



MISSOURI TIMBER PRICE TRENDS

July-Sept., 2014, Vol. 24 No. 3

Missouri Department of Conservation, Forestry Division

Doyle (North) Stumpage Prices

	High	Low	Avg.	Last Qtr.	Last Yr.	Vol.	# of Rpts.
Veneer							
Walnut, Black	\$5,600	\$1,310	\$3,505	\$3,555	\$3,155	74 Doyle - MBF	26
White oak (group)	\$2,500	\$1,250	\$1,495	\$1,495	\$1,225	59 Doyle - MBF	6
Sawlogs							
Hard Maple	\$440	\$110	\$175	\$180	\$130	30 Doyle - MBF	5
Hickory	\$440	\$100	\$130	\$120	\$95	92 Doyle - MBF	14
Mixed Hardwoods	\$365	\$50	\$90	\$85	\$155	919 Doyle - MBF	29
Oak (mixed species)	\$275	\$80	\$200	\$225	\$195	672 Doyle - MBF	7
Post Oak	\$150	\$100	\$135	\$100	\$145	5 Doyle - MBF	3
Red oak (group)	\$360	\$60	\$125	\$125	\$110	1,690 Doyle - MBF	24
Soft Maple	\$220	\$120	\$145	\$155	\$185	40 Doyle - MBF	3
Walnut, Black	\$2,000	\$540	\$1,265	\$1,250	\$1,375	143 Doyle - MBF	27
White oak (group)	\$450	\$60	\$180	\$180	\$205	2,049 Doyle - MBF	31
Stave Logs							
White oak (group)	\$1,440	\$450	\$820	\$785	\$340	540 Doyle - MBF	18

International (South) Stumpage Prices

	High	Low	Avg.	Last Qtr.	Last Yr.	Vol.	# of Rpts.
Sawlogs							
Hickory	\$310	\$70	\$170	\$180	\$165	127 Int. - MBF	18
Mixed Hardwoods	\$295	\$95	\$200	\$135	\$195	1,671 Int. - MBF	21
Oak (mixed species)	\$425	\$80	\$240	\$205	\$160	3,121 Int. - MBF	23
Post Oak	\$250	\$75	\$160	\$160	\$125	123 Int. - MBF	13
Red oak (group)	\$380	\$160	\$295	\$280	\$245	2,706 Int. - MBF	18
Shortleaf Pine	\$310	\$75	\$120	\$75	\$130	349 Int. - MBF	11
Walnut, Black	\$1,500	\$125	\$855	\$505	\$680	36 Int. - MBF	5
White oak (group)	\$480	\$160	\$265	\$230	\$230	516 Int. - MBF	23
Stave Logs							
White oak (group)	\$1,165	\$415	\$575	\$560	-	84 Int. - MBF	7

Doyle (North) Stumpage Prices

	High	Low	Avg.	Last Qtr.	Last Yr.	Vol.	# of Rpts.
Veneer							
Walnut, Black	\$5.60	\$1.31	\$3.50	\$3.55	\$3.16	74 Doyle - BF	26
White oak (group)	\$2.50	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$1.49	\$1.23	59 Doyle - BF	6
Sawlogs							
Hard Maple	44¢	11¢	17¢	18¢	13¢	30 Doyle - BF	5
Hickory	44¢	10¢	13¢	12¢	10¢	92 Doyle - BF	14
Mixed Hardwoods	36¢	5¢	9¢	9¢	16¢	919 Doyle - BF	29
Oak (mixed species)	27¢	8¢	20¢	23¢	19¢	672 Doyle - BF	7
Post Oak	15¢	10¢	13¢	10¢	14¢	5 Doyle - BF	3
Red oak (group)	36¢	6¢	13¢	13¢	11¢	1,690 Doyle - BF	24
Soft Maple	22¢	12¢	15¢	15¢	19¢	40 Doyle - BF	3
Walnut, Black	\$2.00	54¢	\$1.26	\$1.25	\$1.37	143 Doyle - BF	27
White oak (group)	45¢	6¢	18¢	18¢	21¢	2,049 Doyle - BF	31
Stave Logs							
White oak (group)	\$1.44	45¢	82¢	78¢	34¢	540 Doyle - BF	18

