There is a danger advocacy is perceived as having negative connotations and it is political muck-raking. However it is imperative NZIF advocacy shares the good news stories (often local), which most often do not get told out of a small group in the region where they happened. For this to occur we need your involvement. We need to hear these stories.

NZIF members have diverse education and experience backgrounds. We should harness this collective wisdom to get a better perspective of the big picture. The challenge still is to get members contributing, as the current risk is our advocacy represents just a few who are tasked with and prepared to speak out on behalf of the rest of us.

Advocacy is generally considered as one of those ‘nice to have’ words. I have come to believe it is more than this. I believe with good planning, one voice and a large industry support advocacy has the ability to grow our industry, add value to New Zealand Inc, and we can become an industry everyone wants to be involved with.

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**Practical Log Scaling Guide**

John Ellis and David Crawley (2015)

Reviewed by Chris Goulding

Every person dealing with the production and sale of logs in this country should have a copy of this guide, which sets out the practical procedures for the measurement of New Zealand roundwood.

The guide updates and combines three earlier publications: *Log Scaling Guide for Exporters* (FRI Bulletin 221, 2001); *Procedures for the Measurement of Roundwood* (FRI, 1994); and *New Zealand Forest Service Information Series #70*. The guide has three major sections: Basic measurements; Domestic methods; and Export log scaling methods. These are supplemented by sections on log quality measurements, conversion between export scales and domestic cubic metres, and check scaling procedures.

This is the definitive manual for the scaling procedures to calculate Japanese Agricultural Standard (JAS) cubic metres in New Zealand.

There are brief explanations of other scaling systems, including Scribner (USA), the Russian Government Standard (GOST) and the Chinese Guo Biao (GB 4814-84), along with formulae and tables to relate the scaled measure to cubic metres. While Scribner is widely used in the USA West, a description of the Doyle rule would also be useful as it is the most widely used USA rule, especially in the East and South.

Perhaps the best parts of the guide are the extensive photographs showing where and how measurements should be made for a wide variety of situations and log defects, very much illustrating that a picture is worth a thousand words. Formulae are presented throughout the manual and extensive use is also made of tables, which aids understanding. The formulae are presented in Visual Basic notation. Given that Visual Basic is no longer supported (officially), standard mathematical notation would have been better, although this is a minor deficiency and the formulae are easily understood.

The use of Smalian’s formula to estimate cubic metres based on the measurement of both end diameters and length is not readily found. It is in the manual (page 37, Volume from sectional measurements). For shorter logs, less than 6 m, stacks of uniform length logs are most readily measured using this formula, as it is not necessary to keep track of which end measurement belongs to the other end measurement of an individual log, merely to sum the square of every diameter measured. Also, a paragraph relating ‘air-dry’ weight to thrown volume to stacked split volume would have been most useful for the many buyers of firewood.

The guide benefits from the many years of experience of the two authors and is a credit to them and to C3 Ltd. It is endorsed by the Ministry of Primary Industries and has a preface written by David Rhodes, the CEO of the NZ Forest Owners Association.

*The Practical Log Scaling Guide is available from C3 Ltd, Tauranga (solutions@C3.co.nz). For further information on the Guide please contact John Ellis (info@scaling.co.nz).*