

# Lamorinda OUR HOMES

Lamorinda Weekly Volume 11 Issue 23 Wednesday, Jan. 10, 2018



*Digging Deep with Cynthia Brian*

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## Snap, crackle, pop: a fireside story

By Cathy Dausman



*A gas fire on logs can be used on Spare the Air days.*

*Photo Cathy Dausman*

Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius once said “a blazing fire makes flame and brightness out of everything that is thrown into it.” More than 1,800 years later we’re still burning wood. We may be more fire conscious and slightly more environmentally friendly than decades and centuries ago, but roast chestnuts and marshmallows still cry out for an open fire.

So, what kind of wood should you use?

Michigan’s Nick Greenway has developed an entire website devoted to all things firewood. Greenway says hardwoods take longer to season (dry) and burn hotter, slower and cleaner than conifer-softwoods. Pine, a softwood, is sappy, full of rosin and high in creosote – a dangerous byproduct in chimney flues. But softwoods may work well for campfires, simply because they are quicker and easier to

light. And hardwood generally costs more.

Cut wood sells by the cord, or portions thereof. One cord of wood measures 128 cubic feet, and stacks roughly 4 by 4 by 8 feet. You can find wood through tree services that recycle their cuttings; or pre-cut wood is available online through businesses and even Craigslist. Manufactured logs like Duraflame or Pres-to-Logs and small bundles of wood are available at hardware and grocery stores. Lamorinda Weekly even found bundled wood available in a nearby pharmacy.

You can buy seasoned, ready-to-burn wood, or green wood at a discount and season it yourself. Firewood needs to air dry for a minimum of six months before it is burned. The water content of freshly cut wood runs as high as 50 percent; with seasoned wood the water content drops to between 15 and 20 percent. And the type of wood varies from oak, almond, cherry, elm, hickory, madrone or walnut.

One East Bay wood source says customers compare the aroma of their thoroughly-inspected-and-seasoned-for-two-years almond wood to that of fine wine. If you buy your wood in the spring or summer, demand is lower; buy it for use this winter and you’ll pay a premium. Want it split, cut to length and stacked? The extra labor adds to the cost. And be sure to store the wood outside to keep ants, beetles, pill bugs or termites away from your hearth. And stack that wood away from the house for fire safety.

There are times, however, when you can’t use a wood-burning fireplace. “We’ve had a record number of Spare the Air days this year,” says Moraga-Orinda Fire District Fire Marshal Kathy Leonard, citing the smoke and ash that has made its way north from the current crop of Southern California wildland fires. The Bay Area Air Quality Management District is the public agency that regulates “stationary sources of air pollution” in the greater San Francisco area, including Contra Costa County. It is illegal to burn wood, fire logs, pellets or any other solid fuels in a fireplace, woodstove, or other wood-burning device between Nov. 1 and the end of February when a Spare the Air day is declared. The air district has even developed a free mobile phone app to notify users of Spare the Air days.

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