International (South) Stumpage Prices

	High	Low	Avg.	Last Qtr.	Last Yr.	Vol.	# of Rpts.
Sawlogs							
Hickory	31¢	7¢	17¢	18¢	17¢	127 Int. - BF	18
Mixed Hardwoods	29¢	10¢	20¢	14¢	20¢	1,671 Int. - BF	21
Oak (mixed species)	42¢	8¢	24¢	21¢	16¢	3,121 Int. - BF	23
Post Oak	25¢	7¢	16¢	16¢	12¢	123 Int. - BF	13
Red oak (group)	38¢	16¢	30¢	28¢	25¢	2,706 Int. - BF	18
Shortleaf Pine	31¢	8¢	12¢	8¢	13¢	349 Int. - BF	11
Walnut, Black	\$1.50	13¢	85¢	51¢	68¢	36 Int. - BF	5
White oak (group)	48¢	16¢	27¢	23¢	23¢	516 Int. - BF	23
Stave Logs							
White oak (group)	\$1.17	42¢	57¢	56¢	-	84 Int. - BF	7

Published timber prices are based on a rolling average of reports received over the last four issues - that is, one year. Refer to the column headed “# of Rpts.” to get a gauge of how accurate the average prices may be. (“# of Rpts.” refers to the number of sales including a particular species and may sum to more than the number of sales.) Changes since last quarter and last year should be read with caution as the number of reports varies each year and quarter. This report can only be used as a general guide for determining market value of timber. General market and economic conditions, as well as local considerations such as accessibility, terrain, sale size, and tree size and quality also affect the price paid.

Please see the map on page 7 for a definition of reporting regions, which have changed.

All prices and volumes are reported in either International ¼” MBF Scale or Doyle MBF, depending on the region of the state. To convert volume from Int.-MBF to Doyle MBF, divide by 1.2. To convert prices from Int.-MBF to Doyle MBF, multiply by 1.2.

To convert from MBF to BF (prices or volume), divide by 1,000. Foresters reported stumpage prices resulting from 111 timber sales containing 16,941 MBF located throughout the state. There were 96 reports from private lands, 14 reports from MDC lands and 1 reports from Other lands. There were 62 reports from MDC foresters, and 49 reports from Consultant foresters. We would particularly like to thank these Consulting Foresters: Fleming, Lohmann, Kinerk, Dwyer, Meyers, Yarnell, Enyart, Kuhn, Lumb, Barnickol, Deschu, Hefner, Jones, Riggle, Schmollinger, Stanton and Suchland..

