

**PULPWOOD
PRODUCTION
in the Northeast
1972**

**by James T. Bones
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COVER PHOTO. One recent innovation in pulpwood harvesting in the Northeast is the use of tree shearing machines like this one introduced in loblolly pine pulpwood operations on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Tractor-mounted shears like this can fell as many trees in 2 hours as a man with a chain saw can fell in an 8-hour day.

PULPWOOD PRODUCTION in the Northeast 1972

Abstract

An annual report based upon canvasses of pulpwood production in the Northeast, containing data about pulpwood production from roundwood in the 14 Northeastern States by counties and species groups, and pulpwood chip production from plant residues. Comparisons are made with the previous year's production data. Trends in pulpwood production for the past 10 years are shown. Also included is a list of the woodpulp mills that were operating in the region in 1972.

THIS ANNUAL REPORT is based on a canvass of all pulpmills in the Northeast that use wood—either roundwood or plant residues—as a basic raw material for a variety of products. Cross-boundary shipments are traced by exchanging information with neighboring experiment stations that conduct similar canvasses. Mills that use pulpwood as a raw material in producing insulation board and hardboard were also included in the canvass.

The statistics for production from roundwood reported in this bulletin are based upon mill receipts, which are subject to fluctuations caused by uneven wood-inventory buildups or liquidations from year to year. The plant residues are received at the pulpmill mostly in chip form; however, some coarse residues are being chipped at the mill site. Origins of mill receipts of pulpwood from roundwood are reported by county where harvested. However, pulpwood from plant residue can be traced only to the state where it was produced; some of the

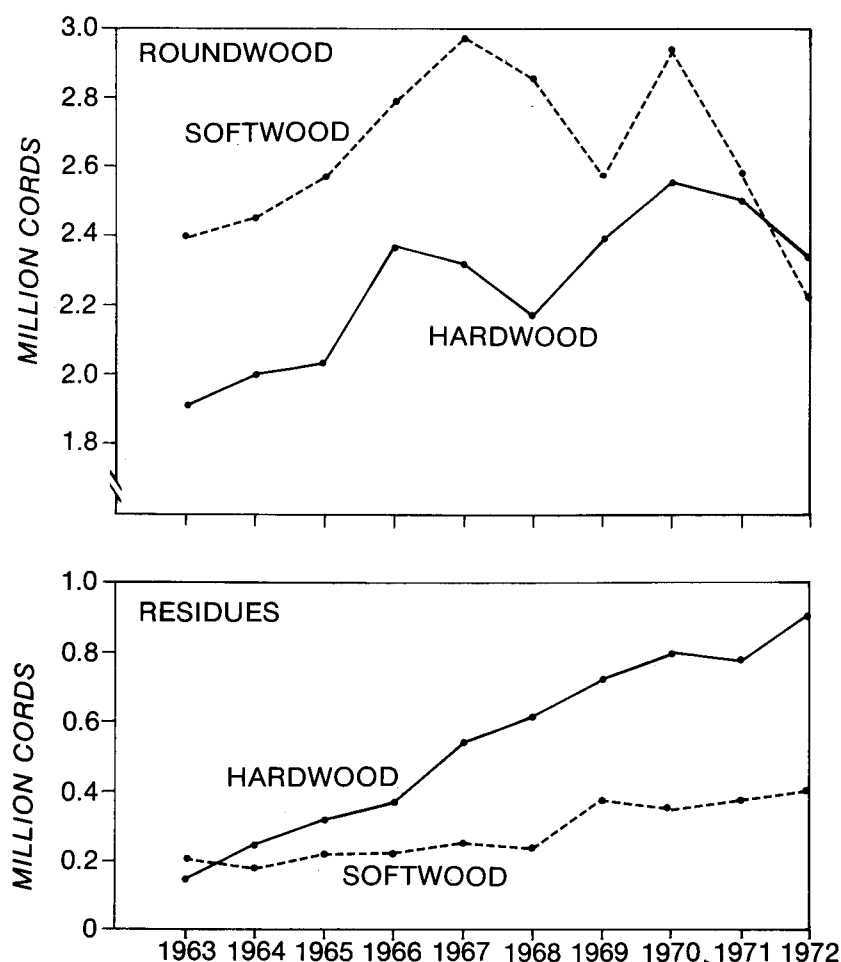
logs from which the residue came were probably harvested in states other than the one in which they were processed.

Pulpwood Production Declines for Second Year

The 5,871,500 cords of pulpwood produced in the 14 northeastern states (Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia) in 1972 represented a decrease of 6 percent from the 6,240,400 cords reported in 1971, and 12 percent from the record high of 6,649,500 cords reported in 1970.

This decrease was due to continued decline in the production of both softwood and hardwood roundwood, which more than offset an increase in chip production from plant residues (fig. 1). Toward year end, however, most north-

Figure 1.—Pulpwood production for all states, by years and sources of wood.



eastern pulpmills were reported to be operating at or near capacity, and woodyard inventories were dwindling. These indicators should signal an increase in pulpwood production for 1973.

Roundwood pulpwood production from hardwoods was greater than that of softwoods for the first time since our surveys were begun in 1963. Total production of chips from plant residues increased 156,900 cord equivalents over 1971. Hardwoods accounted for 55 percent of all pulpwood produced in 1972, up from 53 percent in 1971.

Receipts of pulpwood at woodpulp mills in the Northeast totaled 6,422,100 cords in 1972. These receipts included wood harvested in the Northeast and pulpwood imported from other

regions. Hardwood receipts exceeded those of softwoods by 550,900 cords. Total receipts exceeded total production by 550,600 cords (table 2).

Five of the 14 states (Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Vermont, and West Virginia) produced more wood than they received. Delaware, Massachusetts, and West Virginia had no operating woodpulp mills. Vermont and Connecticut each had one. Pulpwood receipts at New York's woodpulp mills rose for the first time in 3 years. Total 1972 receipts were 9 percent above those of 1971, more than regaining the loss in receipts experienced between 1970 and 1971. Pulpwood receipts at Kentucky woodpulp mills continued to climb, increasing

8 percent above the 495,200 cords that were received in 1971.

As in previous years, a portion of the north-eastern requirement for softwood pulpwood was satisfied by shipments of Canadian pulpwood into the Northeastern States; however, pine pulpwood shipments from the South are also increasing. As the demand for hardwood pulpwood grows, greater quantities of hardwoods are being shipped in from the Central States, the South, and Canada. Hardwood receipts in the Northeast exceeded production by 232,800 cords in 1972. Approximately 440,-100 cords were shipped in from outside the Northeast.

Production from Roundwood is Down 10 Percent from 1971

The production of pulpwood from roundwood decreased 525,800 cords—10 percent below that of 1971. The 4,552,700 cords of roundwood produced in 1972 represent the lowest production level since 1965.

1972 pulpwood production from roundwood was up from 1971 in four states—Delaware, Massachusetts, New York, and Vermont. Most of this roundwood, in all states but New York, was shipped to other states for manufacture. Roundwood production declines of 15 percent or more were registered in Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Ohio, Rhode Island, and West Virginia.

Thirteen Counties Top 50-Thousand-Cord Mark

Thirteen counties in four states produced more than 50,000 cords of pulpwood from roundwood in 1972. This is one more than the number of counties reaching this level in 1971, and a drop of 7 counties from the 1967 record level of 20 counties. Waldo County, Maine, was dropped from this year's list of high producers, while two counties in New York—Essex and St. Lawrence—were added.

Counties that produced more than 50,000 cords of pulpwood from roundwood in 1972 and their production totals are:

<i>County and State</i>	<i>Production (thousand cords)</i>
Aroostook, Maine	503.7
Penobscot, Maine	389.7
Washington, Maine	300.8
Piscataquis, Maine	267.4
Somerset, Maine	243.6
Oxford, Maine	194.9
Coos, New Hampshire	182.3
Franklin, Maine	135.0
Hancock, Maine	64.5
Essex, Vermont	64.3
Kennebec, Maine	54.0
Essex, New York	53.8
St. Lawrence, New York	50.6

Volume of Growing Stock Per Unit of Roundwood Harvested

Although figures 3, 4, and 5 show the total roundwood harvest by production class and county in the Northeast, these figures do not relate the volume harvested to the volume of growing-stock trees that are actually present. Growing-stock volume is net volume in cubic feet of sound live trees of commercial species that are 5.0 inches dbh or larger, from a 1-foot stump to a minimum 4.0-inch top diameter outside bark of the central bole, or to the point where the bole breaks into limbs. The growing-stock volumes by species group and states that are used for making this comparison are based on those compiled for the 1970 National Timber Review.

