

Chapter 1 : Before the Woods Burned - Band in Arlington VA - [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com)

*On April 30, , Henry David Thoreau accidentally started a major forest fire in the Concord woods after his campfire got out of control. The fire burned acres of forest and nearly set the town of Concord ablaze.*

There are differences between the way different types of wood burn, especially between dense hardwoods and less dense woods like softwoods. There are also types of wood that will produce more ash than others or more creosote build-up. Someone who wants wood for a campfire may want something different than someone who wants to heat their home with a wood stove. The biggest thing that determines how wood burns is its density. More dense woods, like dense hardwoods, burn slower and have more total energy. That is because there is more actual wood fiber to burn than in the same volume of less dense woods. These types of wood produce more glowing coals and give a lot of radiant heat over a long period of time. This makes them very popular for wood stoves and home heating. Examples of these types of wood include oak, hickory, locust, madrone, maple, walnut and many fruit woods. Less dense woods like softwood and the softer hardwoods have less wood fiber in them than hardwood. Because of this they tend to burn faster and put out less total heat. But they are easier to ignite and tend to burn with fewer coals and more flames. This can make softwood a good choice for kindling and starting fires. It is also good where you would want larger flames like maybe a campfire or a fireplace. Many softwoods are more likely to crackle. Low density hardwoods include aspen, cottonwood and alder. Softwood include cedar, pine, fir, hemlock and redwood. Learn the difference between hardwood and softwood. If you ask which is the best burning firewood, someone might say low density woods like softwood burn best because they ignite easier making them easier to burn. Someone else might say hardwood burns best because it puts out more heat in a wood stove. Some people really like oak because some varieties hold a bed of coals for a long time, while others will not burn it because it produces so much ash. Deciding which is the best firewood to burn will really come down to what you want to get out of it. All wood will burn well if it is dry and will put out heat. If you are deciding which type of wood to buy, keep in mind you should pay less for softer woods since there is less energy in them. If more heat is what you are looking for, it is usually worth it to pay more for the more dense hardwoods. A great place to start is to look at the different firewood BTU ratings of different wood species. The higher they are on the list, the more heat you will get out of the wood. The lower they are on the list, the less heat they will have but they will tend to be easier to ignite and more likely to burn with larger flames. January 30, at 7: As to heat generated per cord of wood, the BTU rating is what really matters. June 4, at 5: March 18, at 5: It is one of the slowest burning, high heat type of firewood;. Here on Long Island we have been blessed with tons of red oak, wild cherry, and Black Locust to burn; after the Sept. October 5, at Ash, cherry, soft maple and hard maple , burn great when dried and they dry relitvly quickly when split and stacked away. I have burned almost all wood because I dont have alot of money so what I can get for free i get it. The only wood to stay away from in my opinion is willow!!! November 4, at 6: I have read a lot of articles about the best and worst trees to burn and why. First, the why and what tree, should not be based on weight. All firewood charts say, heavier the wood tree the more heat available. I do not like the rinse-and-repeat what other people have said in the past. And all of it without any type of science to prove their findings. Finally, I have found a source to prove my first suspicions. The author of many sources of the facts is David A Tillman. The short " what type of wood answer is, soft woods. A huge source of heat is from Hydrogen in the wood and the Oxygen in the incoming air from the draft combines and that reaction creates water. That reaction does make a lot of heat. Also, the carbon dioxide in the heavier woods any carbon dioxide will not burn and is inert has no real value or chance of burning like fuel. A good example is hitting a drum, how does it sound? Then, cover the drum with several bath towels. Hit the drum and how does it sound? It will sound quiet and not vibrate as much. That is what carbon dioxide does to fuel, if the concentration is way to high. You will need more incoming draft air to burn really hard wood. Why does maple, box elder, cotton wood burn so fast and hot in your stove? Your stove has a poor design that does not take advantage of the hydrogen in soft woods. Tillman says soft wood is better for fuel apple to apples if all wood is at the same moisture content. I have seen many poor stove designs and only one good. Andrew November 4, at 7: Wood

