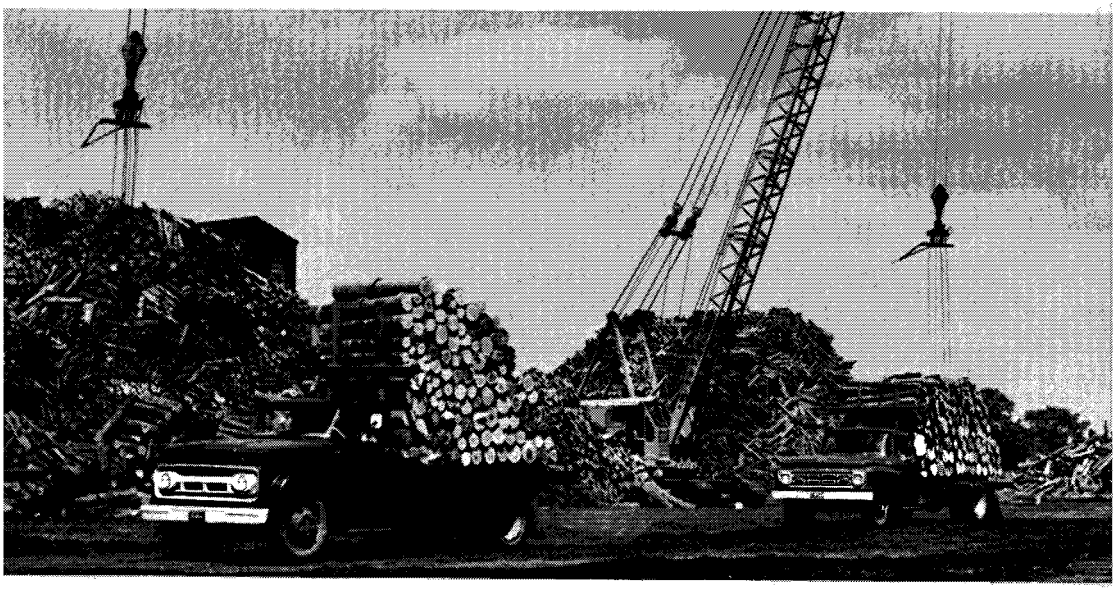
PULPWOOD PRODUCTION in the Northeast 1965



by Neal P. Kingsley and David R. Dickson

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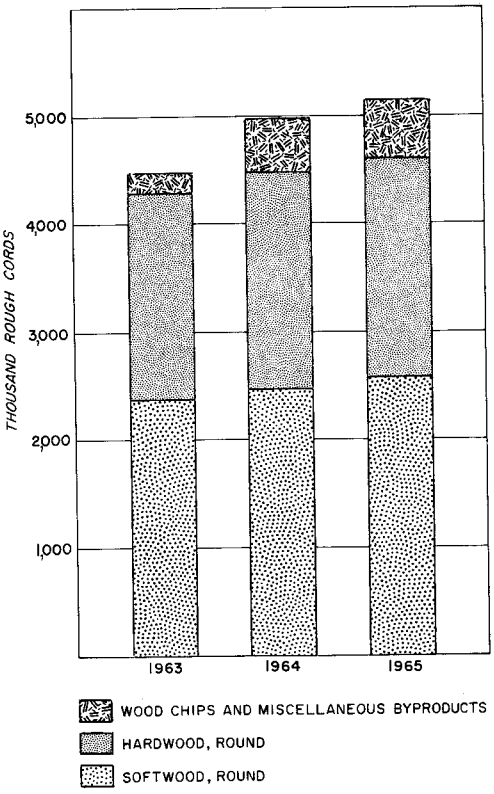


Figure 1. — Total pulpwood production in the 14 states of the Northeast, 1963-65.

Pulpwood Production Tops 5 Million Cords

PULPWOOD production continued to rise in 1965, for the third straight year. Production of all forms of pulpwood in the 14 Northeastern States[1] totaled 5,122,800 cords in 1965. By comparison, the 1964 production of pulpwood for all 14 states amounted to approximately 4,579,000 cords. The 1965 total is a gain of nearly 543,800 cords—12 percent over 1964 production.

Beginning with this report two additional states—Ohio and Kentucky—have been added to the territory covered in these annual reports of pulpwood production. These states were formerly served by the Central States Forest Experiment Station, and reports of pulpwood production for Ohio and Kentucky were published annually by that Station from 1955 to 1964. Pulpwood production estimates for these states for 1963 and 1964 are reported in Central States Forest Experiment Station Research Notes CS-23 and CS-40.

Figure 1 shows the total pulpwood production in 1963, 1964, and 1965 for all 14 states. Figure 2 shows the location and estimated pulping capacity of the woodpulp mills in this region.

[1] Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia.

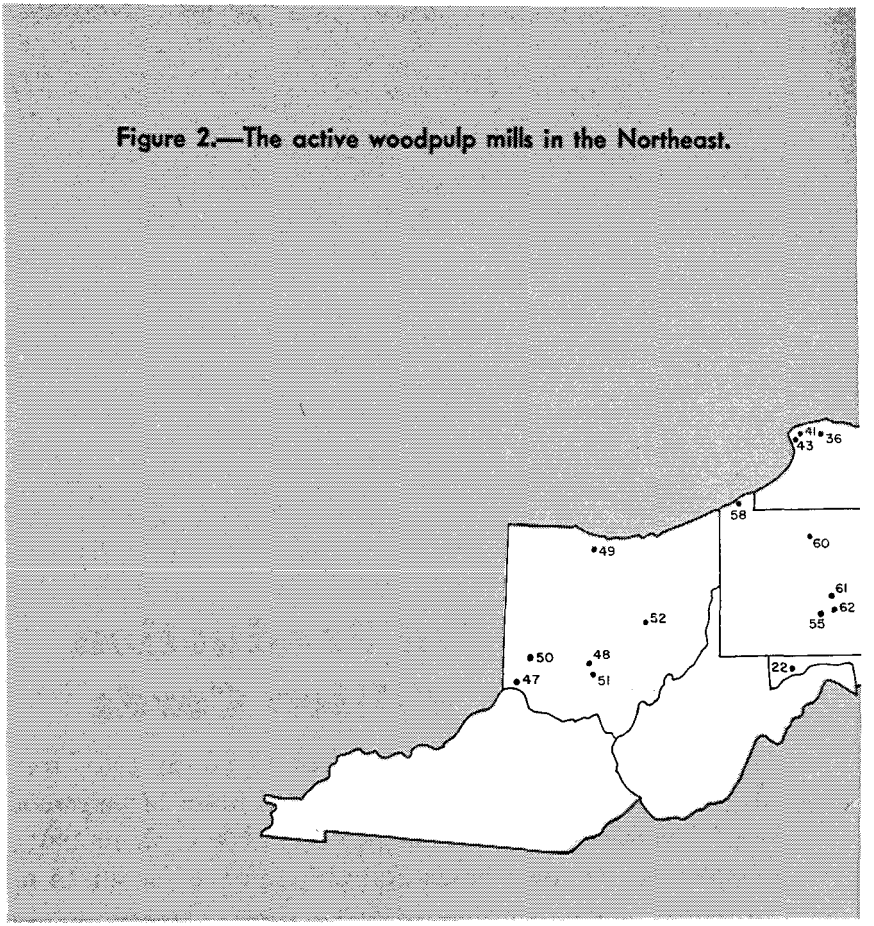
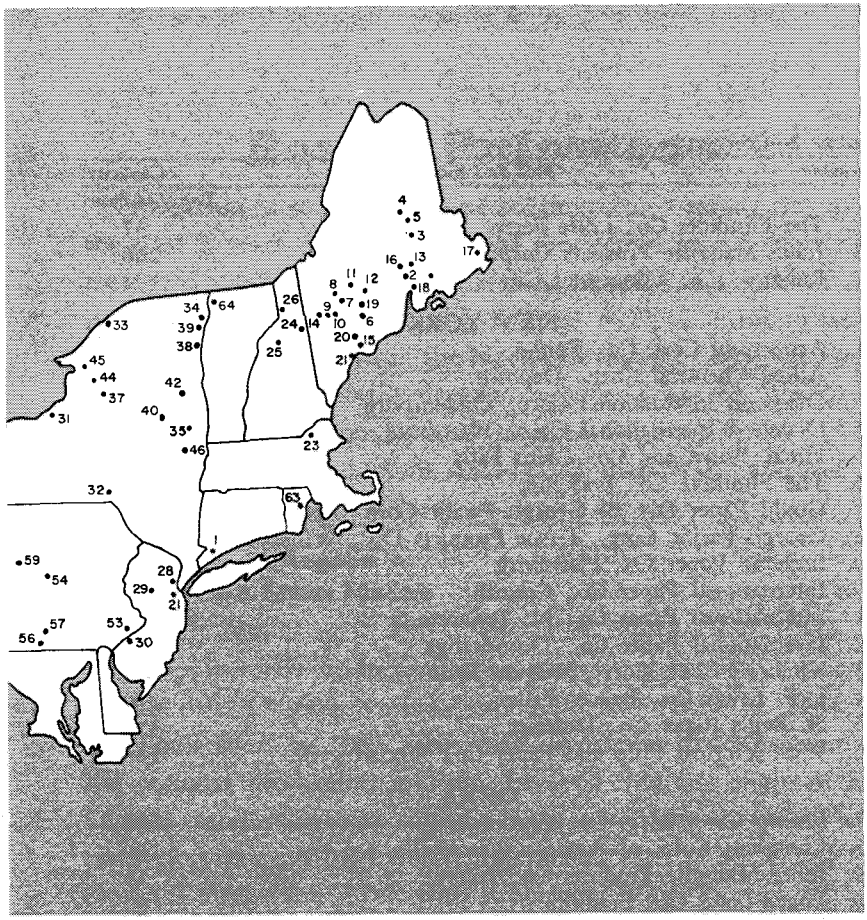


