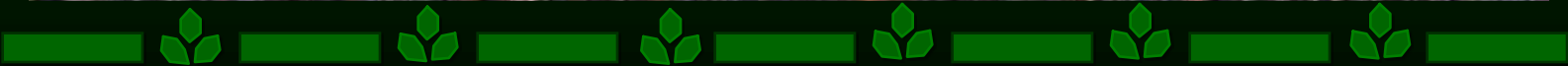
Frost checks and shake may be an indicator of paint.



Indian Paint rot in butt.



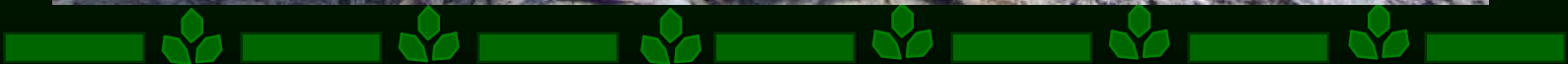
Dark water core with a little yellow color



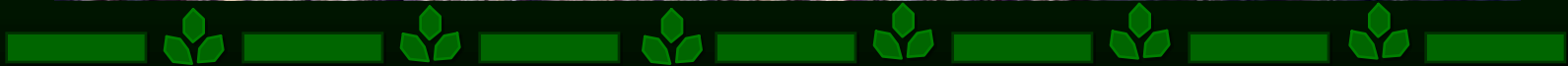
Sound log end



Heart check on one end



Water core is just a little darker.



Break out the hatchet and start looking.



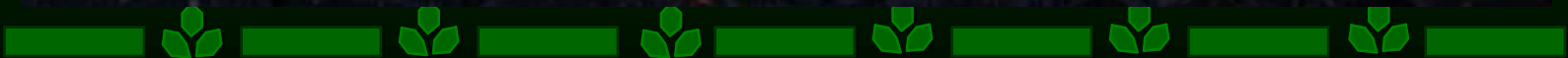
Look for broken branches or scars



Look for scars or broken branches



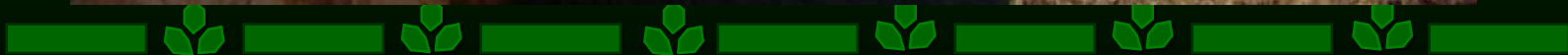
You may need to chop a little deeper.



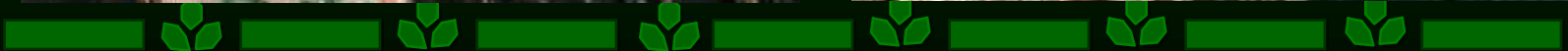
Paint may be soft and in the middle.



