

PULPWOOD PRODUCTION in the Northeast—1974



by James T. Bones and David R. Dickson

USDA FOREST SERVICE, RESOURCE BULLETIN NE-42
1976

NORTHEASTERN FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION
FOREST SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
6816 MARKET STREET, UPPER DARBY, PA. 19082
F. BRYAN CLARK, STATION DIRECTOR

The Authors

JAMES T. BONES, research forester, received his bachelor's degree in soil conservation from Utah State University in 1952 and his master's degree in forest management from the same university in 1956. He worked at the Pacific Northwest Station and the Institute of Northern Forestry until 1965, when he became a United Nations forestry advisor to the Government of Colombia in South America. After his return in March 1968, he was transferred to the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station. He is now stationed in Upper Darby, Pa., where he is working in the timber-removals phase of the Forest Survey.

DAVID R. DICKSON, research forester, received his bachelor's degree in forestry from the University of New Hampshire in 1954 and joined the Lake States Forest Experiment Station. After serving 2 years in the Army, he joined the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station in 1957. Since that time he has been involved in the many aspects of the field and office phases of the Forest Survey. He is now responsible for operation of the data-processing system in compiling, summarizing, and analyzing resource data from the many and varied resource studies of the Forest Survey.

MANUSCRIPT RECEIVED FOR PUBLICATION 30 JULY 1975

COVER PHOTO. Mountains of wood chips—like this one in Ohio—are required each year to satisfy the wood requirements of northeastern pulpmills. Twenty-three percent of the pulpwood production in the Northeast in 1974 was from chipped manufacturing residues. The 1.8 million cord equivalent produced in 1974 was a 13-percent increase over 1973 and a record high for the region. (Cover photo credit: *Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry.*)

Background

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 were 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. Origins of mill receipts of pulpwood from roundwood are reported by county where harvested. However, pulpwood from plant residues can be traced only to the state where they were produced. Some of the logs from which the residue came were probably harvested in states other than the one in which they were processed.

1974 in Retrospect

In 1974, pulpwood production was geared down in response to diminishing demand for paper products. Pulp and paper producers entered the year operating at peak levels. Woodyard inventories were adequate, since the winter was less severe than normal, and certain northeastern pulpmills had supplemented wood supplies with “brown chips” from total-tree harvesters. Several northeastern pulp and paper manufacturers announced plans to re-invest record 1973 profits in expan-

sion of their existing pulping facilities early in 1974; while other integrated manufacturers, previously closed for environmental reasons, indicated plans for re-opening their paper-making facilities and purchasing pulp on the open market.

Then, during the second half of 1974, the sagging economy caught up with the paper industry. Demand for paperboard dried up. Kraft pulp production began to catch up with the backlog of new orders, and pulpmills adjusted their work schedules downward. By year's end, the woodyard inventory at northeastern pulpmills had grown to more than a million cords, up from 600,000 cords in 1973.

Although pulpwood suppliers were restricted in their deliveries, they were not cut off. One reason for this temporary delay in curtailing round pulpwood deliveries was because wood-chip deliveries from plant residues were down. Chipped residues normally make up more than 20 percent of the wood receipts at northeastern pulpmills.

Although most paper-industry analysts agree that a worldwide pulp and paper shortage is imminent, they are reluctant to predict when the pulp-and-paper economy will return to normal. Meanwhile, pulpmills are upgrading the quality of the pulpwood they will accept from suppliers, and some suppliers who have recently obligated large sums of money for sophisticated harvesting equipment find themselves short of working capital because of decreased sales. One bright spot on the horizon in the Northeast is the announcement by a major multinational corporation of their intentions to establish a 600-ton-per-day bleached hardwood kraft pulpmill in the upper Connecticut River Valley. Of course completion of this project is several years away.

Pulpwood Production Continues Upward Trend

The 7,751,800 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 1974 represented an increase of 8 percent over the 7,201,700 cords reported in 1973, and a 67-percent increase over the harvest that was reported during the Station's first annual canvass in 1963. During the last 11 years, pulpwood production in the Northeast has grown at a 6-percent average annual rate.

This year's increase was due to rises in production of both softwood and hardwood roundwood and production of hardwood chips

from plant residues (fig. 1). Softwood chip production remained at the same level as in 1973. Woodyard inventories have been building, and receipts at some woodyards have been curtailed as pulpmills reduce production schedules in response to slackened demand for paper products.

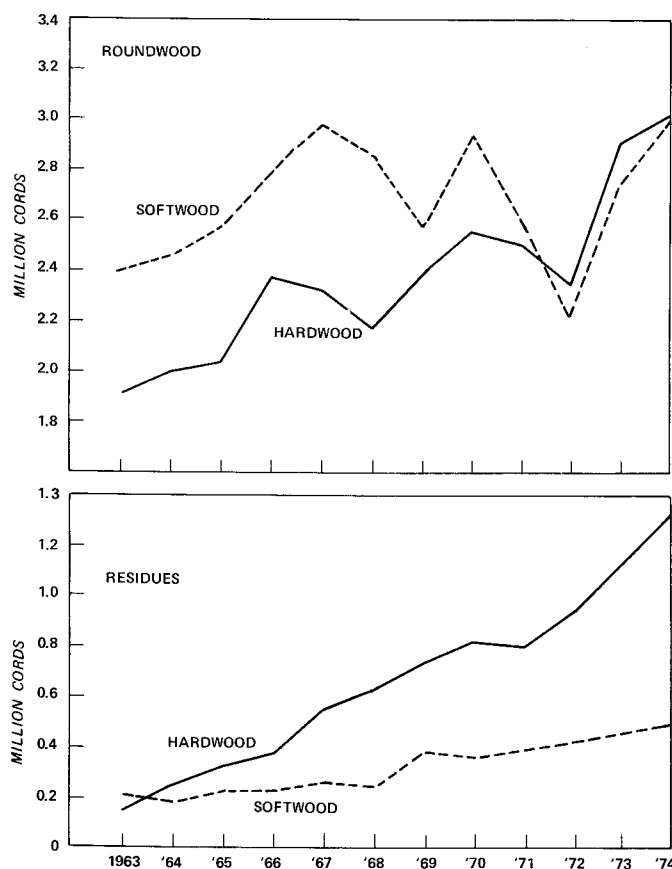
Roundwood pulpwood production from hardwoods was greater than that of softwoods and accounted for 51 percent of the total harvest in 1974. Total production of chips from plant residues increased 205,000 cord equivalents over 1973 production. Hardwoods accounted for 56 percent of all pulpwood produced in 1974, down about 0.1 of a percentage point from 1973.

Receipts of pulpwood at woodpulp mills in the Northeast totaled 8,477,200 cords in 1974. These receipts included wood harvested in the Northeast and pulpwood imported from other regions. Hardwood receipts exceeded those of softwoods by 688,400 cords. Total receipts exceeded total production by 725,400 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 of 15 percent or more over 1973 levels were registered in Kentucky (up 16 percent), New York (up 17 percent), and Vermont (up 29 percent). Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island reported a decline in receipts between years.

In previous years, a major portion of the northeastern requirement for pulpwood was satisfied by shipments of softwood Canadian pulpwood into the Northeast. This trend has been changing as more southern pulpwood has been finding its way into northern woodyards and as pulpmills continue to use larger quantities of hardwood. In 1974, about 47 percent of the roundwood shipments into the Northeast came from Canada, and 46 percent came from the Southern States. The remaining 7 percent came from the Lake States and Central States. Although softwood roundwood imports exceeded hardwood imports, reversing last year's trend, hardwood chip imports exceeded softwood imports by more than 2 to 1.

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



Production from Roundwood Up 6 Percent

The production of pulpwood from roundwood increased 345,100 cords—a 6-percent increase over 1973. The 5,993,900 cords of roundwood produced in 1974 represents the highest production level attained since the annual production surveys were begun in the Northeast in 1963.

The 1974 pulpwood production from roundwood was up from 1973 in 8 of the 14 states. Connecticut, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and West Virginia registered production decreases. Production increases of 20 percent or more were recorded in New Jersey, New York, and Vermont. Maine, which accounts for 56 percent of the roundwood that is harvested in the Northeast, registered an 8-percent gain in production between 1973 and 1974.

Twenty Counties Top 50-Thousand-Cord Mark

Twenty counties in six states produced more than 50,000 cords of pulpwood from roundwood in 1974. This is an increase of three counties over the 1973 level, and it equals the previous record that was set in 1967. The 3.9 million cords of roundwood harvested from these counties represents 66 percent of the total roundwood harvest in the Northeast.