Figure 2.—The active woodpulp mills in the Northeast.

Number	Mill and location	Capacity[1]
		Tons/24 hours
	CONNECTICUT	
1.	Tilo Company, Stratford	30
	MAINE	
2.	Standard Packaging Corp., Eastern Fine Paper and Pulp Division, Brewer	172
3.	Standard Packaging Corp., Eastern Fine Paper and Pulp Division, Lincoln	210
4.	Great Northern Paper Corp., E. Millinocket	970
5.	Great Northern Paper Corp., Millinocket	1,675
6.	Hudson Pulp and Paper Corp., Kennebec Division, Augusta	270
7.	International Paper Corp., Chisholm	320
8.	International Paper Corp., Jay	500
9.	International Paper Corp., Livermore Falls	95
10.	International Paper Corp., Riley	60
11.	Kennebec River Pulp and Paper Co., Madison	170
12.	Keyes Fibre Co., Shawmut	100
13.	Old Town Pulp Products Co., Div. of Lily Tulip Corp., Old Town	(2/)



14.	Oxford Paper Co., Rumford	670
15.	Pejepscot Paper Co., Brunswick	145
16.	Penobscot Co., Old Town	500
17.	St. Croix Paper Co., Div. of Georgia-Pacific Corp., Woodland	1,010
18.	St. Regis Paper Co., Bucksport	630
19.	Scott Paper Co., Winslow	390
20.	U. S. Gypsum Co., Lisbon Falls	100
21.	S. D. Warren Co., Cumberland Mills	250
	MARYLAND	
22.	West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co., Luke	713
	MASSACHUSETTS	
23.	Oxford Paper Co., Lawrence	50
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	
24.	Brown Co., Berlin	670
25.	Franconia Paper Co., Lincoln	90
26.	Groveton Paper Co., Groveton	270
	NEW JERSEY	
27.	The Phillip Carey Mfg. Co., Perth Amboy	50

CONTINUED

FIGURE 2—CONTINUED

Number	Mill and location	Capacity[1]
		Tons/24 hours
28.	The Flintkote Co., Little Ferry	37
29.	Johns-Manville Products Corp., Manville	200
30.	Ruberoid Co., Gloucester City	192
	NEW YORK	
31.	Armstrong Cork Co., Fulton	260
32.	Allied Chemical Corp., Deposit	(2/)
33.	Diamond International Corp., Ogdensburg	50
34.	Diamond International Corp., Plattsburg	50
35.	Finch, Pruyn and Co., Glens Falls	120
36.	The Flintkote Co., Lockport	12
37.	Gould Paper Div. of Georgia-Pacific Corp., Lyons Falls	180
38.	Georgia-Pacific Corp., Tissue Products Div., Willsboro	60
39.	Imperial Paper Co., Plattsburg	35
40.	International Paper Co., Corinth	230
41.	International Paper Co., N. Tonawanda	115
42.	International Paper Co., Ticonderoga	155
43.	Kimberly-Clark Corp., Niagara Falls	100
44.	J. P. Lewis Co., Beaver Falls	30
45.	St. Regis Paper Co., Deferiet	320
46.	West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co., Mechanicville	146
	OHIO	
47.	Phillip Carey Mfg. Co., Cincinnati	100
48.	Container Corp. of America, Circleville	160
49.	Johns-Manville Products Co., Avery	55
50.	Logan-Long Co., Franklin	60
51.	Mead Corp., Chillicothe	540
52.	Stone Container Corp., Coshocton	300
	PENNSYLVANIA	
53.	Allied Chemical Corp., Philadelphia	160
54.	Allied Chemical Corp., Sunbury	150
55.	D. M. Bare Co., Roaring Spring	175
56.	Certain-Teed Products Corp., York	(2/)
57.	P. H. Glatfelter Co., Spring Grove	255
58.	Hammermill Paper Co., Erie	400
59.	Hammermill Paper Co., Lock Haven	(2/)
60.	New York and Pennsylvania Co., Inc., Johnsonburg	270
61.	West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co., Tyrone	153
62.	West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co., Williamsburg	136
	RHODE ISLAND	
63.	Bird and Sons, Inc., Phillipsdale	250
	VERMONT	
64.	Standard Packaging Corp., Missisiquoi Specialty Board Division	44
	Total, Northeast	15,610

[1] Source: Lockwood's DIRECTORY OF PAPER AND ALLIED TRADES, 1966, and other sources.
[2] Unknown.

Round Pulpwood

Production of round pulpwood continued on a steady rise, as in the past 2 years. Round pulpwood production in the Northeast rose to 4,590,500 cords in 1965. This increase is a gain of 2.8 percent over the 1964 production. Total receipts of round pulpwood by woodpulp mills in the Northeast totaled 4,893,500 cords. The amount of round pulpwood produced in the Northeast amounted to 94 percent of total receipts. Once again the Northeastern mills received more roundwood than was harvested in the region.

Over Half of Region's Production from Maine

In 1965 Maine again led all the other Northeastern States in round pulpwood production. The round pulpwood harvest in Maine rose 174,600 cords—from 2,242,800 cords in 1964 to 2,417,400 cords in 1965. This total amounted to 53 percent of the regional production in 1965. In 1964, Maine's share of the 14-state production was slightly lower—50 percent. Other top-producing states in 1965 were Pennsylvania with 11 percent of the regional total, New York with 8 percent, West Virginia with 7 percent, and Ohio with 6 percent.