Editor’s Note

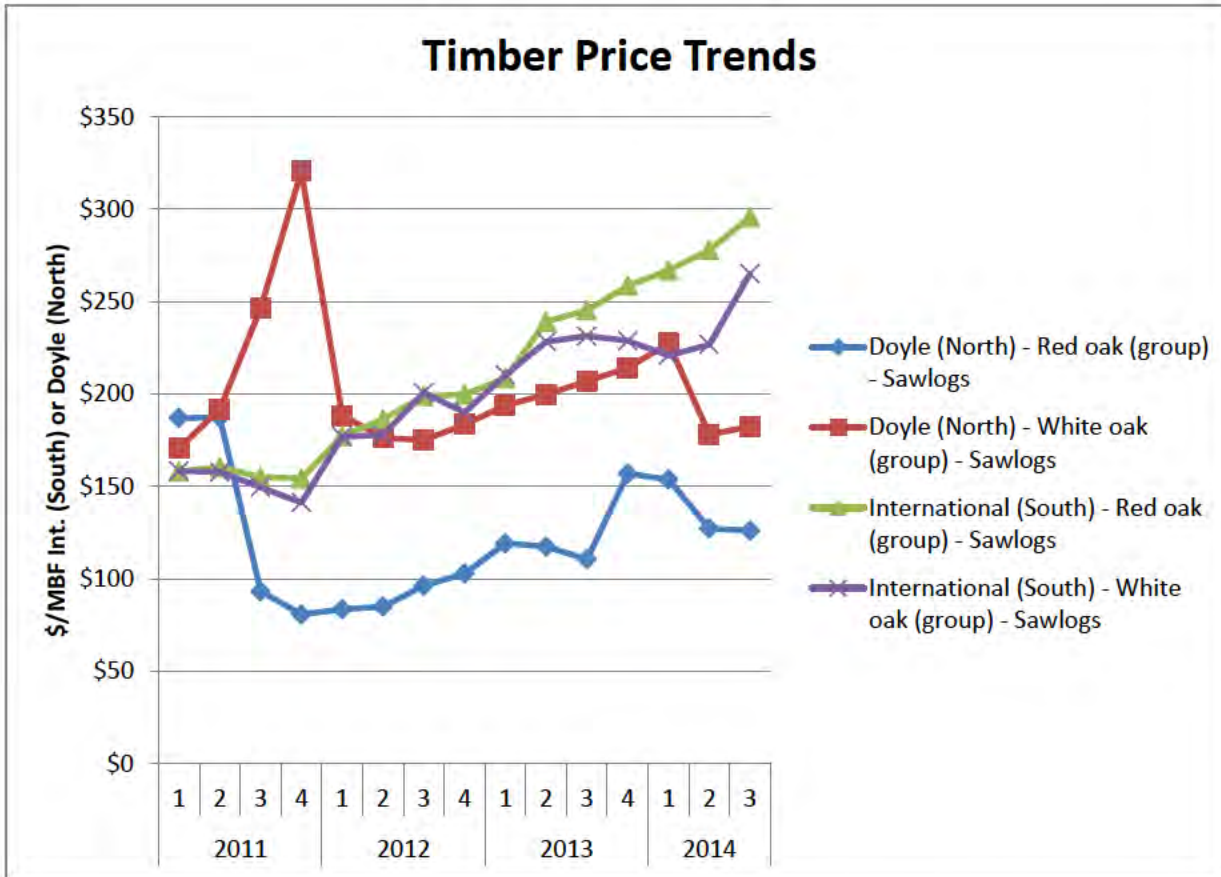
We’ve made some changes with this issue of the Missouri Department of Conservation’s *Timber Price Trends*. Due to a slow economy, and the voluntary nature of timber sales reporting in Missouri, the number of reports we receive has fallen off in recent years. This has meant that some average prices were based on very few reports! With his issues, we begin calculating average prices based on a rolling dataset of all reports from the past 12 months, with the oldest reports dropping out as new ones come in. This should provide more reports to back up each average price, as well as removing some artificial volatility from the numbers.

We have also reduced the number of reporting regions from 3 to 2 (North and South), again upping the number of reports that go into each published price. And each region will report prices in their “native” scale (Doyle or International) with no “Statewide” attempt to merge the two.

We would like to thank the members of MOFRAC who helped with this change in direction, as well as the Missouri Consulting Foresters Association and the Missouri Department of Conservation, both of whom have taken “steps” to encourage more reporting from their members and employees.

Remember that one of the most valuable sources for information on log and timber markets is the local Missouri Department of Conservation Resource Forester or your Consulting Forester. Contact the nearest Forest District office for up-to-date, local advice. The Missouri Department of Conservation's Forestry Division, (573) 751-4115, will be happy to provide you with the name and address of the Resource Forester or MDC Regional Office nearest to you. You can locate a Consulting Forester by visiting the Mo. Consulting Forester's Association web site at: www.missouriforesters.com or by visiting the Private Land Assistance page of the MDC website <http://mdc.mo.gov/landown/> and clicking on the “Conservation Assistance Contractors” link.

Tom Treiman and Jason Jensen, Editors



The United States Forest Service (USFS) reports the following from sales on the Mark Twain National forest:

County	Product	SPP	Price per MBF
Butler	Sawtimber	Mixed Hardwoods	\$228
		Pine	\$161
Carter	Misc.	Mixed Hardwoods	\$39
	Posts	Pine	\$22
	Sawtimber	Mixed Hardwoods	\$194
Douglas	Misc.	Mixed Hardwoods	\$45
		Pine	\$28
	Sawtimber	Mixed Hardwoods	\$11
		Pine	\$298
Phelps	Posts	Mixed Hardwoods	\$21
	Sawtimber	Pine	\$11
		Mixed Hardwoods	\$256
Wayne	Sawtimber	Pine	\$97
		Mixed Hardwoods	\$290
		Pine	\$42