Stepped-up harvesting in New York was responsible for five counties to be included in the list of high-production counties. New Hampshire, Vermont, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia each had single representatives. As in previous years, Maine counties dominated the list of 20 counties. Counties that produced more than 50,000 cords of pulpwood from roundwood in 1974, and their production totals, are:

<i>County</i>	<i>Production (thousand cords)</i>
Aroostook, Maine	678.6
Piscataquis, Maine	557.2
Sommerset, Maine	512.5
Washington, Maine	436.1
Penobscot, Maine	397.6
Oxford, Maine	227.9
Coos, New Hampshire	202.1
Franklin, Maine	151.9
Hancock, Maine	85.3
Essex, Vermont	82.1
Essex, New York	80.0
Clearfield, Pennsylvania	66.5
Franklin, New York	65.9
St. Lawrence, New York	62.1
Kennebec, Maine	60.6
Waldo, Maine	59.3
Hamilton, New York	53.9
Greenbrier, West Virginia	53.1
Clinton, New York	53.0
Androscoggin, Maine	50.4

Roundwood Harvest as Related to Growing-Stock Inventory

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 1974:

SOFTWOOD		HARDWOOD	
Maryland	5.1	Maine	6.0
Delaware	5.8	New Hampshire	11.9
Maine	6.4	Ohio	16.0
—	—	New York	22.8
Average	9.4	Average	23.8
New Jersey	10.2	Vermont	26.4
West Virginia	12.9	Pennsylvania	28.0
Vermont	15.7	Maryland	34.6
New York	19.4	Delaware	67.9
Rhode Island	22.1	Kentucky	70.4
Kentucky	25.1	Rhode Island	77.1
Ohio	30.2	West Virginia	82.5
New Hampshire	45.6	New Jersey	479.9
Pennsylvania	48.9	Connecticut	556.8
Connecticut	55.6	Massachusetts	671.3
Massachusetts	84.6	—	—

The states have been ranked (top to bottom) from the state in which the roundwood harvest was most intensive to the state in which the harvest was 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 1974, there were 9,400 cubic feet of softwood growing stock and 23,800 cubic feet of hardwood growing stock. The softwood harvest was more intensive than the regional average in Maryland, Delaware, and Maine. The hardwood harvest was more intensive than the regional average in Maine, New Hampshire, Ohio, and New York. Harvesting intensity was relatively low in the urbanizing states and in those states that had no pulpmills or that had a single mill operating.

Total-Tree Harvesting

Total-tree chipping has caught on in portions of the Northeast because of the favorable economics of this new harvesting system. With the cost of skilled labor and raw material (wood) going up, total-tree harvesters are an attractive alternative to conventional harvesting equipment if the brown chips that result (unbarked bolewood and topwood) are acceptable to the pulpmill. At present most users of total-tree chips in the Northeast produce kraft pulp from hardwoods. Therefore, much of the present activity centers around the central Appalachian hardwood region in Ohio,

Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, and to a lesser extent in New Hampshire and Maine.

The following tabulation presents some of the information we were able to assemble about total-tree chipping activities in the Northeast in 1974:

	<i>Harvesters operating in 1974 (No.)</i>	<i>Total-tree chip production (thousand cords)</i>	<i>Percent of total harvest (percent)</i>
Maine	8	99.4	3
New Hampshire	4	23.1	9
New Jersey	1	.1	(a)
New York	1	5.0	1
Ohio	13	74.4	28
Pennsylvania	7	26.8	4
West Virginia	3	7.3	3

^a Less than 0.5 percent.

Wood Chip Production Increases 13 Percent

The production of wood chips and sawdust from plant residues for use as woodpulp increased 13 percent over the 1,552,900 cord equivalents produced in 1973. In the first half of the year, high primary wood-manufacturing rates that generated large quantities of coarse plant residues accounted for the increased residue production. A marked slowdown in wood manufacture during the last half of 1974 restricted the amount of residue material that was available. Those pulpmills that had not curtailed production because of high paper inventories supplemented their wood supplies with roundwood rather than residues.

Pulpwood chip production by states in 1973 and 1974 are compared in the following tabulation:

	1973 (thousand cord equiva- lents)	1974 (thousand cord equiva- lents)	Change (percent)
Connecticut	1.8	2.4	+33
Delaware	1.0	—	(a)
Kentucky	231.9	263.3	+14
Maine	314.5	336.6	+ 7
Maryland	101.5	107.9	+ 6
Massachusetts	26.9	18.8	-30
New Hampshire	105.2	139.1	+32
New Jersey	7.4	6.2	-16
New York	159.6	200.0	+25
Ohio	146.5	115.6	-21
Pennsylvania	243.1	308.8	+27
Rhode Island	1.7	(*)	(a)
Vermont	52.9	60.7	+15
West Virginia	158.9	198.5	+25
Total	1,552.9	1,757.9	+13

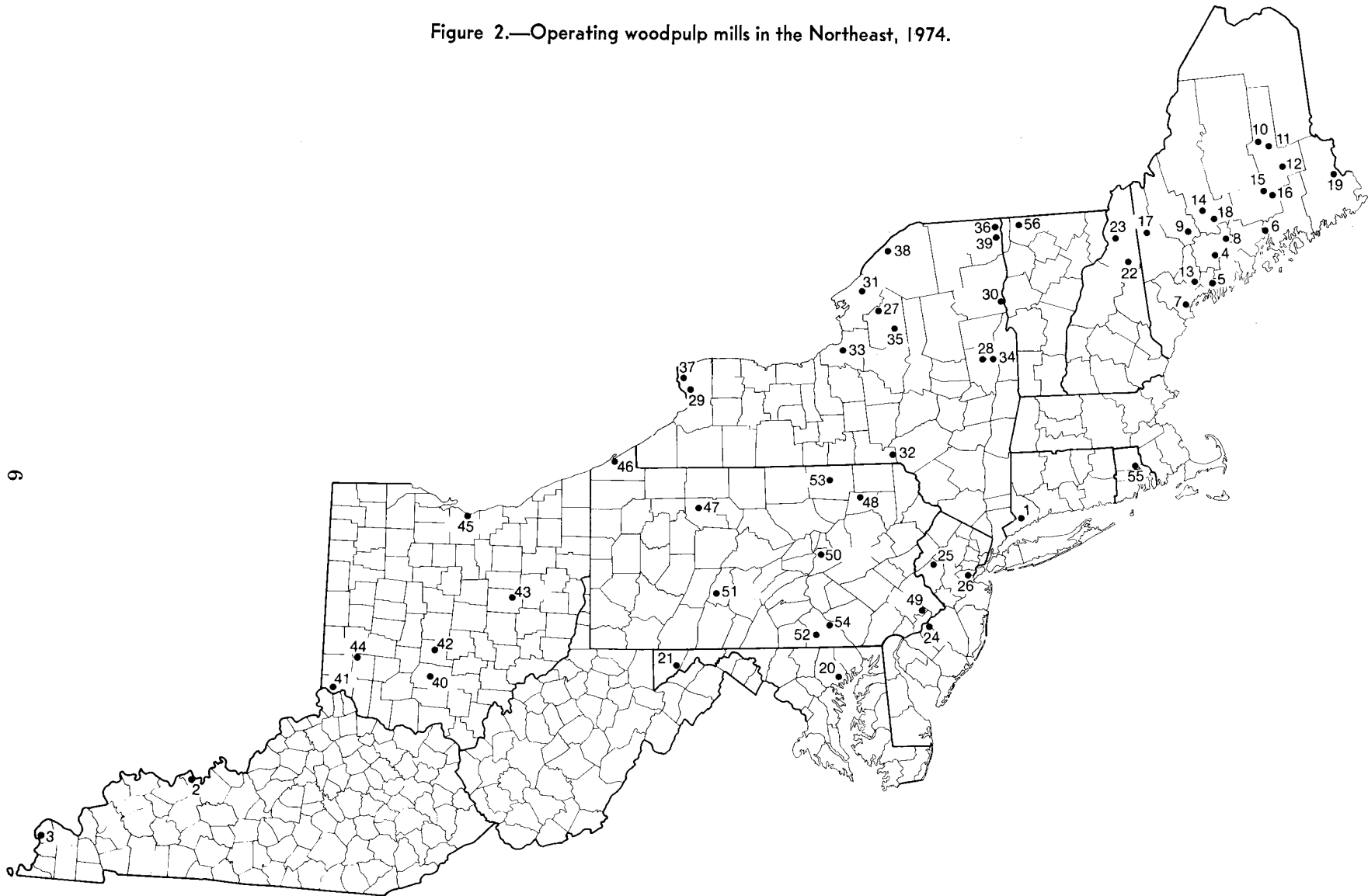
(*) Less than 50 cord equivalents.

^a Little or no production in 1974.

Chip production was up in nine states. Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia showed gains of 25 percent or more in chip production between 1973 and 1974. The highest absolute volume gain (65,700 cord equivalents) was made by Pennsylvania. The 1974 production of chips and sawdust from plant residues accounted for 23 percent of the northeastern pulpwood production total, up nearly 2 percentage points from 1973.

Hardwood chip production from plant residues rose 15 percent, while softwood chip production climbed 10 percent. Chip production for both hardwoods and softwoods in 1974 stands at all-time record levels.

Figure 2.—Operating woodpulp mills in the Northeast, 1974.



OPERATING WOODPULP MILLS IN THE NORTHEAST, 1974

Number	Mill Name and Location	Capacity (tons/24 hrs.)	Number	Mill Name and Location	Capacity (tons/24 hrs.)
CONNECTICUT			NEW YORK		
1	Tilo Company, Strafford	35	27	Latex Fiber Industries, 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	Finch Pruyn Co., Glen Falls	350
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	Nitec Paper Corp., 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	Permoid 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	650
*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	Diamond International Corp., Groveton	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 source and state, 1974. (In thousands of rough cords.)
- Table 2.—Total production and receipts of pulpwood in the Northeast, by state and species group, 1974. (In thousands of rough cords.)
- Table 3.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in the Northeast, by state and species group, 1974. (In thousands of rough cords.)
- Table 4.—Pulpwood chip production from plant residues in the Northeast, by state and species group, 1974. (In thousands of rough cord equivalents.)
- Table 5.—Pulpwood receipts from roundwood in the Northeast, by state and species group, 1974. (In thousands of rough cords.)
- Table 6.—Pulpwood chip receipts from plant residues in the Northeast by state and species group, 1974. (In thousands of rough cord equivalents.)
- Table 7.—Pulpwood from roundwood received from states outside the Northeast, by state (or province) of origin and species group, 1974. (In thousands of rough cords.)
- Table 8.—Pulpwood chip receipts from wood-using plants outside the Northeast, by state (or province) of origin and species group, 1974. (In thousands of rough cord equivalents.)
- Table 9.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in the Northeast, by state and species group, 1974. (In thousands of rough cords.)
- Table 10.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in Kentucky and Ohio, by state and county and species group, 1974. (In thousands of rough cords.)
- Table 11.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in Southern New England, by state and county and species group, 1974. (In thousands of rough cords.)
- Table 12.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in Northern New England, by state and county, and species group, 1974. (In thousands of rough cords.)
- Table 13.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in New York, by county and species group, 1974. (In thousands of rough cords.)
- Table 14.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in Pennsylvania, by county and species group, 1974. (In thousands of rough cords.)
- Table 15.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey, by state and county and species group, 1974. (In thousands of rough cords.)
- Table 16.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in West Virginia, by county and species group, 1974. (In thousands of rough cords.)

