

## CRW March Meeting Program

**March 15, 9am—Days Inn—La Crosse—I90/Exit 2**

This will be our first meeting where our sole purpose is the business and future of the Chapter. We'll review the financial details of the club and the particulars of where the club's cash comes from and where it goes. We'll also discuss the needs and opportunities for a permanent local meeting site and what compromises and conditions are associated with the site(s). Bring your input and your instant gallery items.

### PrezSez:

Aaron did another great job of demonstrating the beginning steps of making segmented bowl/plate, a base with simple segmented sides. It was easy to follow because he had pieces that were done in each new step and a variety of fixtures used to make the piece. He also talked in detail on how to select the wood for the part. He took much time in developing the demo and has the instructions on the web.

Aaron was instrumental in getting us the place to hold the meeting, the Boys and Girls club in Sparta. It was nice to have a heated facility that had warm bathrooms inside. This was free to us but we donated \$100 for the privilege of meeting there. Amy Blackburn sent me a great Thank You letter from their organization for the contribution to their Kampaign for Kids program. It's a nice facility. But if we had a demonstration that made a huge amount of chips it would have been difficult to clean the area thoroughly. I would like to thank all those involved in the setup and clean up for that day.

Our next meeting will be important to decide what are the parameters of finding a permanent site for our meetings, we will not have a demonstration but we will still have time for the Instant Gallery. So bring your pieces because that is important to see what everyone is doing and get any comments if wanted. I encourage everyone to attend because this is your chance of getting informed of the decisions and a chance to voice your opinions. This is a crucial point in our club to allow it to keep growing and a better opportunity to serve the membership. The meeting will be held at Days Inn on French Island in La Crosse, see the map for details. Please attend so the only chips on your shoulders will be from your turnings.

—*John Fisher*—

## February Meeting



## Maple Burl Challenge Winners

**Most Functional**  
**Ansel Hiram**



**Most Artistic**  
**Jim Frank**



**Most Unique**  
**Clyde Cassell**



**Best of Show-Roger Meyer**



## **CRW Mission Statement: *To promote, to educate, and to inspire ourselves and others in the fine art of turned wood.***

### **CRW OFFICERS**

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**Duane Hill** All areas of turning and  
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The club wishes to thank Bill & Brigitta Gautsch for all the years supporting the club by serving as our first Treasurer, Tool Czar & Librarian. By providing an excellent meeting place and great food. Now, take some time and enjoy life.

## JOHN JORDAN DEMONSTRATION

**REMINDER:** John Jordan will be giving a two-day demonstration April 19-20 at B&B Studios. The cost for the weekend is \$70 and includes a sumptuous lunch both days. Attendance will be capped at 40-45, so reserve your space now. Sign-up is open to paid members through the March 15<sup>th</sup> meeting, at which point, if space is still available, area clubs will be eligible to attend on a first come, first served basis.

Send your payment, payable to CRW to:

CRW  
Pam Reilly, Treasurer  
720 Riverwood Court  
Elgin, MN 55932



### Upcoming CRW Meetings:

**March** - Program: Business Meeting—Discussion and Direction of the Club's Future. Location: Days Inn in La Crosse

**April** - Program: John Jordan. Location: B&B studio

**May** - Program: TBD. Location: TBD

**June** - Program: TBD. Location: TBD

**July** - Program: TBD. Location: TBD

**August** - Program TBD. Location: tentatively at Shorty's in Alma.

### March Open Shop Night

Open Shop Nights: Tuesday - March 11 & 25. Open Shop Night is held on selected Tuesday evenings from 7 PM-9 PM at Duane Hill's shop (808 Quincy in Onaska). The topic is whatever you wish to discuss or try, providing it is woodturning related.

### Northwestern Michigan Woodturning Club,

an AAW Star Chapter, will feature Nick Cook in Traverse City, Michigan. Nick is an Honorary Lifetime Member of the AAW, a nationally renowned woodturner and a must see. Nick will do a two day Demonstration on May 17-18, 2008.

The two day demo is \$80.00, the cost includes lunches both days.

We have limited space for Nick's Hands-on sessions May 19-20, 2008. The cost for hands-on is \$80.00 per day. First-come-first-served, A check holds a lathe for you. Please contact Lyle Jamieson for registration and information. [lyle@lylejamieson.com](mailto:lyle@lylejamieson.com) or 231-947-2348

### FOR SALE

—Nova Live Center with all the fittings. Fits #2 MT. \$60

—Keyed Jacob's Chuck. Fits #2 MT. 3/8". \$25

—Curved Tool Rest - 1" post, variable length up to 13". \$20

—Delta 4"belt/6" disc combination sander w/ Owner's Manual \$75

—Don Derry Hollowing tool. Complete with laser and frame \$200. Note: lathe should be run in reverse for this tool, but will work going forward.

Duane Hill  
608-787-1424  
[dlh@dairynet.com](mailto:dlh@dairynet.com)

Computer "geek" type books for sale. Most books listed are \$9.99. All titles are like new, some have been opened to see what the pictures are like.