The Word on the Street

By Jason Jensen

Markets have fluctuated during the past quarter but still remain strong. Grade lumber markets, particularly grade red oak, have taken a couple of drops in price. The railroad tie market has taken a couple of increases that has balanced the markets out. Stumpage prices seem to have balanced out and remained stable when compared with the last quarter. Demand for railroad ties remains very strong, as does markets for stave quality white oak and walnut. Pallet markets are very good as well. Pine markets exist although they aren't as strong as we'd like to see them. Overall markets are still strong. As in the past couple reports, if you're a landowner considering a timber sale, now is a good time to contact a forester and start the process of initiating a sale. In addition to utilizing a forester, take the selection of your logger very seriously. The logger will determine the future value of the timber resource on your property. Fortunately we have over 400 loggers that have completed Professional Timber Harvester training and 13 that have taken the extra step of becoming Certified Master Loggers.

One of the biggest factors influencing our timber prices and markets in Missouri is the housing market. While the housing market has recovered some (back to 2008 levels), we still haven't seen a truly robust recovery. The question to be answered is why? There are many economic factors involved in housing markets. Unemployment rates continue to decline which on the surface is a

positive sign. However participation in the workforce continues to decline as well. This is not a healthy situation for the long term health of the economy in the U.S. Decreased participation in the workforce is also one of the factors involved in the decrease in unemployment. In other words don't just assume that because unemployment decreased that everyone found jobs. Some have found jobs but some have also quit looking. This is not healthy for our economy and will result in a shortage of workers in the workplace over time.

Numbers of first time home buyers continues to be lower than the long term average. While there are several reasons for this, the biggest factor is a lack of good paying jobs. The lack of good paying jobs means that potential first time home buyers either can't afford or don't have adequate savings to purchase a new home. This also results in the lack of family formation. If people aren't getting married then they're not going to be buying a home. This is further reinforced by the big increases in the new construction of multi-family housing (apartment complexes). Multi-family housing has been the bright spot in the housing market and reflects most of the increases in the housing markets that we are seeing today.

Lumber production in the U.S. jumps 5%

October 07, 2014• Source: IHB/RL

Lumber production in the United States totaled 18.395 billion board

feet (or $\approx 43,4$ million cubic meters) from January to July 2014. This represents an increase of 5 percent as compared to the same period of last year, Random Lengths reports. Production in the West was up 5.2%, while output in the South gained 4.8%. Nationwide, lumber production in July totaled 2.772 billion board feet ($\approx 6,54$ million m³), up 5.6% from June and 9.3% ahead of the July 2013 figure.

U.S. Investigation into Illegal Timber Imports a "Sea Change"

By Carey L. Biron
WASHINGTON, Oct 7 2014 (IPS) –

A year after a U.S. company was accused of engaging in the systematic importing of flooring made from illegally harvested timber, pressure is mounting on federal agencies currently investigating the allegations.

In September 2013, federal authorities executed search warrants of two of the offices of Lumber Liquidators, the largest specialty flooring company in the United States. The company was suspected of importing illegally logged hardwood from far eastern Russia, in contravention of U.S. law.

Around the same time, a civil society group, the Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA), published a detailed report on the accusations, including extensive evidence suggesting that Lumber Liquidators was able to trade in this illicit hardwood through a Chinese supplier. In May,

Greenpeace again questioned the company for doing business with suppliers reportedly linked to illegal logging in the Amazon.

Lumber Liquidators is currently being investigated by three U.S. agencies, and these probes are ongoing. While observers say that the complexities of such an international investigation would typically require timeframes of a year or more, in recent days green groups and others have stepped up pressure on the U.S. government to ensure accountability in the Lumber Liquidators case.

“There’s real reason to believe that Lumber Liquidators broke the law, and we’re particularly interested in this case being fully investigated and enforced,” Jesse Prentice-Dunn, with the trade programme at the Sierra Club, a conservation and advocacy group, told IPS.

“We’ve been educating our members about U.S. law on this issue, and they have been very enthusiastic. A huge number of our members are now asking President Obama to fully enforce these laws.”

On Friday, the Sierra Club announced that more than 100,000 of its members had submitted petitions warning that “many companies will not move to make their supply chain sustainable until they see strong enforcement of the law.” Similar concerns were voiced in a letter sent last week by environment and organised labour groups to the three U.S. officials in charge of the Lumber Liquidators probes.