Table 1.—Total production of pulpwood in the Northeast, by source and state, 1974

[In thousands of rough cords]^a

State	Source		
	From round-wood	From plant residues	From all sources
Connecticut	7.1	2.4	9.5
Delaware	46.1	—	46.1
Kentucky	133.1	263.3	396.4
Maine	3,384.4	336.6	3,721.0
Maryland	177.5	107.9	285.4
Massachusetts	12.0	18.8	30.8
New Hampshire	251.1	139.1	390.2
New Jersey	40.7	6.2	46.9
New York	574.2	200.0	774.2
Ohio	261.2	115.6	376.8
Pennsylvania	699.8	308.8	1,008.6
Rhode Island	4.1	(*)	4.1
Vermont	197.8	60.7	258.5
West Virginia	213.6	198.5	412.1
All states	6,002.7	1,757.9	7,760.6

^a 128 cubic feet of wood, bark, and air space.

* Less than 50 cord equivalents.

Table 2.—Total production and receipts of pulpwood in the Northeast, by state and species group, 1974

[In thousands of rough cords]

State	Total production		Total receipts		Production surplus (+) or deficit (—)
	Softwood	Hardwood	Softwood	Hardwood	
Connecticut	5.0	4.5	(D)	(D)	+ (D)
Delaware	39.8	6.3	—	—	+ 46.1
Kentucky	33.7	362.7	123.9	559.9	—287.4
Maine	2,562.9	1,158.1	2,909.6	1,189.5	—378.1
Maryland	155.5	129.9	155.7	314.9	—185.2
Massachusetts	13.4	17.4	—	—	+ 30.8
New Hampshire	164.2	226.0	89.8	412.6	—112.2
New Jersey	41.2	5.7	54.6	17.1	— 24.8
New York	194.7	579.5	301.5	553.0	— 80.3
Ohio	7.3	369.5	9.0	532.5	—164.7
Pennsylvania	48.5	960.1	196.6	991.7	—179.7
Rhode Island	.9	3.2	(D)	(D)	— (D)
Vermont	130.6	127.9	(D)	(D)	+ (D)
West Virginia	54.5	357.6	—	—	+412.1
All states	3,452.2	4,308.4	3,881.0	4,581.7	—702.1

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

Table 3.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in the Northeast, by state and species group, 1974

[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	2.8	1.3	—	4.1	—	3.0	—	3.0	7.1
Delaware	—	19.7	20.1	39.8	—	5.8	0.5	6.3	46.1
Kentucky	—	(*)	24.8	24.8	42.2	39.2	26.9	108.3	133.1
Maine	2,298.6	7.6	1.5	2,307.7	1,010.7	66.0	—	1,076.7	3,384.4
Maryland	24.0	30.2	49.8	104.0	64.6	8.0	.9	73.5	177.5
Massachusetts	—	9.1	—	9.1	—	2.9	—	2.9	12.0
New Hampshire	23.3	39.3	—	62.6	166.0	22.5	—	188.5	251.1
New Jersey	37.9	—	—	37.9	2.8	(*)	—	2.8	40.7
New York	164.4	5.0	—	169.4	327.7	26.1	51.0	404.8	574.2
Ohio	—	4.1	—	4.1	255.6	1.5	—	257.1	261.2
Pennsylvania	20.6	12.1	—	32.7	603.5	63.6	—	667.1	699.8
Rhode Island	.9	—	—	.9	3.2	—	—	3.2	4.1
Vermont	19.4	64.6	23.1	107.1	—	90.7	—	90.7	197.8
West Virginia	—	43.9	6.9	50.8	—	90.5	72.3	162.8	213.6
All states	2,591.9	236.9	126.2	2,955.0	2,476.3	419.8	151.6	3,047.7	6,002.7

* Less than 50 cords.

Table 4.—Pulpwood chip production from plant residues in the Northeast, by state and species group, 1974

[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	—	0.9	—	0.9	—	1.5	—	1.5	2.4
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	6.4	2.5	8.9	172.4	36.2	45.8	254.4	263.3
Maine	254.4	.8	(*)	255.2	65.0	16.4	—	81.4	336.6
Maryland	1.4	36.6	13.5	51.5	13.4	43.0	—	56.4	107.9
Massachusetts	—	4.3	—	4.3	—	14.5	—	14.5	18.8
New Hampshire	45.1	55.7	.8	101.6	20.1	17.2	.2	37.5	139.1
New Jersey	1.6	1.7	—	3.3	1.4	1.5	—	2.9	6.2
New York	16.6	8.7	—	25.3	97.2	27.9	49.6	174.7	200.0
Ohio	—	3.2	—	3.2	108.7	3.7	—	112.4	115.6
Pennsylvania	13.0	2.8	—	15.8	242.8	50.2	—	293.0	308.8
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Vermont	—	21.5	2.0	23.5	—	37.2	—	37.2	60.7
West Virginia	—	1.4	2.3	3.7	—	93.4	101.4	194.8	198.5
All states	332.1	144.0	21.1	497.2	721.0	342.7	197.0	1,260.7	1,757.9

* Less than 50 cord equivalents.

Table 5.—Pulpwood receipts from roundwood in the Northeast, by state and species group, 1974

[In thousands of rough cords]

State ^a	Softwood				Hardwood				Total receipts
	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	2.8	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Kentucky	—	—	94.6	94.6	42.2	—	154.0	196.2	290.8
Maine	2,298.6	16.1	227.0	2,541.7	1,010.7	21.2	83.4	1,115.3	3,657.0
Maryland	24.0	55.2	68.2	147.4	64.6	135.0	18.4	218.0	365.4
New Hampshire	23.3	14.3	.6	38.2	166.0	135.5	50.2	351.7	389.9
New Jersey	37.9	—	—	37.9	2.8	—	—	2.8	40.7
New York	164.4	80.5	9.1	254.0	327.7	29.6	9.5	366.8	620.8
Ohio	—	—	—	—	255.6	49.5	10.1	315.2	315.2
Pennsylvania	20.6	59.6	55.9	136.1	603.5	42.1	20.8	666.4	802.5
Rhode Island	.9	(D)	(D)	(D)	3.2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Vermont	19.4	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
All states	2,591.9	236.6	457.2	3,285.7	2,476.3	420.0	346.4	3,242.7	6,528.4

^a States with no pulp mills are omitted.

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

Table 6.—Pulpwood chip receipts from plant residues in the Northeast, by state and species group, 1974^a

[In thousands of rough cord equivalents]

State ^b	Softwood				Hardwood				Total receipts
	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		
Connecticut	—	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Kentucky	—	—	29.3	29.3	172.4	—	191.3	363.7	393.0
Maine	254.4	41.8	71.7	367.9	65.0	8.8	.4	74.2	442.1
Maryland	1.4	4.2	2.7	8.3	13.4	76.8	6.7	96.9	105.2
New Hampshire	45.1	5.2	1.3	51.6	20.1	24.4	16.4	60.9	112.5
New Jersey	1.6	10.3	4.8	16.7	1.4	12.9	—	14.3	31.0
New York	16.6	30.9	—	47.5	97.2	57.2	31.8	186.2	233.7
Ohio	—	7.3	1.7	9.0	108.7	97.5	11.1	217.3	226.3
Pennsylvania	13.0	39.8	7.7	60.5	242.8	65.1	17.4	325.3	385.8
Rhode Island	—	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Vermont	—	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
All states	332.1	144.0	119.2	595.3	721.0	342.9	275.1	1,339.0	1,934.3

^a Includes sawmill slabs and edgings, veneer cores, and post and pole trimmings.^b States with no pulp mills are omitted.

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

Table 7.—Pulpwood from roundwood received from states outside the Northeast,
by state or province of origin and species group, 1974

[In thousands or rough cords]

Receiving state ^a	State or province of origin	Total softwood	Total hardwood	All species
Kentucky	Illinois	1.7	9.8	11.5
	Indiana	—	17.2	17.2
	Mississippi	82.6	103.0	185.6
	Missouri	.2	10.4	10.6
	Tennessee	10.1	13.6	23.7
Maine	New Brunswick	219.5	66.8	286.3
	Quebec	7.5	16.6	24.1
Maryland	Virginia	68.2	18.4	86.6
New Hampshire	Quebec	.6	50.2	50.8
New York	Ontario	2.1	9.5	11.6
	Quebec	7.0	(*)	7.0
Ohio	Alabama	—	.4	.4
	Indiana	—	5.3	5.3
	Michigan	—	4.4	4.4
Pennsylvania	Virginia	55.9	20.8	76.7
Vermont	Quebec	1.8	—	1.8
All states	—	457.2	346.4	803.6

^a States with no receipts are omitted.

* Less than 50 cords.