—Teach Yourself C++ in 21 Days 2nd edition \$9.98, it is a little older

—Teach Yourself C++ in 21 Days 3rd edition

—C++ Primer Plus 3rd Edition Paul Snaith

—Introduction to Computer Science using C++ Hard cover (You are all beyond this, buy it for your kids, give them a head start)

—A Guide to Programming in C++ Lawrenceville Press

—Structured COBOL Programming 2nd edition \$15.00

—Object-Oriented Programming Using C++ by Joyce Farrell

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## Northern Red Oak

**Read carefully, there will be a quiz at the end!**

Quercus Rubra is of the red oak family. Commonly called Red Oak and also known as eastern red oak, mountain red oak, gray oak, champion oak, black oak, scarlet oak, pin oak, shumard oak, and southern red oak.

### **The tree**

The Northern Red Oak will grow 65 to 115 feet tall and 24 to 36 inches in diameter. The trees that grow in the open do not get as tall. But they will develop a larger trunk that is sometimes six to seven feet in diameter. Growth is about .2 inches (diameter) annually in this area and can live 300+ years. This popular shade tree is considered moderate to fast growing and is easy to transplant. It is also considered intermediate in shade tolerance. Grows best on deep well drained loam to silty clay loam. The best area to grow is on lower and middle slopes on the northerly or easterly sides in coves and deep ravines and well drained valley floors.



### **Leaf**

They emerge from the bud, a pink color covered with a silky down on the top. The leaves have 7 to 11 pointed or bristly tipped lobes and will grow 5 to 10 inches long and 4 to 6 inches wide when fully grown. The leaf is thin, firm, dark green and smooth on top and yellow green below. They are dark red, fading to brown in the fall. The leaves contain tannin, making them leathery and it hinders decomposition. And may stay on tree will into the winter.



### **Bark**

Young bark will be smooth and gray or greenish. On the trunk it breaks into long, narrow, shallow ridges, flat and smooth or shiny on top. The under bark is light red. The bark is rich in tannin acid resisting decomposition.

### **Wood**

The wood is heavy, hard, strong and coarse grained. It is used for furniture, construction, interior house finish, flooring, cabinets, paneling, timbers, handles, caskets, pallets, millwork, fuel, pulpwood, slack cooperage and many other things.

### **Reproduction**

Staminate catkins (male flowers) are 4 -5 inches long and develop from leaf axils of the previous year and emerge about the same time as the current year leaves in April or May. Pistillate (female) flowers are single to many short flowered spikes that develop in the axils of the current year leaves. Given proper conditions a nut will form.

### **Nut**

The nut is an acorn, either single or clusters, from 2 to 5 held by a scaly cup and matures in about 18 months after pollination. It will be green then maturing brown. The length should be ½ to 1 ¼ inches long and will ripen in late August to late October. The kernel is white and very bitter from tannin. In forest stands, acorns are first produced when the tree reaches about 25 years old and abundantly at about 50 years old. Good to excellent acorn crops are produced at irregular intervals approximately every 2 to 5 years. Acorn production is quite variable between trees even in good years. Some trees are always good producers and some are always poor producers. Those of you with red oaks in your yard have probably noticed this. The crown size is the biggest determining factor in acorn production. The chances of an acorn producing a one year old seedling, are very poor in a forest. Most acorns are consumed by insects and animals. They are food for squirrels, deer, turkey, mice, voles, ruffed grouse, nuthatch, blue jay, bears, raccoons, moose, waterfowl and others. They can eat 80% of the crop in a good year and 100% on a less than stellar year. Gravity and the caching activities of squirrels and mice are the primary means of dispersal of these seeds.

### **Seedling development**

Seedlings that either come naturally or are planted in a clear cut, do not grow fast enough to compete with the other woody sprouts and vegetation. What will survive are the ones that are already established and the sprouts from the stumpage. Acorn germination happens during the spring following the seed fall. The best germination is when the acorn is in contact with or buried in the soil that is covered by a thin layer of leaf litter. Soil moisture is a critical factor for first year survival. The tap root will grow very rapidly right after germination in its effort to avoid the summer drought. Northern Red Oak seedlings are less tolerant to drought than white or black oak seedlings and, although moisture is a critical factor for seedlings, light intensity is the most important factor for survival for the first years of life. Many things will destroy the tops of the seedlings (such as: fire, poor light, poor moisture, animal activity), but the roots will continue to live. One or more dormant buds near the root collar will produce new sprouts and may or may not be destroyed again. This cycle can go on for 10 to 15 years sometimes before a tree finally makes it. The result of this cycle is usually a crooked, flat-topped or forked stem.

When moisture, light, and temperature conditions are good the Northern Red Oak can have multiple growth spurts in the same year. The first one is the largest and they are always followed by a rest period. Most of the annual root growth happens during this rest period. More than 95% of regrowth from a clear cut is sprouts from stumps or advance reproduction. Advance reproduction sprouts come up from old stems that are damaged, usually during logging operations. The amount of growth on the new sprout is directly related to the size of the damaged stem. These sprouts are usually straight and well formed. Northern Red Oak stumps sprout more than white oak or black oak. Sprouting frequency is related to the size of the parent stump. Smaller stumps have a higher rate of sprouting than larger, but the larger stumps that do sprout will have more sprouts than the small. This all evens out in the end due to the fact that by the age of 20 to 25 there will usually be 4 or less left, no matter what the size of the stump was to begin with. Sprouts that originate lower on the stump are much less likely to develop decay but will more than likely have a crook or sweep

at the base. Cutting the tree as low as possible will produce better timber in the end from stump sprouting.