does contain carbon, but it does not have any significant amount of carbon dioxide. As the wood burns, the carbon combines with oxygen from the air, creating carbon dioxide. This reaction between carbon and oxygen releases energy the same as when the hydrogen combines with oxygen to produce water. Conifer softwoods tend to have more energy per weight because softwoods are resinous and the resins have more energy per weight than wood fiber does. But per volume, more dense hardwoods have more energy. Many types of softwoods can produce more intense heat, but for a much shorter time than hardwoods. If either carbon dioxide or water vapor that are produced as exhaust are not vented out of the combustion chamber, you are right it will slow the burn. But this has nothing to do with what type of wood is being burned. November 14, at 5: The Yellow Gold of Firewood. I have been burning wood for 30 years. You have to be careful with locust because you can get it burning so hot that the side of your cast iron stove will glow red!!!! Be careful when opening the door as well. It will shoot little hot sparks out at you and they really burn! I have seen the rigs go buy loaded down with fresh cut trees and wonder if that might be a good place to buy. A friend told me that I could buy a permit from the state that allows me to go into the state forest and cut dead trees not sure if this is true or not. Any info on sourcing would be great. December 6, at 2: I have been told they will sell you a permit for commercial purpose, call the us forest service for info in your area and ask what they allow you to cut and what are the costs. They normally do not allow you to cut fresh or green trees. Nothing else needs to be said. Has anyone burned Camphor wood in a fireplace? I would like to try it as it is plentiful. March 2, at 3: I only burn it if I already have a hot fire as it does not burn that well if the fire is not already hot with a lot of coals. Difficult to split and the medicine smell is absent during burning.. I start all my fires with fat lighter when it is available. March 11, at 5: March 18, at 1: Trees i have r brown on bottom half and white the rest the of the way up not sure f its even popple or is it birch.

Chapter 2 : Pyrography - Wikipedia

*Cooking in the woods of an odorless woman burned by steep rocks, SongKH blog.quintoapp.com Help subscribe to my channel.*

Plot[ edit ] In , after burning down a tree in her yard, rebel teenager Heather Fasulo is sent to the boarding school Falburn Academy in the middle of the woods by her estranged mother Alice Fasulo and negligent father Joe Fasulo. The displaced Heather becomes close friends with Marcy Turner, while they are maltreated by their abusive classmate Samantha Wise. During the night, Heather has a nightmare of a student named Ann, covered in blood, and hears voices that seem to be coming from the woods. With the help of Marcy, Heather eventually learns to adjust to her new school, even having fun at times and making more friends. Traverse subjects Heather to special tests to see if she is "gifted," telling her that it is all part of her scholarship to the academy. The girls tell Heather a spooky story about the history of Falburn, which includes three young redheaded sisters who arrived at the school and turned out to be witches, killing the headmistress before leaving to the woods. Meanwhile, Samantha continues to torment Heather, who comes to despise her and fights back. Ann returns from the mental institution, and Heather finds her one day, rocking in her bed. Ann reveals that she is afraid she will be taken by the witches. A low fog rushes into the room and knocks Heather down, twisting her ankle, and she is taken to the infirmary. This leads her to become suspicious and she tries to talk to Marcy about it. But Marcy acts strangely, and is shadowed by one of the teachers. Later, she is confronted in the woods by Samantha, who reveals that she has actually been trying to protect Heather with her antics. She tells Heather that the school is led by a coven of witches who want to take all of the girls away. The girls are both caught by a school mistress, who promptly takes Samantha away. Samantha is later found hanging from a long noose in the cafeteria. When a police officer comes to investigate, Heather tells him of the missing students. The officer confronts the headmistress, but she claims that the girls ran away. Another mistress "leads" the officer into the woods to find the girls, where he is killed by the living vines of a tree. On the way home, their car is mysteriously flipped and Heather is knocked unconscious. Alice is dragged out of the car by a living vine and kicks Joe in the head, knocking him out. Heather and Joe wake up in a nearby hospital. Before they can reach each other, Ms. Heather returns to the school in despair. She drinks the milk that evening, but later vomits it back up, finding tree bark in it. Back at the hospital, Joe wakes up and vomits up Ms. He quickly escapes and goes to find Heather. That night, Heather begins to hear voices again, and when she attempts to leave, a living vine captures her. When she awakens, she is wrapped in vines in a large foggy room, next to Ann and Marcy, who are also held captive. All of the teachers appear and reveal themselves to be witches. Traverse is their leader, and she explains that their spirits have been trapped in the woods all these years, and they need to inhabit the bodies of young women to escape their imprisonment. Heather appears to be the centerpiece of her plan because she has the strongest powers among the gifted students. Heather is coerced into completing the ritual, and the vines begin to mummify all of the girls in the school. Before it can complete itself, Joe breaks into the room with an ax and begins to kill the witches. Heather breaks free from the vines and grabs the ax, proceeding to chop all of the witches into pieces. Heather and Joe then leave with all of the girls, walking down the road into the daylight as the school burns in the distance behind them. The end of the movie states that Falburn Academy burned to the ground in , while the surrounding woods were strangely left untouched.