The following tabulation of harvesting intensity shows the volume of growing stock present per unit harvested, by state and species group—in thousand cubic feet of growing stock present for each cord of pulpwood harvested in 1972.

<i>State</i>	<i>Softwood</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Hardwood</i>
Delaware	5.0	Maine	8.4
Maryland	6.4	New Hampshire	16.4
Maine	9.0	Ohio	18.1
West Virginia	9.4	Vermont	30.8
Northeast average	12.5	Northeast average	31.0
New Jersey	14.7	Pennsylvania	34.7
Ohio	19.3	Maryland	35.9
Rhode Island	19.9	New York	37.5
New York	21.2	Kentucky	54.9
Kentucky	25.3	Rhode Island	68.6
Vermont	26.5	West Virginia	111.8
New Hampshire	45.4	Delaware	171.2
Connecticut	49.6	Connecticut	363.1
Pennsylvania	58.2	Massachusetts	671.3
Massachusetts	66.4	New Jersey	1,221.5

The states have been ranked from the state in which roundwood harvest was most intensive to the state in which the harvest was the least intensive. These rankings and the regional averages should not be viewed as an index or standard for harvesting, but simply as a means of directing individuals engaged in pulpwood procurement from several alternative areas toward the most promising one.

For each cord of pulpwood harvested in the Northeast in 1972, there were 12,500 cubic feet of softwood growing stock and 31,000 cubic feet of hardwood growing stock. The softwood harvest was more intensive than the regional average in Delaware, Maryland, Maine, and West Virginia. The hardwood harvest was more intensive than the regional average in Maine, New Hampshire, Ohio, and Vermont. Intensity of harvest was relatively low in most of the urbanizing states of the Northeast, such as New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. In Delaware there was a pronounced imbalance in intensity of harvest between species groups; the intensity was high for softwoods and low for hardwoods.

Wood Chip Production Increases 14 Percent

The production of wood chips from plant residues for pulpwood increased 14 percent over the 1,161,900 cord equivalents produced in 1971. This sharp increase was attributable mostly to high primary wood-manufacturing rates in the Northeast, which in turn generated larger quantities of coarse plant residues.

Pulpwood chip production by states in 1971 and 1972 are compared as follows:

	1971 (thousand cords)	1972 (thousand cords)	Change (percent)
Connecticut	(*)	0.5	(*)
Delaware	3.5	1.1	-69
Kentucky	128.0	156.7	+22
Maine	260.1	290.4	+12
Maryland	124.2	114.9	-7
Massachusetts	12.4	13.0	+5
New Hampshire	92.2	110.7	+20
New Jersey	.4	1.8	(*)
New York	126.3	135.5	+7
Ohio	84.1	94.1	+12
Pennsylvania	189.4	222.3	+17
Rhode Island	1.7	1.7	(*)
Vermont	27.4	31.1	+14
West Virginia	112.2	145.0	+29
Total	1,161.9	1,318.8	+14

* Less than 50 cords

^ More than 100 percent.

^ No change.

Chip production was up in 11 states. Connecticut and New Jersey showed the highest percentage gains (over 100 percent), and Pennsylvania showed the highest absolute volume gain (32,900 cord equivalents). The 1972 production of chips from plant residues accounted for 22 percent of the northeastern pulpwood production total, up 3 percentage points over 1971.

Hardwood chip production from plant residues rose 16 percent between 1971 and 1972, while softwood chip production climbed 9 percent. Chip production for both hardwoods and softwoods in 1972 stand at all-time record levels.

A Glimpse at the Industry

One measure of the woodpulp industry's growth rate can be made by comparing its daily pulping capacity over the years. The following tabulation shows the change in the pulping capacities of active mills in the Northeast for the 10-year period between 1955 and 1965, and the 7 years between 1965 and 1972:

State	1955	1965		1972	
	(Tons/24 hours)	(Tons/24 hours)	Change (percent)	(Tons/24 hours)	Change (percent)
Connecticut	20	30	+50	35	+17
Kentucky	—	—	—	1,150	(^a)
Maine	4,366	6,725	+54	7,692	+14
Maryland	475	680	+43	834	+23
Massachusetts	115	50	-57	—	(^b)
New Hampshire	1,110	890	-20	975	+10
New Jersey	563	345	-39	392	+14
New York	2,488	1,915	-23	2,175	+14
Ohio	310	1,225	+295	1,670	+36
Pennsylvania	1,163	1,830	+57	2,335	+28
Rhode Island	250	250	0	275	+10
Vermont	105	85	-19	50	-41
All states	10,965	14,025	+28	17,583	+25

^a Three mills constructed since 1967.

^b Only mill closed in 1971.

Source: Woodpulp mills in the United States, 1955 and 1965, and Post and Lockwood Directory of Paper and Allied Trades, 1973.

Delaware and West Virginia are not included in the above tabulation because they had no active woodpulp mills during this 17-year period.

Woodpulp capacity in the Northeast has grown 6,618 tons per 24 hours during the past 17 years. Between 1955 and 1965 daily pulping capacity increased an average of 2.8 percent annually, while the 1965-72 period showed a 3.6-percent annual increase. Ten of the 14 states have added to their installed daily capacity over the 17-year period.

In the past 7 years, a dozen woodpulp mills have been closed and dismantled in the Northeast, while only six new ones have been constructed and are now in operation. Eleven other woodpulp mills in the Northeast have changed ownership.

These activities have accelerated with the public's renewed awareness of the effects of industry on the environment. Federal guidelines and statewide air- and water-pollution standards have been developed and are now

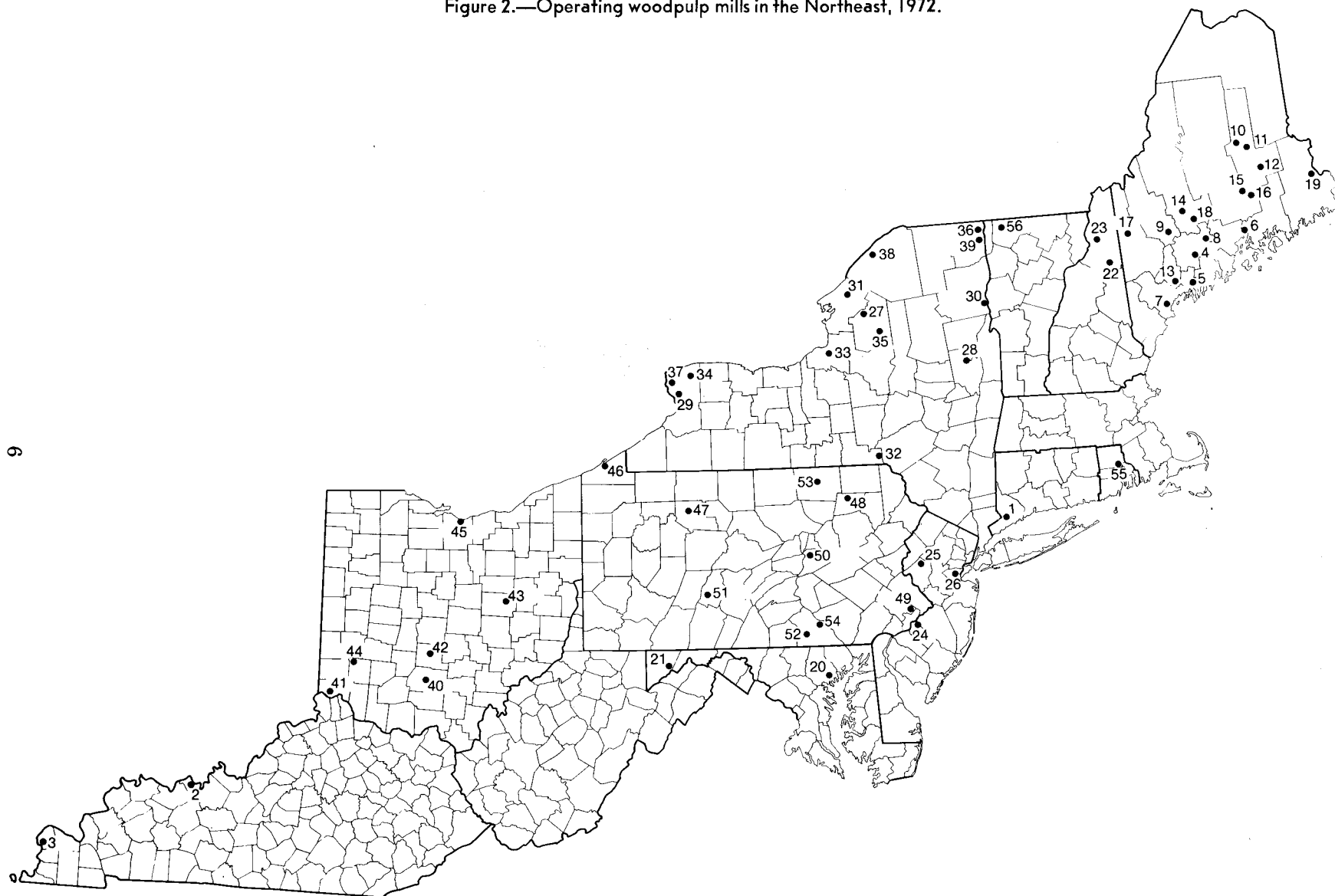
being enforced for the first time in our Nation's history. The United States woodpulp industry has been under fire—especially in the Northeast where many old, low-production mills are concentrated—to clean up or close up.