Pennsylvania was the only state among the top five producers to show a decrease from 1964. Pennsylvania harvested 527,500 cords in 1965 compared with 575,500 cords in 1964. However, recent industrial developments in Pennsylvania indicate that this decline in production is of a temporary nature and that Pennsylvania will shortly be increasing its production of round pulpwood at a rate comparable with other top pulpwood-producing states.

New York, West Virginia, and Ohio all showed moderate gains in production. In percentages these changes were: New York up 1 percent; West Virginia up 2 percent; Ohio up 6 percent; Pennsylvania down 8 percent. In all, eight states showed gains over the 1964 production while six states showed decreases.

Seventeen Counties Top 50,000 Cords

In 1965 seventeen counties in the Northeast produced 50,000 or more cords of round pulpwood. Eleven of these counties were

in Maine, three in Pennsylvania, and one each in New Hampshire, Maryland, and West Virginia. All these counties, except those in Maryland and West Virginia, exceeded the 50,000-cord mark in 1964 as well as in 1965.

As in the past 2 years, the county with the highest production was Aroostook County, Maine, with 438,700 cords. A change occurred in second place, however, as Penobscot County, Maine, replaced Somerset County, Maine. Penobscot County's production rose by 65,600 cords while Somerset gained only 19,100 cords.

Additions to the list of over-50,000-cord counties are Garrett County, Maryland, and Hampshire County, West Virginia. Garrett County, which produced 44,200 cords in 1964, produced 53,300 cords in 1965. Hampshire County produced 47,100 cords in 1964 and 53,700 cords in 1965. Essex County, Vermont, and Essex County, New York—both of which produced over 50,000 cords in 1964—failed to do so in 1965. Figure 3 shows the level of production for all counties.

Softwood Still Exceeds Hardwood

Softwood species provided 56 percent of the round pulpwood cut in the 14-state area. Five states—Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Vermont, and West Virginia—provided 89 percent of the 2,566,500 cords of softwood cut. Maine alone accounted for 71 percent of all softwood volume. As in the past 2 years, spruce and fir accounted for more than 70 percent of the softwood total.

The other-hardwood group again led the hardwood production with 1,416,600 cords out of 2,024,000. This other-hardwood group includes all hardwood species other than the oaks, hickories, aspens, and yellow-poplar. In the northern part of the region this group is chiefly from the maple-beech-birch forest type. In the southern part of the region it is composed chiefly of the gums, red maple, and other Middle Atlantic hardwood species.

The oak-hickory group accounted for more than the other-hardwood group in six states: Connecticut, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

Wood Chips and Other Byproducts

Upward Trend Continues in use of Wood Chips

Each year shows a substantial increase in the volume of wood chips and other wood-industry residues used by woodpulp mills in the Northeast. Most of this gain is in wood chips produced primarily from sawmill slabs and edgings. Wood-chip production totaled 522,000 cords in 1965.

The two newly added states of Ohio and Kentucky accounted for 50,400 cords of this total. It is impossible to include these states in a regional comparison between 1964 and 1965 production because in earlier reports wood chips and residues were combined as one total for these states.

The 1965 production of chips in the original region of 12 states amounted to the equivalent of 471,600 cords as compared with 370,600 cords in 1964. This is a gain of 101,000 cords over 1964 or 27 percent above the 1964 production. All states except Massachusetts and New York showed significant increases in chip production. Pennsylvania showed the largest gain. Pennsylvania boosted its production 109 percent to 64,700 cords in 1965. Other states with outstanding gains were Vermont, up 58 percent to 36,000 cords; Maine up 42 percent to 129,700 cords; Maryland up 32 percent to 50,300 cords; and West Virginia up 13 percent to 92,400 cords. All of the other states showed significant increases except two, and these showed only slight decreases in chip production.

Use of Other Byproducts Relatively Unchanged

The use for pulpwood of other wood-industry byproducts—such as veneer cores and subquality turning bolts—amounted to 10,300 cords in 1965.

It is not possible to determine how much of this material was produced in Ohio and Kentucky in 1964. However, it is obvious that a decrease has taken place in the other 12 states. The original 12 states produced the equivalent of 8,000 cords in 1965 compared

with 10,200 cords in 1964. Maine, which contributed wood-industry byproducts for the first time, was the largest producer, with 5,100 cords. New Hampshire, last year's largest producer, failed to contribute at all in 1965.

Intensity of Pulpwood Harvest

Cutting intensity is an important consideration in any discussion of the production of a particular forest product. It provides a method of relating that production to the timber resource. A common means of expressing cutting intensity is in terms of the volume harvested per acre of commercial forest land. This method provides a handy and quickly understood measure of the harvest intensity. This comparison is shown in table 1.

However, there is one serious drawback to comparing cut to the area of commercial forest land: that is, that this method does

Table 1.—*Round pulpwood production in the Northeast in 1965 compared with area of commercial forest land, by state*

State	Area of[1] commercial forest land 1963	Round pulpwood production 1965	Production per thousand acres of commercial forest land
	Acres	*Cords*	*Cords*
Connecticut	1,973,000	12,700	6
Delaware	391,000	39,600	99
Kentucky	10,840,000	89,100	8
Maine	17,169,000	2,417,200	135
Maryland	2,897,000	154,900	53
Massachusetts	3,259,000	16,500	5
New Hampshire	4,907,000	200,400	40
New Jersey	2,120,000	51,100	24
New York	12,002,000	370,900	31
Ohio	5,121,000	272,500	53
Pennsylvania	15,089,000	527,500	35
Rhode Island	430,000	5,600	13
Vermont	3,713,000	113,000	30
West Virginia	11,389,000	319,300	28
All Northeast	91,300,000	4,590,300	50

[1]Source: TIMBER TRENDS IN THE UNITED STATES. U. S. Forest Serv. Resource Rep. No. 17, 1965; table 3.

Table 2.—*Round pulpwood production in the Northeast in 1965 compared with estimated net annual growth of growing stock in the Northeast by state*
(In thousands of rough cords)

State	Estimated[1] net annual growth of growing stock 1963	Round pulpwood production 1965	Percent of net annual growth of growing stock cut for pulpwood
	Thousand cords	*Thousand cords*	*Percent*
Connecticut	487.1	12.7	2.6
Delaware	212.9	39.6	18.6
Kentucky	42,918.6	89.1	2.0
Maine	67,623.5	2,417.2	35.7
Maryland	15,282.3	154.9	1.0
Massachusetts	611.7	16.5	2.7
New Hampshire	22,152.9	200.4	9.0
New Jersey	596.5	51.1	8.5
New York	49,341.1	370.9	7.5
Ohio	18,238.5	272.5	1.5
Pennsylvania	69,388.2	527.5	.8
Rhode Island	87.0	5.6	6.4
Vermont	16,211.7	113.0	1.0
West Virginia	61,200.0	319.3	.5
All Northeast	359,352.0	4,590.3	1.3

[1] Source: TIMBER TRENDS IN THE UNITED STATES. U. S. Forest Serv. Resource Rep. No. 17, 1965; table 25 (converted to cords at 85 cubic feet per cord).

not consider the ability of the forest to replenish the volume that was removed. Perhaps a better method of expressing cutting intensity is to compare the pulpwood harvest with the net annual growth of growing-stock trees. Table 2 shows this method of comparison.

Both methods—cut/area and cut/annual growth—when taken together give a more vivid picture of the intensity of the Northeast's pulpwood harvest.