Meanwhile, Lumber Liquidators also took fresh action last week, announcing a new sustainability policy and website. In a release, the company noted that the new policy includes DNA testing of harvested timber, internal and external lumber audits, as well as a move towards sourcing within North America and “away from regions considered to have lower oversight”.

Yet in making the announcement, the company, which has maintained its innocence throughout the past year, outraged watchdog groups by suggesting that its past missteps had been more about communications than systemic problems.

“Admittedly, we’ve been more focused on our sustainability efforts than communicating broadly about them,” Ray Cotton, a Lumber Liquidators vice president, said in a statement unveiling the new website.

Asked by Canadian reporters whether it had ever sold wood “sourced illegally in the Russian Far East”, the company says “No,” in an official statement provided by EIA. It also claims both that the EIA investigation “contained fundamental inaccuracies and unsubstantiated claims” and that the report never alleged that Lumber Liquidators had violated U.S. law.

“Lumber Liquidators’ statement is extremely disturbing,” Alexander von Bismarck, the executive director of EIA’s U.S. office, told IPS.

“Certainly that doesn’t give folks confidence in the company’s sustainability plan, if the overall focus is simply on improving communications. Rather, the first step towards substantive action would need to be taking a sober view on what has actually happened.”

In the balance

The U.S. law at the heart of the federal investigations is known as the Lacey Act, passed in 2008. It is widely seen as a pioneering piece of legislation, and one that some say is already having a global impact, including in China.

As in the allegations surrounding Lumber Liquidators, China has emerged in recent years as a major intermediary for the global wood industry, both licit and illicit. Over the past decade, Chinese exports of wood products have increased by upward of 30 percent per year.

Today, the country is the world’s largest exporter of wood products, with more than 12 percent of the global market, valued at almost 12 billion dollars in 2012. Yet that sector is also said to be one of the most opaque of any commercial market with which the United States trades.

Still, EIA’s von Bismarck says that some changes have started to take place in how the Chinese authorities are approaching the issue of illegal wood laundering. He also notes that this is what makes the Lumber Liquidators case – and the potential response by U.S. authorities, following the

current investigations – so important.

While the Chinese authorities, for the first time, have started discussing illegal logging in international fora, the response has been incomplete, von Bismarck warns. This is largely because of the extent to which companies are still able to ignore laws like the Lacey Act.

“That allows Chinese industry to make the assessment that they don’t need to change their practices – because the wood is still getting in,” he says.

“So the whole situation is hanging in the balance, and the Lumber Liquidators case is a critical signal to the Chinese industry associations that are currently deciding which way they are going to go. That will decide whether, in a few years, we will have a new law of the land for the wood trade.”

While some environmentalists have started to criticise the Lacey Act, von Bismarck says the current investigation is proof that the legislation is working.

“The fact that the U.S. government is investigating a case that involves illegal logging in one country and manufacturing in another before it gets to the United States is a very positive sign for the overall efficacy of the law,” he says.

“Illegal wood can’t hide and these products can’t be laundered as easily as they have been in the past, and that could bring about a

sea change in the industry. That probably hasn’t yet been digested by all corners of the global wood industry, but it will be.”

Edited by Kitty Stapp

U.S. joins other nations in deforestation accord at UN summit

By NEELA BANERJEE

Moving to halt a powerful contributor to climate change, the United States has joined more than 110 corporations, civil society groups and governments to launch a global initiative to reduce deforestation sharply over the next 15 years, with the goal of eliminating the practice by 2030.

The “New York Declaration on Forests,” unveiled at the United Nations Climate Summit on Tuesday, would reduce between 4.5 billion and 8.8 billion tons of greenhouse gases annually, according to the United Nations Development Program. The effort would be equal to “removing from the road every car in the world, or not burning a trillion pounds of coal, or turning off every smokestack and tailpipe” in the U.S., the UNDP said.