### Chapter 3 : Burning Woods :: Zones :: EverQuest :: ZAM

*Check out when the hills call me by Before the Woods Burned on Amazon Music. Stream ad-free or purchase CD's and MP3s now on [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com)*

You will also want to experiment yourself and form your own opinion about which one you like best. Basswood basswood Basswood is a great wood burning wood. My only gripe with basswood are the size options. You can find the planks online, however they are pricey and why buy higher priced planks of basswood when poplar is less expensive and already in the local store? I do use the basswood plaques because they are easier than gluing up, sanding and cutting the poplar. I usually keep a few of these plaques on hand for quick turn around. Birch birch Birch burns much like basswood. The grains are consistently soft and you can find this in the big box stores. I like the birch plywood because Clay can just cut out the sizes I need and frame it out to cover the plywood edges. Oak This is a tricky one. Red oak is tough to burn. There is a ton of moisture in this wood too. While I burn it the sap bubbles out and creates a messy edge. Clay and I try to repurpose when we can and pallets are primarily made of pine and oak. Use caution when burning pallet woods. Poplar poplar Poplar is my absolute favorite and the best wood for wood burning for three reasons: We use poplar for most of our project. Poplar is readily available at the big box hardware stores at varying sizes and Clay is able to make any size canvas or frame that we need for a customer. The grains are consistently soft throughout the boards which makes an ideal wood burning surface. I should add that it accepts stain evenly and holds true to the stain color. If you are new to wood burning, go buy a smaller board and use it to practice. Poplar is my top recommendation. Poplar Con The only con for us on poplar is the price. Clay and I recently made a picture frame prototype and we used pine on the initial build and I burned a design into the wood. It was an opportunity to test out the frame design rather than creating a perfect product. Now we feel more confident about the design and the process, so the next one we make will be poplar or oak. Pine is a common wood in wood burning. Yellow pine is hard for me to burn because the grains are so different. The lighter grain is very soft while the darker grain is hard to burn. Pine is better for letters or signs that will be burnt solid and not shaded. Yellow pine is my least favorite not one of the best woods for wood burning. It makes a lower quality burn and finished product. White pine is better to burn. It may be chemically treated wood or it may have been used to transport chemicals. Those chemicals could have leaked onto the wood making it unsafe to burn and breathe. I have burned pallet wood before, but I use many safety precautions when doing so. First â€” use a mask. I use a face mask when burning repurposed wood of any kind. Not the flimsy small paper masks either. Use the masks with the filters and a good one. A fan should be used when wood burning any type of wood. I use a small battery operated fan that is portable and I can place it very close to my burning area and it sucks the smoke right in and away from my face. Clay noticed all of the smoke going right into my eyes and he suggested setting up a little fan. Third â€” burn in a well ventilated area. I open those up and put another fan in the window to suck the smoke outside. The airflow keeps the room clear and keeps me from sitting in a smoke filled room for hours on end. Conclusion â€” Best Woods for Wood Burning In my experience, those are the best woods for wood burning. If you know of other woods that are great for wood burning or bad for wood burning, feel free to let us know in the comments. We would love you hear from you. You can subscribe to our blog using the form below and get updates when we post new articles, tutorials and videos.

### Chapter 4 : Best Burning Woods for Your Fires

*North Port Fire Department Lieutenant Romeo Carrano with the glow of a fire burning deeper in the woods, lays down some water & chemicals at the edge of a road to keep the fire that's heading his.*