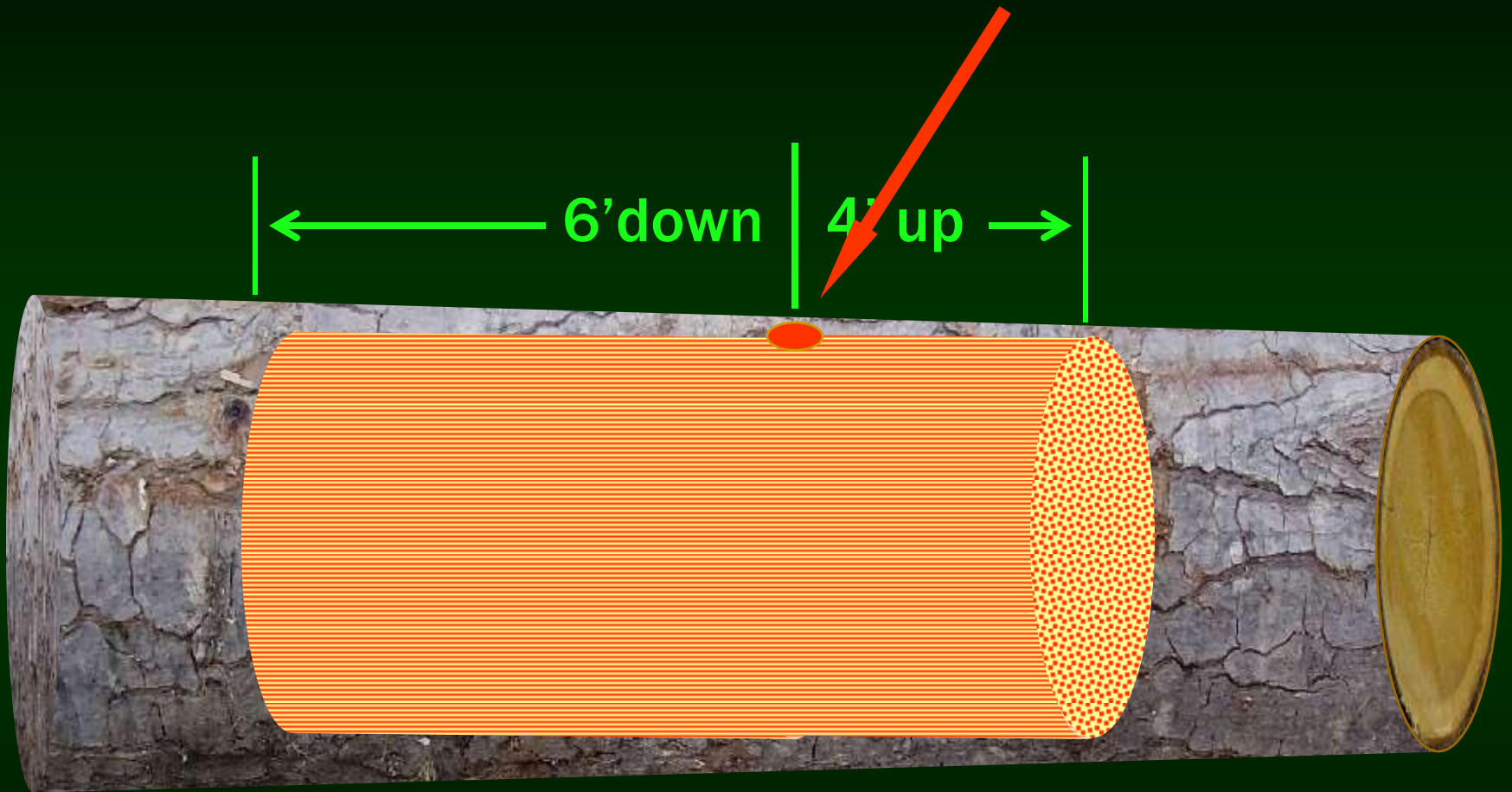
Indicators have a tendency to run along one side of log.