Crafted as a marquee initiative at a summit long on rhetoric but short on concrete steps, the new deforestation initiative goes further than previous efforts, in the scope of participation and targets. Besides the U.S., participating states include wealthy nations that could help fund reforestation efforts, such as Canada, European Union members, Norway and the United Kingdom. Countries where deforestation is widespread, such

as Indonesia and the Democratic Republic of Congo, have also signed on. Corporate participants include Walmart, McDonald's, Danone, L’Oreal, agricultural giant Cargill and Asia Pulp and Paper, which until recently had been responsible for widespread deforestation.

Yet from the outset, problems in the initiative have emerged. China and India, two of the three largest carbon polluters in the world, have not signed on, though other participants can join later. Brazil, where deforestation is on the upswing after years of decline, has also declined to participate.

Greenpeace, the architect of a publicity campaign that pushed Asia Pulp and Paper to change its forestry practices, was among several deforestation activists absent from the accord. The group welcomed the plan, but said its voluntary commitments were too weak. Under the accord, countries and companies are not required to meet annual goals, signatories do not spell out how they plan to end deforestation and there is no system of verification or penalties for failing to miss targets.

“We need strong laws to protect forests and people, as well as better enforcement of existing laws,” said Kumi Naidoo, Greenpeace International executive director. “Halting the global loss of natural forests by 2030 and eliminating deforestation from agricultural commodities by 2020 at the latest would mean that years of continued forest clearance still lie ahead of us.”

Forests are critical to stabilizing temperatures because they absorb

heat-trapping carbon dioxide. But mining, livestock pasturing and cultivation of commodity crops have fueled vast deforestation. The clear-cutting and burning of trees contributes about 15% of global greenhouse gas emissions. Up to 58,000 square miles of forest are lost annually, or the equivalent of 36 football fields every minute, according to the World Wildlife Fund.

The agreement calls for a 50% reduction in the rate of deforestation by 2020 before ending it altogether a decade later. Further, it calls for restoring 350 million hectares of forest and farmland, which is “an area greater than the size of India,” according to the UNDP.

Norway is expected to pledge about a half-billion dollars to help Liberia, Peru and various indigenous groups in the developing world curtail deforestation. It remains unclear what, if anything, other industrialized nations, including the U.S., will pay.

Brazil’s environment minister told the Associated Press that her country declined to participate in the pact, in part, because she worried the agreement’s goals would conflict with her country’s laws, which allow for logging in the Amazon.

“It’s different to have legal deforestation vs. illegal deforestation. Our national policy is we want to stop illegal deforestation,” said Brazilian Environment Minister Izabella Teixeira.

The lack of clarity in the agreement underscores its weakness, critics say. Even some backers concede a stronger agreement would have done more to protect forests and the climate—but it would have had far fewer participants. “We would like to go as far as Greenpeace wants to go, but the countries and companies aren’t there yet. So the agreement goes as far as it can,” said Charles McNeill, senior policy advisor in the Environment & Energy Group at the UNDP.

By signing on to the agreement, companies and governments have made a high-profile pledge for which the public will hold them accountable, McNeill said. He added: “This agreement doesn’t stop Greenpeace and other groups from holding their feet to the fire.”

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Abengoa opens world’s largest cellulosic biorefinery, as US Energy Secretary Moniz says “Let’s get going!” on advanced biofuels.

October 19, 2014 | Jim Lane

“Welcome to the future of biotechnology and the biofuel industry.”

In Kansas, Abengoa Bioenergy officially opened the world’s largest cellulosic biorefinery in Hugoton on Friday, surrounded by dignitaries such as US Energy Secretary Ernest Moniz, Kansas Governor Sam Brownback, Kansas senior Senator Pat Roberts, former Interior Secretary

Ken Salazar, former Energy Secretary Bill Richardson among many others.

The second generation cellulosic ethanol plant in Hugoton, Kansas, located about 90 miles southwest of Dodge City finished construction in mid-August and began producing cellulosic ethanol at the end of September with the capacity to produce up to 25 million gallons per year.

The capacity

The refinery’s nameplate capacity makes it, for the time being, the world’s largest cellulosic biofuels facility, topping the 21 million gallon capacity of the GranBio facility in Alagoas, Brasil. The plant is expected to hold the “world’s largest” title until the DuPont first commercial plant opens in Nevada, Iowa early in the new year.