In many cases this has worked an economic hardship on those communities that depend upon the local pulpmill for payrolls and jobs. Many small independent pulpmills did not have the capital resources to sustain the investment needed for the necessary pollution-abatement equipment, so these companies either ceased operations or sold out to large corporations.

Many large corporations with pulpmills in several northeastern locations closed the older mills and increased capacity at the newer ones. As a result, the increased installed capacity in the Northeast is concentrated at fewer locations (fig. 2). The shakeout is not yet completed, as is evidenced by the closing of two more mills in the Northeast in 1972.

A list of the active pulpmills in the Northeast in 1972 and their capacities follow.

Figure 2.—Operating woodpulp mills in the Northeast, 1972.



OPERATING WOODPULP MILLS IN THE NORTHEAST, 1972

<i>Number</i>	<i>Mill name and location</i>	<i>Capacity (tons/24 hrs.)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Mill name and location</i>	<i>Capacity (tons/24 hrs.)</i>
CONNECTICUT			NEW YORK		
1.	Tilo Company, Strafford	35	27.	J. P. Lewis Co., Beaver Falls	70
KENTUCKY			28.	International Paper Co., Corinth	255
*2.	Wescor and Western Kraft, Hawesville	550	29.	International Paper Co., No. Tonawanda	140
3.	Westvaco, Wickliffe	600	30.	International Paper Co., Ticonderoga	500
MAINE			31.	St. Regis Paper Co., Deferiet	240
*4.	Statler Tissue Co., Augusta	270	32.	Celotex Corp., Deposit	300
5.	Pejepscot Paper Co., Brunswick	115	33.	Armstrong Cork Co., Fulton	130
6.	St. Regis Paper Co., Bucksport	320	34.	Flintkote Co., Lockport	60
7.	Scott Paper Co., Cumberland Falls	300	35.	Georgia Pacific Corp., Lyons Falls	120
8.	Scott Paper Co., Winslow	490	36.	Georgia Pacific Corp., Plattsburgh	100
*9.	International Paper Co., Jay	775	37.	Cellu-Products, Inc., Niagara Falls	100
*10.	Great Northern Nekoosa Corp., Millinocket	1,375	38.	Diamond International Corp., Ogdensburg	110
11.	Great Northern Nekoosa Corp., E. Millinocket	920	39.	Diamond International Corp., Plattsburgh	50
12.	Premoid Corp., Lincoln	280	OHIO		
13.	U.S. Gypsum, Lisbon Falls	100	40.	Mead Corp., Chillicothe	600
14.	Kennebec River Pulp Co., Madison	135	41.	Celotex Corp., Cincinnati	100
15.	Lily Tulip Corp., Old Town	50	42.	Container Corp. of America, Circleville	300
*16.	Diamond International Corp., Old Town	750	43.	Stone Container Corp., Coshocton	500
*17.	Oxford Paper Co., Rumford	670	44.	Logan-Long Co., Franklin	80
18.	Keyes Fibre Co., Shawmut	105	45.	Certain-Teed Products Corp., Milan	90
19.	Georgia Pacific Corp., Woodland	1,037	PENNSYLVANIA		
MARYLAND			46.	Hammermill Paper Co., Erie	700
20.	Congoleum Industries, Finksburg	45	47.	Pentech Papers Inc., Johnsonburg	170
21.	Westvaco, Luke	789	48.	Charmin Paper Products Co., Mehoopany	Unknown
NEW HAMPSHIRE			49.	Celotex Corp., Philadelphia	160
*22.	Brown Co., Berlin	975	50.	Celotex Corp., Sunbury	240
23.	Groveton Paper Co.	250	51.	Appleton Papers, Inc., Roaring Springs	180
NEW JERSEY			52.	P. H. Glatfelter Co., Spring Grove	525
24.	GAF Corp., Gloucester City	192	53.	Masonite Corp., Towanda	280
25.	Johns-Manville Products Corp., Manville	100	54.	Certain-Teed Products Corp., York	80
26.	Celotex Corp., Perth Amboy	100	RHODE ISLAND		
			55.	Bird and Son, Inc., Phillipdale	275
			VERMONT		
			56.	Saxon Industries, Sheldon Springs	50

* More than one pulpmill operating.

Tabular Data

Table 1.—Total production of pulpwood in the Northeast, by sources and states, 1972. (In thousands of rough cords)

Table 2.—Total production and receipts of pulpwood in the Northeast, by states and species groups, 1972. (In thousands of rough cords)

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Table 5.—Pulpwood receipts from roundwood in the Northeast, by states and species groups, 1972. (In thousands of rough cords)

Table 6.—Pulpwood chip receipts from plant residues in the Northeast, by states and species groups, 1972. (In thousands of rough cord equivalents)

Table 7.—Pulpwood from roundwood received from states outside the Northeast, by states (or provinces) of origin and species groups, 1972. (In thousands of rough cords)

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Table 9.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in the Northeast, by states and species groups, 1972. (In thousands of rough cords)

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Table 13.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in New York, by counties and species groups, 1972. (In thousands of rough cords)

Table 14.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in Pennsylvania, by counties and species groups, 1972. (In thousands of rough cords)

Table 15.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey, by states and counties and species groups, 1972. (In thousands of rough cords)

Table 16.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in West Virginia, by counties and species groups, 1972. (In thousands of rough cords)

Table 1.—Total production of pulpwood in the Northeast,
by sources and states, 1972

[In thousands of rough cords]¹

State	Source		
	From roundwood	From plant residues	From all sources
Connecticut	9.2	0.5	9.7
Delaware	48.2	1.1	49.3
Kentucky	163.4	156.7	320.1
Maine	2,404.1	290.4	2,694.5
Maryland	153.8	114.9	268.7
Massachusetts	14.5	13.0	27.5
New Hampshire	200.7	110.7	311.4
New Jersey	27.3	1.8	29.1
New York	401.1	135.5	536.6
Ohio	233.8	94.1	327.9
Pennsylvania	566.2	222.3	788.5
Rhode Island	4.6	1.7	6.3
Vermont	135.5	31.1	166.6
West Virginia	190.3	145.0	335.3
All states	4,552.7	1,318.8	5,871.5

¹ 128 cubic feet of wood, bark, and air space.