Table 8.—Pulpwood chip receipts from wood-using plants outside the Northeast,
by state or province of origin and species group, 1974

[In thousands of rough cord equivalents]

Receiving state ^a	State or province of origin	Total softwood	Total hardwood	All species
Kentucky	Alabama	—	2.6	2.6
	Arkansas	—	3.0	3.0
	Illinois	—	24.8	24.8
	Indiana	—	40.2	40.2
	Mississippi	26.2	25.4	51.6
	Missouri	3.1	48.3	51.4
	Tennessee	—	47.0	47.0
Maine	Quebec	71.7	.4	72.1
Maryland	Virginia	2.7	6.7	9.4
New Hampshire	Quebec	1.3	16.4	17.7
New Jersey	Virginia	4.8	—	4.8
New York	Ontario	—	24.2	24.2
	Quebec	—	7.6	7.6
Ohio	Indiana	—	2.0	2.0
	Michigan	—	.1	.1
	Tennessee	—	4.1	4.1
	Virginia	1.7	4.9	6.6
Pennsylvania	Virginia	7.7	17.4	25.1
All states	—	119.2	275.1	394.3

^a States with no receipts are omitted.

Table 9.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in the Northeast, by state and species group, 1974
[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		
Connecticut	—	—	4.1	4.1	—	1.4	1.6	3.0	7.1
Delaware	—	—	39.8	39.8	—	4.1	2.2	6.3	46.1
Kentucky	—	0.1	24.7	24.8	14.4	65.8	28.1	108.3	133.1
Maine	1,890.5	257.8	159.4	2,307.7	143.6	34.5	898.6	1,076.7	3,384.4
Maryland	.9	1.8	101.3	104.0	6.4	50.8	16.3	73.5	177.5
Massachusetts	—	—	9.1	9.1	.1	1.2	1.6	2.9	12.0
New Hampshire	46.7	4.4	11.5	62.6	43.3	1.4	143.8	188.5	251.1
New Jersey	—	—	37.9	37.9	—	—	2.8	2.8	40.7
New York	78.0	19.7	71.7	169.4	29.0	9.1	366.7	404.8	574.2
Ohio	.1	.2	3.8	4.1	28.3	92.9	135.9	257.1	261.2
Pennsylvania	.6	3.4	28.7	32.7	57.2	261.4	348.5	667.1	699.8
Rhode Island	—	—	.9	.9	—	1.5	1.7	3.2	4.1
Vermont	95.4	3.1	8.6	107.1	30.7	1.1	58.9	90.7	197.8
West Virginia	7.8	4.9	38.1	50.8	27.7	97.2	37.9	162.8	213.6
All states	2,120.0	295.4	539.6	2,955.0	380.7	622.4	2,044.6	3,047.7	6,002.7

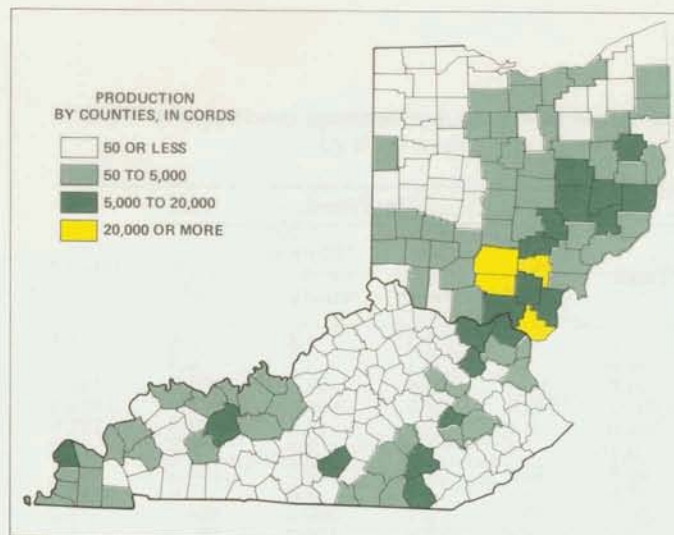


Figure 3.—Geographical pattern of pulpwood production from roundwood in Kentucky and Ohio by counties and species groups, 1974.

Table 10.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in Kentucky and Ohio, by states and counties and species groups, 1974

[In thousands of rough cords]

County ^a	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
KENTUCKY									
Adair	—	(*)	2.1	2.1	0.8	1.8	0.5	3.1	5.2
Ballard	—	—	—	—	1.5	3.4	2.6	7.5	7.5
Boyd	—	—	—	—	.1	.4	.6	1.1	1.1
Breathitt	—	(*)	.2	.2	.1	.3	.1	.5	.7
Breckenridge	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	.6	1.8	1.8
Bullitt	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Caldwell	—	—	—	—	.1	.2	.1	.4	.4
Calloway	—	—	—	—	.1	.2	.3	.6	.6
Carlisle	—	—	—	—	.4	.8	.7	1.9	1.9
Carter	—	(*)	.2	.2	.4	1.2	.5	2.1	2.3
Clinton	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	.6	3.0	3.0
Crittenden	—	—	—	—	.1	.2	.1	.4	.4
Daviess	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	.1	2.4	2.4
Elliott	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Estill	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Fleming	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Floyd	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Fulton	—	—	—	—	.2	.5	.4	1.1	1.1
Graves	—	—	—	—	.6	1.4	1.2	3.2	3.2
Grayson	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	.8	2.5	2.5
Greenup	—	(*)	.1	.1	2.1	8.3	2.6	13.0	13.1
Hancock	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	1.2	3.8	3.8
Hardin	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.1	.3	.3
Henderson	—	—	—	—	—	.8	.4	1.2	1.2
Hickman	—	—	—	—	.3	.7	.5	1.5	1.5
Jackson	—	(*)	.8	.8	.1	.1	.1	.3	1.1
Laurel	—	—	4.3	4.3	(*)	.8	.4	1.2	5.5
Lawrence	—	(*)	.2	.2	.2	.6	.2	1.0	1.2
Lee	—	0.1	2.5	2.6	.9	1.9	.5	3.3	5.9
Lewis	—	(*)	.4	.4	3.6	9.7	3.6	16.9	17.3
Livingston	—	—	—	—	.1	.2	.1	.4	.4
McCracken	—	—	—	—	.4	.9	.6	1.9	1.9
McCreary	—	—	3.8	3.8	—	.2	.5	.7	4.5
Meads	—	—	—	—	—	.1	(*)	.1	.1
Menifee	—	(*)	1.1	1.1	.2	.4	.1	.7	1.8
Montgomery	—	(*)	.2	.2	(*)	.1	(*)	.1	.3
Muhlenberg	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	1.0	3.2	3.2
Nelson	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	5.9	2.6	8.5	8.5
Owsley	—	(*)	.7	.7	.3	.6	.2	1.1	1.8
Powell	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Pulaski	—	—	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	.3

CONTINUED

Table 10.—Continued

County ^a	Softwood				Hardwood			Total	All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods		
Rowan	—	(*)	.1	.1	1.7	7.9	1.7	11.3	11.4
Wayne	—	(*)	1.0	1.0	.1	.9	.3	1.3	2.3
Whitley	—	—	6.6	6.6	—	2.7	2.2	4.9	11.5
Wolfe	—	(*)	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	.1
Total	—	0.1	24.7	24.8	14.4	65.8	28.1	108.3	133.1
OHIO									
Adams	—	—	—	—	0.3	3.8	0.5	4.6	4.6
Ashland	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	.4	.4	.4
Athens	—	—	(*)	(*)	.7	1.3	.8	2.8	2.8
Belmont	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.0	15.0	15.0
Brown	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Butler	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3	.3	.3
Carroll	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.0	12.0	12.0
Champaign	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Clark	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Clermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.1
Clinton	—	—	—	—	.1	.8	.7	1.6	1.6
Coshocton	—	—	—	—	(*)	.2	8.1	8.3	8.3
Crawford	—	—	—	—	(*)	.1	.1	.2	.2
Cuyahoga	—	—	—	—	.3	.7	1.7	2.7	2.7
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	.4	.4	.4
Erie	—	—	—	—	—	.3	.1	.4	.4
Fairfield	—	—	—	—	.6	1.0	1.0	2.6	2.6
Fayette	—	—	—	—	(*)	.1	(*)	.1	.1
Franklin	—	—	—	—	.1	.2	.2	.5	.5
Gallia	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	.7	4.0	1.2	5.9	7.6
Greene	—	—	—	—	—	—	.4	.4	.4
Guernsey	(*)	—	—	(*)	—	—	7.7	7.7	7.7
Harrison	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	3.0	3.0
Highland	—	—	—	—	.5	.8	1.4	2.7	2.7
Hocking	—	—	—	—	3.3	5.5	3.5	12.3	12.3
Holmes	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	1.5	1.5
Huron	—	—	—	—	(*)	.3	.2	.5	.5
Jackson	(*)	(*)	.1	.1	2.4	9.0	4.9	16.3	16.4
Jefferson	—	—	—	—	(*)	.1	(*)	.1	.1
Knox	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	2.0	2.0	2.0
Lawrence	—	—	—	—	3.3	10.4	6.9	20.6	20.6
Licking	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	1.5	1.5
Lorain	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.2	.2
Mahoning	(*)	(*)	.9	.9	—	—	—	—	.9
Marion	—	—	—	—	—	.1	(*)	.1	.1
Meigs	(*)	.1	.8	.9	.1	.4	.2	.7	1.6
Mercer	—	—	—	—	.1	.2	.2	.5	.5
Monroe	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	2.6	2.6
Montgomery	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3	.3	.3
Morgan	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	4.3	4.5	4.5
Morrow	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.2	.2
Muskingham	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.6	11.6	11.6
Noble	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	5.0	5.0
Perry	—	—	—	—	.2	.3	4.5	5.0	5.0
Pickaway	—	—	—	—	1.0	1.7	1.1	3.8	3.8
Pike	(*)	(*)	.1	.1	3.3	14.9	7.5	25.7	25.8
Preble	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	.2	.2	.2
Ross	—	—	—	—	3.9	15.1	5.0	24.0	24.0
Scioto	—	—	—	—	2.1	8.5	3.0	13.6	13.6
Seneca	—	—	—	—	—	.2	(*)	.2	.2
Shelby	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Stark	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.2	4.2	4.2
Trumbull	—	—	.4	.4	—	—	—	—	.4
Tuscarawas	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.1	3.1	3.1
Vinton	—	—	—	—	4.5	10.9	5.1	20.5	20.5
Warren	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3	.3	.3
Washington	—	—	—	—	.7	1.7	1.8	4.2	4.2
Wyandot	—	—	—	—	(*)	.1	(*)	.1	.1
Total	0.1	0.2	3.8	4.1	28.3	92.9	135.9	257.1	261.2

^a Counties with no production are omitted.