The plant utilizes corn stover residues that do not compete with food or feed grain. The state-of-the-art facility also features an electricity cogeneration component allowing it to operate as a self-sufficient renewable energy producer. By utilizing residual biomass solids from the ethanol conversion process, the plant generates 21 megawatts (MW) of electricity – enough to power itself and provide 4-5 megawatts of renewable power to the local Stevens County community.

Abengoa by the numbers

At full capacity, the Hugoton facility will process 1,000 tons per day of biomass, most of which is harvested within a 50-mile radius

each year – providing \$17 million per year of extra income for local farmers whose agricultural waste would otherwise have little or no value. Of that biomass, more than 80 percent is expected to consist of irrigated corn stover, with the remainder comprised of wheat straw, milo stubble and switchgrass.

On-site cogeneration will produce 21 MW of electricity per year – enough to power the plant and sell some back to the local Stevens County community.

The construction phase provided an average of 300 full time jobs. The plant itself will provide 76 full-time jobs, with an annual payroll in excess of \$5 million.

Abengoa is the largest ethanol producer in Europe, and one of the largest in the U.S. The company also runs ethanol operations from sugar cane in Brazil, and has 867 million gallons of installed production capacity annually distributed among 15 plants in five countries. 405 million gallons of this capacity is located within the U.S.

Next steps

Abengoa plans to offer licenses and contracts to interested parties covering every aspect of this new industry – from process design, to engineering, procurement and construction, supply of exclusive enzymes, as well as operations and marketing of the completed products from the facility. In addition to the plant’s crucial role in proving the commercial viability of cellulosic ethanol, its success provides a platform for the company’s future development of

other bioproducts that reduce petroleum use, such as bioplastics, biochemicals and drop-in jet fuel.

Master Logger Certification

The logger plays a critical role in the harvesting of your timber sale. The Master Logger Certification (MLC) program can make your choice of selecting a logger easier. The MLC program can help provide piece of mind for the landowner. Master Loggers are professional, properly trained, and meet the highest standards placed on the industry today. The MLC program is a performance based program that recognizes both training and experience. To find a Master Logger in your area visit the following website:

<http://www.moforest.org/MLC/mlldirectory.html>

Professional Timber Harvester

The Professional Timber Harvester (PTH) program provides four levels of chainsaw safety training and provides instruction on use and implementation of “best management practices” and forest management. PTH trained loggers possess the knowledge to harvest your timber while insuring that your residual trees, soil, and property are properly cared for. To locate a PTH trained logger in your area visit the following website: <http://www.moforest.org/loggersindex.php>

Did you know that Missouri has 15.4 million acres of forestland?



Missouri Timber Price Trends tracks market prices for Stumpage. Reports on the Stumpage Market are received from Missouri Department of Conservation Resource Foresters and private consulting foresters. Stumpage refers to timber sold on the stump and does not reflect delivered mill prices. These reports should serve as a general guide to track stumpage prices. Landowners should not use this report to replace a timber inventory and marketing assistance as methods of conducting a sale. Missouri Department of Conservation Resource Foresters will be able to provide information on current, local market conditions. Details of all private sales and delivered prices are kept confidential.

Did you know that in 2012 the primary wood using mills in Missouri processed approximately 670,000 MBF of industrial roundwood?

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 JOPLIN OFFICE
 201 W. Riviera Dr. Ste. B, Joplin 64804417/629-3423
 LEBANON OFFICE
 2350 S. Jefferson, Lebanon 65536.....417/532-7612
 NEOSHO OFFICE
 1510 Business Hwy. 49, Neosho 64850417/451-4158
Nate Forbes, District Supervisor x 222

ST. LOUIS REGIONAL OFFICE.....636/300-1953

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Cathy deJong, Regional Supervisor x 4129
 POWDER VALLEY NATURE CENTER
 11715 Cragwold Rd., Kirkwood 63122314/301-1506
 ROCKWOODS OFFICE
 2751 Glencoe Rd., Wildwood 63038636/458-2236
Gus Raeker, District Supervisor x 227
 MERAMEC WORK STATION
 3220 S. Hwy. 185, Sullivan 63080.....573/468-3335
 WARRENTON OFFICE
 PO Box 157, Warrenton 63383636/456-3368

GEORGE O. WHITE NURSERY.....573/674-3229

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