Probably popped off when he was sniffing his feet. It changes with every patch, since they began randomizing zone locations. Pretty nice how you have them grouped by color. Mixed in with your collection of boogers. You have it memmed now? Cast the spell and let me know when you get there. Petitioner begins to cast a spell. A LONG time goes by. No reply at all. Keep going until the path turns north. When it forks to the right, take the right fork. Utterly priceless, I tell you. The guards might give you some trouble, just keep running. A fairly long period of time passes. Not sure how long, but longer than I was expecting. Did I tell you to run east or west? You should have run west. I nearly fell out of my chair! Start running south so you can get your corpse back. Out of sheer curiosity, I took him off ignore later to find out what happened. Where are you now? I stopped breathing shortly before my dog dialed His post appeared on the thread about a week later. Here comes some idiot Dark Elf running past me, running straight down the road that is going to lead him to Felwithe. I scratch my head, and being the nosey sort of Dwarf that I am I send him a tell. I go back to drinking my ale. Out of curiosity, I send him another tell a few minutes later. Ah, tis the season of the twit. I stand up and head towards Felwithe to resupply my ale. Just as I get to the gates of the ugliest city on Norrath, what do I find but a dead dark elf and a pair of guards snickering and cleaning their weapons. Now this is priceless. Being the sucker that I am, I feel compelled to rez the twit after all, I am a! You will appear at yer body. I am not standing near you, I am standing near yer corpse. I have no ale and this is gonna take awhile. Sure enough, I receive consent to drag his corpse. So I stand up and get ready to drag the corpse when suddenly I am denied permission to drag his corpse. I receive consent and I quickly drag it towards the zone since this is the direction the guy was going anyway. I get the body by the zone and cast Rez on it, comforted by the fact that I am one heal away from being done with this guy. I havent had an ale in a good 20 minutes at this point, so I am starting to see spots. Once they moved it to Western Wastes, with all the snow, it stopped burning. You do not need a sow yet. Now target yourself and cast this spell. I feel somewhat better already, maybe I dont need ale. This will r0ck even more. Remember to run straight out of where you appear and dont stop swimming until you hit Burned Woods.

### Chapter 5 : Wood Not to Burn | Prepared Society - The Survival and Preparedness Community

*A once-flourishing forest, much of these woods have been incinerated by what some believe to be a meteor, evidenced by a couple of giant craters and ongoing fires.*

A single fire can destroy homes leaving many homeless. And owners sometimes will die in a tragic and futile effort to save their homes. Introduction While destructive and uncontrollable, wildfires are necessary to allow the Earth to renew itself. Also, the seeds of some trees can only germinate if they are exposed to a high heat source only obtainable by fire. In the past, man fought these fires, putting them out before the land could benefit from this necessary part of nature. Now man not only sets fires called controlled burns, they have changed the way they deal with wildfires. Fighting wildfires today Today, firefighters will cordon off areas of wildfires, large and small, away from human habitation, and they will let the fire burn out while protecting homes, communities and life. Only when a fire heads in the direction of habitation will they attempt to put the fire out. However, they will leave areas to burn so nature can enrich the soil and allow new growth to occur. However, this burning is not unsupervised. Often helicopters will drop water in these areas to allow the underbrush to burn, but not the trees. It is often the underbrush, if left unchecked that allows fires to grow out of control, which will allow a fire to burn trees and spread quickly into other areas. The likelihood of a fire going out of control if the underbrush has already burned off is unlikely, as the fuel for the wildfire has already been removed. This is why fire departments throughout the country perform controlled burns. This removes the underbrush, which is the fuel for starting wildfires. Wildfires before man Long before people started fighting wildfires, nature allowed them to burn, renewing the soil and providing more food for the animal populations. It also kills insects and disease that destroys trees. Through this photo essay, wildfires and its smaller cousin the brushfire, shows its beauty and danger, and the efforts of the men and women controlling fires larger than acres. The photos below is a product of following the North Port Fire Department, the Sarasota and Charlotte counties fire departments, and the Florida Department of Forestry over a two-year period in As a former volunteer firefighter, heavy rescue and EMT-D, I was allowed unprecedented access not normally given to reporters and photographers to all fires in Sarasota and Charlotte counties in Florida. I am also a subject matter expert in firefighting, heavy rescue and emergency medical aid, having trained, been an emergency responder, and fought fires myself for years. Fires left unattended with thick underbrush can set off large wildfires that consume everything in sight. George McGinn North Port fire Lieutenant Romeo Carrano looks up at a fully engulfed section of woods with flames reaching upwards or feet or more. He was able to contain this fire in under 20 minutes. You would never know it from the photos of Lt. Carrano that he has a prosthetic leg he lost in a motorcycle accident.