* Less than 50 cords.

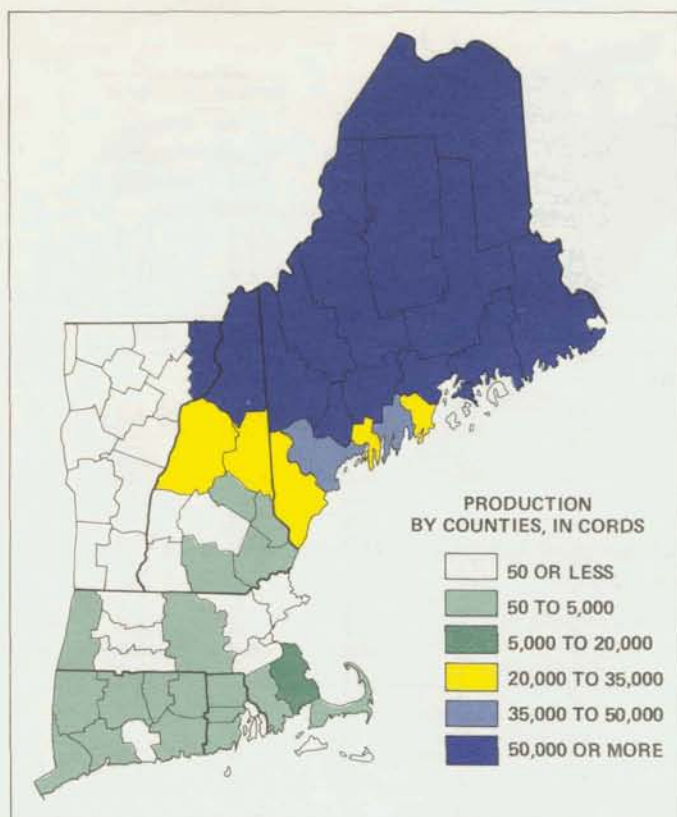


Figure 4.—Geographical pattern of pulpwood production from roundwood in the New England States, 1974.

Table 11.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in Southern New England, by states and counties and species, 1974

[In thousands of rough cords]

County ^a	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
CONNECTICUT									
Fairfield	—	—	0.8	0.8	—	—	—	—	0.8
Hartford	—	—	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	—	1.2
Litchfield	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	.1
New Haven	—	—	.8	.8	—	—	—	—	.8
New London	—	—	.2	.2	—	0.2	0.3	0.5	.7
Tolland	—	—	.1	.1	—	.1	.1	.2	.3
Windham	—	—	.9	.9	—	1.1	1.2	2.3	3.2
Total	—	—	4.1	4.1	—	1.4	1.6	3.0	7.1
MASSACHUSETTS									
Barnstable	—	—	0.7	0.7	—	—	—	—	0.7
Berkshire	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.2	0.3	.3
Bristol	—	—	1.6	1.6	—	0.5	.6	1.1	2.7
Plymouth	—	—	6.2	6.2	—	.7	.8	1.5	7.7
Worcester	—	—	.6	.6	—	—	—	—	.6
Total	—	—	9.1	9.1	0.1	1.2	1.6	2.9	12.0
RHODE ISLAND									
Kent	—	—	0.2	0.2	—	0.8	0.9	1.7	1.9
Providence	—	—	.5	.5	—	.4	.5	.9	1.4
Washington	—	—	.2	.2	—	.3	.3	.6	.8
Total	—	—	0.9	0.9	—	1.5	1.7	3.2	4.1

^a Counties with no production are omitted.

Table 12.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in Northern New England, by states and counties and species groups, 1974

[In thousands of rough cords]

County ^a	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
MAINE									
Androscoggin	6.8	8.5	11.7	27.0	1.7	0.8	20.9	23.4	50.4
Aroostook	509.3	32.6	2.8	544.7	40.1	3.5	90.3	133.9	678.6
Cumberland	3.5	2.9	18.1	24.5	.9	.7	18.5	20.1	44.6
Franklin	34.6	6.0	5.5	46.1	14.4	3.4	88.0	105.8	151.9
Hancock	48.2	10.9	5.7	64.8	1.1	.7	18.7	20.5	85.3
Kennebec	5.0	8.3	19.4	32.7	3.0	.9	24.0	27.9	60.6
Knox	9.9	4.6	9.0	23.5	.3	.4	10.1	10.8	34.3
Lincoln	5.4	6.0	13.8	25.2	.7	.6	15.9	17.2	42.4
Oxford	46.0	15.3	14.3	75.6	13.0	5.2	134.1	152.3	227.9
Penobscot	173.9	80.1	10.5	264.5	21.7	4.1	107.3	133.1	397.6
Piscataquis	431.1	21.2	2.9	455.2	9.2	3.4	89.4	102.0	557.2
Sagadahoc	3.5	3.6	7.6	14.7	.2	.2	6.8	7.2	21.9
Somerset	371.7	16.3	7.1	395.1	12.8	3.9	100.7	117.4	512.5
Waldo	17.2	6.2	12.2	35.6	3.1	.8	19.8	23.7	59.3
Washington	223.9	34.8	8.0	266.7	21.3	5.5	142.6	169.4	436.1
York	.5	.5	10.8	11.8	.1	.4	11.5	12.0	23.8
Total	1,890.5	257.8	159.4	2,307.7	143.6	34.5	898.6	1,076.7	3,384.4
NEW HAMPSHIRE									
Belknap	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	(*)	—	0.1
Carroll	1.6	1.2	2.2	5.0	0.5	(*)	22.3	22.8	27.8
Coos	42.5	2.9	1.5	46.9	41.8	0.8	112.6	155.2	202.1
Grafton	2.6	.3	7.3	10.2	1.0	.3	8.6	9.9	20.1
Hillsborough	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	.1	.2	.3	.3
Rockingham	—	—	.4	.4	—	.1	.1	.2	.6
Strafford	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	.1	(*)	.1	.1
Total	46.7	4.4	11.5	62.6	43.3	1.4	143.8	188.5	251.1
VERMONT									
Addison	1.6	(*)	0.3	1.9	0.1	0.1	1.9	2.1	4.0
Bennington	.2	—	.9	1.1	(*)	.2	4.4	4.6	5.7
Caledonia	9.7	0.6	1.0	11.3	1.2	.1	7.6	8.9	20.2
Chittenden	.3	(*)	1.2	1.5	.9	—	—	.9	2.4
Essex	53.8	1.0	(*)	54.8	25.1	.1	24.4	49.6	104.4
Franklin	.5	—	—	.5	.1	(*)	1.4	1.5	2.0
Lamoille	1.1	.2	—	1.3	—	.1	1.3	1.4	2.7
Orange	—	(*)	—	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Orleans	13.4	.9	.5	14.8	1.9	.1	8.4	10.4	25.2
Rutland	3.6	—	2.2	5.8	.4	.1	1.5	2.0	7.8
Washington	1.1	—	.5	1.6	.2	—	—	.2	1.8
Windham	2.9	.2	.8	3.9	.2	.2	6.2	6.6	10.5
Windsor	7.2	.2	1.2	8.6	.6	.1	1.8	2.5	11.1
Total	95.4	3.1	8.6	107.1	30.7	1.1	58.9	90.7	197.8

^a Counties with no production are omitted.

* Less than 50 cords.

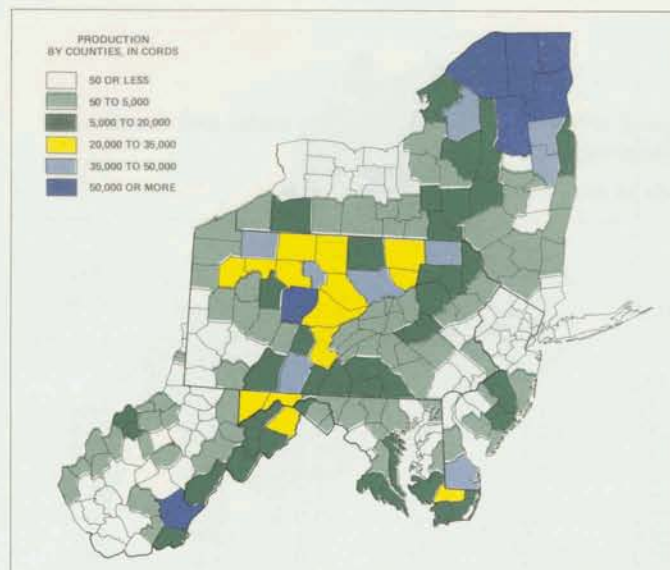


Figure 5.—Geographical pattern of pulpwood production from roundwood in the Middle Atlantic States, 1974.

