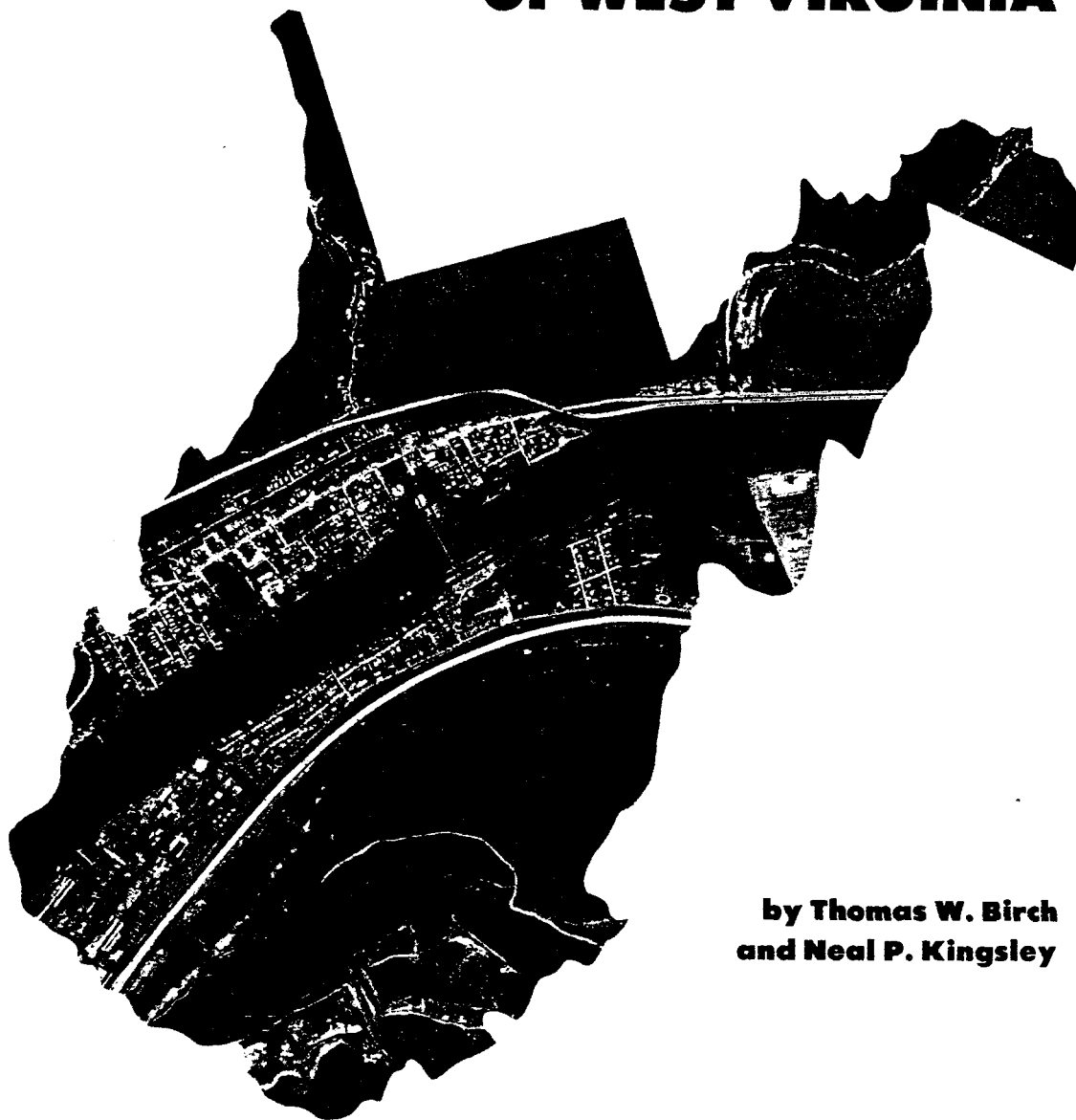


THE FOREST-LAND OWNERS OF WEST VIRGINIA



**by Thomas W. Birch
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COVER PHOTO: An aerial view of Kanawha County, West Virginia

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Abstract

There are an estimated 207,500 owners of private commercial forest land in West Virginia. They own an average of 49.8 acres each. However, fewer than 500 owners own 30 percent of the private commercial forest land. Corporations hold 25 percent of the privately owned commercial forest land in the State. Seventy-seven percent of the owners intend to harvest timber from their land. Some form of forestry assistance has been received by 11 percent of the owners. These owners hold 36 percent of the private commercial forest land in West Virginia. Sixty percent of all private forest-land owners allow some form of public recreation in their woodlands.

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HIGHLIGHTS

- ★ There are an estimated 207,500 owners of private commercial forest land in West Virginia. They own an average of 49.8 acres each.
- ★ Fewer than 500 owners own 30 percent of the private commercial forest land.
- ★ Corporations own 25 percent of the privately owned commercial forest land.
- ★ Owners who intend to harvest timber own 77 percent of the private commercial forest land in the State.
- ★ Some form of forestry assistance has been received by 11 percent of the private forest-land owners. They own 36 percent of the private commercial forest land in West Virginia.
- ★ Sixty percent of all forest-land owners in West Virginia allow some form of public use of their woodlands for recreation.

THE FOREST LAND AND ITS OWNERS

THE RECENTLY COMPLETED forest survey of West Virginia provided estimates of forest area and timber volume by broad owner categories (Bones 1978). It did not provide estimates of the volume or acreage of timber that might be available for harvesting. Nor did it describe the attitudes of typical forest-land owners, their reasons for owning forest land, or their views toward timber harvesting, forest management, and recreational use of the land by the public. The purpose of this report is to provide this information in a form that will be useful when used with the forest resource report for the State.

Public agencies need this information to plan and organize forestry and related programs geared to forest-land owners. Forest industries wishing to locate available supplies of raw materials will also find this information useful. Researchers studying

the motivations and objectives of forest-land owners will have a data base from which to start their work. A knowledge of the forest resources of West Virginia requires an understanding of forest-land owners, because 90 percent of the commercial forest land is privately owned.

The data presented here are based on a sample of forest-land owners. The results of this sample have been statistically expanded to estimate the total population of owners of privately held forest land and the acreage they own. To fully understand how estimates were made, the user of these data is advised to read the discussion of study methods and sampling errors in the Appendix.

For the resurvey of the forest resources of West Virginia, data were developed for four geographic sampling units: (1) National Forest Land; (2) the Northeastern Unit; (3) the Southern Unit, and (4) the Northwestern Unit. Because the entire National Forest Unit is in public ownership, it was excluded from this report (Fig. 1).



Figure 1.—Geographic sampling units for West Virginia.

207,500 OWNERS

There are an estimated 207,500 owners of private commercial forest land in West Virginia. Ownerships range from 1 acre to more than 250,000 acres. The average ownership is 49.8 acres, but 40 percent of the owners own fewer than 10 acres. Fewer than 500 owners—0.2 percent—own 30 percent of the commercial forest land (Fig. 2). The greatest concentration of large holdings is in the Southern Unit, where 51 percent of the commercial forest land is held by owners of more than 1,000 acres. Most of these are in corporate ownership. Corporations own 47 percent of the private commercial forest land in the Southern Unit.

88 PERCENT ARE INDIVIDUALS

Individuals account for an estimated 88 percent of all private ownerships. Collectively they own 63 percent of the land. Corporations account for only 1 percent of the owners, but own 25 percent of the State's privately owned commercial forest land (Fig. 3).

THE INDIVIDUAL FOREST-LAND OWNER

As the energy crisis continues many West Virginia coal communities are thriving. Other communities have been able to diversify their industries and are also moving forward economically. Skilled workers, business owners and execu-

Figure 2.—Distribution of private ownerships by size class of ownership, and percentage of owners and acreage.

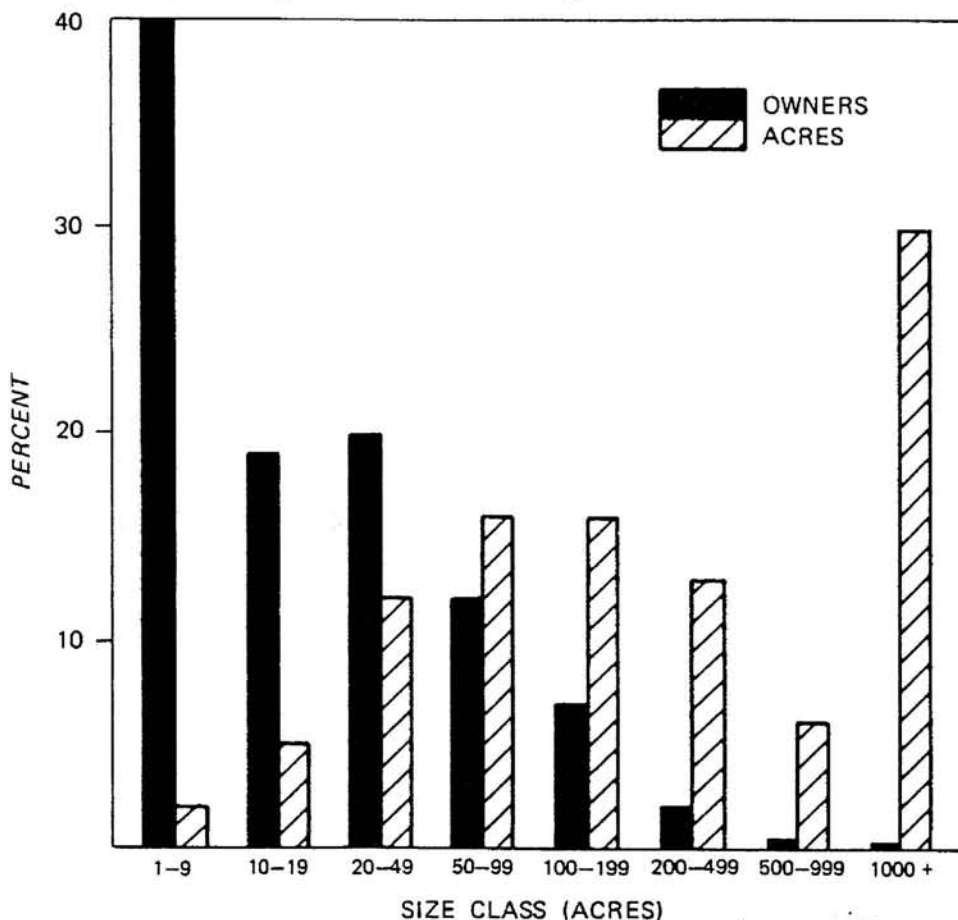
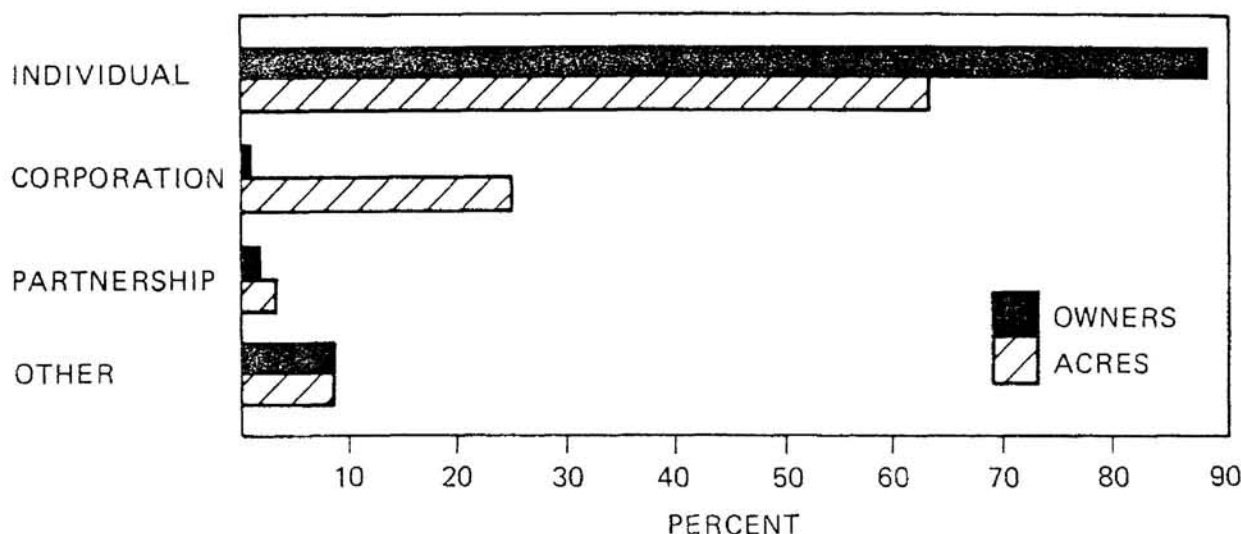


Figure 3.—Percentage of owners and acreage owned, by form of ownership.



tives, white collar workers, and various professionals have invested in forest land for a number of reasons. These groups account for 13 percent of the individual owners. They control 26 percent of the forest land owned by individuals.

As the mechanization of farm production has increased across the country, the farmers of West Virginia have found it difficult to compete with flatland farmers. Many of West Virginia's farmers have concentrated on valley bottoms and have allowed the steep slopes to revert to trees. Many other farms have been abandoned and are also reverting to trees. We estimate that 16 percent of the individual forest-land owners would list their primary occupation as farmer. These owners control 22 percent of the forest land owned by individuals.

The economic importance of agriculture differs among regions of the State. Our data show that 27 percent of the individuals in the Northeastern Unit are farmers, and that they hold 28 percent of the individually owned forest land. In the Southern Unit, we estimate that only 5 percent of the individual owners are farmers. They control 14 percent of the individually owned forest land. It must be pointed out that these estimates are based on what the respondents to our questionnaire listed as their primary occupation. The classification "farmer" does not include owners who are part-time or retired farmers. By contrast, the Census of Agriculture includes some of these groups in its

definition of farmer (U. S. Bureau of the Census 1969).

We estimate that more than 50 percent of the individual owners are retired or are employed in some form of unskilled labor. These owners control 37 percent of the commercial forest land owned by individuals. Forty-three percent of the individual owners have 8 years or less of formal education—only 18 percent of the individual owners were educated beyond high school. Fifty-six percent of the individual owners have a gross income of less than \$10,000 per year. These owners hold 51 percent of the forest land owned by individuals.

A look at the ages of today's owners and their length of tenure indicates what may happen to lands owned by individuals. Sixty-eight percent of the individual owners are over 45 years of age—23 percent are over 65 years old. Those over 45 years old hold 75 percent of the individually owned forest land—those over 65 own 30 percent. By virtue of owner age alone, we expect that much of the land owned by people over 65 will pass to new owners in the next 10 years.

Thirty percent of the individual owners have owned forest land for fewer than 10 years. These owners control 30 percent of the forest land owned by individuals. So past performance would also indicate a considerable change of ownership among these individuals in the next 10 years.

Through active purchase programs, forest industries and coal companies will continue to consolidate their holdings in the southern part of the State.

Large numbers of forest-land owners have had a close association with the land for a long period of time. Nineteen percent of the individual owners have owned their land for more than 25 years. These owners control 33 percent of the commercial forest land owned by individuals. For 61 percent of all owners, the nearest tract of their forest land is adjacent to or within 1 mile of their residence. Most of these owners only own one tract

but 57 percent of all owners also reside within 1 mile of their farthest tract. Seventy-three percent of the individual owners spent the first 12 years of their life in a rural area or on a farm. These facts present a more stable picture of forest-land ownership in West Virginia than has been found in most other northeastern states. Because forest management is often a long-term venture—particularly for timber products—this stability of ownership should be encouraging to forest managers.