Table 2.—Total production and receipts of pulpwood in the Northeast, by states
and species groups, 1972

[In thousands of rough cords]

County	Total production		Total receipts		Production surplus (+) or deficit (-)
	Softwood	Hardwood	Softwood	Hardwood	
Connecticut	4.6	5.1	(D)	(D)	+(D)
Delaware	45.9	3.4	—	—	+49.3
Kentucky	29.7	290.4	123.4	412.2	-215.5
Maine	1,852.0	842.5	2,112.3	831.6	-249.4
Maryland	152.1	116.6	128.2	292.6	-152.1
Massachusetts	15.0	12.5	(D)	(D)	+(D)
New Hampshire	138.0	173.4	119.8	353.4	-161.8
New Jersey	26.7	2.4	44.5	15.4	-30.8
New York	168.6	368.0	226.2	409.0	-98.6
Ohio	8.6	319.3	4.1	431.2	-107.4
Pennsylvania	38.3	750.2	140.0	729.5	-81.0
Rhode Island	1.0	5.3	(D)	(D)	-(D)
Vermont	62.7	103.9	(D)	(D)	+(D)
West Virginia	74.6	260.7	—	—	+335.3
All states	2,617.8	3,253.7	2,935.6	3,486.5	-550.6

(D) Data withheld to avoid disclosure for individual mills.

Table 3.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in the Northeast, by states and species groups, 1972

[In thousands of rough cords]

State	Softwood				Hardwood				Total production
	Cut and retained in state	Shipped to other states		Total softwood	Cut and retained in state	Shipped to other states		Total Hardwood	
		In Northeast	Outside Northeast			In Northeast	Outside Northeast		
Connecticut	3.1	1.5	—	4.6	—	4.6	—	4.6	9.2
Delaware	—	21.2	24.5	45.7	—	2.1	0.4	2.5	48.2
Kentucky	.2	—	24.4	24.6	79.1	21.2	38.5	138.8	163.4
Maine	1,612.3	21.9	.1	1,634.3	710.7	59.1	—	769.8	2,404.1
Maryland	19.3	8.6	55.1	83.0	65.4	5.0	.4	70.8	153.8
Massachusetts	—	11.6	—	11.6	—	2.9	—	2.9	14.5
New Hampshire	32.0	31.9	—	63.9	134.3	2.5	—	136.8	200.7
New Jersey	26.2	—	—	26.2	1.1	—	—	1.1	27.3
New York	146.3	8.4	.4	155.1	217.5	11.3	17.2	246.0	401.1
Ohio	—	6.4	—	6.4	226.7	.7	—	227.4	233.8
Pennsylvania	18.9	8.6	—	27.5	492.8	45.9	—	538.7	566.2
Rhode Island	1.0	—	—	1.0	3.6	—	—	3.6	4.6
Vermont	11.1	45.8	—	56.9	—	78.6	—	78.6	135.5
West Virginia	—	63.5	6.7	70.2	—	86.7	33.4	120.1	190.3
All states	1,870.4	229.4	111.2	2,211.0	1,931.2	320.6	89.9	2,341.7	4,552.7

Table 4.—Pulpwood chip production from plant residues in the Northeast, by states and species groups, 1972

[In thousands of rough cord equivalents]

State	Softwood				Hardwood				Total production
	Produced and retained in state	Shipped to other states		Total softwood	Produced and retained in state	Shipped to other states		Total hardwood	
		In Northeast	Outside Northeast			In Northeast	Outside Northeast		
Connecticut	—	(*)	—	(*)	—	0.5	—	0.5	0.5
Delaware	—	0.2	—	0.2	—	.9	—	.9	1.1
Kentucky	—	1.4	3.7	5.1	78.4	26.7	46.5	151.6	156.7
Maine	216.1	1.6	—	217.7	66.4	6.3	—	72.7	290.4
Maryland	0.5	50.1	18.5	69.1	9.2	36.6	—	45.8	114.9
Massachusetts	—	3.4	—	3.4	—	9.6	—	9.6	13.0
New Hampshire	38.1	36.0	—	74.1	27.8	8.8	—	36.6	110.7
New Jersey	.3	—	.2	.5	.4	.9	—	1.3	1.8
New York	6.6	6.9	—	13.5	86.8	22.0	13.2	122.0	135.5
Ohio	2.2	—	—	2.2	91.9	—	—	91.9	94.1
Pennsylvania	7.7	3.1	—	10.8	165.3	46.2	—	211.5	222.3
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	—	1.7	1.7
Vermont	—	5.8	—	5.8	—	25.3	(*)	25.3	31.1
West Virginia	—	2.3	2.1	4.4	—	82.5	58.1	140.6	145.0
All states	271.5	110.8	24.5	406.8	526.2	268.0	117.8	912.0	1,318.8

* Less than 50 cord equivalents.

Table 5.—Pulpwood receipts from roundwood in the Northeast, by states and species groups, 1972

[In thousands of rough cords]

State	Softwood				Hardwood			
	Cut and retained in state	Receipts from other states		Total Softwood	Cut and retained in state	Receipts from other states		Total hardwood
		In Northeast	Outside Northeast			In Northeast	Outside Northeast	
Connecticut	3.1	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	(D)	(D)	(D)
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	.2	—	82.2	82.4	79.1	—	99.3	178.4
Maine	1,612.3	14.9	194.5	1,821.7	710.7	3.9	40.6	755.2
Maryland	19.3	59.8	43.2	122.3	65.4	117.4	14.4	197.2
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	32.0	28.6	5.6	66.2	134.3	120.6	43.9	298.8
New Jersey	26.2	—	—	26.2	1.1	—	—	1.1
New York	146.3	53.5	4.0	203.8	217.5	25.8	13.2	256.5
Ohio	—	—	—	—	226.7	23.5	17.4	267.6
Pennsylvania	18.9	57.1	5.4	81.4	492.8	22.1	.4	515.3
Rhode Island	1.0	(D)	(D)	(D)	3.6	(D)	(D)	(D)
Vermont	11.1	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	(D)	(D)	(D)
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All states	1,870.4	229.7	338.2	2,438.3	1,931.2	320.8	229.2	2,481.2

(D) Data withheld to avoid disclosure for individual mills.

Table 6.—Pulpwood chip receipts from plant residues in the Northeast, by states and species groups, 1972¹

[In thousands of rough cord equivalents]

State ²	Softwood				Hardwood			
	Produced and retained in state	Receipts from other states		Total softwood	Produced and retained in state	Receipts from other states		Total hardwood
		In Northeast	Outside Northeast			In Northeast	Outside Northeast	
Kentucky	—	—	41.0	41.0	78.4	—	155.4	233.8
Maine	216.1	26.7	47.8	290.6	66.4	6.9	3.1	76.4
Maryland	.5	5.4	(*)	5.9	9.2	83.2	3.0	95.4
Massachusetts	—	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	(D)	(D)	(D)
New Hampshire	38.1	3.3	12.2	53.6	27.8	12.8	14.0	54.6
New Jersey	.3	12.7	5.3	18.3	.4	12.6	1.3	14.3
New York	6.6	13.7	2.1	22.4	86.8	36.6	29.1	152.5
Ohio	2.2	1.4	.5	4.1	91.9	66.9	4.8	163.6
Pennsylvania	7.7	44.6	6.3	58.6	165.3	48.7	.2	214.2
Rhode Island	—	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	(D)	(D)	(D)
All states	271.5	110.6	115.2	497.3	526.2	268.2	210.9	1,005.3

¹ Includes sawmill slabs and edgings, veneer cores, and post and pole trimmings.² States with no receipts are omitted.

(*) Less than 50 cord equivalents.

(D) Data withheld to avoid disclosure for individual mills.

Table 7.—Pulpwood from roundwood received from states outside the Northeast,
by states (or provinces) of origin and species groups, 1972

[In thousands of rough cords]

Receiving state ¹	State or province of origin	Total softwood	Total hardwood	All species
Kentucky	Illinois	1.5	4.1	5.6
	Indiana	—	24.3	24.3
	Mississippi	72.7	50.0	122.7
	Missouri	.7	15.4	16.1
	Tennessee	7.3	5.5	12.8
Maine	New Brunswick	175.7	28.8	204.5
	Quebec	18.8	11.8	30.6
Maryland	Virginia	43.2	14.4	57.6
New Hampshire	Quebec	5.6	43.9	49.5
New York	Ontario	1.2	13.0	14.2
	Quebec	2.8	.2	3.0
Ohio	Alabama	—	.1	.1
	Indiana	—	16.5	16.5
	Michigan	—	.2	.2
	Wisconsin	—	.6	.6
Pennsylvania	Virginia	5.4	.4	5.8
Vermont	Quebec	3.3	—	3.3
All states	—	338.2	229.2	567.4

¹ States with no receipts are omitted.