Table 13.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in New York, by counties and species groups, 1974
[In thousands of rough cords]

County ^a	Softwood				Hardwood			Total	All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods		
Allegany	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1
Broome	0.3	—	—	.3	0.1	0.5	4.4	5.0	5.3
Cattaraugus	—	—	4.6	4.6	—	2.2	.3	2.5	7.1
Chautauqua	—	—	—	—	.2	—	.3	.5	.5
Chemung	—	—	—	—	.8	.9	1.5	3.2	3.2
Chenango	3.5	—	.1	3.6	.1	.5	2.1	2.7	6.3
Clinton	5.4	0.5	3.8	9.7	2.1	—	41.2	43.3	53.0
Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.1
Cortland	2.8	—	1.2	4.0	.3	1.3	1.6	3.2	7.2
Delaware	—	—	(*)	(*)	.1	.3	4.5	4.9	4.9
Dutchess	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	.1
Essex	2.1	6.1	11.0	19.2	4.6	—	56.2	60.8	80.0
Franklin	30.8	.2	1.6	32.6	2.5	—	30.8	33.3	65.9
Fulton	(*)	1.3	1.4	2.7	.2	—	19.5	19.7	22.4
Genesee	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Hamilton	3.6	2.1	1.6	7.3	2.6	—	44.0	46.6	53.9
Herkimer	5.2	(*)	.6	5.8	(*)	—	10.2	10.2	16.0
Jefferson	.4	—	4.1	4.5	.8	—	1.0	1.8	6.3
Lewis	4.0	.4	6.7	11.1	2.8	—	21.9	24.7	35.8
Madison	.5	—	1.0	1.5	(*)	—	.1	.1	1.6
Montgomery	(*)	—	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	.3
Oneida	1.7	.5	2.9	5.1	.1	—	2.9	3.0	8.1
Onondaga	.1	—	.2	.3	.1	.4	.5	1.0	1.3
Orange	—	—	—	—	(*)	.2	.3	.5	.5
Oswego	(*)	—	.7	.7	.1	—	.3	.4	1.1
Otsego	1.8	—	5.8	7.6	(*)	—	.1	.1	7.7
Rensselaer	.2	—	1.5	1.7	.5	—	1.8	2.3	4.0
St. Lawrence	12.2	1.9	4.9	19.0	4.3	—	38.8	43.1	62.1
Saratoga	2.1	2.4	8.6	13.1	1.7	—	34.2	35.9	49.0
Schenectady	(*)	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	.1
Schoharie	.5	—	2.1	2.6	.1	.4	1.2	1.7	4.3
Schuyler	—	—	—	—	.5	.2	.8	1.5	1.5
Steuben	—	—	—	—	.2	.2	.8	1.2	1.2
Sullivan	—	—	—	—	(*)	.2	.5	.7	.7
Tioga	—	—	—	—	.9	1.2	2.0	4.1	4.1
Tompkins	.1	—	—	.1	.1	.6	.8	1.5	1.6
Ulster	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	.1	.1	.1
Warren	.6	2.2	4.7	7.5	2.5	—	29.9	32.4	39.9
Washington	.1	2.1	2.0	4.2	.7	—	12.0	12.7	16.9
Total	78.0	19.7	71.7	169.4	29.0	9.1	366.7	404.8	574.2

^a Counties with no production are omitted.

* Less than 50 cords.

Table 14.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in Pennsylvania, by counties and species groups, 1974
[In thousands of rough cords]

County ^a	Softwood				Hardwood			Total	All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods		
Adams	—	—	0.4	0.4	—	4.0	2.0	6.0	6.4
Armstrong	—	—	—	—	—	.4	.3	.7	.7
Bedford	0.2	0.7	6.4	7.3	6.0	17.6	14.2	37.8	45.1
Berks	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	.1
Blair	(*)	(*)	1.0	1.0	1.2	4.0	8.4	13.6	14.6
Bradford	—	—	(*)	(*)	6.4	6.8	16.5	29.7	29.7
Bucks	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.2	.2
Butler	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	1.3	1.3
Cambria	—	—	.1	.1	.1	.4	.5	1.0	1.1
Cameron	—	—	—	—	—	29.6	6.4	36.0	36.0
Carbon	—	—	—	—	—	.1	(*)	.1	.1
Centre	(*)	.3	.9	1.2	2.6	12.0	9.8	24.4	25.6
Clarion	—	.1	—	.1	(*)	.5	.6	1.1	1.2
Clearfield	.2	.8	4.3	5.3	3.6	34.3	23.3	61.2	66.5
Clinton	(*)	.2	.6	.8	1.9	11.6	14.5	28.0	28.8
Columbia	—	—	(*)	(*)	.1	.7	.8	1.6	1.6
Crawford	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	1.3	1.3
Cumberland	—	—	.7	.7	—	3.2	1.3	4.5	5.2
Dauphin	—	—	.1	.1	.1	.9	.6	1.6	1.7
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Elk	—	—	—	—	(*)	4.0	21.9	25.9	25.9
Erie	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.4	3.4	3.4
Fayette	(*)	(*)	.2	.2	1.2	2.1	.7	4.0	4.2
Forest	—	—	—	—	—	4.0	17.0	21.0	21.0
Franklin	(*)	(*)	.7	.7	.1	7.6	3.8	11.5	12.2
Fulton	.1	.4	2.3	2.8	.9	4.6	2.6	8.1	10.9
Greene	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Huntingdon	.1	.5	4.1	4.7	1.8	11.8	6.8	20.4	25.1
Indiana	(*)	(*)	.5	.5	.3	1.1	1.1	2.5	3.0
Jefferson	(*)	.1	.2	.3	.1	1.9	5.3	7.3	7.6
Juniata	—	—	.8	.8	(*)	1.7	.8	2.5	3.3
Lackawanna	—	—	—	—	.5	2.3	3.0	5.8	5.8
Lancaster	—	—	—	—	(*)	.4	.2	.6	.6
Lebanon	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	.1	(*)	.1	.1
Luzerne	—	—	.2	.2	.8	5.0	6.8	12.6	12.8
Lycoming	(*)	—	(*)	(*)	3.1	14.3	20.6	38.0	38.0
McKean	—	—	—	—	4.0	.2	26.1	30.3	30.3
Mercer	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	.4	.4	.4
Mifflin	(*)	(*)	.3	.3	.2	.5	.5	1.2	1.5
Monroe	—	—	—	—	.1	.5	.6	1.2	1.2
Montgomery	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Montour	—	—	(*)	(*)	.1	.6	.4	1.1	1.1
Northumberland	—	—	.1	.1	—	1.0	(*)	1.0	1.1
Perry	—	—	.5	.5	.1	2.0	1.5	3.6	4.1
Pike	—	—	—	—	.1	.4	.7	1.2	1.2
Potter	—	—	—	—	1.6	.6	30.0	32.2	32.2
Schuylkill	—	—	.2	.2	.3	5.1	3.0	8.4	8.6
Snyder	—	—	.4	.4	(*)	1.2	.4	1.6	2.0
Somerset	(*)	.1	.5	.6	3.2	5.4	2.4	11.0	11.6
Sullivan	—	—	—	—	8.7	2.7	14.3	25.7	25.7
Susquehanna	—	—	—	—	3.8	13.5	20.0	37.3	37.3
Tioga	—	—	(*)	(*)	1.4	2.1	5.4	8.9	8.9
Union	—	—	.2	.2	—	3.6	.3	3.9	4.1
Venango	—	.2	—	.2	—	16.1	6.2	22.3	22.5
Warren	—	—	—	—	.9	11.9	29.0	41.8	41.8
Wayne	—	—	—	—	.5	2.6	5.8	8.9	8.9
Westmoreland	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	1.4	2.3	.4	8.4	8.4
York	—	—	2.9	2.9	—	2.0	.9	2.9	5.8
Total	0.6	3.4	28.7	32.7	57.2	261.4	348.5	667.1	699.8

^a Counties with no production are omitted.

* Less than 50 cords.

Table 15.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey, by states and counties and species groups, 1974

[In thousands of rough cords]

County ^a	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
DELAWARE									
Kent	—	—	2.2	2.2	—	0.1	(*)	0.1	2.3
Sussex	—	—	37.6	37.6	—	4.0	2.2	6.2	43.8
Total	—	—	39.8	39.8	—	4.1	2.2	6.3	46.1
MARYLAND									
Allegany	0.1	0.2	2.1	2.4	2.7	19.2	6.1	28.0	30.4
Anne Arundel	(*)	.1	4.3	4.4	.5	4.8	1.7	6.9	11.3
Baltimore	—	—	1.6	1.6	—	.2	.2	.4	2.0
Clavert	.3	.5	4.8	5.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5.6
Caroline	—	—	3.5	3.5	—	.3	.2	.5	4.0
Carroll	—	—	1.5	1.5	—	.3	.2	.5	2.0
Cecil	—	—	—	—	—	.1	(*)	.1	.1
Charles	(*)	(*)	5.2	5.2	—	.7	.3	1.0	6.2
Dorchester	—	—	6.7	6.7	(*)	.3	.1	.4	7.1
Frederick	—	—	.2	.2	—	.4	.2	.6	.8
Garrett	.1	.1	1.3	1.5	3.1	21.8	6.2	31.2	32.7
Harford	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Howard	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	—	.1	(*)	.1	.1
Prince Georges	—	—	.1	.1	—	.1	(*)	.1	.2
St. Marys	.4	.8	7.3	8.5	—	—	—	—	8.5
Somerset	—	—	19.5	19.5	—	—	—	—	19.5
Washington	(*)	.1	.9	1.0	.1	1.7	.7	2.5	3.5
Wicomico	—	—	32.0	32.0	—	.7	.4	1.1	33.1
Worcester	—	—	10.3	10.3	—	.1	(*)	.1	10.4
Total	0.9	1.8	101.3	104.0	6.4	50.8	16.3	73.5	177.5
NEW JERSEY									
Atlantic	—	—	12.7	12.7	—	—	1.0	1.0	13.7
Burlington	—	—	16.8	16.8	—	—	1.1	1.1	17.9
Camden	—	—	3.7	3.7	—	—	.2	.2	3.9
Cape May	—	—	3.8	3.8	—	—	.2	.2	4.0
Cumberland	—	—	.5	.5	—	—	.2	.2	.7
Gloucester	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ocean	—	—	.4	.4	—	—	.1	.1	.5
Total	—	—	37.9	37.9	—	—	2.8	2.8	40.7

^a Counties with no production are omitted.