The following profiles of the typical forest-land owner in the three geographic units are strikingly similar:

<i>Category</i>	<i>Northeastern</i>	<i>Southern</i>	<i>Northwestern</i>
Age	45-64	45-64	45-64
Education	0-12 years	0-12 years	0-12
Income	Under \$10,000	Under \$10,000	\$10,000-\$15,000
Early life environment	Rural area or farm	Rural area or farm	Rural area or farm
Occupation	Laborer	Retired	Laborer
Length of ownership	More than 10 years	More than 10 years	More than 10 years
Size of tract	Less than 20 acres	Less than 20 acres	Less than 20 acres
Distance to nearest tract	Less than 1 mile	Less than 1 mile	Less than 1 mile
Number of tracts	one	one	one
Reason for owning	Part of residence	Part of farm or esthetic enjoyment	Farm and domestic use

CORPORATE AND OTHER OWNERS

Corporations control an estimated 25 percent of the privately owned commercial forest land in West Virginia. Partnerships, undivided estates, clubs, associations, and trusts account for an additional 12 percent of the forest land. Corporate forest-industry lands total 816,500 acres and are held by fewer than 50 owners. Nonforest industries hold 963,900 acres. The majority of corporate owners are in this class. Many own the land for what is below the surface: coal, oil, natural gas, and other raw materials. Corporations that have harvested timber hold 93 percent of the land owned by corporations.

OWNER OBJECTIVES

WHY PEOPLE OWN FOREST LAND

Because land values seldom decrease, many land owners expect to benefit from this increase in value. We estimate that only 10 percent of the forest-land owners in West Virginia consider land

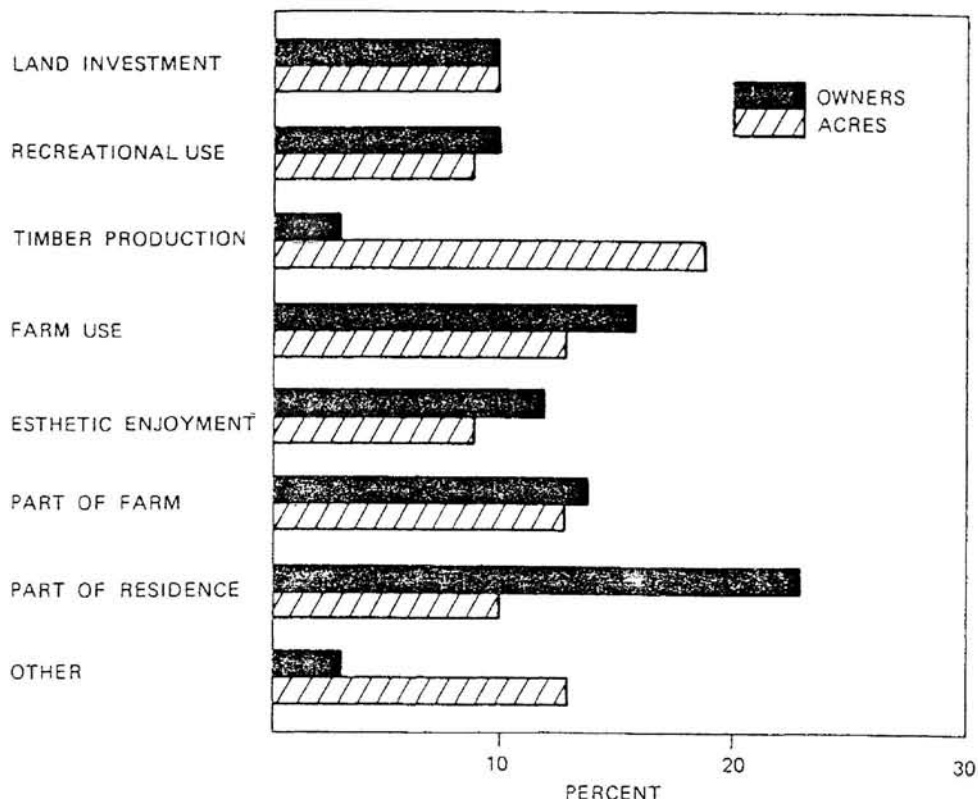
investment as the primary reason for owning commercial forest land (Fig. 4). Twenty-two percent, however, feel that the increase in value was the most important benefit received from their forest land in the last 5 years. Twenty-four percent expect the increase in land value to be the most important benefit in the next 5 years.

Marler and Graves (1974) felt that all land owners speculate in land to some extent. They felt that owners holding land only for speculation see ownership as a no-input investment and therefore do not manage the land. Our data show that while some owners may purchase forest land for investment, twice as many owners have found that the increase in land value was an important benefit in the last 5 years.

Ten percent of the owners in West Virginia purchased their land for recreational use. Twelve percent of the owners felt that recreation was the most important benefit in the last 5 years. Eleven percent expect recreation to be an important benefit in the next 5 years.

Owning land for timber production or for farm or domestic use requires the cutting of trees, the

Figure 4.—Primary reason for owning forest land, by percentage of owners and acreage.



only major difference between these objectives being the sale or retention of the end product. Only 3 percent of the owners considered timber production as the primary reason for owning forest land. These owners own an estimated 19 percent of the private commercial forest land in West Virginia. The greatest concentration of land owned primarily for timber production is in the Southern Unit, where 32 percent of the forest land is owned for this purpose. Most of this land is in large corporate holdings. Sixteen percent of the owners own forest land for farm or domestic use—they own 13 percent of the private commercial forest land in the State. These owners harvest trees as needed to build a new house or barn, to replenish a supply of fence posts, or to use as fuel.

Income from the sale of timber was the primary benefit from the woodlands for 3 percent of the owners in the last 5 years. These owners own 18 percent of the commercial forest land. In addition, an estimated 19 percent of the owners considered farm or domestic use as the primary bene-

fit from their land in the last 5 years; this group holds 16 percent of the commercial forest land.

In estimating the numbers of owners who expect timber production or farm or domestic use to be important benefits in the next 5 years, we found only slight differences between the number of owners and acreage owned and the benefits received in the last 5 years. The only differences arise from the owners who harvested timber in the last 5 years but who do not expect to harvest in the next 5 years. These owners and the acres they own are offset by owners who have not harvested but who expect to harvest in the next 5 years.

The satisfaction from just having "green space" is an important reason for owning woodland in West Virginia. We estimate that 12 percent of the owners consider esthetic enjoyment as a primary reason for owning forest land. Fourteen percent of the owners own woodland as part of the farm, but this woodland serves no useful function in the farm operation. Twenty-three percent of the owners own forest land as part of their residence

(the reason for owning forest land given most frequently). These three groups of owners own 32 percent of the private commercial forest land. Many of these owners expect increases in land value to be important in the next 5 years, but most still feel that esthetic enjoyment will be the most important benefit in the next 5 years. If timber production from privately owned lands is to be increased, this group of owners will have to be shown that harvesting trees will not impair their enjoyment of the land.

Another reason for owning forest land in West Virginia is the mineral wealth that lies below the surface. An estimated 3 percent of the owners gave "other" as the primary reason for owning forest land. Most of the respondents that checked "other" specified minerals, gas, oil, or coal. Most of these mineral lands are in the Southern Unit, where they represent 20 percent of the private forest area.

HOW MUCH TIMBER IS AVAILABLE?

A major objective of this study is to estimate the volume of timber that might be available for harvesting. The answer or answers to this question will be influenced by how the estimator defines availability, and the assumptions used in developing the estimate. The usefulness of any estimate is limited to the time in which it is made, because industrial, market, and social conditions continually change; thus, the amount of available timber must be redetermined periodically.

An owner's willingness to harvest timber does not ensure that even a single tree will be cut during his period of ownership. Similarly, the owner who today says he would never harvest might sell all of his timber tomorrow. We say so many acres of forest land are available for timber production with the understanding that the land is constantly changing hands.

We made two estimates of how much timber is available in the State on the basis of different sets of assumptions. This procedure allows the reader to select the estimate that best fits his needs.

MAXIMUM ESTIMATE

Seventy-seven percent of the private forest land in West Virginia is owned by people who have expressed a willingness to harvest timber. Thus the

amount of available forest land (in acres) by unit is:

<i>Northeastern</i>	<i>Southern</i>	<i>Northwestern</i>	<i>Total</i>
2,843,200	3,075,100	2,030,500	7,948,800

Because we have no basis for determining that this land is any more or any less adequately stocked or productive than the average of all privately owned land, we must assume that it is average. If this is true, the growing-stock inventory is about 8,716 million cubic feet (ft³). This inventory includes an additional 312.2 million ft³ of wood per year. The growing-stock inventory and growth (in million ft³) by unit are:

<i>Inventory and growth</i>	<i>North-eastern</i>	<i>Southern</i>	<i>North-western</i>	<i>Total</i>
Growing-stock inventory	3,024	3,473	2,219	8,716
Growth per year	111.1	121.8	79.3	312.2

The maximum available inventory volume would be the total supply of available growing stock. The available net growth may be taken as the maximum volume that could be removed each year without depleting the total supply.

A major weakness of this estimate is the assumption that the group of owners who intend to harvest timber will, in fact, do so. These owners control 41 percent of the privately owned commercial forest land in the State. How would these people react if a buyer approached them to sell their timber? Would the owner demand a higher stumpage price than the buyer is willing to pay? Because it is difficult to answer this question, we estimated a minimum level for timber harvesting based on the number of owners who intend to harvest in the next 10 years.

MINIMUM ESTIMATE

Owners who intend to harvest in the next 10 years control the following amount of forest land in each unit (in acres):

<i>Northeastern</i>	<i>Southern</i>	<i>Northwestern</i>	<i>Total</i>
1,136,200	1,986,900	551,200	3,674,300

These acres support 4,055 million ft³ of growing-stock inventory and have an annual growth of 147.5 million ft³. The growing-stock inventory and growth by unit (in million ft³) are:

<i>Inventory and growth</i>	<i>North-eastern</i>	<i>Southern</i>	<i>North-western</i>	<i>Total</i>
Growing-stock inventory	1,209	2,244	602	4,055
Growth per year	45.3	79.9	22.3	147.5

In 1974, an estimated 151.2 million ft³ of growing stock was removed from private lands in West Virginia. An additional 14.9 million ft³ of growing stock was removed from the National Forests. The estimated removals by unit in 1974 (in million ft³) were:

<i>Forest land</i>	<i>North-eastern</i>	<i>Southern</i>	<i>North-western</i>	<i>Total</i>
Private	53.1	74.8	23.3	151.2
Public ¹	12.4	2.5	—	14.9
Total	65.5	77.3	23.3	166.1

Our minimum estimates of annual volume available are very close to the total removals from private lands. Minimum volume estimates and total removals by unit (in million ft³) are:

<i>Volume and removal</i>	<i>North-eastern</i>	<i>Southern</i>	<i>North-western</i>	<i>Total</i>
Minimum volume available	45.3	79.9	22.3	147.5
1974 private removals	53.1	74.8	23.3	151.2

Owners with definite plans to cut produce most of the harvest. The remainder is from owners who have not made long-range plans.

Total output of industrial products was 106.6 million cubic feet in 1974 (Bones and Glover 1977). The industrial roundwood harvest by unit (in million ft³) was:

<i>Northeastern</i>	<i>Southern</i>	<i>Northwestern</i>	<i>Total</i>
47.1	41.7	17.8	106.6

¹ Removals from the Monongahela National Forest by unit were estimated by assuming that the removals were distributed by the same ratio as growing stock volumes. Of the growing stock volume of the Monongahela National Forest, 83 percent is in the Northeastern Unit, and 17 percent is in the Southern Unit. The Monongahela National Forest was the only public land on which harvesting occurred.

INTERPRETING THE ESTIMATES

The first estimate gives the volume of timber held by owners willing to harvest. The size, condition, location of the timber, and the restrictions that the owner would place on logging have not been considered. This estimate does not consider the portion of a total forest area that an owner is willing to have cut. The second estimate indicates the volume freely offered for harvest under current market conditions.

No attempt has been made to deduct the 879,700 acres held by forest industry ownerships from these estimates. The reader should note that most of the timber on these lands is not available on the open market. Much of this land is used to ensure a steady supply of raw materials for its industry owner. However, in recent years, many forest industries have sold stumpage or logs when they could realize a better return on their investment by selling the timber than by holding it in reserve for their own use.

TIMBER HARVESTING PRACTICES

WHY OWNERS HARVEST TIMBER

An estimated 41 percent of the owners have harvested timber because they needed the money. These owners own 15 percent of the land held by owners who have harvested. Many hold relatively small tracts and view their timber as a source of money to be used when the need arises. Considering the low income level of many of the landowners in West Virginia, the number of owners who harvest for this reason was not unexpected (Fig. 5).

Owners who harvested because their timber was "mature" or for their own or company use hold an average of 184 and 130 acres, respectively. There is reason to believe that owners of larger tracts of timber have a greater interest in managing their land. Many of these owners are managing their woodland to one degree or another. As estimated 17 percent of the owners have harvested because the timber was mature. These owners control 32 percent of the land owned by harvesters. In addition, 18 percent of the harvesters cut timber for their own or company use. These owners control 24 percent of the land owned by people who have harvested timber.

Figure 5.—Reason for harvesting timber, by percentage of owners and acreage.

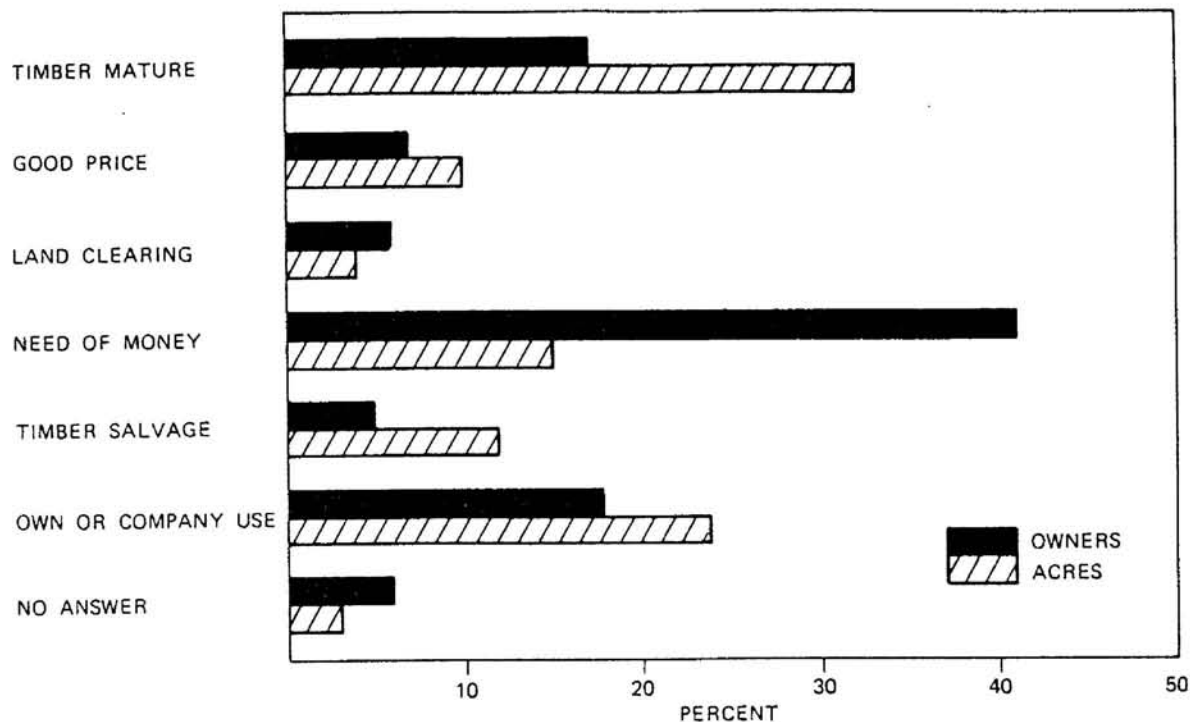
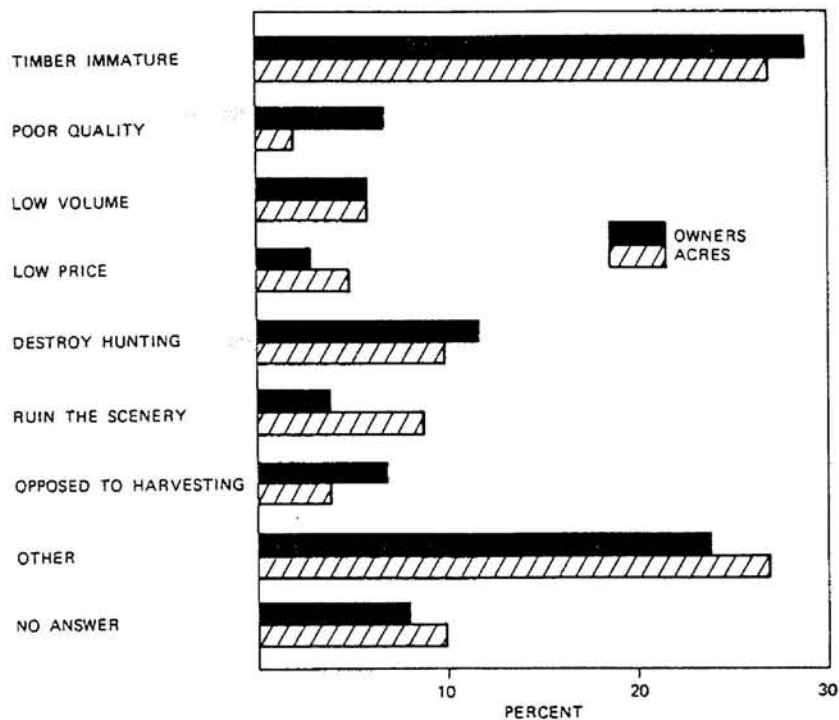


Figure 6.—Reason for not harvesting timber, by percentage of owners and acreage.