Chapter 6 : How to Woodburn (with Pictures) - wikiHow

*I never get tired of this one. It has come to my attention that there are people who do not know the story of Burned Woods. The important thing to know is that there was a zone called Burning Woods, which was a part of Kunark in EQ1.*

History[ edit ] The Tawny Eagle. Davide Della Noce pyrography. The process has been practiced by a number of cultures including the Egyptians and some African tribes since the dawn of recorded history. Pyrographer Robert Boyer hypothesises that the art form dates back to prehistory, when early humans created designs using the charred remains of their fires. In the early 20th century, the development of the electric pyrographic hot wire wood etching machine further automated the pokerwork process, and Art Nouveau pyrographic gloveboxes and other works were popular in that era. Pyrography is a traditional folk art in many parts of Europe, including Romania , Poland , Hungary , and Flanders , as well as Argentina and other areas in South America. Equipment[ edit ] Traditional pyrography can be performed using any heated metal implement. Modern pyrography machines exist, and can be divided into three main categories. Solid-point burners[ edit ] Solid-point burners are similar in design to a soldering iron. They have a solid brass tip which is heated by an electrical element, and operate at a fixed temperature. Wire-nib burners[ edit ] Wire-nib burners have variable temperature controls. The writing nib is heated by an electric current passing directly through it. Some models have interchangeable nibs to allow for different effects. Many laser cutters provide software facilities to import image files and transfer them onto a sheet of wood. Some laser systems are sufficiently sensitive to perform pyrography on thin card or even paper. Woods[ edit ] Woods differ in hardness, grain, figure, texture, color, and other physical characteristics. All woods can be classified into hard or soft. Usually softwoods are from coniferous needle-leaved trees. You may be aware of a little bit of resin oozing and also, a slight turpentine smell when you burn on softwood. Hardwoods are from broad-leaved trees. These hardwood trees can be classified into two distinct growing seasons each year hot and cold season or a wet and dry season such as: Softwood will burn faster than a hardwood does. It does not require as hot a pen to burn as do the hardwoods. Grain is the direction of the fibrous elements of the wood cells. This is important to sand with the grain. Also the grain can cause deviation from its intended path with use of woodturning pen unless you apply more pressure and burn slower on the grain. This is the natural design, or pattern, that you can see on the cut surface of the wood. The figure present on the wood should always be taken into consideration when you are planning your woodburned design. There is a texture on the surface of that wood that feels either coarse or fine, even or uneven. As a beginning woodburner, avoid using very fine or intricate designs on uneven, coarse-textured wood. Softwoods are more apt to be fine or moderately coarse-textured. With some textures it may mean that you will have to compensate when burning it – going slower on the harder summerwood, faster and with a lighter touch on the softer springwood to create an even burn overall. Woodburning should be mainly used to enhance the natural beauty of a wooden project, so do not always hide a beautiful figure, grain, luster, or color if it is present. These recommendations really are not just for power carving or sanding, but they should be used for burning as well. DO NOT burn on pressure-treated wood. It is treated with chemicals that, although safely bound in the wood fibers for construction purposes, are inherently dangerous to woodworkers and woodburners. DO NOT burn on any type of treated wood: Chemically treated, stained, painted, sealed with a finish, etc. If you must use this type of wood be sure that you have thoroughly sanded it to remove all traces and are burning on bare wood. Prepared wood usually has been chemically treated and burning on it will release toxins into the air. MDF is made out of toxic materials and may cause cancer and other health issues. Man-made boards and such also have layers of glue that releases toxins that may not cause immediate harm but impact one later on in life.

### Chapter 7 : Best Woods for Wood Burning - Pyrography - Pyrocrafters

*If you burn wood to heat your home or as a cooking fuel, you undoubtedly have an interest in choosing woods that are clean-burning and productive in terms of heat produced. You will get the best results and generate more heat per wood volume when burning the highest density (heaviest) wood you can.*