* Less than 50 cords.

Table 16.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in West Virginia, by counties and species groups, 1974

[In thousands of rough cords]

County ^a	Softwood				Hardwood			Total	All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods		
Berkeley	0.1	(*)	1.5	1.6	0.1	1.8	0.7	2.6	4.2
Braxton	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.1	.1	.1	.3	.3
Cabell	.1	0.1	.4	.6	(*)	.2	(*)	.2	.8
Calhoun	(*)	(*)	.1	.1	(*)	.2	(*)	.2	.3
Doddridge	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.1	(*)	.1	.1
Fayette	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.1	.1	.2	.2
Grant	.6	.3	2.1	3.0	2.1	11.3	.9	14.3	17.3
Greenbrier	.1	.4	2.4	2.9	10.7	17.6	21.9	50.2	53.1
Hampshire	1.0	.5	4.1	5.6	2.6	13.5	1.0	17.1	22.7
Hardy	.8	.4	2.9	4.1	.9	4.7	.4	6.0	10.1
Jackson	.5	.3	1.8	2.6	.1	.4	.1	.6	3.2
Jefferson	(*)	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	.1	(*)	.1	.1
Kanawha	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Lincoln	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
McDowell	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Mason	.5	.2	1.5	2.2	.1	.6	—	.7	2.9
Mercer	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Mineral	.7	.3	2.2	3.2	1.7	8.9	.7	11.3	14.5
Monongalia	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Monroe	(*)	.4	2.3	2.7	2.9	4.8	6.0	13.7	16.4
Morgan	.7	.4	5.9	7.0	.8	4.2	.4	5.4	12.4
Ohio	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	—	.1	—	.1	.1
Pendleton	.1	(*)	.2	.3	.9	3.8	.9	5.6	5.9
Pleasants	(*)	(*)	.1	.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.1
Pocahontas	.5	.4	2.8	3.7	2.1	6.2	3.0	11.3	15.0
Preston	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.2	1.2	.1	1.5	1.5
Putnam	.4	.2	1.4	2.0	.1	.5	(*)	.6	2.6
Raleigh	(*)	—	(*)	(*)	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Randolph	(*)	(*)	.1	.1	.2	1.0	.1	1.3	1.4
Ritchie	.3	.2	1.0	1.5	.1	.5	(*)	.6	2.1
Summers	(*)	(*)	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.4	.5
Tucker	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.1	.6	.1	.8	.8
Tyler	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.1	.1	(*)	.2	.2
Wayne	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.5	1.3	.8	2.6	2.6
Webster	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wirt	1.3	.7	4.7	6.7	1.1	5.7	.4	7.2	13.9
Wood	.1	.1	.5	.7	.1	7.5	(*)	7.6	8.3
Total	7.8	4.9	38.1	50.8	27.7	97.2	37.9	162.8	213.6

^a Counties with no production are omitted.

* Less than 50 cords.

Headquarters of the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station are in Upper Darby, Pa. Field laboratories and research units are maintained at:

- Amherst, Massachusetts, in cooperation with the University of Massachusetts.
- Beltsville, Maryland.
- Berea, Kentucky, in cooperation with Berea College.
- Burlington, Vermont, in cooperation with the University of Vermont.
- Delaware, Ohio.
- Durham, New Hampshire, in cooperation with the University of New Hampshire.
- Hamden, Connecticut, in cooperation with Yale University.
- Kingston, Pennsylvania.
- Morgantown, West Virginia, in cooperation with West Virginia University, Morgantown.
- Orono, Maine, in cooperation with the University of Maine, Orono.
- Parsons, West Virginia.
- Pennington, New Jersey.
- Princeton, West Virginia.
- Syracuse, New York, in cooperation with the State University of New York College of Environmental Sciences and Forestry at Syracuse University, Syracuse.
- Warren, Pennsylvania.

ERRATA

“Pulpwood production in the Northeast, 1973”, by James T. Bones and David R. Dickson: USDA Forest Service Resource Bulletin NE-37, 1974.

Some errors were found in our report of pulpwood production in the Northeast in 1973. For the benefit of readers who use these statistics for planning purposes, we are sending you, attached, corrected tables to replace those in which the errors occurred.

Table 1.—Total production of pulpwood in the Northeast, by source and state, 1973

[In thousands of rough cords]^a

State	Source		
	From round-wood	From plant residues	From all sources
Connecticut	9.0	1.8	10.8
Delaware	40.0	1.0	41.0
Kentucky	206.3	231.9	438.2
Maine	3,140.7	314.5	3,455.2
Maryland	175.6	101.5	277.1
Massachusetts	18.7	26.9	45.6
New Hampshire	230.7	105.2	335.9
New Jersey	23.5	7.4	30.9
New York	467.9	159.6	627.5
Ohio	222.8	146.5	369.3
Pennsylvania	709.3	243.1	952.4
Rhode Island	5.7	1.7	7.4
Vermont	140.4	52.9	193.3
West Virginia	258.2	158.9	417.1
All states	5,648.8	1,552.9	7,201.7

^a 128 cubic feet of wood, bark, and air space.

Table 10.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in Kentucky and Ohio, by state and county and species group, 1973

[In thousands of rough cords]

County ^a	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
KENTUCKY									
Ballard	—	—	—	—	1.7	3.9	2.9	8.5	8.5
Bath	—	—	2.8	2.8	2.2	6.9	1.9	11.0	13.8
Boyd	—	—	—	—	(*)	.1	.1	.2	.2
Breathitt	—	—	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.4	.5
Breckinridge	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	1.4	4.4	4.4
Butler	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.2	.2
Calloway	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	1.3	1.5	1.5
Carlisle	—	—	—	—	.2	.6	.4	1.2	1.2
Carter	—	—	2.9	2.9	1.9	8.8	3.5	14.2	17.1
Casey	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	1.0	3.1	3.1
Clay	—	—	—	—	—	.2	(*)	.2	.2
Clinton	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	.1	2.9	2.9
Daviess	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	1.7	5.3	5.3
Elliott	—	—	.1	.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.1
Fleming	—	—	.1	.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.1
Fulton	—	—	—	—	.2	.3	.4	.9	.9
Graves	—	—	—	—	.5	1.1	1.1	2.7	2.7
Grayson	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	.8	2.6	2.6
Greenup	—	—	3.6	3.6	1.8	6.3	1.8	9.9	13.5
Hancock	—	—	—	—	—	4.2	1.9	6.1	6.1
Hardin	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	.5	1.5	1.5
Henderson	—	—	—	—	—	2.9	1.3	4.2	4.2
Hickman	—	—	—	—	.2	.6	.6	1.4	1.4
Jackson	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Laurel	—	—	4.9	4.9	(*)	2.6	1.0	3.6	8.5
Lawrence	—	—	.6	.6	.4	1.2	.3	1.9	2.5
Lee	—	—	.6	.6	.3	1.1	.3	1.7	2.3
Lewis	—	—	2.1	2.1	4.8	17.9	5.8	28.5	30.6
Livingston	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.1
McCracken	—	—	—	—	.2	.6	.4	1.2	1.2
McCreary	—	—	3.3	3.3	—	1.8	1.7	3.5	6.8
Marshall	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.1
Meade	—	—	—	—	—	.3	.1	.4	.4
Menifee	—	—	3.6	3.6	1.1	3.5	.9	5.5	9.1
Montgomery	—	—	.2	.2	.2	.5	.1	.8	1.0
Morgan	—	—	2.1	2.1	.3	.8	.2	1.3	3.4
Nelson	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.1	.3	.3
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	14.5	6.7	21.2	21.2
Owsley	—	—	.2	.2	.1	.2	(*)	.3	.5
Powell	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Pulaski	—	—	.3	.3	—	—	.4	.4	.7
Rowan	—	—	1.0	1.0	1.4	9.0	2.0	12.4	13.4
Union	—	—	—	—	—	.1	(*)	.1	.1
Wayne	—	—	.6	.6	—	—	—	—	.6
Whitley	—	—	4.8	4.8	—	3.6	3.0	6.6	11.4
Wolfe	—	—	.1	.1	(*)	—	(*)	(*)	.1
Total	—	—	34.0	34.0	17.7	108.5	46.1	172.3	206.3