Table 8.—Pulpwood chip receipts from wood-using plants outside the Northeast,
by states (or provinces) of origin and species groups, 1972

[In thousands of rough cord equivalents]

Receiving state ¹	State or province of origin	Total softwood	Total hardwood	All species
Kentucky	Alabama	—	2.7	2.7
	Illinois	—	33.6	33.6
	Indiana	—	22.3	22.3
	Mississippi	41.0	17.6	58.6
	Missouri	—	23.9	23.9
	Tennessee	—	55.3	55.3
Maine	New Brunswick	9.9	1.2	11.1
	Quebec	37.9	1.9	39.8
Maryland	Virginia	(*)	3.0	3.0
New Hampshire	Quebec	12.2	14.0	26.2
New Jersey	Virginia	5.3	1.3	6.6
New York	Ontario	—	28.9	28.9
	Quebec	2.1	.2	2.3
Ohio	Indiana	.5	4.5	5.0
	Virginia	—	.3	.3
Pennsylvania	Virginia	6.3	.2	6.5
All states	—	115.2	210.9	326.1

¹ States with no receipts are omitted.

* Less than 50 cord equivalents.

Table 9.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in the Northeast, by states and species groups, 1972

[In thousands of rough cords]

State	Softwood				Hardwood			Total	All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods ¹		
Connecticut	—	—	4.6	4.6	—	2.3	2.3	4.6	9.2
Delaware	—	—	45.7	45.7	—	1.8	.7	2.5	48.2
Kentucky	—	—	24.6	24.6	10.7	92.0	36.1	138.8	163.4
Maine	1,280.1	216.6	137.6	1,634.3	39.7	36.5	693.6	769.8	2,404.1
Maryland	.6	1.3	81.1	83.0	6.5	49.4	14.9	70.8	153.8
Massachusetts	—	—	11.6	11.6	—	1.4	1.5	2.9	14.5
New Hampshire	53.9	5.1	4.9	63.9	3.2	—	133.6	136.8	200.7
New Jersey	—	—	26.2	26.2	—	1.1	—	1.1	27.3
New York	55.2	34.4	65.5	155.1	20.7	2.9	222.4	246.0	401.1
Ohio	.3	.3	5.8	6.4	25.5	161.3	40.6	227.4	233.8
Pennsylvania	.4	2.9	24.2	27.5	39.2	126.9	372.6	538.7	566.2
Rhode Island	—	—	1.0	1.0	—	1.8	1.8	3.6	4.6
Vermont	46.6	3.4	6.9	56.9	2.9	.6	75.1	78.6	135.5
West Virginia	6.0	7.1	57.1	70.2	15.8	82.2	22.1	120.1	190.3
All states	1,443.1	271.1	496.8	2,211.0	164.2	560.2	1,617.3	2,341.7	4,552.7

¹ Chiefly maple, beech, gums, elms, and birch species.

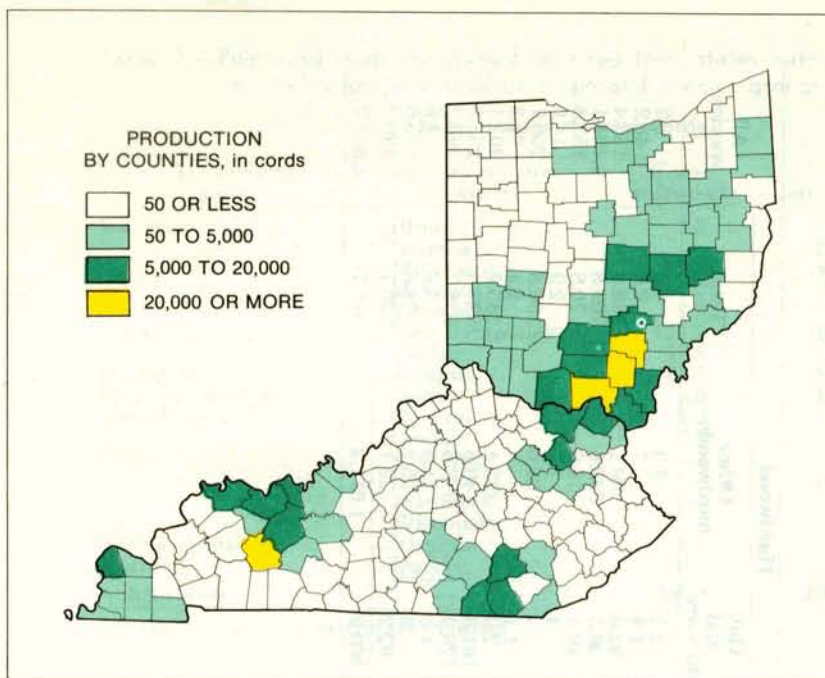


Figure 3.—Geographical pattern of pulpwood production from roundwood in Kentucky and Ohio by counties and species groups, 1972.

Table 10.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in Kentucky and Ohio, by states and counties and species groups, 1972
[In thousands of rough cords]

County ¹	Softwood				Hardwood			Total	All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods		
KENTUCKY									
Adair	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ballard	—	—	—	—	1.9	4.3	3.2	9.4	9.4
Barren	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Bath	—	—	0.9	0.9	1.2	2.0	.6	3.8	4.7
Bell	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.2	.4	.4
Boyd	—	—	—	—	(*)	.3	(*)	.3	.3
Breckinridge	—	—	—	—	—	3.3	1.4	4.7	4.7
Butler	—	—	—	—	—	.4	.2	.6	.6
Calloway	—	—	.2	.2	.1	.1	.3	.5	.7
Carlisle	—	—	—	—	.3	.6	.5	1.4	1.4
Carter	—	—	.9	.9	.4	1.1	.3	1.8	2.7
Casey	—	—	—	—	—	.9	.4	1.3	1.3
Clay	—	—	—	—	—	.5	.1	.6	.6
Daviess	—	—	—	—	—	4.1	1.8	5.9	5.9
Elliott	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Fleming	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Fulton	—	—	—	—	.2	.4	.7	1.3	1.3
Graves	—	—	—	—	.5	1.2	1.0	2.7	2.7
Grayson	—	—	—	—	—	.8	.3	1.1	1.1
Green	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Greenup	—	—	1.1	1.1	1.4	5.0	1.1	7.5	8.6
Hancock	—	—	—	—	—	7.8	3.3	11.1	11.1
Hardin	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Henderson	—	—	—	—	—	3.5	1.5	5.0	5.0
Hickman	—	—	—	—	.3	.6	.5	1.4	1.4
Laurel	—	—	5.8	5.8	—	3.8	1.1	4.9	10.7
Lewis	—	—	.7	.7	2.6	9.9	2.6	15.1	15.8
McCracken	—	—	—	—	.3	.6	.5	1.4	1.4
McCreary	—	—	5.5	5.5	—	5.5	1.4	6.9	12.4
McLean	—	—	—	—	—	.1	(*)	.1	.1
Marshall	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Meade	—	—	—	—	—	.1	(*)	.1	.1
Menifee	—	—	1.1	1.1	.6	1.0	.3	1.9	3.0