The best wood for burning in stoves Hardwoods are generally better for burning in wood burning stoves than softwoods. As a rule of thumb hardwoods are produced by slow-growing deciduous trees those trees that lose their leaves and therefore the logs have a greater density than the faster growing softwoods from evergreen trees. For the stove owner, using hardwood logs means having to fill the stove up less often than they would with softwood logs. It will also feel much lighter than an unseasoned log. Other indicators of a seasoned log include the bark peeling away and cracking and splitting of the wood around the outside. Ideally wood should be seasoned outdoors for between 18 to 24 months – the harder the wood then the longer the seasoning. It should be stacked off the ground with plenty of space between the logs to allow air movement and with the top covered to keep rain and snow out. A moisture meter specially designed for testing wood logs is highly recommended and a small investment which will pay for itself over and over again. Most types of hardwood, for instance Ash generally regarded as the best, Birch, Beech, Oak and Elm can be used. However, avoid burning woods with a high resin content. As a rule of thumb, the heavier the wood, then the greater the heat output and the longer burn time – the time between refills. Apple Burns slowly and steadily with reasonable heat and a lovely smell. However it produces a disappointing flame. Ash Widely regarded as a great burning wood, with low smoke and an excellent flame pattern even on slow-burning which provides plenty of heat, as well as being readily available wherever you live in the UK and Ireland. It is the wood that we burn most of in our Cheshire and County Down showrooms because it can usually be bought locally at a good price. Burning green wood is never a good idea, either for your stove and flue or for your neighbours and the environment. However, the reduced water content does mean that Ash logs will dry out just that bit quicker than most, and certainly faster than Oak and Elm. If you have to create your own log lengths then Ash is very easy to saw and split as it features fewer awkward knots than some hardwoods. Ash Dieback disease has had a devastating impact on Ash trees in the United Kingdom and Ireland and consequently the movement of some Ash logs for firewood has been legally restricted. Please read the following information from the Forestry Commission on the latest legislation and ensure please that you buy your Ash logs from a reputable source: Ash wood movements in the UK – Ash wood may continue to be moved except from woodlands or other sites where Ash Dieback has either been confirmed or is suspected, and a statutory Plant Health Notice has been served. Ash logs and firewood may only be moved off these infected sites with authority from the Forestry Commission. Note that these conditions are currently under consideration and could change. Wood imports into the UK from EU countries – Ash logs and firewood may continue to be imported in the usual way but In the unlikely event that this material is found to contain infection, the Forestry Commission have the powers to take remedial action such as destruction. Wood imports from non-EU countries – Ash logs and firewood, may also continue to be imported from certain countries outside the EU but the wood is required to be bark-free before entering the country. Similar regulations exist for the Republic of Ireland. Beech Makes a good log which burns well. However because of its high water content it can take much longer to season than most other log varieties. Birch These logs burn quickly but nevertheless provide good heat output, bright lively flames and a pleasing smell. Best mixed with other slower burning logs such as Elm particularly slow burning, Ash or Oak. Cedar Produces a well burning log with long lasting heat. Cherry A lovely slow burning wood producing a good heat output as well as a lovely smell. Chestnut Not a particularly good wood fuel with reasonable a flame and heat output. Cypress Fast-growing garden tree. Difficult to handle before being cut into logs because of the density and numbers of branches. Burns very quickly so best mixed with other logs. Elm A good firewood and unfortunately because of Dutch Elm Disease it has been in plentiful supply in recent years. Burns well but slowly so it generally needs a faster burning log to help to get it going. Once established it gives out good long-lasting heat and is the ideal log to put on last thing at night because it burns so slowly.

Eucalyptus A fast-growing ornamental tree which needs to be kept on top of in small gardens hence its inclusion on this list. Must be very well-seasoned but produces an obvious pleasant aromatic smell and burns reasonably well. Hawthorn If you can get hold of this already cut into logs then it makes a steady burning firewood producing a good heat output, otherwise its vicious thorns make it very unpleasant to handle no matter how careful you are. Hazel Burns quite fast but still produces a very good heat. Holly Produces little heat and is fast burning but has a bright flame. Laburnum If you chop down one of these in your garden then our advice is to take it straight to the tip. Every part of the tree is poisonous and when sawn a nasty sulphurous yellow sap oozes from the cuts. Larch A large fast-growing conifer which, unusually, loses its leaves in the Autumn. This softwood produces a reasonable heat but like Pine has the potential downside of leaving oily and sticky deposits in the flue system if not burned at a high temperature. Best mixed with other woods and not recommended for slumber or overnight burning. The discovery of the Phytophthora Ramorum disease in the UK, which affects Larch trees and requires diseased trees to be felled, may result in a cheap plentiful supply. However, the movement of potentially infected logs may be legally restricted, so please ensure that you buy your logs or kindling, which could contain Larch, from a reputable source. Lime Not the best of hardwoods with an unimpressive flame. Oak Generally considered one of the very best wood fuel logs and therefore much sought after. However it must be seasoned for a long time – at least two years. It burns fairly slowly with nice flames and produces an excellent long lasting heat even when only the embers are left. Pear Similar to Apple wood, burns slowly and steadily to provide a reasonable heat and, again, with a pleasant smell but disappointing flame. Pine or Deal Both common resinous softwoods which need to be well seasoned. Usually acquired as joiners off-cuts which have already been kiln dried and therefore they will make good kindling. Burns fast with a bright flame, however because of the high resin content excessive use could eventually cause problems in the flue system with oily and sticky deposits. Better to mix with other woods and do not burn slowly. Poplar Not recommended – even when very well-seasoned it burns poorly and produces an unpleasant black smoke. Rowan Produces slow well burning logs. Spruce A softwood, which weighs around a third less than an equivalent oak log so it will burn very quickly. From our own experience it produces a low heat, can be smoky and produces some sparks, so it is really only any good for starting fires and should ideally be substituted with a harder wood on the first reload or generally mixed with hardwood. It does however split relatively easily. Sycamore and other Maples Makes a good wood fuel log, burning well with a moderate heat output and good flame. Willow Even when very well-seasoned Willow produces poor slow burning fire wood with little flame. Yew Slow burning with tremendous heat. Never use wet or unseasoned green wood as this will cause nuisance smoke and a very disappointing fire. It could quickly result in the build up of soot and creosote which, because of the higher temperatures of stove flue gases, could easily cause a flue or chimney fire. In addition, burning wet wood creates other environmental problems, a less efficient fuel economy and can eventually quickly clog your flue system and cowl. Wet or unseasoned wood produces the following poor performance: This will leave harmful residue inside the stove and flue system and possibly produce unhealthy and noxious fumes. We have a playground equipment manufacturer opposite our Cheshire showroom and they have an endless supply of tanalised wood cuts which unfortunately we cannot burn because of the fumes it produces and which catch in the back of your throat.

