

PERMIT INFORMATION

- A permit is required to remove any forest product. Permits are available at each Forest District Office.
- All cutting equipment must comply with fire regulations. (Spark Arrestors)
- Permit holder (or immediate family member) must be present, permits are **NOT** transferable.
- Complete a load ticket for each ½ cord and secure to a visible location on the back prior to transport.
- Cut **ONLY** unmarked standing dead OR down trees. (For an evergreen to be considered dead, all needles must be red, brown or absent.)
- Do **NOT** cut or remove trees which have bird cavities, nests, or other signs of wildlife habitation.
- Do **NOT** gather fuel wood within 100 feet from any road, 150ft of live streams, 200ft from campgrounds, trailheads, recreation sites, or State and Federal Highways.
- Do **NOT** cut trees marked with paint or signs.
- Cutting on Pole Mountain, Medicine Bow National Forest is prohibited.



KNOW WHERE YOU ARE!

Remember that not all land within the exterior boundary of the National Forest is publicly owned. The Forest Service cannot authorize you to cut or gather wood on private land. It is **YOUR** responsibility to be certain you are not trespassing on private land.

Maps which show accurate Federal and State ownership may be purchased at the nearest Ranger District Office.

We cannot provide more specific information about private ownership. If you wish to gather on private land you must contact the land owner for permission.

You may contact Wyoming State Land Office @ 307-777-7331 for information about gathering wood on State land.

Brush Creek/Hayden Ranger District
South Highway 130
Saratoga, WY 82331
307-326-5258

Douglas Ranger District
2250 East Richards Street
Douglas, WY 82633
307-358-4690

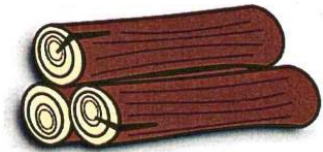
Laramie Ranger District
2468 Jackson Street
Laramie, WY 82070
(307) 745-2300

TTY 1-800-877-9965
www.fs.usda.gov/mbr

"THE USDA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
PROVIDER AND EMPLOYER."
01/21/2014

Fuel Wood Program

Medicine Bow National Forest



- Permits are valid through **12/31 of the year purchased**
- **\$5.00 per cord**
- **Minimum 4 cords per purchase**
- **Maximum 10 cords per year**



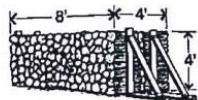
MEDICINE BOW-ROUTT NATIONAL FORESTS
THUNDER BASIN NATIONAL GRASSLAND

HOW MUCH WOOD IS A CORD?

1 CORD is approx. 2662 lbs. OR
4' x 4' x 8' = 128 cubic feet
1/2 cord is approx. 1331 lbs.

Firewood is commonly measured in CORDS.
A standard cord is the amount of tightly piled
wood in a stack 4 feet wide by 4 feet high by
8 feet long.

Measuring and Transporting



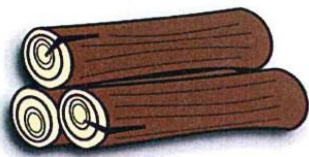
A standard cord can be described as a well-stacked pile, 4 by 4 by 8 feet.

The load accountability portion on the front of the permit must be filled out in ink and load tags punched and displayed before transporting any wood. Failure to do so will result in a citation.



The average half-ton pickup truck can carry a half cord of dry wood without overloading the vehicle.

A truckload of firewood can mean just about anything and converting to cords can be a bit of a trick. The key is to measure the truck bed in question and multiply its inside height by width by length to determine its volume. If the truck can carry 64 cubic feet of goods, then it can accommodate roughly a half cord of wood depending on how it is stacked. If the wood is piled randomly in the truck's bed, then you won't know how many cords it carries until you stack the pieces in the woodshed.



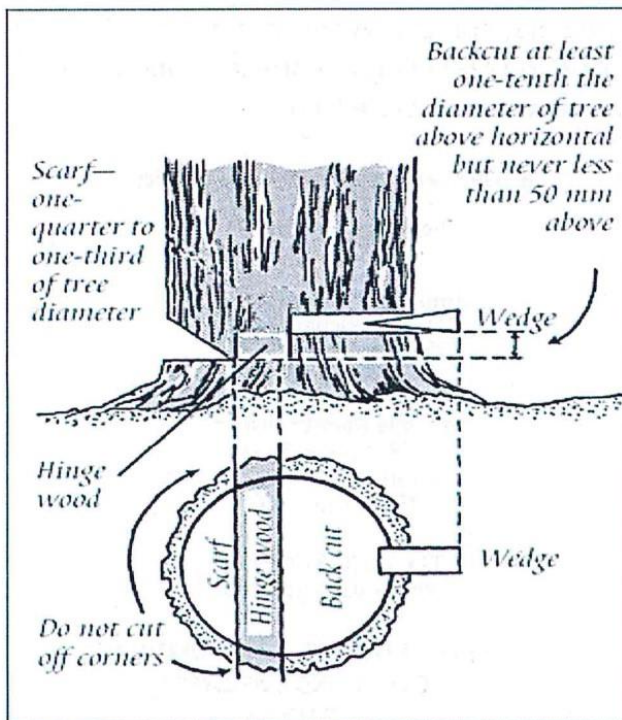
CUT SAFELY AND EFFICIENTLY

1 As you approach the tree you plan to fell, always determine which way the tree is leaning. Gravity pull is a great aid in felling a tree the way you want it to go, and only under extreme conditions should a tree with substantial lean be felled opposite that lean.

2 Wind can also provide a great assist in steering a tree's direction, and it is nearly always dangerous to try to fell a tree into the wind.

3 The proximity of nearby trees also plays an important role in establishing direction. Be sure there are no other trees in your cutting direction, as trees that hang up on others can produce a tricky situation.

4 Always decide beforehand on an unobstructed path or two so you can move away from the falling tree with confidence when the time comes.



5 With your saw running smoothly, make the undercut into the tree, square to the direction you want the tree to fall. Make the first cut at right angles to the trunk about 18-20 inches off the ground. The undercut should be about 1/4 of the tree's diameter.

6 A somewhat deeper undercut will help shift the tree's directional falling force in a chosen direction. But don't undercut much more than a third of the diameter of the tree, or wedging may become difficult, particularly on smaller diameter trees.

7 On proceeding with the back cut—at a depth beyond the saw—it's time to start the saw wedge. Using an aluminum or plastic wedge, begin driving it into the back cut. This will prevent the saw from binding should the tree rock back on its hinge just before it falls. Don't force the wedge. Just keep tapping it in as the back cut is deepened.

8 If you've done things correctly, the back cut should begin opening as your saw gets within a few inches of the undercut. A few good taps on the wedge are in order here and starting a second wedge is sometimes helpful.

9 As the tree begins to fall, watch it carefully and be sure to step back to either side. Do not move directly behind the tree as it falls, and make certain to put enough distance between you and the falling tree so that you are clear of any breakaway branches. You can now process the tree as planned, removing brush and limbs.

**Cut Safely
Be Courteous
and Clean Up!**