WHY SOME OWNERS DO NOT HARVEST TIMBER

In West Virginia, 69 percent of the owners have never harvested timber from their land. These people own 39 percent of the commercial forest land. An estimated 29 percent of these owners say they have not harvested because their timber is immature. These people control 27 percent of the land owned by owners who have never harvested. The greatest concentrations of these owners are in the Northeastern and Northwestern Units, where the largest gains in forest land have occurred since the last forest survey (Bones 1978). These gains are primarily reverting fields where the timber is truly immature (Fig. 6).

Significant numbers of owners in West Virginia have not harvested trees because they feel that harvesting would destroy the hunting or the scenery, or because they are philosophically opposed to harvesting. Together, these groups account for an estimated 23 percent of the owners who have not harvested, and for 23 percent of the land owned by non-harvesters.

PREDICTING OWNER BEHAVIOR

What an owner will do with his forest land is influenced by many factors; people plan their actions for different time periods. We asked owners not only if they intend to cut trees but also when they intend to cut. In previous studies (Kingsley 1976; and Kingsley and Birch 1977) we identified three key questions that predict whether an owner will say that he intends to cut in the next 10 years, possibly, or never. The questions were: what benefits do you expect from your land in the next 5 years; why do you own woodland; and how much woodland do you own.

In West Virginia, the question on expected benefits seems to be the best one for predicting behavior. Owners who consider income from sale of timber as the most important benefit from their land in the next 5 years have the highest probability of harvesting trees. More than 50 percent of the owners who intend to use their woodland as a source of products for themselves, or who expect the increase in land value to be important, can be expected to harvest trees eventually (Fig. 7).

Figure 7.—Percentage of owners who intend to harvest timber and acreage owned, by expected time of harvest and primary benefit expected in the next 5 years.

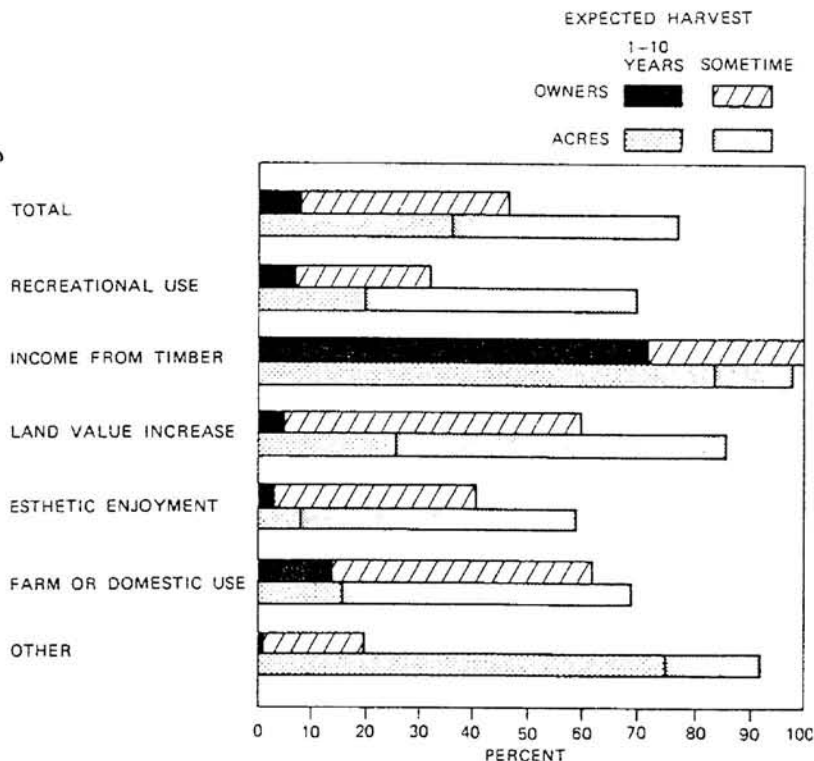
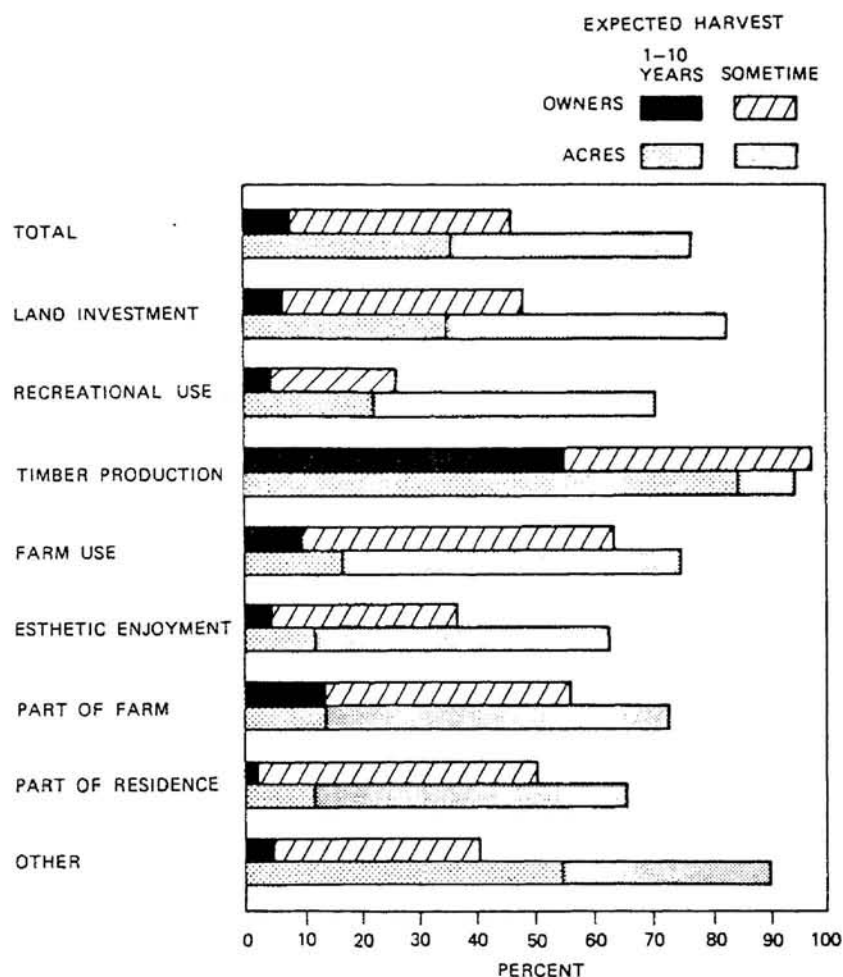


Figure 8.—Percentage of owners who intend to harvest timber and acreage owned, by expected time of harvest and primary reason for owning forest land.



Those owners who expect the primary future benefit to be recreational use, esthetic enjoyment, or "other" can be expected to harvest trees if they have a secondary objective of income from the sale of timber, or if they expect to cut trees for their own use. In general, the owners who intend to harvest also own larger tracts of forest land than the owners who do not intend to harvest.

As with the question on expected benefits, the question on reasons for owning also can be used to predict owner behavior. Owners who say they own forest land for timber production usually add that they intend to harvest forest products within the next 10 years. A few owners say they own woodland for timber production yet add they do not intend to harvest trees. These owners may feel that growing trees is a good activity, but they may not

harvest due to old age or because harvesting might be troublesome. They also may feel that they will not own the land when the trees are mature.

More than 50 percent of the owners who own forest land to produce forest products for their own use or as part of their residence can be expected to harvest timber. Owners who say they own woodland as part of the farm but that the woodland serves no useful function in the farm operation will probably say that they intend to harvest eventually (Fig. 8).

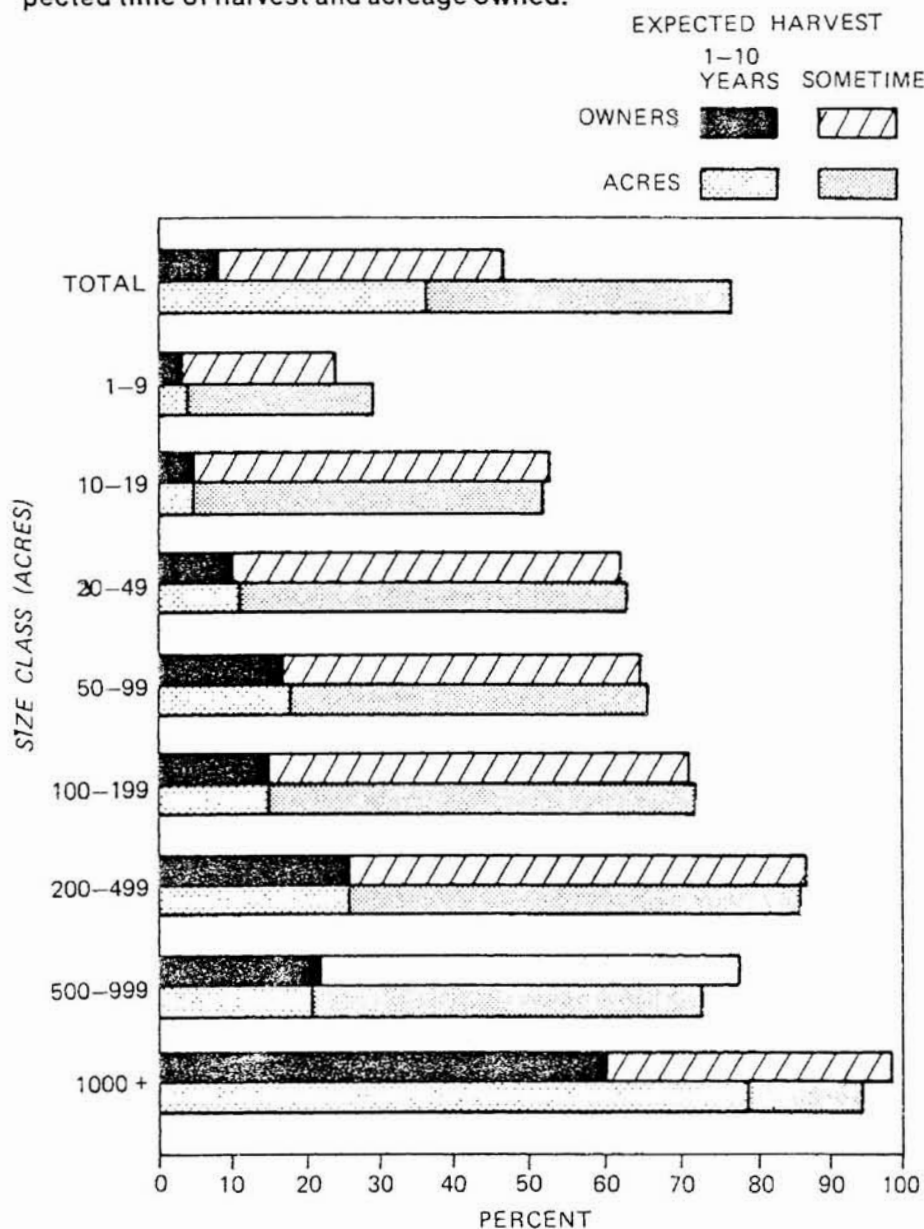
Of the remaining reasons for owning—land investment, recreational use, esthetic enjoyment, and "other"—fewer than 50 percent of the owners can be expected to harvest trees. The owners who will say that they will harvest are likely to have secondary reasons for owning, includ-

ing timber production, and are likely to own larger than average tracts of woodland.

The amount of forest land an individual owns can indicate whether an owner intends to harvest. An owner who holds more than 1,000 acres of commercial forest land almost certainly will harvest eventually, and probably during the next 10 years (Fig. 9).

The only ownership group in which less than 50 percent of the owners expect to harvest is that composed of those who hold fewer than 10 acres of commercial forest land. In most cases, acreage of this size is not likely to interest timber buyers unless it contains high-value trees. These owners might be able to find a buyer if a logger is operating in an adjacent larger tract.

Figure 9.—Percentage of owners who intend to harvest timber, by expected time of harvest and acreage owned.



SOME ASPECTS OF FOREST MANAGEMENT ON PRIVATE OWNERSHIPS

HARVESTING PRACTICES

Seventy-one percent of the landowners who harvested timber chose the area or trees to be harvested. These ownerships account for an estimated 35 percent of the acreage held by harvesters. Two percent of the owners who harvested had a forester select the trees. An additional 1 percent of the owners selected the trees to be harvested with the assistance of a forester. These two groups of owners hold 32 percent of the land owned by harvesters.

An estimated 13 percent of the owners had the buyer select the timber; another 3 percent of the owners made the selection along with the buyer. These two groups of owners account for 24 percent of the land owned by harvesters.

Diameter limit cutting is the most common method of harvesting in West Virginia, though it is seldom used by foresters. Since most timber is sold without the assistance of a forester, buyers often purchase timber in West Virginia down to a certain diameter. This method was used by 32 percent of the owners who harvested timber. These owners account for 35 percent of the land held by harvesters. In West Virginia, the diameter limit is often measured at a given height, usually 1 foot, above the ground on the uphill side of the stump. That sales made in this way are easy to administer is one reason why this method is so popular.

Clearcutting is the second most popular cutting method; an estimated 18 percent of the owners who harvested used this method. However, these owners own only 9 percent of the land owned by harvesters. Of the 11,100 owners who chose clearcutting, 10,000 decided themselves, 1,000 let the buyer choose. Foresters chose this method for fewer than 50 owners. The remaining owners chose clearcutting with the aid of the buyer or a friend.

Selection cutting was chosen by 17 percent of the owners. These owners control 20 percent of the land owned by harvesters. Although an estimated 7,500 owners used this method, many of these owners did not physically mark each tree, considering themselves responsible only for the final decision to harvest. Large ownerships often include many forest types and stand conditions

that require different cutting methods. Seven percent of the owners used a combination of cutting methods; these owners hold 16 percent of the land owned by harvesters.

PRODUCTS HARVESTED

Sixty-one percent of the owners harvested only one timber product from their land; they control 33 percent of the land owned by harvesters. Thirty percent of the harvesting owners cut only sawlogs. These owners control 23 percent of the land owned by harvesters. Mine timbers were the sole product harvested by 14 percent of the owners; they hold 3 percent of the land owned by harvesters.