### **Interesting fact**

They have been found on the banks of the Saskatchewan River. The climatic conditions have caused it to cease being a tree. It is not even a shrub there, but appears as burls and knobs and low knotted heads only a foot or two high.

Red oak has grain that is so open that smoke can be blown through it from end grain to end grain on a flat sawn board

### **Damage and disease**

Wild fires damage the cambial tissue at the base of the trees that can create an entry point for decay-causing fungi.

Oak wilt – is a vascular disease that will kill the tree the same year that it is infected. It is spread from tree to tree through root grafts and over long distance by sap feeding beetles and small oak bark beetles.

Carpenter worm, Columbian timber beetle, Oak timber worm, red oak borer, and two lined chestnut borer are insects that tunnel into the tree degrading the timber.

The Gypsy moth is the most destructive defoliating insect to the Northern Red Oak. It can recover from a single defoliation but the weakened state leaves it very susceptible to disease and other insects to kill the tree.

The acorns are attacked by nut weevils, gall-forming cynipids, filbert worm and the acorn moth. In a poor production year these insects can destroy the entire crop.

### **Quiz**

How many root beer barrels could you make from a mature red oak tree?

### **Answer**

To be announced at the next meeting!

— *Shannon Storkel* —



Art Ustby, Secretary / Editor

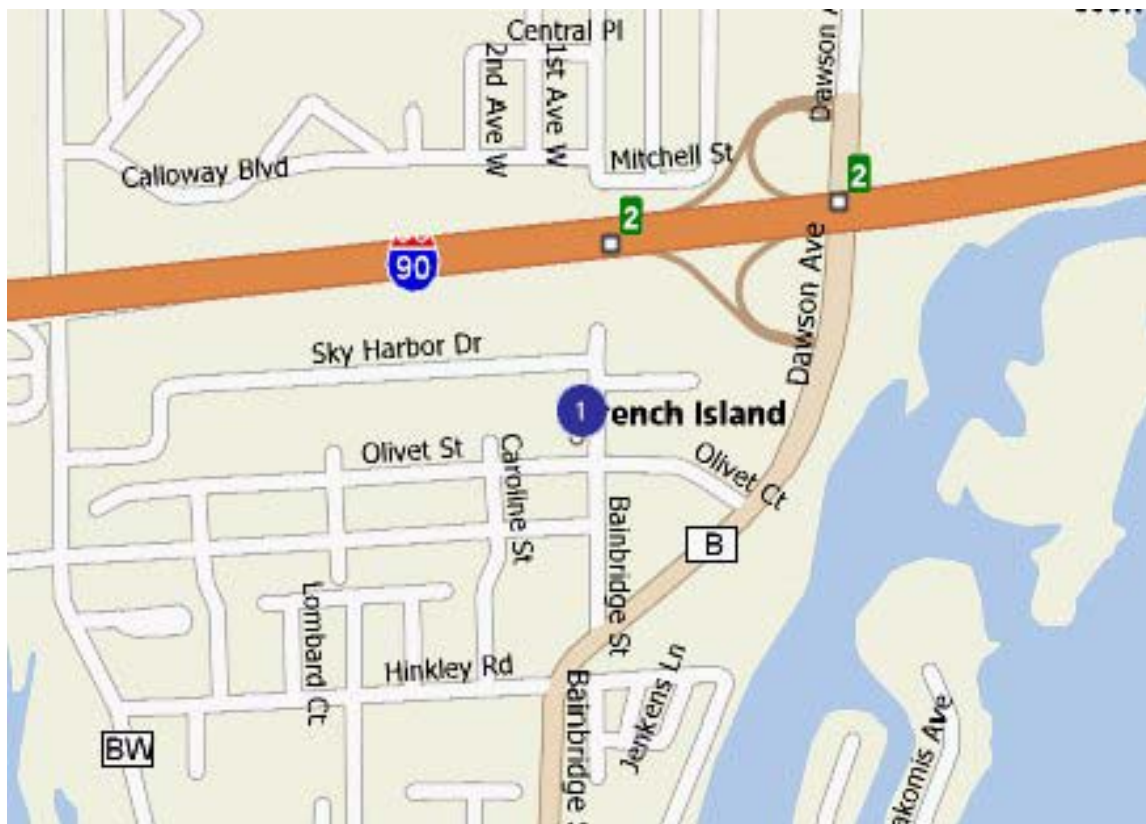
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**"A Turn For the Better"**



**Next Meeting —  
March 15, 9am  
Days Inn  
La Crosse  
101 Sky Harbor Dr.  
La Crosse, Wi.**

**I90 Exit 2**