**Chapter 8 : Woods burner - The Boston Globe**

*Woods burner* How a forest fire may have pushed Thoreau to Walden Pond climbed to the top of Fair Haven Hill to wait for help and watch the woods burn. The forest turning to ash before him was.

He was 26 years old and had spent the better part of his life more or less adrift. In the seven years after graduating from Harvard, Thoreau tried to support himself in a variety of ways, as a teacher, tutor, writer, surveyor, and as a general handyman. Then, in the summer of , Thoreau built a solitary cabin at Walden Pond, and set about the great venture in simplified living for which he would become famous. So what finally motivated Thoreau to leave the comforts of his family home and embark on this radical experiment? The most common explanation is that Thoreau did so at the urgings of Ralph Waldo Emerson, William Ellery Channing, and other friends who were eager to see a promising young man fulfill his potential. But there is one curious event in the life of Henry David Thoreau that has received little attention, and which may have been a formative event, influencing not only his decision to sequester himself at Walden Pond, but also the development of his environmentalist philosophy. For years afterward, Thoreau could hardly walk the streets of his hometown without hearing the epithet "woods burner. The fire happened at a time when Thoreau seemed desperately in need of some catalyst to convert his thoughts into action. At the beginning of "Walden" he talks of the penance he sees the people of Concord performing every day in the form of the labor required to live in a society fixated on material success, and he compares them with "Bramins" sitting exposed to flames. In "Henry David Thoreau: A Life of the Mind," Robert D. Richardson goes so far as to suggest that the catastrophe in the Concord Woods might have even been the source of the dreams about "fire and wind-whipped showers of sparks" that Thoreau later describes in his "Ktaadn" essay. Rather, the significance of the fire, occurring when it did, may be that it set in motion a series of events that might not otherwise have happened. The third of four children, Henry David was born to John and Cynthia Thoreau in Concord on July 12, , and these environs are widely credited with inspiring his love for nature. His father made several unsuccessful attempts at farming before finally opening a small pencil factory in . While not poor, the Thoreaus were a family of modest means, living in rented lodgings until , when the success of the pencil business finally enabled them to build their own house in Concord. Henry exhibited more scholarly interests than his siblings, but by the time he was 16 he preferred working with his hands, and seemed inclined to pursue a career in carpentry. After graduation, Thoreau did not have a clear sense of how he would spend his days, aside from hiking through the New England wilderness. Thoreau was writing regularly during this period, but he found few journals, other than the Transcendentalist magazine *The Dial*, willing to publish his poems and essays. Unable to support himself by writing, Thoreau moved in with the Emersons in April , earning his keep as a handyman. So, by the spring of , with his career as a teacher and writer stalled, Thoreau seemed on track to lead a very different life as a pencil maker. The winds were strong and the woods were exceptionally dry from near-drought conditions. The fire leapt from the stump, into the dry grass, and then rushed toward the trees. Thoreau and Hoar tried to extinguish the flames on their own, stomping in the burning grass and beating the flames with a board from their boat. But once the fire reached the trees, they knew there was no stopping it without help. Hoar set out for Concord in the boat, and Henry ran through the woods ahead of the flames, seeking help nearby. He encountered one farmer who refused to help him, because he thought the fire was "none of his stuff. The man ran to Concord to summon the town, and Thoreau, exhausted, climbed to the top of Fair Haven Hill to wait for help and watch the woods burn. The forest turning to ash before him was an old one of pine, birch, alders, oaks, and maples, large trees that provided ample fuel and helped the fire soar high into the sky. The speed and ferocity with which the wind-driven flames spread through the drought-stricken woods must have been terrifying, and Thoreau later described how the huge pine trees exploded as if they were powder. More frightening still was the realization that there was nothing to keep the fire from spreading all the way to the town of Concord itself. The fire burned for a day until volunteers subdued it with hoes and shovels and lit backfires to deprive the blaze of its fuel. In , six years later, he recounts the incident in an entry both remorseful and defensive. He admits he "had felt like a guilty person -