Integrated or multiproduct harvests are becoming commonplace in West Virginia. The larger the ownership, the more likely the owner will harvest more than one product. Five percent of the owners harvested three or more products. These 3,100 owners control almost 2 million acres of forest land, or 31 percent of the land owned by harvesters. The greatest concentration of these ownerships is in the Southern Unit. Forty-eight percent of the land owned by harvesters in this unit is controlled by this ownership group.

FORESTRY ASSISTANCE

An estimated 23,000 owners—11 percent—have received some type of forestry assistance. These owners control 3,752,800 acres of commercial forest land—36 percent of the private commercial forest land in West Virginia.

An estimated 49 percent of the owners do not know what agency to contact for forestry assistance. An additional 26 percent of the owners did not respond to the question on assistance. These two groups own 53 percent of the commercial forest land in West Virginia. Many of these owners have not felt a need for forestry assistance, so they have not attempted to find out where to obtain assistance.

The West Virginia Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry, is responsible for forestry assistance to landowners. There are also several consulting foresters and industry foresters who are available to assist owners. Only 11 percent of the owners would contact "the state and county" for forestry assistance; these owners hold an estimated 22 percent of the private commercial forest land. Fourteen percent of the owners would

contact agencies such as the Soil Conservation Service, Forest Service, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, and the Extension Service. These agencies would put the landowner in touch with the appropriate agency for his needs.

Fewer than 500 owners—less than 0.5 percent—would contact a consulting or industry forester. However, these owners control 16 percent of the private commercial forest land in the State. Many of these large ownerships have full-time foresters or employ consultants.

Of the estimated 23,000 owners who received assistance (from both public and private foresters), 10,400 owners participated in timber stand improvement. Only 2,600 owners said they received general forest-management assistance; these owners control 21 percent of the private commercial forest land in the State. The remaining owners received assistance in areas such as tree planting, timber stand evaluation, surveying, and timber marking. It is interesting to note that only 1,600 owners who actually had timber harvested from their land had a forester select or help select the trees to be cut. However, an estimated 3,300 owners were asked if they have ever received forestry assistance would reply that they have received assistance in marking timber. Apparently many owners make the initial decision to harvest timber and then call in a forester to mark specific trees for cutting. There is undoubtedly some timber that has been marked but is not yet sold.

RECREATION ON PRIVATE FOREST LAND

Sixty percent of all forest-land owners in West Virginia allow the public to use their woodlands for some form of recreation. These owners control 65 percent of the private commercial forest land. No single recreational activity is allowed by more than half the owners. An estimated 49 percent of the owners allow hunting; 37 percent allow hiking; 21 percent, picnicking; 17 percent, camping; 11 percent, snowmobiling; and 5 percent, fishing. The owners who allow hunting own 58 percent of the land; owners who allow hiking own 44 percent; picnicking, 33 percent; camping, 30 percent; snowmobiling, 11 percent; and fishing, 26 percent.

Twenty-four percent of the owners post their land against hunting or trespassing. These owners control an estimated 35 percent of the private

forest land in the State. Of the 50,600 owners who post their land, 12,900 do so to control hunting. Another 10,400 post to control access. The remaining owners would post to prevent the abuse of their property, for personal safety, or to protect themselves from liability. When an owner indicates that he wishes to control hunting or access, he often wishes to know only who is using his land or to exclude only individuals he deems undesirable.

It seems that a recreationist who contacts the owner beforehand is likely to obtain permission to use the land. Conversely, land that is not posted might not be available for recreational use; 24 percent of the owners post their land, yet 30 percent do not allow public use of their woodlands.

LANDOWNER INTERESTS

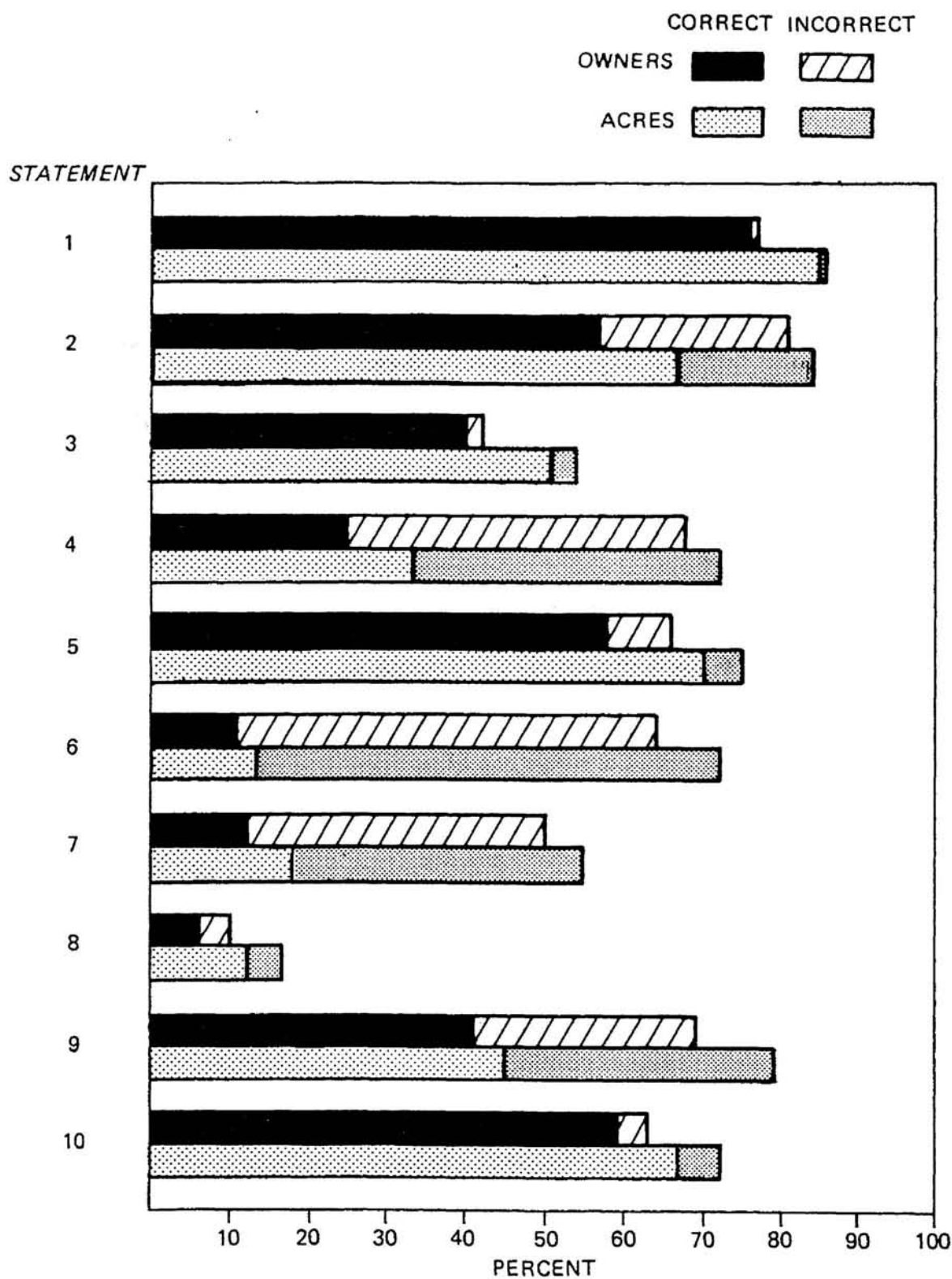
To better understand owner interest and motivation we asked owners to list the organizations in which they were active, and the publications they received. We also asked these questions to find a medium of communication to forest-land owners. Often, programs to aid landowners are not well accepted simply because owners are not aware that these forest-management programs exist.

We estimate that only 17 percent of the individual owners are members of organizations that are farm or conservation related. These owners own 21 percent of the individually owned forest land in West Virginia. Three percent of the individual owners are members of a sportsman's club of some type. We were unable to identify a similar group or organization whose membership includes more than 2 percent of the forest-land owners.

An estimated 36 percent of the owners receive some type of farm or conservation related publication. These people own 42 percent of the forest land owned by individuals. "Field and Stream" led all publications; we estimate that 17 percent of the individual owners receive this publication.

The West Virginia conservation magazine "Wonderful West Virginia" has the second highest circulation among individual forest-land owners; we estimate that 11 percent of the individual owners receive this publication. Thus, on a statewide basis, "Wonderful West Virginia" might be used as a vehicle to spread forest-management information.

Figure 10.—Responses to 10 true-false statements, by owners and acreage, in percent.



CONSERVATION QUIZ

To find out how forest-land owners define certain forestry terms, we asked our sample owners to complete a 10-statement true-false quiz. We encouraged them to check "don't know" rather than guess. From this quiz we estimated how all individual forest-land owners in West Virginia would respond. The responses considered correct are those that a professional conservationist would give.

1. Conservation means that natural resources should be used wisely.

Answer: True

We estimate that 76 percent of the individual forest-land owners would respond correctly (Fig. 10). These owners control 85 percent of individually owned commercial forest land in the State. This statement had the highest percentage of correct answers.

2. Once a forest is cut it will not grow back unless planted.

Answer: False

Fifty-seven percent of the owners would respond correctly. These owners hold 68 percent of the individually owned forest land.

3. Sustained yield is an important forestry objective.

Answer: True

Only 40 percent of the owners would respond to this statement with the correct answer. These owners hold 51 percent of the individually owned forest land. More owners would respond "don't know" to this statement than would respond correctly.

4. Clearcutting is always bad forestry

Answer: False

Clearcutting is an emotional issue in West Virginia. Forty-three percent of the individual owners in West Virginia would give the incorrect response. Only 25 percent of the individual owners would consider this statement as false—the correct answer from a forester's point of view.

5. All forest land in the United States is managed.

Answer: False

Fifty-eight percent of the owners would respond correctly, these owners control 70 percent of the individually owned commercial forest land in West Virginia.

6. Selective logging is always good forestry.

Answer: False

This statement is almost the opposite of Statement 4. Selective logging is not always "good" anymore than clearcutting is always "bad". Only 11 percent of the individual owners would respond correctly.

7. Commercial forest land is forest land that is owned by wood-using industries.

Answer: False

Only 12 percent of the owners would give the correct response. Commercial forest land, by our definition, is forest land that is producing or capable of producing crops of industrial wood, and that is not withdrawn from timber utilization.

8. An ecosystem is any complex of living organisms together with their environment that is isolated for study.

Answer: True

This statement was designed so that only persons with a detailed knowledge of conservation would be expected to give the correct response. This statement produced a bonus: we determined how many people guessed. We estimate that 77 percent of the individual owners would say that they don't know whether this statement is true or false. These responses show that *most* owners made a sincere effort when given the quiz.

9. A virgin forest is any forest of old or large trees.

Answer: False

Forty-one percent of the individual owners would give the correct response. These owners own 45 percent of the individually owned commercial forest land.

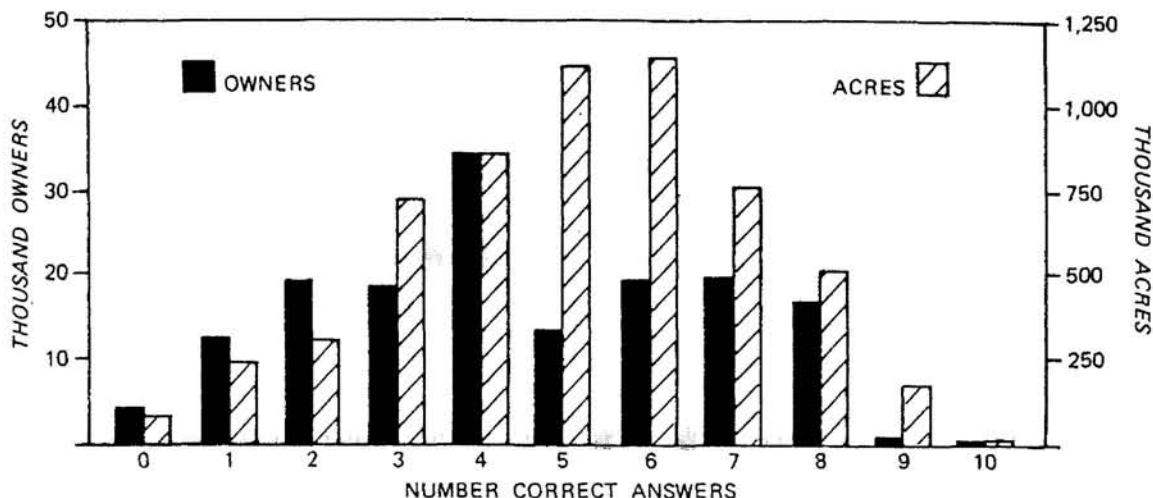
10. Stumpage price is the price paid for standing timber.

Answer: True

This statement had the second highest percentage of correct responses; 59 percent of the individual owners would respond to this statement with the correct answer. These owners control 67 percent of the individually owned commercial forest land.

The wide range of percentages of correct responses (from 76 down to 6) was desired because we wanted to establish a depth of knowledge. Some owners responded incorrectly to all 10 statements, and one individual owner gave 10 correct responses (Fig. 11). Overall, the scores confirmed what we expected; that is, many of the terms used for various aspects of forestry are misunderstood.

Figure 11.—Estimated number of forest-land owners and acreage owned, by number of correct answers on conservation quiz.



CONCLUSION

There is potential to expand timber production from private lands in West Virginia. There are 96,800 private landowners who express some inclination to harvest timber "some time" from their forest lands. These owners control 77 percent of the private commercial forest land in the State.

Good forestry practice could increase the income of many forest-land owners. As 102,600 of the 182,100 individual owners earn less than \$10,000 per year, the economic needs of today's owners are of immediate concern.

The owners of 36 percent of the private commercial forest land have received forestry assistance. Nearly half of the owners don't know how to obtain assistance. How do we reach these owners? Our study shows that no single organization or publication reaches more than 20 percent of the owners. Information on forestry programs must be sent out through many channels if these programs are to reach the people for whom they are intended.

Misinformation is also a problem in West Virginia. Many commonly used forestry terms are not understood by owners of forest land. We must do a better job of explaining terms such as sustained yield, clearcutting, and selective logging.

Uses of the land other than for timber are quite common in West Virginia. Sixty percent of all

forest-land owners in the State allow some form of public use of their woodlands for recreation. Non-renewable subsurface resources such as coal, oil, gas, and other minerals also influence what happens to the forest resource. In West Virginia, separate ownership of surface and subsurface rights is common.

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APPENDIX

STUDY METHOD

The sampling scheme used in this study was derived from the sampling design used in the forest survey by the Northeastern Station. Resources Evaluation field crews attempted to obtain the correct name and mailing address of the owner of each of the 1,149 privately owned forested field plots in the State. These plots are uniformly distributed within each survey unit. The field crews obtained usable addresses for more than 90 percent of the field plots. A total of 1,029 questionnaires were mailed to owners of commercial forest land in West Virginia; 710 were returned with usable information.

The questionnaire was developed after investigation of several earlier ownership studies, and consultations with other investigators. It was field tested before the mass mailing. The mailing consisted of the questionnaire plus a cover letter explaining the purpose of the survey. Approximately 2 weeks after the first mailing, those addressees who had not responded were mailed a second copy of the questionnaire and the cover letter, plus a second letter urging cooperation with the study. Approximately 1 month later, 450 owners had responded. Then a 100-percent field canvass of non-respondents was undertaken by personnel of the Division of Forestry, West Virginia Department of Natural Resources. This effort resulted in an additional 260 usable questionnaires. The 710 questionnaires represented 861 of the privately owned forested field plots—75 percent.

The probability that a forest-land owner will be sampled depends on the rate of sampling and the amount of commercial forest land he owns. Each unit in West Virginia had a different rate of sampling. The West Virginia Division of Forestry is organized into six districts. These district boundaries do not match the forest survey units. Each district had a different rate of success in persuading non-respondents to reply. Both the survey rate of sampling and the district success rate affect the probability that an owner will be included in the final tabulations. The combination of units and districts produces nine sampling areas in West Virginia.