This analysis of the pulpwood harvest shows that even though Maine is by far the leading pulpwood producer in the Northeast and does have the highest intensity of harvest, Delaware, a relatively minor producer, has the second highest intensity of cut by both measures. And Pennsylvania, the second ranking producer, ranks sixth in intensity of harvest by one method of comparison and seventh by the other.

Conversion Factors Used

Woodpulp mills often find it to their advantage to use different units of measurement in purchasing their pulpwood. Also, pulpwood may be measured differently in different sections of the country simply because of long-standing custom. Thus the 160 cubic-foot cord is sometimes used in the Middle Atlantic States, the cunit is sometimes used in Northern New England and northern New York, and weight is commonly used as a measure in many areas.

In a publication such as this, it is important that all data be compiled by some commonly agreed upon standard unit. This is not only essential in compiling these data but it facilitates comparisons from year to year and comparisons between regions or sections of the country. For these reasons the Forest Service uses a standard 128-cubic-foot cord of rough wood (with bark) as a standard unit of measure.

In compiling these data on pulpwood production it became obvious that a set of conversion factors is necessary. Many authors have developed conversion factors for different species in different regions, but none has developed a set of factors suitable to the entire Northeast and to the groups of species used in these reports. Therefore, through a gleaning of available literature and discussions with persons who have knowledge of local customs and conditions, a set of conversion factors has been developed for use in compiling data for these reports. The estimates of weight per cord were developed by using the weight and moisture relationships provided in table 7 of the *Wood Handbook*[2]. The data presented in this table were modified to arrive at green weight per rough cord and representative species were used for each species group in these tabulations.

The conversions presented here are not intended to be recommended or of an official nature. Any individual user will probably find that in his particular locality these conversions differ sub-

[2]United States Forest Products Laboratory. WOOD HANDBOOK. U. S. Dep. Agr. Handbook 72. 528 pp., illus., 1955.

stantially from the actual. They are presented here merely to explain the method used in arriving at our estimates and may, if the reader wishes, be used to convert our estimates to a unit that is more commonly used in his particular locality. Also, the reader may consider these conversions as suggested approximations, but to consider them more than this would be quite risky.

Roundwood

1. Peeled wood to rough wood basis: 1 cord of peeled roundwood = 1.1765 cords of rough roundwood.

2. Weight: 1 cord of green (100-percent moisture content) rough roundwood at 85 cubic feet of solid wood per cord equals the following for each species group:

	Tons/cord
Spruce and fir	1.8
Hemlock and tamarack	2.0
Pine[3]: North	1.9
South	2.3
Aspen and yellow-poplar	1.9
Oak and hickory	2.8
Other hardwoods	2.6

3. Volume (other than standard cords): (a) 1 unit = 1.25 standard cords; a unit is sometimes referred to as a long cord. (b) 1 cunit (roundwood) = .78 standard cord.

Pulpwood Chips

Volume: 1 cunit of chips = 1.177 cords (at 85 cubic feet of solid wood). (Note: 1 cunit of chips = 100 cubic feet of solid wood.)

Weight:

Softwood, oven-dry: 1 cord (hemlock) = 2,280 pounds = 1.14 tons.
1 ton = 0.88 cord.

Softwood, green: 1 cord (hemlock) = 3,553 pounds = 1.78 tons.
1 ton = 0.56 cord.

[3] Pine in the northern states (New England and New York) is white pine at 3,702 pounds per cord. In the southern states (Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, and Kentucky), shortleaf pine at 4,563 pounds per cord is used as representative of the southern pine group.

Hardwood, oven-dry:	1 cord (red maple) = 2,677 pounds = 1.34 tons.
	1 ton = 0.75 cord.
Hardwood, green:	1 cord (red maple) = 4,556 pounds = 2.28 tons.
	1 ton = 0.44 cord.

■

Table 3.—*Round pulpwood in the Northeast, by state and species groups, 1965*
(In thousands of rough cords)

State	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
Connecticut	—	—	6.8	6.8	(*)	3.8	2.1	5.9	12.7
Delaware	—	—	39.0	39.0	—	—	.6	.6	39.6
Kentucky	—	—	36.7	36.7	7.5	37.1	7.8	52.4	89.1
Maine	1,549.0	201.7	81.0	1,831.7	31.7	—	554.0	585.7	2,417.4
Maryland	—	—	65.2	65.2	4.3	46.6	38.8	89.7	154.9
Massachusetts	.2	—	4.9	5.1	(*)	2.9	8.5	11.4	16.5
New Hampshire	109.3	10.5	5.5	125.3	2.1	—	73.0	75.1	200.4
New Jersey	—	—	44.7	44.7	—	6.4	—	6.4	51.1
New York	74.6	6.6	50.4	131.6	18.0	19.0	202.3	239.3	370.9
Ohio	—	—	12.2	12.2	1.3	129.6	129.4	260.3	272.5
Pennsylvania	—	2.7	74.5	77.2	4.8	203.1	242.4	450.3	527.5
Rhode Island	—	—	1.7	1.7	—	2.7	1.2	3.9	5.6
Vermont	80.7	3.6	2.7	87.0	2.4	.2	23.4	26.0	113.0
West Virginia	.1	1.2	101.0	102.3	6.7	77.2	133.1	217.0	319.3
Total	1,813.9	226.3	526.3	2,566.5	78.8	528.6	1,416.6	2,024.0	4,590.5

*Less than 50 cords.

Table 4.—*Pulpwood chip production in the Northeast, by state and destination and by softwood and hardwood, 1965*[1]
(In thousands of rough cords)

State	Total production			Received in state			Shipped out of state		
	Softwood	Hardwood	Total	Softwood	Hardwood	Total	Softwood	Hardwood	Total
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	0.7	9.1	9.8	—	—	—	0.7	9.1	9.8 (Ohio)
Maine	112.9	16.8	129.7	98.6	16.0	114.6	8.1	.5	8.6 (N. B.)
							6.2	.3	6.5 (N. H.)
Maryland	38.8	11.5	50.3	1.1	—	1.1	23.2	11.5	34.7 (Pa.)
							14.5	—	14.5 (N. J.)
Massachusetts	(*)	7.6	7.6	—	—	—	(*)	7.6	7.6 (N. Y.)
New Hampshire	41.1	9.0	50.1	23.6	8.0	31.6	17.5	1.0	18.5 (Me.)
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	8.6	32.2	40.8	8.6	23.4	32.0	—	.5	.5 (Pa.)
							—	3.0	3.0 (N. J.)
							—	5.3	5.3 (Ont.)
Ohio	—	40.6	40.6	—	40.6	40.6	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	2.3	62.4	64.7	2.3	62.4	64.7	—	—	—
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	6.1	29.9	36.0	.2	—	.2	5.5	29.9	35.4 (N. Y.)
							.4	—	.4 (Me.)
West Virginia	.3	92.1	92.4	—	—	—	.1	1.1	1.2 (Md.)
							—	.7	.7 (Pa.)
							—	89.9	89.9 (Ohio)
							.2	.4	.6 (Va.)
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.9	—	17.9 (Pa.)
							—	3.0	3.0 (Ohio)
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.1	1.6	9.7 (Me.)
Quebec	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.2 (N. Y.)
Total	210.8	311.2	522.0	134.4	150.4	284.8	102.4	165.0	268.0

[1]The data presented in this table are for pulpwood chips produced by state and do not, therefore, represent the source of raw material for chipping plants (sawmill slabs and edgings), nor do they include wood chips not used in the manufacture of woodpulp.
*Less than 50 cords.