CONTINUED

Table 10.—Continued

County	Softwood				Hardwood			Total	All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods		
Montgomery	—	—	.1	.1	.1	.1	(*)	.2	.3
Morgan	—	—	.6	.6	(*)	.1	(*)	.1	.7
Muhlenberg	—	—	—	—	—	16.6	7.1	23.7	23.7
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	5.8	2.5	8.3	8.3
Powell	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Pulaski	—	—	.7	.7	—	.2	.1	.3	1.0
Rowan	—	—	.3	.3	.8	5.4	1.3	7.5	7.8
Wayne	—	—	1.2	1.2	—	.3	.1	.4	1.6
Whitley	—	—	5.5	5.5	—	5.4	1.7	7.1	12.6
Wolfe	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Total	—	—	24.6	24.6	10.7	92.0	36.1	138.8	163.4
OHIO									
Adams	—	—	—	—	0.9	6.5	1.3	8.7	8.7
Ashland	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	1.5	3.6	3.6
Athens	(*)	(*)	0.2	0.2	1.1	2.1	1.2	4.4	4.6
Belmont	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Brown	—	—	—	—	(*)	.2	.2	.4	.4
Butler	—	—	—	—	—	.3	.3	.6	.6
Carroll	—	—	—	—	—	.7	—	.7	.7
Clark	—	—	—	—	(*)	.1	(*)	.1	.1
Clermont	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.2	.4	.4
Clinton	—	—	—	—	(*)	.9	1.0	1.9	1.9
Coshocton	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	—	1.5	1.5
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Erie	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	.4	1.4	1.4
Fairfield	—	—	—	—	.5	.9	.5	1.9	1.9
Gallia	.2	.2	2.5	2.9	.8	5.9	1.3	8.0	10.9
Greene	—	—	—	—	(*)	.2	.2	.4	.4
Guernsey	—	—	—	—	—	9.9	—	9.9	9.9
Hamilton	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.3	.5	.5
Harrison	—	—	—	—	—	.6	—	.6	.6
Highland	—	—	—	—	.5	1.1	.6	2.2	2.2
Hocking	—	—	—	—	4.1	7.9	4.6	16.6	16.6
Holmes	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	—	2.0	2.0
Horon	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	2.0	3.0	3.0
Jackson	(*)	(*)	.1	.1	3.5	20.7	4.9	29.1	29.2
Knox	—	—	—	—	—	3.8	—	3.8	3.8
Lawrence	—	—	—	—	2.0	11.3	2.7	16.0	16.0
Licking	—	—	—	—	—	6.2	—	6.2	6.2
Lorain	—	—	—	—	—	.5	.5	1.0	1.0
Mahoning	(*)	(*)	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	.2
Meigs	(*)	(*)	.6	.6	.3	.8	.3	1.4	2.0
Monroe	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Montgomery	—	—	—	—	—	.4	.5	.9	.9
Morrow	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.1	.1
Muskingum	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	—	9.0	—	9.0	9.0
Noble	—	—	—	—	—	.3	—	.3	.3
Perry	—	—	—	—	.6	3.4	.6	4.6	4.6
Pickaway	—	—	—	—	.6	1.1	.7	2.4	2.4
Pike	—	—	—	—	1.5	10.1	2.2	13.8	13.8
Preble	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Richland	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ross	—	—	—	—	1.4	7.6	1.9	10.9	10.9
Scioto	.1	.1	1.6	1.8	3.6	11.3	4.7	25.6	27.4
Seneca	—	—	—	—	—	.5	.2	.7	.7
Stark	—	—	—	—	—	.4	—	.4	.4
Trumbull	(*)	(*)	.5	.5	—	—	—	—	.5
Tuscarawas	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	—	2.3	2.3
Vinton	—	—	—	—	4.1	19.8	5.4	29.3	29.3
Warren	—	—	—	—	—	.3	.4	.7	.7
Washington	(*)	(*)	.1	.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.1
Wayne	—	—	—	—	(*)	.1	(*)	.1	.1
Wyandot	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Total	0.3	0.3	5.8	6.4	25.5	161.3	40.6	227.4	233.8

¹ Counties with no production are omitted.

* Less than 50 cords.

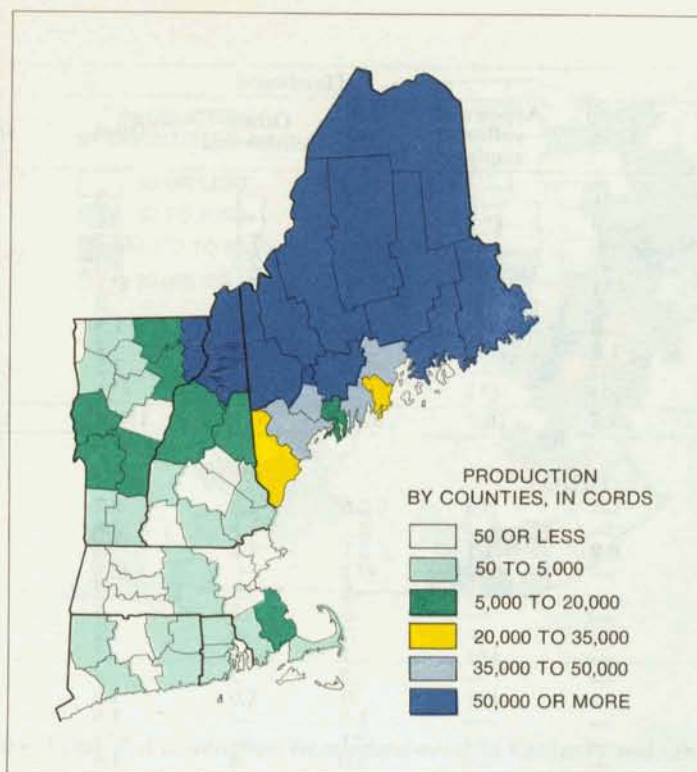


Figure 4.—Geographical pattern of pulpwood production from roundwood in the New England States, 1972.

Table 11.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in Southern New England, by states and counties and species groups, 1972

[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	
CONNECTICUT									
Litchfield	—	—	0.6	0.6	—	—	—	—	0.6
Middlesex	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
New Haven	—	—	2.5	2.5	—	—	—	—	2.5
New London	—	—	.3	.3	—	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.1
Tolland	—	—	.2	.2	—	.3	.3	.6	.8
Windham	—	—	1.0	1.0	—	1.6	1.6	3.2	4.2
Total	—	—	4.6	4.6	—	2.3	2.3	4.6	9.2
MASSACHUSETTS									
Barnstable	—	—	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	.3
Bristol	—	—	2.3	2.3	—	.3	.4	.7	3.0
Plymouth	—	—	8.7	8.7	—	1.1	1.1	2.2	10.9
Worcester	—	—	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	.3
Total	—	—	11.6	11.6	—	1.4	1.5	2.9	14.5
RHODE ISLAND									
Kent	—	—	.3	.3	—	1.1	1.1	2.2	2.5
Providence	—	—	.5	.5	—	.4	.4	.8	1.3
Washington	—	—	.2	.2	—	.3	.3	.6	.8
Total	—	—	1.0	1.0	—	1.8	1.8	3.6	4.6

¹ Counties with no production are omitted.

* Less than 50 cords.

Table 12.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in Northern New England, by states and counties and species groups, 1972

[In thousands of rough cords]