The total acreage of privately held commercial forest land for each sampling unit was obtained from the forest survey. Also obtained was a complete list of owners holding more than 30,000 acres

of forest land. These ownerships were treated as an enumeration and subtracted from the total amount of privately owned forest land. The area represented by each forest plot not held by an owner with more than 30,000 acres was calculated by dividing the total amount of private forest land, less that held by large owners, by the number of valid plots less those held by large owners. Using this representative area, we estimated remaining number of forest-land owners.

Since the sampling scheme is essentially the same as that used for the forest survey, owners of small parcels of woodland have little chance of being included in the sample. To estimate the total number of persons who own commercial forest land in West Virginia, it was necessary to weight the numbers of owners obtained in the sample. This procedure can be stated as:

$$N = \frac{CFL_p}{N_r} \sum \frac{1}{A_i}$$

and $\sum N$ = estimated number of private owners in the State,

where

N = estimated number of private owners in the sampling area.

CFL_p = the acres of privately owned commercial forest land in the sampling area.

N_r = number of respondents in the sampling area.

A_i = acres owned by individual respondents.

The resulting number of owners is an unbiased estimate of the total number of persons who own commercial forest land in West Virginia.

The data were compiled using the FINSYS generalized computer system. (Wilson, Robert W., Jr., and Robert C. Peters, 1967. The Northeastern Forest Inventory Data Processing System I: Introduction. U. S. Dep. Agric. For. Serv. Res. Pap. NE-61, 20 p., illus.)

The area of privately owned land in each sampling area, other than in the 30,000 acre and over class, was divided by the number of fields plots represented. Thus, if a particular respondent owned land on which one forested plot was located, his response was given a weight of one. If a respondent represented two forested plots, his response received a weight of two, or double the acreage, and so on.

It was also necessary to determine if those questionnaires obtained through the mail and those obtained by means of follow-up in the field were samples of the same population. The hypothesis tested was that there was no significant difference in the mean acreage between subsamples. Student's t-test showed no significant differences at the 99 percent level.

Because this study encompasses nine sampling areas, data have been aggregated to the forest survey units. The following tabulation shows the pertinent data for each unit:

Unit	Useable questionnaires	Survey plots	Average area per plot
Northeastern	273	305	11,702
Southern	198	303	12,187
Northwestern	239	253	12,179
Total	710	861	12,012

SAMPLING ERRORS

Sampling errors were calculated for the estimated total number of forest-land owners in each unit and for the combined total. The sampling error for the number of acres of commercial forest land in private ownership was calculated as part of the forest survey. The user of these data is cautioned that, as the size of any estimate decreases in relation to the total estimate, the sampling error, expressed as a percent of the estimate, increases drastically. The inclusion of small woodland parcels (10 acres and less) in the study population substantially influences the sampling error for the estimated number of owners.

<i>Sampling error</i>			
Unit	<i>Private commercial forest land</i>		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>	
Northeastern	± 91,000	±2.55	
Southern	± 126,000	±3.42	
Northwestern	± 89,400	±2.90	
Total	± 179,406	±1.73	

Unit	Estimated population		More than 10 acres	
	Owners	Sampling errors	Owners	Sampling errors
Northeastern	73,400	21	37,300	9
Southern	57,200	23	30,000	11
Northwestern	76,900	12	51,400	7
Total	207,500	11	118,700	5

For a discussion of the method of calculating these sampling errors see: Cochran, William G. 1963. *Theory for selection with arbitrary probabilities*. p. 252 *In Sampling Techniques*. 2nd ed. John Wiley and Sons, New York.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Average annual net growth of growing stock. The change (resulting from natural causes) in volume of sound wood in sawtimber and poletimber trees during the period between surveys, divided by the length of the period. Components of annual net growth of growing stock include the increment of net volume of trees present at the beginning of the period and surviving to its end, plus net volume of trees reaching poletimber size during that period, minus the net volume of trees that died during the period, minus cull increment (the net volume of trees that became rough or rotten during the period).

Board foot. A unit of lumber measurement 1 foot long, 1 foot wide, and 1 inch thick, or its equivalent. By Resources Evaluation convention, softwoods less than 9.0 inches in dbh and hardwoods less than 11.0 inches in dbh do not contain board-foot volume.

Clearcutting. The method of regenerating timber in which the area is cut clear in the literal sense of the word; virtually all the trees, large and small, are removed. The term is often erroneously applied to any type of cutting in which all the merchantable timber is removed and all that is not merchantable is left standing.

Commercial forest land. Forest land that is producing or capable of producing crops of industrial wood (more than 20 ft³/acre/year) and that is not withdrawn from timber utilization. (Industrial wood is all roundwood products except fuelwood.)

Diameter limit. The method of regenerating timber in which all trees above a specified diameter are removed.

Forest industries. Companies or individuals operating wood-using plants.

Forest land. Land that is at least 16.7 percent stocked (contains at least 7.5 ft² of basal area) by forest trees of any size, or that formerly had such tree cover and is not currently developed for non-forest use. (Forest trees are woody plants that have a well developed stem and usually are more than 12 feet in height at maturity.) The minimum area for classification of forest land is 1 acre.

Growing-stock trees. Live trees of commercial species that are classified as sawtimber, poletimber, saplings, and seedlings; that is, all live trees of commercial species except rough and rotten trees.

Growing-stock volume. Net volume, in ft³, of growing-stock trees that are 5.0 inches in dbh or larger, from a 1-foot stump to a minimum 4.0-inch top diameter outside bark of the central stem.

Hardwoods. Dicotyledonous trees, usually broad-leaved and deciduous.

Private commercial forest land. All commercial forest land other than that owned by federal, state, or local governments or their agencies.

Pulpwood. Any log from which woodpulp is to be made; usually measured in bolts of 4, 5, or 8 feet, and somewhat smaller in diameter than sawlogs or veneer logs.

Sawlog. Any log from which lumber is to be sawn.

Sawtimber trees. Live trees of commercial species: (a) that are of the following minimum diameter at breast height: softwoods, 9.0 inches and hardwoods 11.0 inches, and (b) that contain at least one 12-foot or two noncontiguous 8-foot merchantable sawlogs, and that meet regional specifications for freedom from defect.

Sawtimber volume. Net volume in board feet, International 1/4-inch rule, of merchantable sawlogs in live sawtimber trees. Net volume equals gross volume less deductions for rot, sweep, and other defects that affect use for lumber.

Selection system. The method of regenerating timber in which trees of all sizes are harvested. However, in practice, frequently only the oldest or largest trees in a stand are harvested. Trees are taken singly or in small groups, but the entire stand is never cleared completely in a single operation.

Softwoods. Coniferous trees, usually evergreen, with needles or scalelike leaves.

Stand. A growth of trees on forest land.

Timber removals. The volume of growing-stock or sawtimber trees harvested or killed in logging or in cultural operations such as timber stand improvement, land clearing, or changes in land use.

Timber salvage. Removals of down, damaged, or diseased trees.

Veneer log. Any log from which veneer is to be made, by peeling (rotary cutting) or slicing.

METRIC EQUIVALENTS

One acre = 4,068.8 square meters (m²) or 0.405 ha

One thousand acres = 405 ha

One million acres = 405,000 ha

One cubic foot (ft³) = 28,317 cubic centimeters (cm³) = 0.0283 cubic meters (m³)

Breast height = 1.3716 meters (m) above ground

One foot = 30.48 centimeters (cm) or 0.3048 m

One mile = 1.609 kilometers (km)

One square foot (ft²) = 929.03 square centimeters (cm²) or 0.0929 m²

QUESTIONNAIRE

NE FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION
FOREST SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OMB 40-R-3941

NORTHEASTERN WOODLAND OWNERSHIP STUDY

State _____

County _____

Plot _____

Please complete the following questions to the best of your knowledge. Where actual data are not available please use your best estimate. Please be assured your answers will be held strictly confidential. If you do not now own woodland, please answer questions 1 and 2 and return the questionnaire.

1. How much land do you now own? (Include woodlands, pasture, cropland, etc., but exclude individual house lots.) Acres _____

2. Of all of the land you own how much is woodland? Acres _____ or percent _____

3. Is all of the woodland you own in one state?

Yes _____ What state? _____

No _____ My woodlands are in more than one state as follows:

_____ acres in _____
(state)

_____ acres in _____
(state)

_____ acres in _____
(state)

_____ acres in _____
(state)

4. How many individual tracts or parcels of woodland do you own? Number _____

5. In what year did you first acquire woodland? Year _____

6. How did you acquire the major portion of the woodland you now own?

Purchase 1. _____
Inheritance 2. _____
Other 3. _____

7. In which one of the following ownership categories does the major portion of your woodland holdings fall? (Please check only one.)

	<u>Check one</u>
Individual (include husband and wife)	1. _____
Joint ownership	2. _____
Undivided estate	3. _____
Partnership	4. _____
Corporation	5. _____
Club or association	6. _____
Other	7. _____

8. If the ownership is a partnership, corporation, club or association, what is the nature of the business or organization?

Please indicate the title of the person completing this questionnaire.

9. What is the approximate road mileage from your home to your nearest and furthest tract of woodland? (For businesses or organizations consider "home" to mean place of business, or location of organization.)

Miles to the nearest tract (enter zero if you live on the tract). _____

Miles to the furthest tract. _____

10. How many times have you or your representative visited your nearest and furthest tract of woodland in the last 12 months?

Number of visits to the nearest tract _____

Number of visits to the furthest tract _____

11. Which statement most accurately describes your woodland?

Check one

- a. Most of the trees are sugar (hard) maple, beech, and yellow birch. _____
- b. Most of the trees are red (soft) maple, elm, and ash. _____
- c. Most of the trees are oaks, hickories, gums, and yellow-poplar. _____
- d. Most of the trees are pines. _____
- e. Most of the trees are softwoods other than pines. _____
- f. None of the above apply. Please describe your woodland briefly: _____

g. I do not know what kinds of trees are on my land. _____

12. Which statement most accurately describes average size of the trees in your woodland?

Check one

- a. The average tree is 5 inches in diameter or smaller. _____
- b. The average tree is between 5 and 12 inches in diameter. _____
- c. The average tree is 12 inches in diameter or larger. _____
- d. I don't know how big the trees are. _____

13. Have you ever harvested timber or trees from your land?

Yes 1. _____ No. 2. _____

NOTE: IF YOU HAVE NEVER HARVESTED TIMBER OR TREES FROM YOUR WOODLAND SKIP TO QUESTION 22.

14. In what year did the most recent timber harvest take place? _____

15. What percent of your woodland was involved in the most recent timber sale? _____

16. What percent, if any, of your woodland do you feel you would never harvest timber from? _____

17. What products were harvested? (Check as many as apply.)

	<u>Check</u>		<u>Check</u>
Sawlogs	1. <u> </u>	Mine timbers	6. <u> </u>
Veneer logs or bolts	2. <u> </u>	Christmas trees	7. <u> </u>
Pulpwood	3. <u> </u>	Other (please specify) <u> </u>	8. <u> </u>
Turnery bolts	4. <u> </u>	Don't know what products	
Posts, poles, or piling	5. <u> </u>	were harvested	9. <u> </u>

18. Please indicate amounts of products harvested.

<u>Product</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Unit of measure</u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

19. How were your trees selected for harvesting? (Please check only the method that accounted for the greatest volume, if more than one method was used.)

	<u>Check one</u>
Selection (only preselected market trees were removed).	1. <u> </u>
Diameter limit (only trees over a minimum diameter were removed). Please indicate minimum diameter <u> </u>	2. <u> </u>
Clearcutting (most or all of the trees on a given area were removed).	3. <u> </u>
Land clearing (trees were harvested incidental to clearing the land for a use other than woodland).	4. <u> </u>
Other (please specify) <u> </u>	5. <u> </u>
Don't know method used.	6. <u> </u>

20. Who selected the area or trees to be harvested?

Check one

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Landowner | _____ |
| 2. Forester | _____ |
| 3. Friend or neighbor | _____ |
| 4. Timber buyer or logger | _____ |
| 5. Combination of _____ and _____ | _____ |

21. If you did not have the assistance of a forester in the harvesting of your timber, do you now wish you had?

Check

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Yes | _____ |
| No | _____ |
| No feeling either way | _____ |
| If yes, why _____ | _____ |

22. Why did you harvest timber at the time that you did?
(Check only the one reason you consider most important.)

Check one

- | | |
|---|----------|
| Felt timber was mature | 1. _____ |
| Offered a good price | 2. _____ |
| Land clearing | 3. _____ |
| Needed money | 4. _____ |
| Needed timber for own use | 5. _____ |
| Timber harvest for company use
(industry only) | 6. _____ |
| Other (please specify) _____ | 7. _____ |

23. If you have never harvested timber or trees from your land, why not?
(Please check only the reason you consider most important).

Check one

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| Woodland immature - timber too small | 1. _____ |
| No market for timber | 2. _____ |
| Price offered or prevailing market price
too low | 3. _____ |
| Value of land for hunting would be destroyed | 4. _____ |
| Selling or plan to sell the land | 5. _____ |
| Scenery would be destroyed | 6. _____ |
| Land tied up in estate | 7. _____ |
| Distrust of loggers | 8. _____ |
| Opposed to timber harvesting | 9. _____ |
| Poor quality timber | 10. _____ |
| Not enough volume | 11. _____ |
| Logging would create a fire hazard | 12. _____ |
| Insufficient area to harvest | 13. _____ |
| Other (please specify) _____ | 14. _____ |

24. Do you plan to harvest timber from your woodlands in:

Check one

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| Next 5 years | 1. _____ |
| 5 to 10 years | 2. _____ |
| Possibly at some future date | 3. _____ |
| Never plan to harvest | 4. _____ |

25. Have you ever sought the assistance of a forester for advice or help in managing your woodland?

Yes Please indicate the nature of assistance. _____

No

26. What office, agency, or individual would you contact for forestry assistance? (If you don't know, please write in "don't know.")
-

27. Why do you own woodland? (Please rank in order of importance those items that are applicable, with number 1 the most important.)

	<u>Rank</u>
Land investment (hope to sell all or part of my woodland at a profit).	_____
Recreation (hunting, camping, fishing, etc.).	_____
Timber production (growing timber or other forest products for sale).	_____
Farm or domestic use (source of forest products for own use, i.e., firewood, fence posts, etc.).	_____
Aesthetic enjoyment (the desire to have woodland and "green space" around my home).	_____
Part of the farm (the woodland is part of the farm but serves no useful function in the farm operation).	_____
Part of my residence.	_____
Other (please specify) _____	_____

28. Which of the following do you feel were the most important benefits you derived from your woodland in the last 5 years? (Please rank in order of importance those items that are applicable, with number 1 the most important.)

	<u>Rank</u>
Increase in land value (investment).	_____
Recreation (hunting, fishing, camping, etc.).	_____
Income from the sale of timber.	_____
Aesthetics (just enjoy woodland, wildlife, and the general satisfaction of owning "green space").	_____
Farm and domestic use.	_____
Other (please specify) _____	_____

29. Which of the following do you feel will be the most important benefits you expect to derive from your woodland in the next 5 years? (Please rank in order of importance those items that are applicable, with number 1 the most important.)

	<u>Rank</u>
Increase in land value (investment).	_____
Recreation (hunting, camping, etc.).	_____
Income from sale of timber.	_____
Aesthetics (just enjoy woodland, wildlife, and the general satisfaction of owning "green space").	_____
Farm or domestic use.	_____
Other (please specify) _____	_____

30. Is the general public, other than your family and immediate circle of friends, permitted to use your woodland for any of the following?