Table 5.—*Production of miscellaneous-wood industry byproducts used in woodpulp manufacture, by state and destination and by softwood and hardwood, 1965*

(In thousands of rough cords)

State[1]	Total production			Received in state			Shipped out of state		
	Softwood	Hardwood	Total	Softwood	Hardwood	Total	Softwood	Hardwood	Total
Kentucky	—	2.3	2.3	—	—	—	—	2.2	2.2 (Ill.)
								.1	.1 (Ohio)
Maine	5.0	.1	5.1	5.0	0.1	5.1	—	—	—
New Jersey	.4	.4	.8	.4	.4	.8	—	—	—
New York	—	.7	.7	—	.6	.6	—	.1	.1 (Pa.)
Pennsylvania	—	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	.3	.3 (Ill.)
Vermont	(*)	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	(*)	1.1	1.1 (N. Y.)
Total	5.4	4.9	10.3	5.4	1.1	6.5	(*)	3.8	3.8

[1] States with no production are omitted.

* Less than 50 cords.

Table 6.—*Round pulpwood imported from outside the territory, 1965*
(In thousands of rough cords)

Producing state or province	Maryland	Maine	New Hampshire	New York	Ohio	Pennsylvania	Total received
Indiana:							
Softwood	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Hardwood	—	—	—	—	5.3	—	5.3
Total	0.1	—	—	—	5.3	—	5.4
Virginia:							
Softwood	—	—	—	—	—	41.0	41.0
Hardwood	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1
Total	—	—	—	—	—	41.1	41.1
Total, U. S.:							
Softwood	.1	—	—	—	—	41.1	41.1
Hardwood	—	—	—	—	5.3	.1	5.4
Total	0.1	—	—	—	5.3	41.2	46.5
New Brunswick:							
Softwood	—	209.0	—	—	—	—	209.0
Hardwood	—	4.8	—	—	—	—	4.8
Total	—	213.8	—	—	—	—	213.8
Ontario:							
Softwood	—	—	—	34.7	—	6.36	98.3
Hardwood	—	—	—	24.6	—	—	24.6
Total	—	—	—	59.3	—	63.6	122.9
Quebec:							
Softwood	—	6.1	20.4	64.6	—	—	91.1
Hardwood	—	1.7	27.0	8.9	—	—	37.6
Total	—	7.8	47.4	73.5	—	—	128.7
Total, Canada:							
Softwood	—	215.1	20.4	99.3	—	63.6	398.4
Hardwood	—	6.5	27.0	33.5	—	—	67.0
Total	—	221.6	47.4	132.8	—	63.6	465.4

Total, U. S. & Canada:							
Softwood	0.1	215.1	20.4	99.3	—	104.6	439.6
Hardwood	—	6.5	27.0	33.5	5.3	0.1	72.3
Total	0.1	221.6	47.4	132.8	5.3	104.7	511.9

Table 7.—*Round pulpwood production in Connecticut, by county and species group, 1965*
(In thousands of rough cords)

County	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
Fairfield	—	—	2.7	2.7	—	—	—	—	2.7
Hartford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Litchfield	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	—	—	(*)
Middlesex	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Haven	—	—	2.8	2.8	—	—	—	—	2.8
New London	—	—	.3	.3	—	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.1
Tolland	—	—	.2	.2	—	.3	.1	.4	.6
Windham	—	—	.8	.8	—	2.9	1.8	4.7	5.5
Total	—	—	6.8	6.8	(*)	3.8	2.1	5.9	12.7

*Less than 50 rough cords.

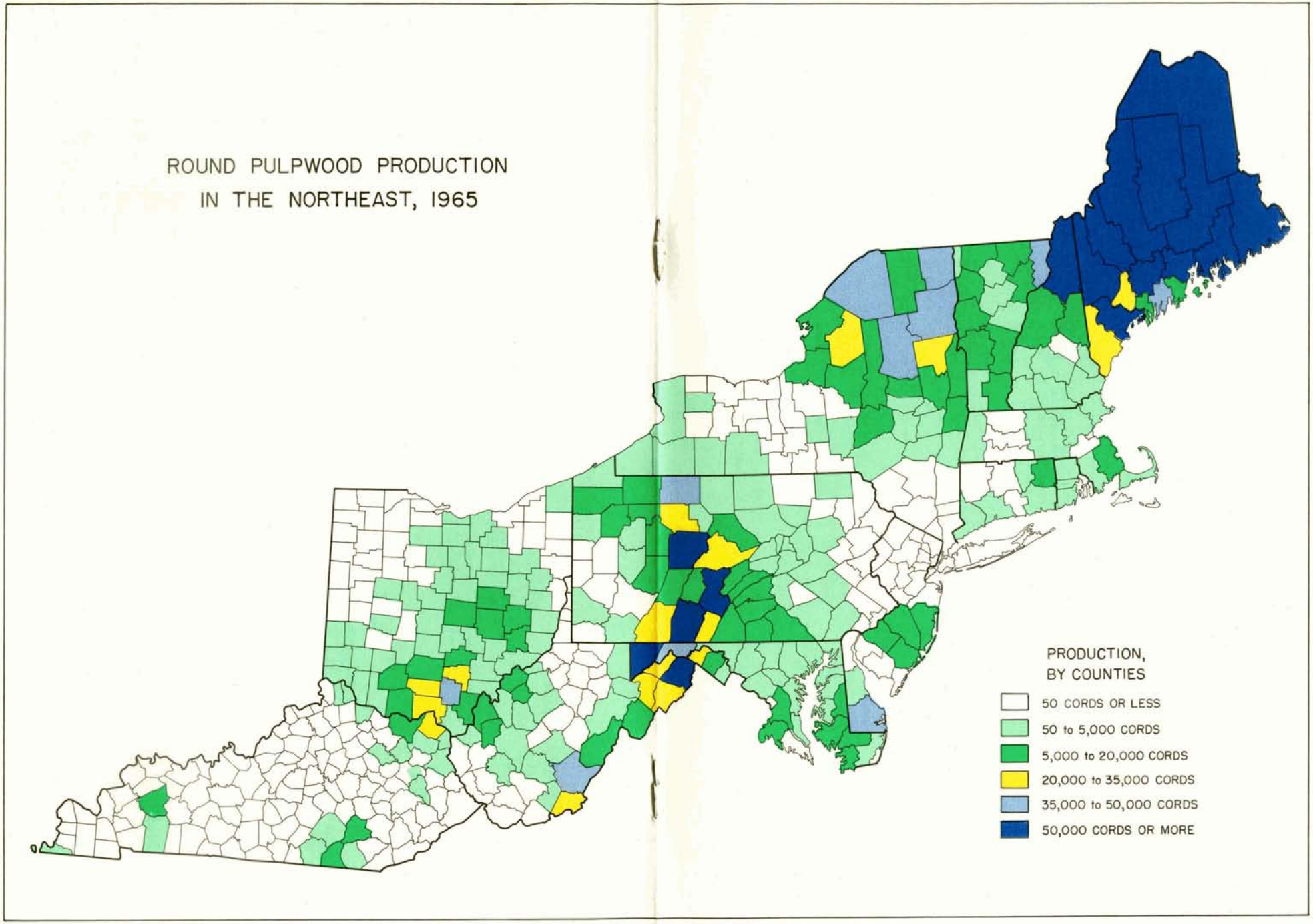


Figure 3.—The geographical pattern of round pulpwood production the Northeast in 1965.