County ¹	Softwood			Total	Aspen and yellow- poplar	Hardwood			All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine			Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
MAINE									
Androscoggin	3.6	4.4	18.4	26.4	—	0.8	15.0	15.8	42.2
Aroostook	409.3	19.1	(*)	428.4	16.9	2.9	55.5	75.3	503.7
Cumberland	3.4	2.9	13.3	19.6	—	1.2	22.7	23.9	43.5
Franklin	37.3	6.9	6.8	51.0	2.0	4.1	77.9	84.0	135.0
Hancock	37.5	6.9	1.9	46.3	.6	.9	16.7	18.2	64.5
Kennebec	7.0	8.0	13.6	28.6	.1	1.3	24.0	25.4	54.0
Knox	8.1	4.9	6.8	19.8	—	.5	10.4	10.9	30.7
Lincoln	7.2	6.1	12.3	25.6	—	1.0	18.3	19.3	44.9
Oxford	35.2	16.3	17.3	68.8	4.0	6.1	116.0	126.1	194.9
Penobscot	196.7	63.2	2.5	262.4	4.1	6.2	117.0	127.3	389.7
Piscataquis	185.5	12.5	3.6	201.6	1.3	3.2	61.3	65.8	267.4
Sagadahoc	2.1	2.3	8.3	12.7	—	.2	4.6	4.8	17.5
Somerset	163.0	13.1	5.8	181.9	(*)	3.1	58.6	61.7	243.6
Waldo	12.4	6.7	7.8	26.9	.2	1.0	18.6	19.8	46.7
Washington	171.4	42.4	7.9	221.7	10.3	3.4	65.4	79.1	300.8
York	.4	.9	11.3	12.6	.2	.6	11.6	12.4	25.0
Total	1,280.1	216.6	137.6	1,634.3	39.7	36.5	693.6	769.8	2,404.1
NEW HAMPSHIRE									
Belknap	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Carroll	2.2	2.2	0.5	4.9	0.1	—	4.9	5.0	9.9
Coos	49.8	2.6	1.2	53.6	3.0	—	125.7	128.7	182.3
Grafton	1.9	.3	.6	2.8	.1	—	2.9	3.0	5.8
Hillsboro	—	—	.9	.9	—	—	—	—	.9
Rockingham	—	—	.8	.8	—	—	—	—	.8
Strafford	—	—	.9	.9	—	—	—	—	.9
Sullivan	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.1
Total	53.9	5.1	4.9	63.9	3.2	—	133.6	136.8	200.7
VERMONT									
Addison	1.2	0.3	0.7	2.2	0.3	0.1	2.4	2.8	5.0
Bennington	.2	.2	.4	.8	—	—	3.1	3.1	3.9
Caledonia	5.7	.2	.9	6.8	.4	(*)	6.8	7.2	14.0
Chittenden	(*)	—	—	(*)	.1	(*)	.2	.3	.3
Essex	16.1	1.5	.3	17.9	1.5	.2	44.7	46.4	64.3
Franklin	2.9	(*)	.9	3.8	—	(*)	.5	.5	4.3
Lamoille	.9	.2	2.1	3.2	—	(*)	.7	.7	3.9
Orange	(*)	—	—	(*)	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Orleans	7.2	.7	.1	8.0	.2	(*)	8.8	9.0	17.0
Rutland	1.5	.2	1.3	3.0	.2	.2	5.5	5.9	8.9
Washington	1.3	—	—	1.3	—	—	—	—	1.3
Windham	4.4	(*)	.1	4.5	.1	—	(*)	.1	4.6
Windsor	5.2	.1	.1	5.4	.1	.1	2.4	2.6	8.0
Total	46.6	3.4	6.9	56.9	2.9	0.6	75.1	78.6	135.5

¹ Counties with no production are omitted.

* Less than 50 cords.

Table 13.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in New York, by counties and species groups, 1972
[In thousands of rough cords]

County ¹	Softwood				Hardwood			Total	All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods		
Albany	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	—	(*)	(*)
Broome	(*)	—	8.4	8.4	(*)	0.2	4.1	4.3	12.7
Cattaraugus	—	—	—	—	4.1	—	.9	5.0	5.0
Cayuga	0.1	—	—	.1	(*)	—	—	(*)	.1
Chautauqua	—	—	—	—	—	—	.9	.9	.9
Chemung	—	—	—	—	.6	.6	1.2	2.4	2.4
Chenango	1.2	—	—	1.2	.1	.6	2.9	3.6	4.8
Clinton	2.4	0.7	4.1	7.2	1.9	—	26.0	27.9	35.1
Cortland	1.1	—	1.1	2.2	—	—	—	—	2.2
Delaware	.2	—	.9	1.1	.1	.5	3.2	3.8	4.9
Dutchess	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Erie	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Essex	2.6	3.3	6.2	12.1	3.0	—	38.7	41.7	53.8
Franklin	10.5	2.1	2.2	14.8	1.3	—	12.5	13.8	28.6
Fulton	.6	6.4	2.1	9.1	.3	—	15.3	15.6	24.7
Genesee	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Greene	—	(*)	.2	.2	—	—	.2	.2	.4
Hamilton	5.8	.7	.6	7.1	.2	—	19.9	20.1	27.2
Herkimer	2.8	—	.1	2.9	—	—	1.4	1.4	4.3
Jefferson	.3	—	1.4	1.7	.6	—	.9	1.5	3.2
Lewis	2.1	—	2.0	4.1	1.0	—	16.2	17.2	21.3
Madison	2.1	—	—	2.1	—	—	—	—	2.1
Montgomery	.2	—	—	.2	—	—	.4	.4	.6
Niagara	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Oneida	.6	—	2.5	3.1	.1	—	4.1	4.2	7.3
Onondaga	1.0	—	—	1.0	—	—	—	—	1.0
Orleans	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Oswego	—	—	1.0	1.0	(*)	—	.3	.3	1.3
Otsego	1.2	—	3.0	4.2	—	—	.4	.4	4.6
Rensselaer	(*)	—	1.3	1.3	.3	—	—	.3	1.6
St. Lawrence	16.8	3.9	6.3	27.0	3.4	—	20.2	23.6	50.6
Saratoga	.7	7.6	12.2	20.5	1.4	—	22.8	24.2	44.7
Schoharie	—	—	.8	.8	—	—	—	—	.8
Schuyler	—	—	—	—	.2	.1	.1	.4	.4
Sullivan	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.1
Tioga	—	—	—	—	.6	.6	1.5	2.7	2.7
Tompkins	.4	—	—	.4	.1	.3	.5	.9	1.3
Warren	2.4	7.0	6.7	16.1	.6	—	19.8	20.4	36.5
Washington	.1	2.7	2.4	5.2	.4	—	7.8	8.2	13.4
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	.4	—	.1	.5	.5
Total	55.2	34.4	65.5	155.1	20.7	2.9	222.4	246.0	401.1

¹ Counties with no production are omitted.

* Less than 50 cords.

Table 14.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in Pennsylvania, by counties and species groups, 1972

[In thousands of rough cords]

County ¹	Softwood				Hardwood			Total	All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods		
Adams	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	2.8	—	2.8	2.9
Armstrong	—	—	—	—	0.1	.1	0.7	.9	.9
Bedford	0.1	0.5	5.2	5.8	5.9	11.4	6.4	23.7	29.5
Berks	—	—	.1	.1	—	.4	—	.4	.5
Blair	—	—	.2	.2	1.0	5.4	9.4	15.8	16.0
Bradford	—	—	—	—	5.0	7.2	13.2	25.4	25.4
Bucks	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Cambria	(*)	.2	.7	.9	.1	.8	3.1	4.0	4.9
Cameron	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.4	13.4	13.4
Carbon	—	—	—	—	.1	.5	.7	1.3	1.3
Centre	(*)	.3	.3	.6	.7	6.6	10.2	17.5	18.1
Clarion	(*)	.1	.4	.5	.1	.1	.6	.8	1.3
Clearfield	.2	1.1	2.7	4.0	2.0	7.8	31.7	41.5	45.5
Clinton	.1	.2	.8	1.1	.4	3.5	24.0	27.9	29.0
Columbia	—	—	(*)	(*)	.2	1.1	1.2	2.5	2.5
Crawford	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.7	7.7	7.7
Cumberland	—	—	.1	.1	—	1.6	.7	2.3	2.4
Dauphin	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	.3	.4	.7	.7
Elk	(*)	(*)	.1	.1	(*)	2.6	26.8	29.4	29.5
Erie	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.2	4.2	4.2
Fayette	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.4	.6	.2	1.2	1.2
Forest	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.5	20.5	20.5
Franklin	—	—	1.2	1.2	—	7.4	3.6	11.0	12.2
Fulton	—	—	1.4	1.4	—	3.0	1.8	4.8	6.2
Huntingdon	—	.4	4.8	5.2	1.2	9.2	8.5	18.9	24.1
Indiana	(*)	(*)	.7	.7	.2	.5	.2	.9	1.6
Jefferson	(*)	(*)	.2	.2	.1	.2	3.2	3.5	3.7
Juniata	—	—	.9	.9	—	1.6	.6	2.2	3.1
Lackawanna	—	—	—	—	.6	2.8	4.6	8.0	8.0
Lancaster	—	—	.1	.1	—	.9	(*)	.9	1.0
Lebanon	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.1	.3	.3
Luzerne	—	—	.1	.1	.6	3.1	4.5	8.2	8.3
Lycoming	—	—	.1	.1	1.8	8.6	13.1	23.5	23.6
McKean	—	—	—	—	3.9	—	26.8	30.7	30.7
Mercer	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Mifflin	—	—	—	—	—	.1	(*)	.1	.1
Monroe	—	—	—	—	.1	.3	.5	.9	.9
Montour	—	—	.4	.4	—	.7	.3	1.0	1.4
Northampton	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.1
Northumberland	—	—	.3	.3	—	1.0	.3	1.3	1.6
Perry	—	—	.3	.3	.1	2.5	1.7	4.3	4.6
Potter	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	18.6	18.6	18.6
Schuylkill	—	—	.3	.3	(*)	2.9	1.6	4.5	4.8
Snyder	—	—	.5	.5	—	.9	.4	1.3	1.8
Somerset	(*)	.1	1.2	1.3	3.3	6.4	5.2	14.9	16.2
Sullivan	—	—	—	—	3.0	2.4	9.2	14.6	14.6
Susquehanna	—	—	—	—	2.0	8.6	14.8	25.4	25.4
Tioga	—	—	—	—	1.5	1.5	5.7	8.7	8.7
Union	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	1.2	.4	1.6	1.6
Venango	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31.6	31.6	31.6
Warren	—	—	—	—	3.3	—	26.7	30.0	30.0
Washington	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Wayne	—	—	—	—	.6	3.0	7.1	10.7	10.7
Westmoreland	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wyoming	(*)	(*)	.1	.1	.9	2.9	5.3	9.1	9.2
York	—	—	.9	.9	—	2.2	1.0	3.2	4.1
Total	0.4	2.9	24.2	27.5	39.2	126.9	372.6	538.7	566.2