	<u>Check</u>
Hiking	1. _____
Picnicking	2. _____
Camping	3. _____
Fishing (check only if fishing is available)	4. _____
Hunting	5. _____
Snowmobiling	6. _____
Other (Please specify)	7. _____
Public use not permitted	8. _____

31. Is your land posted?

No _____, go to next question.

Yes _____, why is it posted? _____

32. Have you been approached to sell all or part of your woodland in the last five years?

Yes _____ No _____

33. Are you an active member of any of the following organizations?
(Please check those you are a member of.)

	<u>Check</u>
American Forestry Association	1. ☐
Ohio Forestry Association	2. ☐
Pennsylvania Forestry Association	3. ☐
Isaac Walton League	4. ☐
Audubon Society	5. ☐
Natural History Society	6. ☐
National Wildlife Federation	7. ☐
A Sportsman's Club	8. ☐
A Garden Club	9. ☐
National Farmer's Organization	10. ☐
The Grange	11. ☐
The American Tree Farm Program	12. ☐
The Sierra Club	13. ☐
Any other organizations similar to those listed above	14. ☐
(Please specify) _____	
No, I don't hold membership in any of the above.	15. ☐

34. Do you or any member of your household subscribe to any of the following magazines? (Please check those that apply.)

	<u>Check</u>
Tree Farm News	1. ☐
American Forests	2. ☐
National Wildlife	3. ☐
Forest Farmer	4. ☐
Ohio Woodlands	5. ☐
Pennsylvania Forests	6. ☐
Pennsylvania Game News	7. ☐
Audubon Magazine	8. ☐
National Parks and Recreation	9. ☐
Field and Stream	10. ☐
Sports Afield	11. ☐
Kentucky Farmer	12. ☐
Agway Cooperator	13. ☐
Ranger Rick Nature Magazine	14. ☐
Our Heritage	15. ☐
Forests and People	16. ☐
Ohio Farmer	17. ☐
Maryland Conservation	18. ☐
West Virginia Conservation	19. ☐
Pennsylvania Farmer	20. ☐
Any other magazine similar to those listed above	21. ☐
(Please specify) _____	
No, I don't subscribe to any of the above magazines.	22. ☐

35. Please indicate whether each of the following statements is true or false. If you feel you don't know, don't guess, please check "Don't Know" column.

	<u>True</u>	<u>False</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
a. Conservation means that natural resources should be used wisely.	_____	_____	_____
b. Once a forest is cut it will not grow back unless planted.	_____	_____	_____
c. Sustained yield is an important forestry objective.	_____	_____	_____
d. Clearcutting is always bad forestry.	_____	_____	_____
e. All forest land in the United States is managed.	_____	_____	_____
f. Selective logging is always good forestry.	_____	_____	_____
g. Commercial forest land is forest land that is owned by wood-using industries.	_____	_____	_____
h. An ecosystem is any complex of living organisms together with their environment that is isolated for study.	_____	_____	_____
i. A virgin forest is any forest of old or large trees.	_____	_____	_____
j. Stumpage price is the price paid for standing timber.	_____	_____	_____

The following questions are asked to classify responses on the basis of information about the owner personally. Again, we would remind you that the answers to these questions, and to any other questions on this questionnaire are strictly confidential. All answers will be compiled in such a manner that it will be impossible to identify any individual reply.

These questions do not pertain to and should not be answered by corporations and organizations.

If the woodland is owned by more than one person, the following questions should be answered for the person to whom the questionnaire is addressed.

36. During the first 12 years of the owner's life where did he live most of the time?

Check one

- | | |
|---|----------|
| In a city with a population of 100,000 or more | 1. _____ |
| In a city with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 | 2. _____ |
| In a town or city with a population of less than 10,000 | 3. _____ |
| In a rural area | 4. _____ |
| On a farm | 5. _____ |

37. What is the sex of the owner?

Male _____ Female _____

38. What is the age of the owner?

Check one

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| Under 25 | 1. _____ |
| 25-44 | 2. _____ |
| 45-64 | 3. _____ |
| 65 and over | 4. _____ |

39. How many years of formal education has the owner completed?

Check one

- | | |
|---|----------|
| Grades 1- 8 | 1. _____ |
| Grades 9-12 | 2. _____ |
| Has some schooling beyond high school (business
technical school, or some college) | 3. _____ |
| Has a bachelor's degree or equivalent | 4. _____ |
| Has some graduate work | 5. _____ |
| Holds a master's degree | 6. _____ |
| Holds a doctoral degree | 7. _____ |

40. What is the primary occupation of the owner? _____

41. In which category would the owner's personal gross income from all sources fall?

Check one

- | | |
|----------------------|----------|
| Less than \$10,000 | 1. _____ |
| \$10,000 to \$14,999 | 2. _____ |
| \$15,000 to \$19,999 | 3. _____ |
| \$20,000 to \$24,999 | 4. _____ |
| \$25,000 to \$29,999 | 5. _____ |
| \$30,000 or more | 6. _____ |

42. Comments?

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Table 1.—Estimated number of private owners of commercial forest land and acres owned, by size class of ownership and geographic unit, West Virginia 1975

Size class (acres)	Northeastern		Southern		Northwestern		Total	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
OWNERS								
1-9	34,900	48	25,900	45	22,100	29	82,900	40
10-19	11,300	15	10,000	17	18,500	24	39,800	19
20-49	12,700	17	10,500	18	17,600	23	40,800	20
50-99	5,900	8	6,100	11	12,600	17	24,600	12
100-199	5,300	7	3,300	6	4,700	6	13,300	7
200-499	2,600	4	1,000	2	1,100	1	4,700	2
500-999	400	1	300	1	200	**	900	**
1,000+	300	**	100	**	100	**	500	**
Total	73,400	100	57,200	100	76,900	100	207,500	100
ACRES OWNED								
1-9	88,700	2	70,700	2	97,600	3	257,000	2
10-19	149,300	4	127,600	3	223,400	7	500,300	5
20-49	375,400	11	317,200	9	534,800	17	1,227,400	12
50-99	392,400	11	387,900	10	873,700	29	1,654,000	16
100-199	663,700	19	398,400	11	595,400	19	1,657,500	16
200-499	730,200	20	286,200	8	331,600	11	1,348,000	13
500-999	237,100	7	207,000	6	126,800	4	570,900	6
1,000+	932,300	26	1,897,600	51	297,900	10	3,127,800	30
Total	3,569,100	100	3,692,600	100	3,081,200	100	10,342,900	100

**Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 2.—Estimated number of private owners of commercial forest land and acres owned, by form of ownership and geographic unit, West Virginia 1975

Form of ownership	Owners		Commercial forest land owned		Owners who have harvested	Acres owned by harvesters
	Number	Percent	Acres	Percent	Percent	Percent
NORTHEASTERN						
Individual	60,800	83	2,420,000	68	37	56
Corporation	2,500	3	645,800	18	12	86
Partnership	3,200	4	98,100	3	16	62
Other	6,900	10	405,200	11	32	58
Total	73,400	100	3,569,100	100	34	62
SOUTHERN						
Individual	54,700	96	1,625,900	44	17	48
Corporation	400	1	1,731,800	47	25	97
Partnership	200	**	71,100	2	**	61
Other	1,900	3	263,800	7	53	68
Total	57,200	100	3,692,600	100	18	72
NORTHWESTERN						
Individual	66,600	87	2,471,600	80	37	41
Corporation	100	**	213,400	7	100	89
Partnership	900	1	121,100	4	33	69
Other	9,300	12	275,100	9	34	54
Total	76,900	100	3,081,200	100	37	47
TOTAL						
Individual	182,100	88	6,517,500	63	31	48
Corporation	3,000	1	2,591,000	25	17	93
Partnership	4,300	2	290,300	3	19	64
Other	18,100	9	944,100	9	35	60
Total	207,500	100	10,342,900	100	31	61

**Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 3.—Estimated number of corporate owners of commercial forest land and acres owned, by nature of business, West Virginia 1975

Nature of business	Owners		Commercial forest land owned	
	Number	Percent	Acres	Percent
Real estate	600	20	520,800	20
Forest industry	*	**	816,500	32
Other industry	2,300	77	963,900	37
Public utility	*	**	157,900	6
Other	100	3	131,900	5
Total	3,000	100	2,591,000	100

* Fewer than 50 owners.

** Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 4.—Estimated number of individual owners of commercial forest land and acres owned, by occupation and geographic unit, West Virginia 1975

Occupation	Northeastern		Southern		Northwestern		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
OWNERS								
Professional	2,000	3	1,000	2	1,600	2	4,600	3
Executive	1,500	2	1,000	2	1,900	3	4,400	2
Retired	7,400	12	25,200	46	13,100	20	45,700	25
White collar	800	1	1,400	3	1,500	2	3,700	2
Skilled labor	1,500	2	3,200	6	6,900	11	11,600	6
Housewife	1,600	3	500	1	1,400	2	3,500	2
Laborer	17,300	29	3,600	6	24,800	37	45,700	25
Farmer	16,100	27	2,600	5	9,800	15	28,500	16
Other	4,300	7	5,800	10	1,600	2	11,700	6
No answer	8,300	14	10,400	19	4,000	6	22,700	13
Total	60,800	100	54,700	100	66,600	100	182,100	100
ACRES OWNED								
Professional	242,300	10	144,900	9	140,700	6	527,900	8
Executive	266,900	11	143,000	9	134,700	5	544,600	8
Retired	372,700	15	374,100	23	621,600	25	1,368,400	21
White collar	113,400	5	100,000	6	99,700	4	313,100	5
Skilled labor	88,800	4	129,300	8	136,100	6	354,200	5
Housewife	133,100	6	46,600	3	74,500	3	254,200	4
Laborer	305,400	12	186,100	11	537,100	22	1,028,600	16
Farmer	690,900	28	225,900	14	484,400	19	1,401,200	22
Other	93,900	4	131,100	8	88,400	4	313,400	5
No answer	112,600	5	144,900	9	154,400	6	411,900	6
Total	2,420,000	100	1,625,900	100	2,471,600	100	6,517,500	100

Table 5.—Age class of individual owners, by number of owners and acres of commercial forest land owned, and geographic unit, West Virginia 1975

Age class (years)	Owners		Commercial forest land owned	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
NORTHEASTERN				
Under 25	—	—	—	—
25 to 44	19,600	32	393,300	16
45 to 64	28,000	46	1,242,800	51
65 and over	12,800	21	721,600	30
No answer	400	1	62,300	3
Total	60,800	100	2,420,000	100
SOUTHERN				
Under 25	—	—	—	—
25 to 44	8,100	15	274,200	17
45 to 64	28,000	51	784,400	48
65 and over	8,900	16	408,600	25
No answer	9,700	18	158,700	10
Total	54,700	100	1,625,900	100
NORTHWESTERN				
Under 25	600	1	48,900	2
25 to 44	17,700	27	562,500	23
45 to 64	24,900	37	904,300	36
65 and over	20,600	31	814,500	33
No answer	2,800	4	141,400	6
Total	66,600	100	2,471,600	100
TOTAL				
Under 25	600	**	48,900	1
25 to 44	45,400	25	1,230,000	19
45 to 64	80,900	45	2,931,500	45
65 and over	42,300	23	1,944,700	30
No answer	12,900	7	362,400	5
Total	182,100	100	6,517,500	100

** Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 6.—Years of formal education of individual owners, by number of owners, acres of commercial forest land owned, and geographic unit, West Virginia 1975

Education level	Owners		Commercial forest land owned	
	Number	Percent	Acres	Percent
NORTHEASTERN				
0 to 8 years	26,400	44	783,900	33
9 to 12 years	22,700	37	662,800	27
Beyond high school	7,200	12	431,600	18
Bachelor degree	1,400	2	123,700	5
Graduate education	1,800	3	294,300	12
No answer	1,300	2	123,700	5
Total	60,800	100	2,420,000	100
SOUTHERN				
0 to 8 years	25,500	47	500,000	31
9 to 12 years	8,400	15	403,600	25
Beyond high school	4,500	8	275,700	17
Bachelor degree	900	2	103,400	6
Graduate education	2,900	5	186,200	11
No answer	12,500	23	157,000	10
Total	54,700	100	1,625,900	100
NORTHWESTERN				
0 to 8 years	26,500	40	873,400	36
9 to 12 years	20,100	30	601,600	24
Beyond high school	10,300	15	365,100	15
Bachelor degree	1,300	2	175,900	7
Graduate education	2,000	3	201,800	8
No answer	6,400	10	253,800	10
Total	66,600	100	2,471,600	100
TOTAL				
0 to 8 years	78,400	43	2,157,300	33
9 to 12 years	51,200	28	1,668,000	26
Beyond high school	22,000	12	1,072,400	17
Bachelor degree	3,600	2	403,000	6
Graduate education	6,700	4	682,300	10
No answer	20,200	11	534,500	8
Total	182,100	100	6,517,500	100

Table 7.—Individual owners by income group, number of owners, acres of commercial forest land owned, and geographic unit, West Virginia 1975

Annual income	Owners		Commercial forest land owned	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
NORTHEASTERN				
Less than \$10,000	37,400	62	1,263,300	52
\$10,000-\$14,999	16,600	27	276,400	12
\$15,000-\$19,999	1,800	3	202,200	8
\$20,000-\$29,999	500	1	153,500	6
\$30,000 or more	2,400	4	296,000	12
No answer	2,100	3	228,600	10
Total	60,800	100	2,420,000	100
SOUTHERN				
Less than \$10,000	33,000	60	772,500	48
\$10,000-\$14,999	4,700	9	260,300	16
\$15,000-\$19,999	1,200	2	127,600	8
\$20,000-\$29,999	1,700	3	72,400	4
\$30,000 or more	200	**	89,500	5
No answer	13,900	26	303,600	19
Total	54,700	100	1,625,900	100
NORTHWESTERN				
Less than \$10,000	32,200	48	1,275,100	52
\$10,000-\$14,999	17,800	27	391,200	16
\$15,000-\$19,999	5,900	9	139,000	6
\$20,000-\$29,999	900	1	109,500	4
\$30,000 or more	1,800	3	178,100	7
No answer	8,000	12	378,700	15
Total	66,600	100	2,471,600	100
TOTAL				
Less than \$10,000	102,600	56	3,310,900	51
\$10,000-\$14,999	39,100	22	927,900	14
\$15,000-\$19,999	8,900	5	468,800	7
\$20,000-\$29,999	3,100	2	335,400	5
\$30,000 or more	4,400	2	563,600	9
No answer	24,000	13	910,900	14
Total	182,100	100	6,517,500	100

** Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 8.—Early life environment of individual owners, by number of owners, acres of commercial forest land owned, and geographic unit, West Virginia 1975

Type of environment ^a	Owners		Commercial forest land owned	
	Number	Percent	Acres	Percent
NORTHEASTERN				
City over 10,000	12,400	20	218,400	9
Town under 10,000	3,900	6	278,100	11
Rural area	13,700	23	378,700	16
Farm	26,700	44	1,410,900	58
No answer	4,100	7	133,900	6
Total	60,800	100	2,420,000	100
SOUTHERN				
City over 10,000	3,900	7	282,700	17
Town over 10,000	800	1	129,300	8
Rural area	17,300	32	319,000	20
Farm	21,300	39	708,700	44
No answer	11,400	21	186,200	11
Total	54,700	100	1,625,900	100
NORTHWESTERN				
City over 10,000	2,800	4	179,000	7
Town under 10,000	5,500	8	259,300	10
Rural area	23,100	35	544,900	22
Farm	30,100	45	1,298,100	53
No answer	5,100	8	190,300	8
Total	66,600	100	2,471,600	100
TOTAL				
City over 10,000	19,100	10	680,100	10
Town under 10,000	10,200	6	666,700	10
Rural area	54,100	30	1,242,600	19
Farm	78,100	43	3,417,700	53
No answer	20,600	11	510,400	8
Total	182,100	100	6,517,500	100

^a First 12 years of life.