Table 8.—*Round pulpwood production in Delaware, by county and species group, 1965*
(In thousands of rough cords)

County	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
Kent	—	—	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	—	1.2
Newcastle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sussex	—	—	37.8	38.8	—	—	0.6	0.6	38.4
Total	—	—	39.0	39.0	—	—	0.6	0.6	39.6

Table 9.—*Round pulpwood production in Kentucky, by county and species group, 1965*
(In thousands of rough cords)

County[1]	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
Bath	—	—	2.5	2.5	0.1	0.1	(*)	0.2	2.7
Boyd	—	—	1.3	1.3	.2	—	0.3	.5	1.8
Bracken	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.1
Campbell	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.1
Carter	—	—	.8	.8	(*)	3.0	(*)	3.0	3.8
Christian	—	—	1.6	1.6	—	—	—	—	1.6
Fleming	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Fulton	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.1	.2	.2
Grant	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Greenup	—	—	—	—	.1	20.7	2.1	22.9	22.9
Hopkins	—	—	—	—	3.1	—	3.1	6.2	6.2
Kenton	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	.1	.1	.1
Laurel	—	—	8.0	8.0	.6	3.0	.7	4.3	12.3
Lawrence	—	—	.5	.5	—	—	—	—	.5
Lewis	—	—	—	—	—	5.9	—	5.9	5.9
McCreary	—	—	6.9	6.9	2.3	.2	.1	2.6	9.5
Magoffin	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.1
Pulaski	—	—	1.3	1.3	—	—	—	—	1.3
Rowan	—	—	3.0	3.0	—	—	—	—	3.0
Wayne	—	—	2.2	2.2	—	—	—	—	2.2
Whitley	—	—	8.6	8.6	1.0	4.2	1.0	6.2	14.8
Total	—	—	36.7	36.7	7.5	37.1	7.8	52.4	89.1

*Less than 50 cords.

[1]Counties with no production are omitted.

Table 10.—*Round pulpwood production in Maine, by county and species group, 1965*
(In thousands of rough cords)

County	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
Androscoggin	3.9	3.6	10.8	18.3	—	—	14.0	14.0	32.3
Aroostook	380.1	12.4	—	392.5	19.5	—	26.7	46.2	438.7
Cumberland	7.3	2.0	12.8	22.1	—	—	29.6	29.6	51.7
Franklin	65.4	5.9	5.3	76.6	—	—	42.7	42.7	119.3
Hancock	40.8	15.1	.7	56.6	—	—	11.0	11.0	67.6
Kennebec	14.3	7.8	13.0	35.1	—	—	39.9	39.9	75.0
Knox	12.1	2.4	.5	15.0	—	—	4.1	4.1	19.1
Lincoln	24.3	2.4	5.9	32.6	—	—	12.4	12.4	45.0
Oxford	54.6	15.5	14.7	84.8	.2	—	126.8	127.0	211.8
Penobscot	251.7	57.1	2.1	310.9	6.1	—	102.0	108.1	419.0
Piscataquis	193.6	20.0	.5	214.5	5.8	—	28.7	34.5	248.6
Sagadahoc	4.9	2.4	7.2	14.5	—	—	5.2	5.2	19.7
Somerset	310.9	14.5	1.6	327.0	—	—	54.5	54.5	381.5
Waldo	27.1	4.6	.5	32.2	—	—	39.1	39.1	71.3
Washington	157.4	36.0	.2	193.6	.1	—	2.8	2.9	196.5
York	.6	(*)	5.2	5.8	—	—	14.5	14.5	20.3
Total	1,549.0	201.7	81.0	1,831.7	31.7	—	554.0	585.7	2,417.4

*Less than 50 cords.

Table 11.—*Round pulpwood production in Maryland, by county and species group, 1965*
(In thousands of rough cords)

County	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
Allegany	—	—	4.8	4.8	1.7	17.3	15.4	34.4	39.2
Ann Arundel	—	—	4.0	4.0	—	.1	—	.1	4.1
Baltimore	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	.1	—	.1	.1
Calvert	—	—	.9	.9	—	—	—	—	.9
Caroline	—	—	5.9	5.9	—	.6	—	.6	6.5
Carroll	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Cecil	—	—	.1	.1	—	.1	—	.1	.2
Charles	—	—	9.0	9.0	—	—	—	—	9.0
Dorchester	—	—	9.1	9.1	—	—	—	—	9.1
Frederick	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	.2	—	.2	.2
Garrett	—	—	1.2	1.2	2.6	26.1	23.4	52.1	53.3
Harford	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	.1	—	.1	.1
Howard	—	—	.1	.1	—	(*)	—	(*)	.1
Kent	—	—	.6	.6	—	—	—	—	.6
Montgomery	—	—	.7	.7	—	—	—	—	.7
Prince Georges	—	—	5.1	5.1	(*)	.1	(*)	.1	5.2
Queen Annes	—	—	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	.3
Saint Marys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset	—	—	5.5	5.5	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	5.5
Talbot	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	.1
Washington	—	—	.6	.6	(*)	1.9	(*)	1.9	2.5
Wicomico	—	—	13.3	13.3	—	—	—	—	13.3
Worcester	—	—	3.9	3.9	—	—	—	—	3.9
Total	—	—	65.2	65.2	4.3	46.6	38.8	89.7	154.9

*Less than 50 cords.

Table 12.—*Round pulpwood production in Massachusetts, by county and species groups, 1965*
(In thousands of rough cords)

County[1]	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
Barnstable	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1
Berkshire	0.2	—	—	0.2	(*)	0.1	1.8	1.9	2.1
Bristol	—	—	1.1	1.1	—	0.7	0.9	1.6	2.7
Essex	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	1.9	1.9
Middlesex	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.5	0.5
Plymouth	—	—	3.7	3.7	—	2.1	2.5	4.6	8.3
Worcester	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.9	0.9
Total	0.2	—	4.9	5.1	(*)	2.9	8.5	11.4	16.5

[1] Counties with no production are omitted.
* Less than 50 cords.

Table 13.—*Round pulpwood production in New Hampshire, by county and species group, 1965*
(In thousands of rough cords)

County	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
Belknap	—	(*)	—	(*)	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Carroll	2.9	0.1	0.3	3.3	—	—	9.1	9.1	12.4
Cheshire	0.1	(*)	(*)	0.1	—	—	0.8	0.8	0.9
Coos	98.5	9.2	2.9	110.6	2.1	—	51.2	53.3	163.9
Grafton	7.5	1.2	2.0	10.7	(*)	—	2.8	2.8	13.5
Hillsboro	(*)	(*)	0.1	0.1	(*)	—	1.1	1.1	1.2
Merrimack	(*)	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	2.4	2.4	2.4
Rockingham	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	1.0	1.0
Strafford	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.2	4.2	4.2
Sullivan	0.3	—	0.2	0.5	—	—	0.4	0.4	0.9
Total	109.3	10.5	5.5	125.3	2.1	—	73.0	75.1	200.4

* Less than 50 cords.

Table 14.—*Round pulpwood production in New Jersey, by county and species groups, 1965*
(In thousands of rough cords)

County[1]	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
Atlantic	—	—	7.5	7.5	—	—	—	—	7.5
Burlington	—	—	17.9	17.9	—	1.6	—	1.6	19.5
Camden	—	—	6.0	6.0	—	3.2	—	3.2	9.2
Gloucester	—	—	6.6	6.6	—	1.6	—	1.6	8.2
Ocean	—	—	6.7	6.7	—	—	—	—	6.7
Total	—	—	44.7	44.7	—	6.4	—	6.4	51.1

[1] Counties with no production are omitted.