¹ Counties with no production are omitted.

* Less than 50 cords.

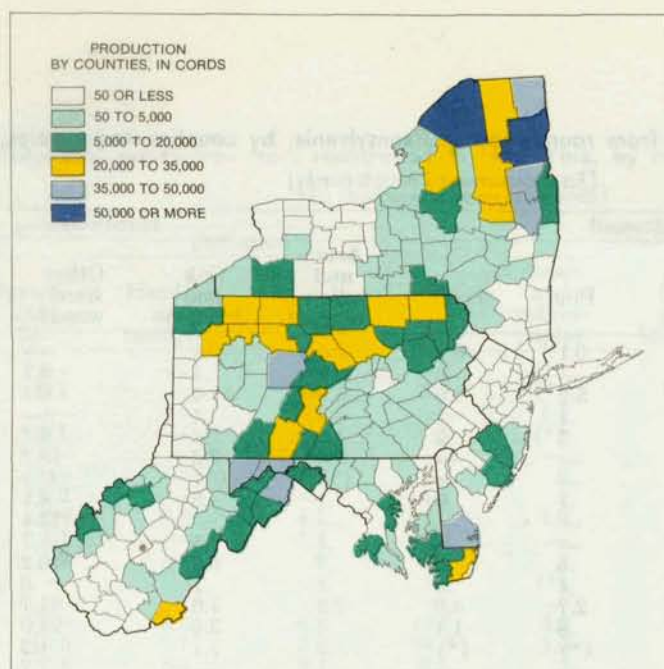


Figure 5.—Geographical pattern of pulpwood production from roundwood in the Middle Atlantic States, 1972.

Table 15.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey, by states and counties and species groups, 1972

[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	
DELAWARE									
Kent	—	—	1.0	1.0	—	.2	.1	.3	1.3
Sussex	—	—	44.7	44.7	—	1.6	.6	2.2	46.9
Total	—	—	45.7	45.7	—	1.8	0.7	2.5	48.2
MARYLAND									
Allegany	0.4	0.8	2.2	3.4	3.2	22.6	6.5	32.3	35.7
Anne Arundel	—	—	6.8	6.8	—	—	—	—	6.8
Baltimore	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Calvert	—	—	3.1	3.1	—	—	(*)	(*)	3.1
Caroline	—	—	2.7	2.7	—	.1	—	.1	2.8
Carroll	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	.3	.2	.5	.5
Cecil	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Charles	—	—	3.1	3.1	—	1.2	.7	1.9	5.0
Dorchester	—	—	9.2	9.2	—	.1	(*)	.1	9.3
Frederick	—	—	.1	.1	—	.6	.3	.9	1.0
Garrett	.2	.5	1.1	1.8	3.3	23.3	6.7	33.3	35.1
Hartford	—	—	—	—	(*)	.2	(*)	.2	.2
Howard	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.1	.1
Montgomery	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Prince Georges	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
St. Marys	—	—	4.5	4.5	—	—	—	—	4.5
Somerset	—	—	8.0	8.0	—	—	—	—	8.0
Talbot	—	—	.6	.6	—	—	—	—	.6
Washington	—	—	.4	.4	—	.7	.4	1.1	1.5
Wicomico	—	—	16.3	16.3	—	.1	(*)	.1	16.4
Worcester	—	—	23.0	23.0	—	.1	.1	.2	23.2
Total	0.6	1.3	81.1	83.0	6.5	49.4	14.9	70.8	153.8
NEW JERSEY									
Atlantic	—	—	5.7	5.7	—	.5	—	.5	6.2
Burlington	—	—	16.7	16.7	—	.4	—	.4	17.1
Camden	—	—	2.4	2.4	—	—	—	—	2.4
Cumberland	—	—	.8	.8	—	.2	—	.2	1.0
Ocean	—	—	.6	.6	—	—	—	—	.6
Total	—	—	26.2	26.2	—	1.1	—	1.1	27.3

¹ Counties with no production are omitted.

Table 16.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in West Virginia, by counties and species groups, 1972

[In thousands of rough cords]

County ¹	Softwood				Hardwood			Total	All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods		
Barbour	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Berkeley	(*)	(*)	6.2	6.2	(*)	0.5	0.2	0.7	6.9
Cabell	0.1	0.1	.3	.5	(*)	.1	(*)	.1	.6
Calhoun	(*)	(*)	.1	.1	(*)	.1	(*)	.1	.2
Clay	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Doddridge	(*)	.1	.3	.4	(*)	.3	.1	.4	.8
Fayette	—	(*)	—	(*)	0.3	.5	.4	1.2	1.2
Grant	.1	.8	3.1	4.0	.7	11.5	2.2	14.4	18.4
Greenbrier	(*)	.4	2.4	2.8	.4	.6	.5	1.5	4.3
Hampshire	.1	1.6	13.2	14.9	1.1	17.2	3.4	21.7	36.6
Hardy	(*)	.4	1.5	1.9	.4	6.7	1.3	8.4	10.3
Jackson	(*)	.3	1.2	1.5	(*)	.4	.1	.5	2.0
Lincoln	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Marion	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Marshall	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Mason	1.0	.5	3.5	5.0	.1	.3	(*)	.4	5.4
Mercer	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Mineral	.7	.3	2.3	3.3	2.1	11.4	.7	14.2	17.5
Monongalia	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Monroe	(*)	.3	1.9	2.2	5.2	8.9	7.9	22.0	24.2
Morgan	1.0	.5	9.0	10.5	.7	4.9	1.1	6.7	17.2
Nicholas	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Pendleton	.2	.1	.6	.9	.8	3.1	.6	4.5	5.4
Pleasants	(*)	(*)	.1	.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.1
Pocahontas	.3	.3	2.0	2.6	2.0	4.7	2.6	9.3	11.9
Preston	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.2	.9	.1	1.2	1.2
Putnam	.5	.3	1.8	2.6	.1	.6	(*)	.7	3.3
Raleigh	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Randolph	(*)	(*)	.1	.1	.4	2.5	.2	3.1	3.2
Ritchie	.8	.4	2.9	4.1	.3	1.7	.1	2.1	6.2
Roane	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Summers	—	.1	.3	.4	.2	.3	.2	.7	1.1
Taylor	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Tucker	(*)	(*)	.1	.1	.3	1.3	.1	1.7	1.8
Tyler	(*)	(*)	.2	.2	—	(*)	—	(*)	.2
Wayne	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.1	.8	.2	1.1	1.1
Webster	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Wirt	.4	.2	1.2	1.8	.1	.7	(*)	.8	2.6
Wood	.8	.4	2.8	4.0	.3	2.2	.1	2.6	6.6
Total	6.0	7.1	57.1	70.2	15.8	82.2	22.1	120.1	190.3

¹ Counties with no production are omitted.

* Less than 50 cords.



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