CONTINUED

Table 10.—Continued

County ^a	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
OHIO									
Adams	—	—	—	—	0.3	7.0	0.9	8.2	8.2
Ashland	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	.7	1.9	1.9
Athens	—	—	0.3	0.3	1.1	2.0	1.2	4.3	4.6
Belmont	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Brown	—	—	—	—	.1	.4	.3	.8	.8
Butler	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.2	.4	.4
Carroll	—	—	—	—	—	.7	—	.7	.7
Clark	—	—	—	—	.1	.3	.2	.6	.6
Clermont	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.2	.2
Clinton	—	—	—	—	.1	.7	.7	1.5	1.5
Coshocton	—	—	—	—	—	14.9	—	14.9	14.9
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Erie	—	—	—	—	—	.4	.4	.8	.8
Fairfield	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.1	.3	.3
Gallia	—	0.1	3.5	3.6	.6	5.2	1.3	7.1	10.7
Greene	—	—	—	—	.1	.2	.2	.5	.5
Guernsey	—	—	—	—	—	9.7	—	9.7	9.7
Hamilton	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.2	.2
Harrison	—	—	—	—	—	.6	—	.6	.6
Highland	—	—	—	—	.1	3.5	2.5	6.1	6.1
Hocking	—	—	—	—	2.2	4.4	2.6	9.2	9.2
Holmes	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	—	2.0	2.0
Huron	—	—	—	—	—	.4	.4	.8	.8
Jackson	—	—	.4	.4	2.1	12.8	6.6	21.5	21.9
Knox	—	—	—	—	.1	4.1	.1	4.3	4.3
Lawrence	—	—	(*)	(*)	1.5	7.0	4.4	12.9	12.9
Licking	—	—	—	—	.1	6.4	.2	6.7	6.7
Lorain	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.2	.4	.4
Lucas	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.1	.2	.2
Meigs	—	—	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.4	.5
Monroe	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Montgomery	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.3	.5	.5
Morrow	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.1	.1
Muskingum	—	—	.2	.2	—	8.9	—	8.9	9.1
Noble	—	—	—	—	—	.3	—	.3	.3
Perry	—	—	—	—	.4	3.1	.5	4.0	4.0
Pickaway	—	—	—	—	.9	1.6	1.0	3.5	3.5
Pike	—	—	.1	.1	2.1	12.9	5.6	20.6	20.7
Preble	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Richland	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Ross	—	—	—	—	2.0	8.7	2.9	13.6	13.6
Scioto	—	—	.1	.1	2.2	12.9	4.1	19.2	19.3
Seneca	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.2	.4	.4
Shelby	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.1	.3	.3
Stark	—	—	—	—	—	.4	—	.4	.4
Tuscarawas	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	—	2.2	2.2
Vinton	—	—	—	—	4.3	15.3	6.2	25.8	25.8
Warren	—	—	—	—	—	.3	.3	.6	.6
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Wayne	—	—	—	—	.1	.2	.1	.4	.4
Wyandot	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Total	—	0.1	4.7	4.8	20.9	152.2	44.9	218.0	222.8

* Less than 50 cords.

^a Counties with no production are omitted.

Table 13.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in New York and New Jersey by country and species group, 1973

[In thousands of rough cords]

County ^a	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
NEW YORK									
Allegany	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Broome	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.7	3.7	3.7
Cattaraugus	—	0.3	1.0	1.3	1.6	—	2.2	3.8	5.1
Chemung	—	—	—	—	.5	0.2	.6	1.3	1.3
Chenango	3.8	—	(*)	3.8	.6	1.0	3.1	4.7	8.5
Clinton	3.7	.3	2.2	6.2	2.3	—	39.4	41.7	47.9
Columbia	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Cortland	1.9	—	1.0	2.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2.9
Delaware	(*)	—	—	(*)	.1	.2	3.1	3.4	3.4
Essex	1.4	3.8	5.3	10.5	3.3	—	43.1	46.4	56.9
Franklin	26.6	.1	2.3	29.0	1.8	—	22.6	24.4	53.4
Fulton	(*)	3.7	1.0	4.7	.2	—	13.2	13.4	18.1
Genesee	—	—	—	—	.2	—	(*)	.2	.2
Greene	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Hamilton	3.4	1.9	.9	6.2	1.0	—	28.0	29.0	35.2
Herkimer	4.4	(*)	.3	4.7	—	—	3.7	3.7	8.4
Jefferson	(*)	—	2.0	2.0	1.8	—	.8	2.6	4.6
Lewis	4.0	—	1.9	5.9	3.3	—	24.7	28.0	33.9
Madison	1.6	—	—	1.6	(*)	—	—	(*)	1.6
Oneida	.7	—	1.1	1.8	.1	—	7.1	7.2	9.0
Onondaga	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	—	(*)	(*)
Oswego	(*)	—	.9	.9	(*)	—	.5	.5	1.4
Otsego	3.0	—	4.0	7.0	.1	—	.4	.5	7.5
Rensselaer	.2	(*)	1.7	1.9	.6	—	1.9	2.5	4.4
St. Lawrence	14.1	1.8	5.1	21.0	4.4	—	31.8	36.2	57.2
Saratoga	1.1	5.6	11.1	17.8	1.9	—	23.6	25.5	43.3
Schoharie	.7	—	1.2	1.9	—	—	(*)	(*)	1.9
Schuyler	—	—	—	—	.3	—	—	.3	.3
Sullivan	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.1
Tioga	—	—	—	—	.3	.4	1.0	1.7	1.7
Tompkins	—	—	—	—	.1	.4	.8	1.3	1.3
Warren	2.9	5.5	3.3	11.7	2.2	—	23.0	25.2	36.9
Washington	.1	1.9	2.5	4.5	1.3	—	12.0	13.3	17.8
Total	73.6	24.9	48.8	147.3	28.0	2.2	290.4	320.6	467.9
NEW JERSEY									
Atlantic	—	—	6.2	6.2	—	—	0.5	0.5	6.7
Burlington	—	—	12.2	12.2	—	—	.4	.4	12.6
Camden	—	—	2.8	2.8	—	(*)	—	—	2.8
Cumberland	—	—	.7	.7	—	—	.1	.1	.8
Ocean	—	—	.6	.6	—	—	—	1.0	1.6
Total	—	—	22.5	22.5	—	(*)	1.0	1.0	23.5

* Less than 50 cords.

^a Counties with no production are omitted.

Table 14.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in Pennsylvania, by county and species group, 1973

[In thousands of rough cords]

County ^a	Softwood				Hardwood			Total	All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods		
Adams	—	—	0.4	0.4	—	3.5	1.8	5.3	5.7
Armstrong	—	(*)	.1	.1	(*)	(*)	.4	.4	.5
Bedford	—	0.7	5.4	6.1	6.2	13.4	7.2	26.8	32.9
Berks	—	—	.1	.1	—	.2	.1	.3	.4
Blair	—	.1	.3	.4	1.0	4.2	7.8	13.0	13.4
Bradford	—	—	—	—	5.5	8.0	15.6	29.1	29.1
Bucks	—	—	—	—	—	.3	.2	.5	.5
Butler	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	1.1	1.1
Cambria	—	.2	.8	1.0	.1	1.6	6.5	8.2	9.2
Cameron	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	13.0	13.0	13.0
Carbon	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Centre	0.1	.3	.8	1.2	2.5	15.7	17.7	35.9	37.1
Clarion	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	1.1	1.1	1.1
Clearfield	(*)	.9	1.9	2.8	3.0	16.6	43.6	63.2	66.0
Clinton	—	.1	.3	.4	2.0	12.0	41.1	55.1	55.5
Columbia	—	—	(*)	(*)	.2	.8	1.1	2.1	2.1
Crawford	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.3	4.3	4.3
Cumberland	—	—	.9	.9	—	4.5	1.9	6.4	7.3
Dauphin	—	—	(*)	(*)	.2	.6	1.1	1.9	1.9
Elk	—	—	—	—	—	5.4	36.3	41.7	41.7
Erie	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.8	3.8	3.8
Fayette	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	.5	.9	.3	1.7	1.7
Forest	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	8.9	8.9	8.9
Franklin	—	—	1.2	1.2	—	7.2	3.6	10.8	12.0
Fulton	—	(*)	2.4	2.4	(*)	4.5	3.4	7.9	10.3
Greene	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Huntingdon	—	.5	5.4	5.9	2.0	10.9	14.7	27.6	33.5
Indiana	—	.1	2.2	2.3	.1	.1	.7	.9	3.2
Jefferson	—	(*)	.1	.1	.2	.4	2.3	2.9	3.0
Juniata	—	(*)	.7	.7	—	1.7	.7	2.4	3.1
Lackawanna	—	—	—	—	1.0	2.4	4.8	8.2	8.2
Lancaster	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	.3	.1	.4	.4
Lawrence	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Lebanon	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Luzerne	—	—	.1	.1	.8	2.5	4.3	7.6	7.7
Lycoming	—	(*)	.3	.3	3.3	12.6	17.7	33.6	33.9
McKean	—	—	—	—	3.7	—	28.4	32.1	32.1
Mercer	—	—	—	—	—	—	.5	.5	.5
Mifflin	—	(*)	.1	.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.1
Monroe	—	—	—	—	.1	.3	.4	.8	.8
Montour	—	—	.1	.1	—	.4	.2	.6	.7
Northumberland	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	.7	.2	.9	.9
Perry	—	(*)	.6	.6	.2	2.7	1.1	4.0	4.6
Pike	—	—	—	—	.1	.2	.3	.6	.6
Potter	—	—	—	—	(*)	.4	14.2	14.6	14.6
Schuylkill	—	—	.4	.4	.3	3.3	2.4	5.9	6.3
Snyder	—	—	.4	.4	(*)	.6	.4	1.0	1.4
Somerset	—	.1	1.1	1.2	3.5	6.2	6.8	16.5	17.7
Sullivan	—	—	—	—	4.0	3.0	13.0	20.0	20.0
Susquehanna	—	—	—	—	3.8	10.3	20.5	34.6	34.6
Tioga	—	—	—	—	1.7	2.6	3.8	8.1	8.1
Union	—	—	.1	.1	—	1.4	.3	1.7	1.8
Venango	—	(*)	.1	.1	—	—	40.1	40.1	40.2
Warren	—	—	—	—	4.6	—	40.7	45.3	45.3
Wayne	—	—	—	—	1.1	2.9	10.4	14.4	14.4
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	.8	1.8	3.8	6.4	6.4
York	—	—	1.7	1.7	—	2.7	1.3	4.0	5.7
Total	0.1	3.0	28.0	31.1	52.4	169.8	456.0	678.2	709.3

* Less than 50 cords.

^a Counties with no production are omitted.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
6816 MARKET STREET
UPPER DARBY, PENNA. 19082

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

LIBRARY RATE - EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE
AGR-101