Table 15.—*Round pulpwood production in New York, by county and species groups, 1965*
(In thousands of rough cords)

County[1]	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
Albany	—	—	—	—	(*)	0.2	2.3	2.5	2.5
Allegany	—	—	0.6	0.6	—	—	1.2	1.2	1.8
Cattaraugus	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	2.4	2.4
Cayuga	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Chatauqua	—	—	0.3	0.3	—	—	1.8	1.8	2.1
Chenango	0.3	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.3
Clinton	6.5	0.8	15.2	22.5	3.4	—	14.7	18.1	40.6

Columbia	—	—	—	—	(*)	0.1	1.5	1.6	1.6
Cortland	—	—	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	1.1
Delaware	0.2	—	0.6	0.8	—	0.1	1.3	1.4	2.2
Erie	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1
Essex	12.4	0.4	2.6	15.4	0.8	0.2	23.9	24.9	40.3
Franklin	5.0	0.7	0.9	6.6	0.8	7.3	—	8.1	14.7
Fulton	2.4	(*)	(*)	2.4	0.3	0.7	7.6	8.6	11.0
Genesee	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.3	0.3
Greene	(*)	—	—	(*)	—	0.3	3.0	3.3	3.3
Hamilton	15.1	(*)	—	15.1	2.4	0.2	32.2	34.8	49.9
Herkimer	5.5	0.2	0.3	6.0	0.1	—	0.8	0.9	6.9
Jefferson	0.3	0.4	2.0	2.7	0.2	—	4.2	4.4	7.1
Lewis	6.8	0.7	7.1	14.6	1.6	—	7.6	0.2	23.8
Montgomery	(*)	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.3	2.6	2.9	3.0
Niagara	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.6	0.6
Oneida	2.0	0.3	3.1	5.4	(*)	—	2.9	2.9	8.3
Orleans	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Oswego	(*)	0.2	3.6	3.8	1.2	—	10.6	11.8	15.6
Otsego	0.2	—	3.9	4.1	—	0.1	1.0	1.1	5.2
Rensselaer	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.8	8.4	9.3	9.4
St. Lawrence	16.2	2.5	7.5	26.2	5.4	—	11.7	17.1	43.2
Saratoga	0.3	—	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.6	13.0	15.1	16.1
Schenectady	—	—	—	—	(*)	0.2	2.0	2.2	2.2
Schoharie	0.3	—	—	0.3	—	0.2	2.7	2.9	3.2
Seneca	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Steuben	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1
Tompkins	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Warren	1.0	0.2	0.5	1.7	0.7	3.9	26.1	30.7	32.4
Washington	(*)	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	2.8	15.8	19.1	19.5
Total	74.6	6.6	50.4	131.6	18.0	19.0	202.3	239.3	370.9

*Less than 50 cords.

[1] Counties with no production are omitted.

Table 16.—*Round pulpwood production in Ohio, by county and species groups, 1965*
(In thousands of rough cords)

County[1]	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
Adams	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.8	2.8	5.8	5.9
Ashland	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	1.0	1.0	1.1
Ashtabula	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.4	0.4
Athens	—	—	1.5	1.5	(*)	0.1	2.9	3.0	4.5
Belmont	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.2
Brown	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.5	1.1	1.6	1.6
Butler	—	—	(*)	(*)	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5
Carroll	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1
Champaign	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Clark	—	—	(*)	(*)	0.1	0.3	1.6	2.0	2.0
Clermont	—	—	—	—	(*)	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.9
Clinton	—	—	—	—	(*)	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.5
Coshocton	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.9	17.9	17.9
Crawford	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.4	0.4
Erie	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	1.3	2.8	2.8
Fairfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	1.1	1.1
Fayette	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1
Franklin	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.4	0.4
Gallia	—	—	5.8	5.8	(*)	4.8	0.3	5.1	10.9
Guernsey	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	6.1	6.1	6.1
Hamilton	—	—	—	—	(*)	0.2	1.2	1.4	1.4
Harrison	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.3	0.3
Highland	—	—	(*)	(*)	0.2	2.2	3.1	5.5	5.5
Hocking	—	—	0.2	0.2	—	0.9	11.7	12.6	12.8
Holmes	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	2.2	2.2
Huron	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	1.3	2.0	2.0
Jackson	—	—	0.4	0.4	—	38.7	2.8	41.5	41.9
Knox	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	2.3	2.3

Lawrence	—	—	0.4	0.4	—	0.6	0.3	0.9	1.3
Licking	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	7.2	7.2	7.2
Logan	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2
Lorain	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	(*)	0.1	0.1
Madison	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Medina	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1
Meigs	—	—	3.4	3.4	(*)	0.5	0.4	0.9	4.3
Miami	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Monroe	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.4	0.4
Montgomery	—	—	(*)	(*)	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.8	1.8
Morgan	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	1.4	1.4
Morrow	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.2
Muskingum	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	9.6	9.6	9.6
Noble	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.9	5.9	5.9
Perry	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	1.3	1.3
Pickaway	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	1.3	1.3
Pike	—	—	(*)	(*)	0.2	20.8	6.4	27.4	27.4
Preble	—	—	(*)	(*)	0.1	0.6	2.0	2.7	2.7
Richland	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ross	—	—	(*)	(*)	0.1	12.9	3.1	16.1	16.1
Scioto	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	24.6	4.1	28.7	28.8
Seneca	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Stark	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.4	0.4
Tuscarawas	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	2.7	2.7
Union	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.3	0.3
Vinton	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	14.8	11.0	25.8	25.8
Warren	—	—	(*)	(*)	0.1	0.4	1.2	1.7	1.7
Washington	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	(*)	3.6	3.6	3.7
Wayne	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.4	0.4
Wyandot	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Total	—	—	12.2	12.2	1.3	129.6	129.4	260.3	272.5

[1] Counties with no production are omitted.
* Less than 50 cords.

Table 17.—*Round pulpwood production in Pennsylvania, by county and species groups, 1965*
(In thousands of rough cords)

County[1]	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
Adams	—	—	0.4	0.4	—	4.2	1.9	6.1	6.5
Allegany	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Armstrong	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.9
Bedford	—	0.1	11.9	12.0	1.2	22.0	19.5	42.7	54.7
Berks	—	—	0.6	0.6	—	—	—	—	0.6
Blair	—	(*)	2.1	2.1	—	7.1	5.9	13.0	15.1
Bradford	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	—	—	(*)	(*)
Cambria	—	0.1	2.1	2.2	—	4.6	5.4	10.0	12.2
Cameron	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	2.3	2.6	2.6
Centre	—	0.4	2.5	2.9	—	23.2	8.8	32.0	34.9
Chester	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	(*)	—	(*)	0.1
Clarion	—	—	—	—	0.2	.8	0.7	1.7	1.7
Clearfield	—	0.6	5.3	5.9	0.1	35.9	22.6	58.6	64.5
Clinton	—	(*)	0.7	0.7	0.4	6.1	3.1	9.6	10.3
Columbia	—	(*)	0.1	0.1	(*)	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5
Crawford	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.8	9.0	9.8	9.9
Cumberland	—	—	0.5	0.5	—	3.7	1.6	5.3	5.8
Dauphin	—	(*)	0.2	0.2	(*)	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5
Elk	—	0.2	0.1	0.3	—	1.0	28.2	29.2	29.5
Erie	—	(*)	—	(*)	—	—	3.8	3.8	3.8
Fayette	—	—	(*)	(*)	0.1	1.2	1.9	3.2	3.2
Forest	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	9.0	10.9	10.9
Franklin	—	—	1.5	1.5	(*)	9.8	3.2	13.0	14.5
Fulton	—	0.1	9.1	9.2	0.1	9.9	5.1	15.1	24.3
Huntingdon	—	0.7	19.1	19.8	(*)	26.8	18.1	44.9	64.7