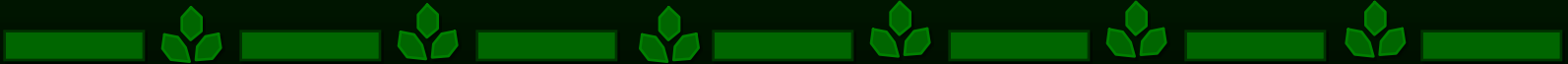


Crook in the log caused by an old snow break

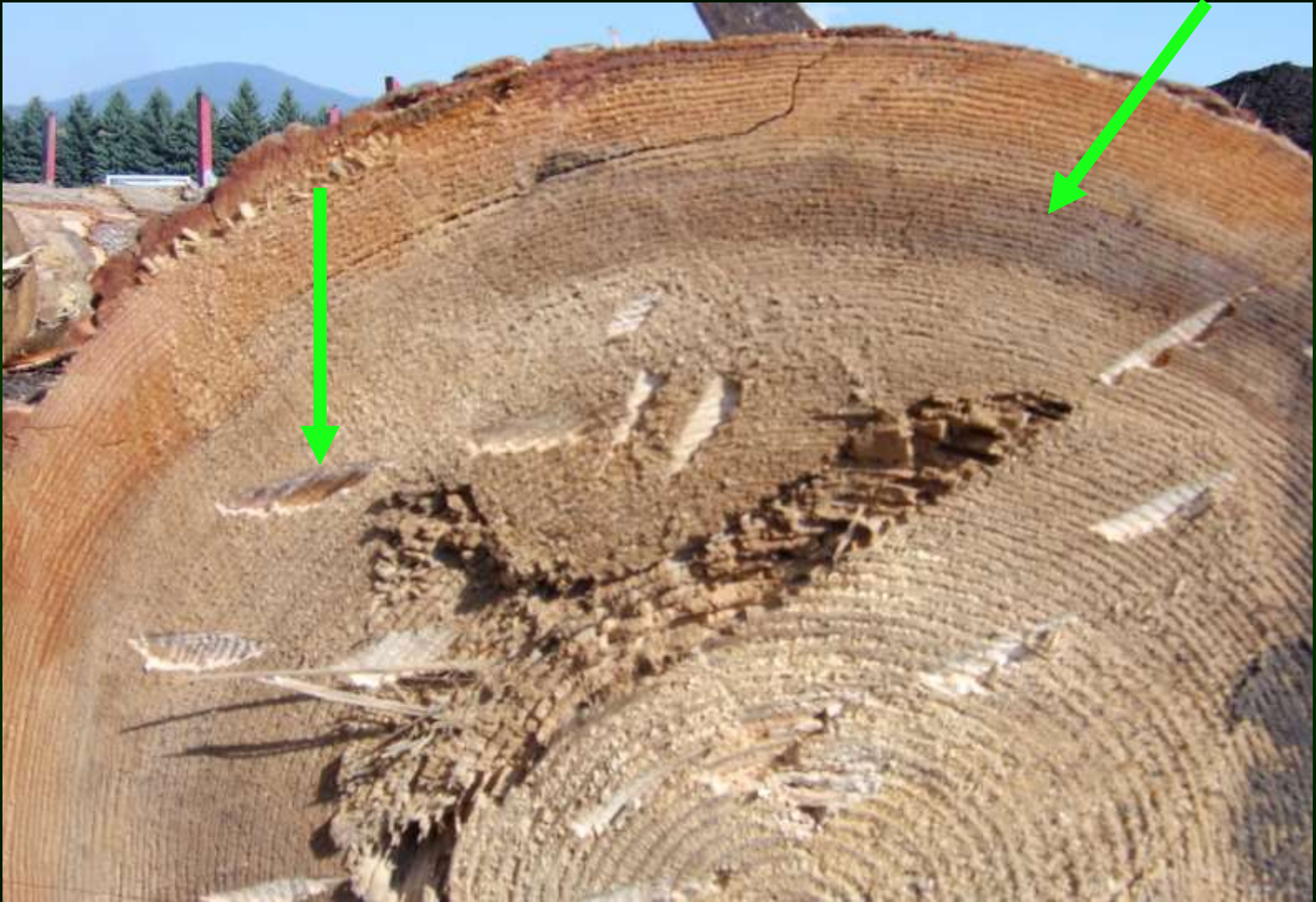


Indian Paint Conk



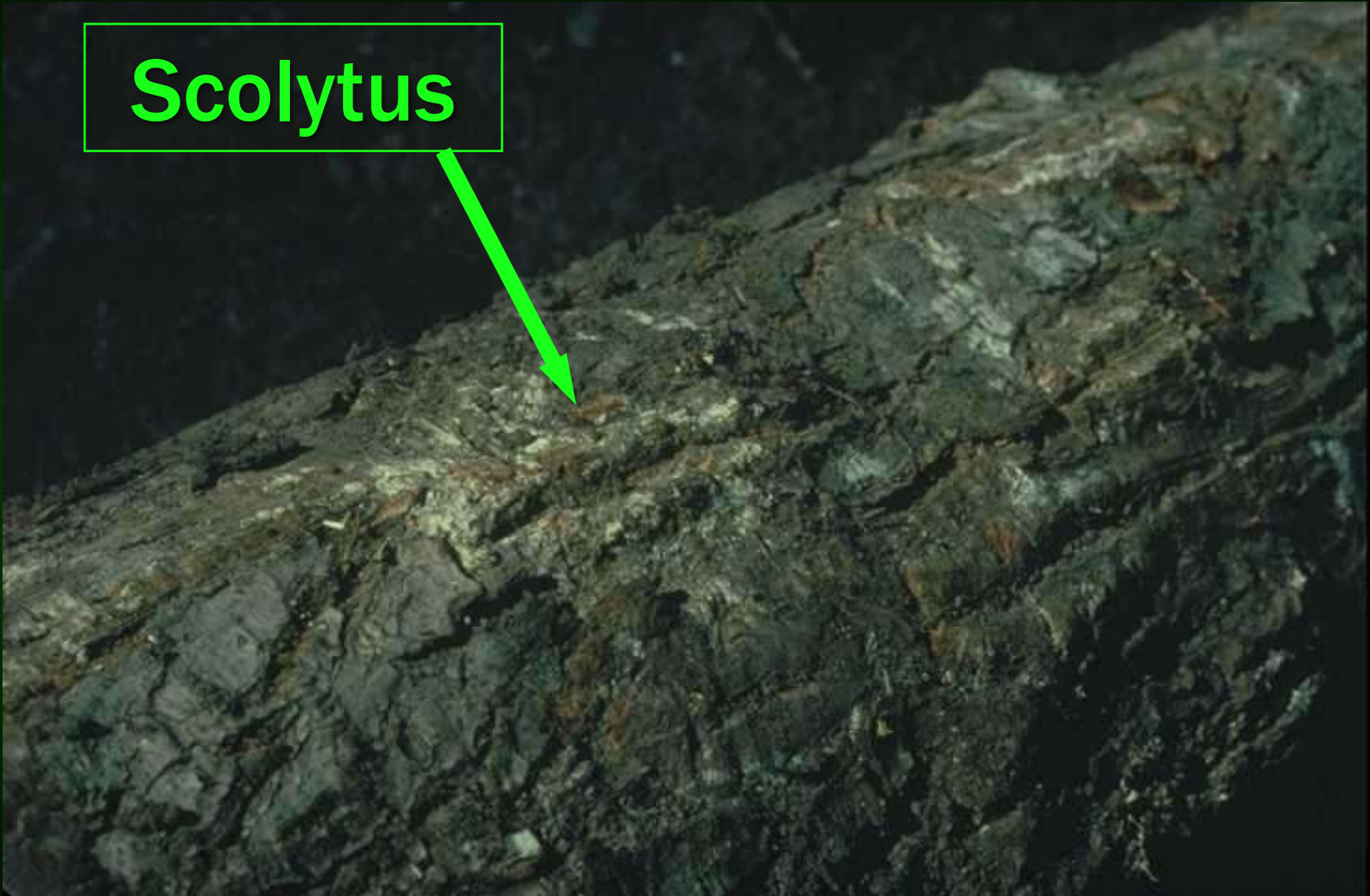


You can see the darker water core.



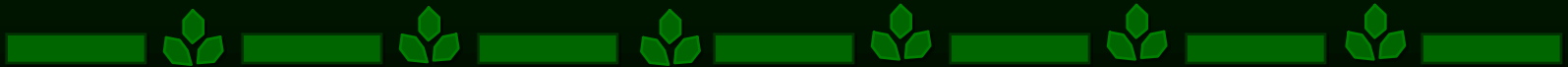
Look for scars in the bark.

Scolytus





Peeler core split through scolytis ring.



May affect the whole tree or just a portion.



Rings are usually a dark almost black color.



Scolytis rings may be faint hard to see.



May not show on either end.



You need a good log spread with room to walk between the logs.



Operators have a tendency to push larger logs too close together.



**Good log spread is a major factor
in determining any defect.**



Any Questions?