nothing but shame and regret," but he insists that he soon realized his guilt was unfounded. The natural world is not just the green space of plants and animals, divorced from the world of people; nature includes everything that is. Thoreau argues that the fire was part of nature and was only consuming its natural food. Thoreau dismissed the idea that he had committed any transgression against the landowners, but the offense to nature weighed heavily on his mind, perhaps even more than he was willing to admit. He tried to distinguish himself from the men who claimed ownership of the burnt woods by insisting that he felt the tragedy more acutely: A few months after the fire, Emerson purchased a plot of land at Walden Pond in order to protect it from woodcutters. Perhaps he sought refuge from the angry people of Concord, perhaps he felt compelled to atone, somehow, for his offence, or perhaps the fire awoke him to the fragility of life: Years before the fire, Thoreau wrote in his journal, "To regret deeply is to live afresh. He will be reading at the Concord Bookshop on May 17 at 3 p. For more information, call

*However, avoid burning woods with a high resin content. As a rule of thumb, the heavier the wood, then the greater the heat output and the longer burn time - the time between refills. Here's a quick guide to the most common types of wood logs you might come across and those that you may have growing in your garden.*

There are few things in life more comforting on a chilly night than a roaring fire with aromatic wood. To make sure your fires burn brightly, pay attention to the type of wood you use. Keep in mind these tips about the woods that burn best: The secret to a good fire, say the experts, is wood that has been seasoned for more than a year. Much of the wood for sale now is actually green, and needs another year to season. Seasoned wood burns better than green wood, because it produces more heat and less creosote build-up in the fireplace. Green or unseasoned wood, on the other hand, is hard to light and difficult to keep burning. In fact, one fresh-cut cord of oak is said to have enough water to fill as much as six gallon drums, according to mastersweep. You can tell if a wood is seasoned by looking at it. On the outside, seasoned wood probably looks gray and dusty from sitting around for a while. New wood, on the other hand, looks like it came fresh from the lumber mill with the same color throughout the wood. These woods will burn better than many while still rather green; although they all will burn best when seasoned. For the serious fire lover, you may want to invest in hardwoods like madrone, live oak, ash, hickory, walnut and fruit trees like apple or cherry. Ash is an exception, and can be burnt a bit earlier although the wood burns best when seasoned. If you just burn a fire every once in a while, try a seasoned softwood like fir. My friend, Dave Emberton, is a professional carpenter and furniture maker, who really knows his woods. He kindly allowed me to photograph his amazing hardwood collection. And from the looks of his woodpile, Dave should be all set for roaring fires for many years to come. The hatchet comes with a sheath to protect the blade. Twelve Great Woods to Burn: Great for cooking, this wood burns slow when dry and has a fragrant scent. One of the best woods for a steady fire and good heat. Although ash will burn when green, it burns better when seasoned. This wood smells great, and has good heat but burns quickly. It will also burn unseasoned, but can cause gum deposits in chimneys over time. This wood will burn slowly and hot for your wintery fires. Found in different regions of the nation, this hardwood is a popular one. When very well seasoned, oak burns slowly and steadily for a long time. This softwood burns well and smells festive. Try it for kindling or for outdoor fires. The hardwood burns long and hot with limited smoke. This one works well in wood-burning stoves. A pleasant smell comes from this slow-burning wood that gives off plenty of heat.