Indiana	—	(*)	4.0	4.0	—	1.1	1.4	2.5	6.5
Jefferson	—	(*)	—	(*)	0.8	1.1	6.1	8.0	8.0
Juniata	—	0.1	3.3	3.4	(*)	4.0	1.9	5.9	9.3
Lancaster	—	—	0.2	0.2	—	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.3
Luzerne	—	(*)	0.1	0.1	(*)	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4
Lycoming	—	(*)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.6	1.9
McKean	—	0.2	—	0.2	0.1	(*)	38.2	38.3	38.5
Mercer	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7
Mifflin	—	0.1	2.5	2.6	—	4.3	1.7	6.0	8.6
Montour	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Northumberland	—	(*)	0.1	0.1	(*)	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.9
Perry	—	(*)	2.0	2.0	(*)	4.6	2.3	6.9	8.9
Potter	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	—	2.4	2.4	2.4
Schuylkill	—	(*)	1.9	1.9	(*)	1.7	0.8	2.5	4.4
Snyder	—	(*)	0.6	0.6	(*)	1.0	0.3	1.3	1.9
Somerset	—	(*)	1.9	1.9	0.8	12.0	14.5	27.3	29.2
Sullivan	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	2.1	2.1
Susquehanna	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	(*)	0.1	0.1
Tioga	—	(*)	0.3	0.3	—	—	2.3	2.3	2.6
Union	—	(*)	0.1	0.1	(*)	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.6
Venango	—	—	—	—	0.3	5.8	5.4	11.5	11.5
Warren	—	(*)	—	(*)	0.2	0.7	7.6	8.5	8.5
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Westmoreland	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	—	(*)	(*)
York	—	—	0.9	0.9	—	4.2	2.0	6.2	7.1
Total	—	2.7	74.5	77.2	4.8	203.1	242.4	450.3	527.5

[1] Counties with no production are omitted.
* Less than 50 cords.

Table 18.—*Round pulpwood production in Rhode Island, by county and species groups, 1965*
(In thousands of rough cords)

County	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
Bristol	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kent	—	—	0.5	0.5	—	1.7	0.6	2.3	2.8
Newport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Providence	—	—	1.0	1.0	—	0.6	0.3	0.9	1.9
Washington	—	—	0.2	0.2	—	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.9
Total	—	—	1.7	1.7	—	2.7	1.2	3.9	5.6

Table 19.—*Round pulpwood production in Vermont, by county and species group, 1965*
(In thousands of rough cords)

County	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
Addison	3.4	0.1	0.1	3.6	0.2	—	2.2	2.4	6.0
Bennington	1.1	—	—	1.1	0.1	(*)	1.1	1.2	2.3
Caledonia	13.3	1.7	0.9	15.9	(*)	—	0.7	0.7	16.6
Chittenden	4.1	—	1.0	5.1	0.3	—	2.1	2.4	7.5
Essex	24.7	0.3	0.2	25.2	0.4	—	10.3	10.7	35.9
Franklin	6.9	0.1	(*)	7.0	(*)	—	0.1	0.1	7.1
Grand Isle	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	1.4	1.4
Lamoille	3.2	0.2	—	3.4	(*)	—	0.3	0.3	3.7
Orange	0.6	0.1	0.3	1.0	(*)	—	0.1	0.1	1.1
Orleans	6.5	0.7	0.1	7.3	(*)	—	—	(*)	7.3
Rutland	4.2	(*)	(*)	4.2	0.4	0.2	2.5	3.1	7.3
Washington	1.3	0.2	(*)	1.5	0.1	—	1.4	1.5	3.0
Windham	6.6	(*)	0.1	6.7	0.6	(*)	0.7	1.3	8.0
Windsor	4.8	0.2	—	5.0	0.3	—	0.5	0.8	5.8
Total	80.7	3.6	2.7	87.0	2.4	0.2	23.4	26.0	113.0

* Less than 50 cords.

Table 20.—*Round pulpwood production in West Virginia, by county and species group, 1965*
(In thousands of rough cords)

County[1]	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
Berkeley	—	—	9.2	9.2	—	2.1	0.3	2.4	11.6
Boone	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.5	0.5	0.5
Braxton	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Cabell	—	—	0.3	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.3
Calhoun	—	—	0.2	0.2	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.2
Doddridge	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Fayette	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.2	0.2	0.2
Gilmer	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.1	(*)	0.1	0.1
Grant	—	—	4.3	4.3	1.3	12.1	11.0	24.4	28.7
Greenbrier	(*)	0.5	2.5	3.0	0.4	1.4	32.0	33.8	36.8
Hampshire	—	—	20.6	20.6	1.6	16.7	14.8	33.1	53.7
Hancock	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Hardy	—	—	10.0	10.0	0.1	10.6	10.5	21.2	31.2
Harrison	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Jackson	—	—	1.3	1.3	(*)	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.6
Jefferson	—	—	0.2	0.2	(*)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
Kanawha	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.1
Lewis	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Lincoln	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Marshall	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Mason	—	—	6.8	6.8	0.1	0.6	1.2	1.9	8.7
Mineral	—	—	5.5	5.5	1.4	13.9	12.6	27.9	33.4

Monongalia	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Monroe	0.1	0.6	3.3	4.0	0.5	1.2	28.6	30.3	34.3
Morgan	—	—	13.2	13.2	0.1	5.7	1.4	7.2	20.4
Nicholas	—	—	0.1	0.1	(*)	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6
Ohio	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Pendleton	—	(*)	3.7	3.7	0.3	2.7	3.8	6.8	10.5
Pleasants	—	—	0.2	0.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.2
Pocahontas	(*)	0.1	1.3	1.4	0.4	3.4	8.6	12.4	13.8
Preston	—	—	—	—	0.2	1.8	1.6	3.6	3.6
Putnam	—	—	5.6	5.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5.6
Raleigh	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Randolph	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.0	2.2	2.3
Ritchie	—	—	1.7	1.7	(*)	0.2	0.2	0.4	2.1
Roane	—	—	1.2	1.2	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.4
Summers	(*)	(*)	0.1	0.1	(*)	(*)	0.8	0.8	0.9
Taylor	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Tucker	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.4	2.1	4.7	4.9
Wayne	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Webster	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Wirt	—	—	4.7	4.7	(*)	0.3	0.3	0.6	5.3
Wood	—	—	4.6	4.6	(*)	0.3	1.0	1.3	5.9
Total	0.1	1.2	101.0	102.3	6.7	77.2	133.1	217.0	319.3

[1] Counties with no production are omitted.
* Less than 50 cords.

Table 21.—*Round pulpwood production in the Northeast, by state, received in and out of the State of production, 1965*
(In thousands of rough cords)

State	Total production	Received in state	Shipped out of state
Connecticut	12.7	(D)	(D)
Delaware	39.6	—	39.6
Kentucky	89.1	—	89.1
Maine	2,417.4	2,358.4	59.0
Maryland	154.9	(D)	(D)
Massachusetts	16.5	(D)	(D)
New Hampshire	200.4	177.2	23.2
New Jersey	51.1	51.1	—
New York	370.9	339.9	31.0
Ohio	272.5	259.2	12.9
Pennsylvania	527.5	469.0	58.5
Rhode Island	5.6	(D)	(D)
Vermont	113.0	(D)	(D)
West Virginia	319.3	—	319.3
Total	4,590.5	3,783.3	807.2

[D] Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual mills.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