Table 9—Estimated number of owners of commercial forest land and acres owned, by period of ownership and geographic unit, West Virginia 1975

Period of ownership (years)	Owners		Commercial forest land owned	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
NORTHEASTERN				
Less than 5	10,800	15	387,400	11
5-9	13,700	19	325,300	9
10-24	31,200	42	1,169,900	33
25-49	8,500	11	976,600	27
More than 50	1,200	2	451,300	13
No answer	8,000	11	258,600	7
Total	73,400	100	3,569,100	100
SOUTHERN				
Less than 5	7,300	13	387,900	10
5-9	8,600	15	321,200	9
10-24	23,200	40	793,500	21
25-49	6,200	11	499,500	14
More than 50	1,300	2	1,214,000	33
No answer	10,600	19	476,500	13
Total	57,200	100	3,692,600	100
NORTHWESTERN				
Less than 5	14,200	19	404,800	13
5-9	14,800	19	512,200	17
10-24	22,500	29	872,600	28
25-49	18,700	25	919,400	30
More than 50	1,800	2	158,100	5
No answer	4,900	6	214,100	7
Total	76,900	100	3,081,200	100
TOTAL				
Less than 5	32,300	16	1,180,100	12
5-9	37,100	18	1,158,700	11
10-24	76,900	37	2,836,000	27
25-49	33,400	16	2,395,500	23
More than 50	4,300	2	1,823,400	18
No answer	23,500	11	949,200	9
Total	207,500	100	10,342,900	100

Table 10.—Estimated number of individual owners and acreage owned, by period of ownership and geographic unit, West Virginia 1975

Period of ownership (years)	Owners		Commercial forest land owned	
	Number	Percent	Acres	Percent
NORTHEASTERN				
Less than 5	5,300	9	300,300	12
5-9	11,600	19	228,600	9
10-24	30,300	50	914,300	38
25-49	7,400	12	676,500	28
More than 50	900	1	116,900	5
No answer	5,300	9	183,400	8
Total	60,800	100	2,420,000	100
SOUTHERN				
Less than 5	6,900	13	329,300	20
5-9	8,100	15	250,100	16
10-24	22,400	41	391,500	24
25-49	5,700	10	394,600	24
More than 50	1,200	2	101,700	6
No answer	10,400	19	158,700	10
Total	54,700	100	1,625,900	100
NORTHWESTERN				
Less than 5	10,300	15	381,300	15
5-9	13,200	20	422,500	17
10-24	20,400	31	607,800	25
25-49	17,600	26	768,800	31
More than 50	1,300	2	112,400	5
No answer	3,800	6	178,800	7
Total	66,600	100	2,471,600	100
TOTAL				
Less than 5	22,500	12	1,010,900	16
5-9	32,900	18	901,200	14
10-24	73,100	40	1,913,600	29
25-49	30,700	17	1,839,900	28
More than 50	3,400	2	331,000	5
No answer	19,500	11	520,900	8
Total	182,100	100	6,517,500	100

Table 11.—Estimated number of owners of commercial forest land and acreage owned, by distance from tracts and number of tracts owned, West Virginia 1975

Distance from tract (miles)	Distance from nearest tract		Distance from farthest tract				
			1 tract	2 tracts	3 or more tracts	Total	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>				
			<i>Percent</i>				
OWNERS							
Residence to 1	126,500	61	101,900	10,100	6,400	118,400	57
2-5	14,600	7	11,200	4,600	3,200	19,000	9
6-15	10,800	5	8,700	3,200	1,000	12,900	6
16-25	1,900	1	1,200	2,400	1,100	4,700	2
26-50	8,600	4	8,500	1,000	600	10,100	5
More than 50	22,300	11	19,500	2,100	1,200	22,800	11
No answer	22,800	11	16,500	2,500	600	19,600	10
Total	207,500	100	167,500	25,900	14,100	207,500	100
ACRES OWNED							
Residence to 1	4,514,600	44	2,088,600	571,600	443,900	3,104,100	30
2-5	935,800	9	344,000	328,200	498,800	1,171,000	11
6-15	1,362,500	13	349,200	294,900	379,400	1,023,500	10
16-25	348,900	3	178,800	237,000	456,700	872,500	9
26-50	504,600	5	200,300	149,500	376,000	725,800	7
More than 50	954,100	9	475,500	204,600	1,623,900	2,304,000	22
No answer	1,722,400	17	579,400	87,800	474,800	1,142,000	11
Total	10,342,900	100	4,215,800	1,873,600	4,253,500	10,342,900	100

Table 12.—Estimated number of owners and acreage owned, by distance from nearest tract and geographic unit, West Virginia 1975

Distance from tract (miles)	Owners		Commercial forest land owned	
	Number	Percent	Acres	Percent
NORTHEASTERN				
Residence to 1	37,600	52	1,512,300	42
2-5	8,100	11	485,100	14
6-15	5,200	7	453,000	13
16-25	300	**	63,100	2
26-50	800	1	160,800	4
More than 50	16,300	22	416,300	12
No answer	5,100	7	478,500	13
Total	73,400	100	3,569,100	100
SOUTHERN				
Residence to 1	40,000	70	1,280,200	35
2-5	2,200	4	253,600	7
6-15	1,800	3	617,800	17
16-25	700	1	197,900	5
26-50	500	1	230,900	6
More than 50	1,600	3	289,400	8
No answer	10,400	18	822,800	22
Total	57,200	100	3,692,600	100
NORTHWESTERN				
Residence to 1	48,900	64	1,722,100	56
2-5	4,300	6	197,100	6
6-15	3,800	5	291,700	9
16-25	900	1	87,900	3
26-50	7,300	9	112,900	4
More than 50	4,400	6	248,400	8
No answer	7,300	9	421,100	14
Total	76,900	100	3,081,200	100
TOTAL				
Residence to 1	126,500	61	4,514,600	44
2-5	14,600	7	935,800	9
6-15	10,800	5	1,362,500	13
16-25	1,900	1	348,900	3
26-50	8,600	4	504,600	5
More than 50	22,300	11	954,100	9
No answer	22,800	11	1,722,400	17
Total	207,500	100	10,342,900	100

** Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 13.—Estimated number of owners and acreage owned, by number of tracts owned and geographic unit, West Virginia 1975

Number of tracts owned	Owners		Commercial forest land owned	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
NORTHEASTERN				
1	56,400	77	1,370,900	38
2	11,100	15	713,100	20
3 or more	5,900	8	1,485,100	42
Total	73,400	100	3,569,100	100
SOUTHERN				
1	47,100	82	1,144,300	31
2	7,000	12	613,700	17
3 or more	3,100	6	1,934,600	52
Total	57,200	100	3,692,600	100
NORTHWESTERN				
1	64,000	83	1,700,600	55
2	7,800	10	546,800	18
3 or more	5,100	7	833,800	27
Total	76,900	100	3,081,200	100
TOTAL				
1	167,500	81	4,215,800	41
2	25,900	12	1,873,600	18
3 or more	14,100	7	4,253,500	41
Total	207,500	100	10,342,900	100

Table 14.—Primary reason for owning commercial forest land, by number of owners, and acreage owned, and geographic unit, West Virginia 1975

Reason	Northeastern		Southern		Northwestern		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
OWNERS								
Land investment	8,700	12	3,300	6	9,200	12	21,200	10
Recreation	15,600	21	1,100	2	4,700	6	21,400	10
Timber production	3,700	5	700	1	1,100	1	5,500	3
Farm and domestic use	6,600	9	5,000	9	22,400	29	34,000	16
Esthetic enjoyment	7,000	9	12,700	22	4,300	6	24,000	12
Part of farm	7,900	11	12,700	22	9,500	12	30,100	14
Part of residence	20,800	28	9,300	16	17,300	23	47,400	23
Other	1,200	2	900	2	3,500	5	5,600	3
No answer	1,900	3	11,500	20	4,900	6	18,300	9
Total	73,400	100	57,200	100	76,900	100	207,500	100
ACRES OWNED								
Land investment	452,200	13	364,300	10	229,400	7	1,045,900	10
Recreation	522,100	15	225,900	6	220,200	7	968,200	9
Timber production	483,400	14	1,186,400	32	340,100	11	2,009,900	19
Farm and domestic use	506,600	14	224,200	6	655,200	21	1,386,000	13
Esthetic enjoyment	325,800	9	286,200	8	300,100	10	912,100	9
Part of farm	468,300	13	355,300	10	475,900	15	1,299,500	13
Part of residence	286,600	8	193,000	5	511,900	17	991,500	10
Other	410,600	11	729,700	20	201,700	7	1,342,000	13
No answer	113,500	3	127,600	3	146,700	5	387,800	4
Total	3,569,100	100	3,692,600	100	3,081,200	100	10,342,900	100

Table 15.—Primary reason for owning commercial forest land, by number of owners who have harvested timber, acreage owned, and geographic unit, West Virginia 1975

Reason	Northeastern		Southern		Northwestern		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
OWNERS								
Land investment	4,200	17	800	8	6,600	24	11,600	18
Recreation	1,300	5	200	2	2,200	8	3,700	6
Timber production	800	3	400	4	800	3	2,000	3
Farm and domestic use	3,900	16	2,100	20	11,900	42	17,900	28
Esthetic enjoyment	2,400	10	2,200	21	400	1	5,000	8
Part of farm	3,100	12	2,100	20	1,500	5	6,700	11
Part of residence	8,600	34	1,200	12	3,100	11	12,900	20
Other	600	2	500	5	300	1	1,400	2
No answer	300	1	800	8	1,300	5	2,400	4
Total	25,200	100	10,300	100	28,100	100	63,600	100
ACRES OWNED								
Land investment	332,800	15	185,000	7	154,100	11	671,900	11
Recreation	276,400	12	84,500	3	72,800	5	433,700	7
Timber production	407,500	18	1,170,800	44	300,100	21	1,878,400	30
Farm and domestic use	361,600	16	127,600	5	372,500	26	861,700	14
Esthetic enjoyment	130,400	6	129,300	5	74,100	5	333,800	5
Part of farm	233,700	11	213,800	8	152,500	11	600,000	9
Part of residence	123,700	6	46,500	2	208,700	14	378,900	6
Other	309,100	14	655,600	24	44,000	3	1,008,700	16
No answer	37,500	2	55,200	2	59,700	4	152,400	2
Total	2,212,700	100	2,668,300	100	1,438,500	100	6,319,500	100

Table 16.—Primary reason for owning commercial forest land, by number of owners who have not harvested timber, acreage owned, and geographic unit, West Virginia 1975

Reason	Northeastern		Southern		Northwestern		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
OWNERS								
Land investment	4,500	9	2,500	5	2,600	5	9,600	7
Recreation	14,300	30	900	2	2,500	5	17,700	12
Timber production	2,900	6	300	1	300	1	3,500	3
Farm and domestic use	2,700	6	2,900	6	10,500	22	16,100	11
Esthetic enjoyment	4,600	10	10,500	22	3,900	8	19,000	13
Part of farm	4,800	10	10,600	23	8,000	16	23,400	16
Part of residence	12,200	25	8,100	17	14,200	29	34,500	24
Other	600	1	400	1	3,200	7	4,200	3
No answer	1,600	3	10,700	23	3,600	7	15,900	11
Total	48,200	100	46,900	100	48,800	100	143,900	100
ACRES OWNED								
Land investment	119,400	9	179,300	18	75,300	5	374,000	9
Recreation	245,700	18	141,400	14	147,400	9	534,500	13
Timber production	75,900	6	15,600	2	40,000	2	131,500	3
Farm and domestic use	145,000	11	96,600	9	282,700	17	524,300	13
Esthetic enjoyment	195,400	14	156,900	15	226,000	14	578,300	15
Part of farm	234,600	17	141,500	14	323,400	20	699,500	18
Part of residence	162,900	12	146,500	14	303,200	18	612,600	15
Other	101,500	7	74,100	7	157,700	10	333,300	8
No answer	76,000	6	72,400	7	87,000	5	235,400	6
Total	1,356,400	100	1,024,300	100	1,642,700	100	4,023,400	100

Table 17.—Primary reason for owning commercial land, by intention to harvest for all owners and the number of acres they own, West Virginia 1975

Reason	1 to 10 years		Indefinite		Will never harvest		No answer		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
OWNERS										
Land investment	1,500	1	8,900	4	4,600	2	6,200	3	21,200	10
Recreation	1,000	**	4,600	3	14,700	7	1,100	**	21,400	10
Timber production	3,100	2	2,300	1	100	**	*	**	5,500	3
Farm and domestic use	3,400	2	18,400	8	10,200	5	2,000	1	34,000	16
Esthetic enjoyment	1,300	1	7,600	4	15,100	7	*	**	24,000	12
Part of farm	4,300	2	12,900	6	11,500	5	1,400	1	30,100	14
Part of residence	1,100	**	23,000	12	22,200	11	1,100	**	47,400	23
Other	300	**	2,000	1	3,000	2	300	**	5,600	3
No answer	100	**	1,000	**	14,200	7	3,000	2	18,300	9
Total	16,100	8	80,700	39	95,600	46	15,100	7	207,500	100
ACRES OWNED										
Land investment	362,500	3	497,800	5	159,700	2	25,900	**	1,045,900	10
Recreation	207,800	2	476,000	5	260,500	2	23,900	**	968,200	9
Timber production	1,698,400	16	201,500	2	29,400	**	80,600	1	2,009,900	19
Farm and domestic use	235,100	2	799,200	7	287,200	3	64,500	1	1,386,000	13
Esthetic enjoyment	107,600	2	466,300	4	314,300	3	23,900	**	912,100	9
Part of farm	183,300	2	761,000	7	302,800	3	52,400	1	1,299,500	13
Part of residence	118,600	2	533,400	5	313,600	3	25,900	**	991,500	10
Other	733,700	7	477,600	5	105,300	1	25,400	**	1,342,000	13
No answer	27,300	**	61,700	1	219,700	2	79,100	1	387,800	4
Total	3,674,300	36	4,274,500	41	1,992,500	19	401,600	4	10,342,900	100

* Fewer than 50 acres.

** Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 18.—Primary benefit in the last 5 years from ownership of commercial forest land and primary benefit expected in the next 5 years, by number of owners who have and number who have not harvested timber, and the number of acres they own, West Virginia 1975

Benefit	Last 5 years				Next 5 years			
	Owners		Commercial forest land owned		Owners		Commercial forest land owned	
	Number	Percent	Acres	Percent	Number	Percent	Acres	Percent
OWNERS WHO HARVESTED								
Recreation	4,600	2	543,100	5	3,500	2	551,600	5
Sale of timber	5,300	3	1,801,000	18	2,700	1	1,596,900	16
Land value increase	20,700	10	1,259,300	12	23,600	11	1,390,600	13
Esthetic enjoyment	10,400	5	696,900	7	10,900	5	669,300	6
Farm and domestic use	19,100	9	906,600	9	18,100	9	812,300	8
Other	1,300	1	965,800	9	1,200	1	1,077,600	11
No answer	2,200	1	146,800	1	3,600	2	221,200	2
Total	63,600	31	6,319,500	61	63,600	31	6,319,500	61
OWNERS WHO HAVE NOT HARVESTED								
Recreation	21,000	10	549,600	6	18,800	9	485,500	5
Sale of timber	—	—	—	—	3,000	1	129,600	1
Land value increase	24,400	12	853,700	8	27,000	13	1,002,700	10
Esthetic enjoyment	51,300	25	1,285,000	12	46,800	23	1,093,500	11
Farm and domestic use	20,800	10	722,800	7	22,600	11	750,900	7
Other	7,500	3	222,600	2	6,500	3	149,300	1
No answer	18,900	9	389,700	4	19,200	9	411,900	4
Total	143,900	69	4,023,400	39	143,900	69	4,023,400	39
ALL OWNERS								
Recreation	25,600	12	1,092,700	11	22,300	11	1,037,100	10
Sale of timber	5,300	3	1,801,000	18	5,700	2	1,726,500	17
Land value increase	45,100	22	2,113,000	20	50,600	24	2,393,300	23
Esthetic enjoyment	61,700	30	1,981,900	19	57,700	28	1,762,800	17
Farm and domestic use	39,900	19	1,629,400	16	40,700	20	1,563,200	15
Other	8,800	4	1,188,400	11	7,700	4	1,226,900	12
No answer	21,100	10	536,500	5	22,800	11	633,100	6
Total	207,500	100	10,342,900	100	207,500	100	10,342,900	100

Table 19.—Primary benefit in the last 5 years from ownership of commercial forest land and primary benefit expected in the next 5 years, by number of owners who have and number who have not harvested timber, and number of acres they own, Northeastern Unit, West Virginia 1975

Benefit	Last 5 years				Next 5 years			
	Owners		Commercial forest land owned		Owners		Commercial forest land owned	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
OWNERS WHO HARVESTED								
Recreation	2,000	3	342,900	10	2,200	3	362,600	10
Sale of timber	1,700	2	434,300	12	600	1	348,000	10
Land value increase	11,500	16	644,700	18	12,100	16	610,800	17
Esthetic enjoyment	5,300	7	325,900	9	5,800	8	307,900	9
Farm and domestic use	4,200	6	287,500	8	3,800	5	286,600	8
Other	200	**	152,700	4	100	**	218,300	6
No answer	300	**	24,700	1	600	1	78,500	2
Total	25,200	34	2,212,700	62	25,200	34	2,212,700	62
OWNERS WHO HAVE NOT HARVESTED								
Recreation	13,700	19	244,900	7	13,900	19	206,400	6
Sale of timber	—	—	—	—	1,500	2	37,500	1
Land value increase	13,300	18	308,000	9	13,600	19	346,300	10
Esthetic enjoyment	11,100	15	394,900	11	8,900	12	359,200	10
Farm and domestic use	6,300	9	232,900	6	6,300	9	232,100	6
Other	1,000	1	26,400	1	1,200	1	52,100	2
No answer	2,800	4	149,300	4	2,800	4	122,800	3
Total	48,200	66	1,356,400	38	48,200	66	1,356,400	38
ALL OWNERS								
Recreation	15,700	22	587,800	17	16,100	22	569,000	16
Sale of timber	1,700	2	434,300	12	2,100	3	385,500	11
Land value increase	24,800	34	952,700	27	25,700	35	957,100	27
Esthetic enjoyment	16,400	22	720,800	20	14,700	20	667,100	19
Farm and domestic use	10,500	15	520,400	14	10,100	14	518,700	14
Other	1,200	1	179,100	5	1,300	1	270,400	8
No answer	3,100	4	174,000	5	3,400	5	201,300	5
Total	73,400	100	3,569,100	100	73,400	100	3,569,100	100

** Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 20.—Primary benefit in the last 5 years from ownership of commercial forest land and primary benefit expected in the next 5 years, by number of owners who have and number who have not harvested timber, and the number of acres they own, Southern Unit, West Virginia 1975

Benefit	Last 5 years				Next 5 years			
	Owners		Commercial forest land owned		Owners		Commercial forest land owned	
	Number	Percent	Acres	Percent	Number	Percent	Acres	Percent
OWNERS WHO HARVESTED								
Recreation	900	2	98,300	2	500	1	113,800	3
Sale of timber	1,700	3	1,051,800	29	900	2	1,005,900	27
Land value increase	600	1	326,500	9	2,000	3	413,800	11
Esthetic enjoyment	3,000	5	260,300	7	2,500	4	201,800	5
Farm and domestic use	2,700	4	184,500	5	2,700	4	156,800	4
Other	800	2	672,700	18	800	2	719,300	20
No answer	600	1	74,200	2	900	2	56,900	2
Total	10,300	18	2,668,300	72	10,300	18	2,668,300	72
OWNERS WHO HAVE NOT HARVESTED								
Recreation	1,900	3	101,700	3	800	2	100,000	3
Sale of timber	—	—	—	—	300	**	29,300	1
Land value increase	5,600	10	275,800	7	6,000	10	322,400	9
Esthetic enjoyment	23,300	41	357,100	10	23,900	42	325,900	9
Farm and domestic use	3,700	7	129,300	4	5,400	10	158,700	4
Other	100	**	44,900	1	—	—	—	—
No answer	12,300	21	115,500	3	10,500	18	88,000	2
Total	46,900	82	1,024,300	28	46,900	82	1,024,300	28
ALL OWNERS								
Recreation	2,800	5	200,000	5	1,300	3	213,800	6
Sale of timber	1,700	3	1,051,800	29	1,200	2	1,035,200	28
Land value increase	6,200	11	602,300	16	8,000	13	736,200	20
Esthetic enjoyment	26,300	46	617,400	17	26,400	46	527,700	14
Farm and domestic use	6,400	11	313,800	9	8,100	14	315,500	8
Other	900	2	717,600	19	800	2	719,300	20
No answer	12,900	22	189,700	5	11,400	20	144,900	4
Total	57,200	100	3,692,600	100	57,200	100	3,692,600	100

** Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 21.—Primary benefit in the last 5 years from ownership of commercial forest land and primary benefit expected in the next 5 years, by number of owners who have and number who have not harvested timber, and the number of acres they own, Northwestern Unit, West Virginia 1975

Benefit	Last 5 years				Next 5 years			
	Owners		Commercial forest land owned		Owners		Commercial forest land owned	
	Number	Percent	Acres	Percent	Number	Percent	Acres	Percent
OWNERS WHO HARVESTED								
Recreation	1,700	2	101,900	3	800	1	75,200	2
Sale of timber	1,900	3	314,900	10	1,200	2	243,000	8
Land value increase	8,600	11	288,100	9	9,500	13	366,000	12
Esthetic enjoyment	2,100	3	110,700	4	2,600	3	159,600	5
Farm and domestic use	12,200	16	434,600	14	11,600	15	368,900	12
Other	300	**	140,400	5	300	**	140,000	5
No answer	1,300	2	47,900	2	2,100	3	85,800	3
Total	28,100	37	1,438,500	47	28,100	37	1,438,500	47
OWNERS WHO HAVE NOT HARVESTED								
Recreation	5,400	7	203,000	6	4,100	5	179,100	6
Sale of timber	—	—	—	—	1,200	2	62,800	2
Land value increase	5,500	7	269,900	9	7,400	9	334,000	11
Esthetic enjoyment	16,900	22	533,000	17	14,000	18	408,400	13
Farm and domestic use	10,800	14	360,600	12	10,900	14	360,100	12
Other	6,400	8	151,300	5	5,300	7	97,200	3
No answer	3,800	5	124,900	4	5,900	8	201,100	6
Total	48,800	63	1,642,700	53	48,800	63	1,642,700	53
ALL OWNERS								
Recreation	7,100	9	304,900	9	4,900	6	254,300	8
Sale of timber	1,900	3	314,900	10	2,400	4	305,800	10
Land value increase	14,100	18	558,000	18	16,900	22	700,000	23
Esthetic enjoyment	19,000	25	643,700	21	16,600	21	568,000	18
Farm and domestic use	23,000	30	795,200	26	22,500	29	729,000	24
Other	6,700	8	291,700	10	5,600	7	237,200	8
No answer	5,100	7	172,800	6	8,000	11	286,900	9
Total	76,900	100	3,081,200	100	76,900	100	3,081,200	100

** Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 22.—Primary benefit expected in the next 5 years from ownership of commercial forest land, by intention to harvest for all owners and the number of acres they own, West Virginia 1975

Benefit	1 to 10 years		Indefinite		Will never harvest		No answer		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
OWNERS										
Recreation	1,600	1	5,600	3	15,000	7	100	**	22,300	11
Sale of timber	4,100	1	1,600	1	—	—	*	**	5,700	2
Land value increase	2,300	1	27,700	13	13,800	6	6,800	4	50,600	24
Esthetic enjoyment	1,700	1	21,700	10	32,200	16	2,100	1	57,700	28
Farm and domestic use	5,800	4	19,300	9	13,600	6	2,000	1	40,700	20
Other	100	**	1,500	1	5,200	3	900	**	7,700	4
No answer	500	**	3,300	2	15,800	8	3,200	1	22,800	11
Total	16,100	8	80,700	39	95,600	46	15,100	7	207,500	100
ACRES OWNED										
Recreation	211,600	2	513,400	5	275,500	3	36,600	**	1,037,100	10
Sale of timber	1,452,800	15	219,700	2	—	—	54,000	**	1,726,500	17
Land value increase	634,800	6	1,425,200	13	278,000	3	55,300	1	2,393,300	23
Esthetic enjoyment	148,200	1	894,300	9	648,500	6	71,800	1	1,762,800	17
Farm and domestic use	256,600	2	821,000	9	422,000	3	63,600	1	1,563,200	15
Other	915,500	9	210,500	2	87,200	1	13,700	**	1,226,900	12
No answer	54,800	1	190,400	1	281,300	3	106,600	1	633,100	6
Total	3,674,300	36	4,274,500	41	1,992,500	19	401,600	4	10,342,900	100

* Fewer than 50 owners.

** Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 23.—Reason for harvesting, by ownership group, number of owners, and acres of commercial forest land owned, West Virginia 1975

Reason	Individual ^a		Corporation		Other ^b		Total	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
OWNERS								
Timber mature	9,300	17	200	40	1,400	19	10,900	17
Good price	3,500	6	*	**	1,100	15	4,600	7
Land clearing	4,000	7	*	**	—	—	4,000	6
Need of money	24,200	43	200	40	1,600	22	26,000	41
Timber salvage	1,800	3	100	20	900	13	2,800	5
Own or company use	10,600	19	*	**	900	13	11,500	18
Cultural treatment	—	—	—	—	*	**	*	**
No answer	2,500	5	*	**	1,300	18	3,800	6
Total	55,900	100	500	100	7,200	100	63,600	100
ACRES OWNED								
Timber mature	787,400	25	885,900	37	331,800	44	2,005,100	32
Good price	501,800	16	45,000	2	75,800	10	622,600	10
Land clearing	201,600	6	84,900	3	—	—	286,500	4
Need of money	811,400	26	37,700	1	129,500	17	978,600	15
Timber salvage	263,300	8	386,300	16	108,000	14	757,600	12
Own or company use	466,200	15	962,500	40	63,200	9	1,491,900	24
Cultural treatment	—	—	—	—	15,500	2	15,500	**
No answer	117,900	4	15,500	1	28,300	4	161,700	3
Total	3,149,600	100	2,417,800	100	752,100	100	6,319,500	100

* Fewer than 50 owners.

** Less than 0.5 percent.

^a Includes joint ownerships.

^b Includes partnerships, undivided estates, clubs, associations, etc.

Table 24.—Estimated number of private owners of commercial forest land and acres owned, by reason for harvesting and geographic unit, West Virginia 1975

Reason	Northeastern		Southern		Northwestern		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
OWNERS								
Timber mature	7,500	30	800	8	2,600	9	10,900	17
Good price	1,700	7	300	3	2,600	9	4,600	7
Land clearing	1,400	6	600	6	2,000	7	4,000	6
Need of money	9,500	37	5,800	56	10,700	38	26,000	41
Timber salvage	500	2	1,100	11	1,200	5	2,800	5
Own or company use	2,900	11	1,300	12	7,300	26	11,500	18
Cultural treatment	—	—	*	**	—	—	*	**
No answer	1,700	7	400	4	1,700	6	3,800	6
Total	25,200	100	10,300	100	28,100	100	63,600	100
ACRES OWNED								
Timber mature	833,300	38	806,300	30	365,500	26	2,005,100	32
Good price	290,900	13	118,900	4	212,800	15	622,600	10
Land clearing	93,000	4	117,300	4	76,200	5	286,500	4
Need of money	321,500	14	367,300	14	289,800	20	978,600	15
Timber salvage	222,800	10	431,600	16	103,200	7	757,600	12
Own or company use	389,800	18	737,200	28	364,900	25	1,491,900	24
Cultural treatment	—	—	15,500	1	—	—	15,500	**
No answer	61,400	3	74,200	3	26,100	2	161,700	3
Total	2,212,700	100	2,668,300	100	1,438,500	100	6,319,500	100

* Fewer than 50 owners.

** Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 25.—Reason for not harvesting, by ownership group, number of owners, and acres of commercial forest land owned, West Virginia 1975

Reason	Individual ^a		Corporation		Other ^b		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
OWNERS								
Timber immature	31,700	25	2,300	92	7,800	51	41,800	29
Low price	3,800	3	—	—	200	1	4,000	3
Destroy hunting	15,700	12	—	—	1,900	13	17,600	12
Selling the land	1,600	1	—	—	—	—	1,600	1
Would destroy the scenery	5,700	5	*	**	600	4	6,300	4
Land in estate	500	**	—	—	1,700	11	2,200	2
Opposed to harvesting	10,800	9	—	—	—	—	10,800	7
Poor quality	9,400	7	*	**	—	—	9,400	7
Low volume	7,900	6	—	—	500	3	8,400	6
Other	28,300	23	*	**	1,900	13	30,200	21
No answer	10,800	9	200	8	600	4	11,600	8
Total	126,200	100	2,500	100	15,200	100	143,900	100
ACRES OWNED								
Timber immature	898,700	27	66,600	39	115,700	24	1,081,000	27
Low price	208,400	6	—	—	13,800	3	222,200	5
Destroy hunting	355,500	10	—	—	54,200	11	409,700	10
Selling the land	74,200	2	—	—	—	—	74,200	2
Would destroy the scenery	290,100	9	12,800	7	62,700	13	365,600	9
Land in estate	23,900	1	—	—	97,400	20	121,300	3
Opposed to harvesting	146,400	4	—	—	—	—	146,400	4
- Poor quality	63,300	2	15,500	9	—	—	78,800	2
Low volume	228,100	7	—	—	12,200	3	240,300	6
Other	783,800	23	25,000	14	74,200	15	883,000	22
No answer	295,500	9	53,300	31	52,100	11	400,900	10
Total	3,367,900	100	173,200	100	482,300	100	4,023,400	100

* Fewer than 50 owners.

** Less than 0.5 percent.

^a Includes joint ownerships.

^b Includes partnerships, undivided estates, clubs, associations, etc.

Table 26.—Estimated number of private owners of commercial forest land and acres owned, by reason for not harvesting and geographic unit, West Virginia 1975

Reason	Northeastern		Southern		Northwestern		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
OWNERS								
Timber immature	19,400	40	5,000	11	17,400	35	41,800	29
Low price	1,500	3	1,500	3	1,000	2	4,000	3
Destroy hunting	2,200	5	8,500	18	6,900	14	17,600	12
Selling the land	—	—	1,300	3	300	1	1,600	1
Would destroy scenery	1,700	4	1,900	4	2,700	6	6,300	4
Land in estate	1,400	3	*	**	800	2	2,200	2
Opposed to harvesting	600	1	9,000	19	1,200	2	10,800	7
Poor quality	200	**	8,900	19	300	1	9,400	7
Low volume	2,300	5	1,700	4	4,400	9	8,400	6
Other	14,200	29	7,100	15	8,900	18	30,200	21
No answer	4,700	10	2,000	4	4,900	10	11,600	8
Total	48,200	100	46,900	100	48,800	100	143,900	100
ACRES OWNED								
Timber immature	493,900	37	174,100	17	413,000	25	1,081,000	27
Low price	76,800	6	58,600	6	86,800	5	222,200	5
Destroy hunting	132,300	10	125,900	12	151,500	9	409,700	10
Selling the land	—	—	60,300	6	13,900	1	74,200	2
Would destroy scenery	135,700	10	86,300	8	143,600	9	365,600	9
Land in estate	46,900	3	13,800	1	60,600	4	121,300	3
Opposed to harvesting	12,800	1	56,900	6	76,700	5	146,400	4
Poor quality	23,900	2	43,200	4	11,700	1	78,800	2
Low volume	59,700	4	56,900	6	123,700	7	240,300	6
Other	234,500	17	234,500	23	414,000	25	883,000	22
No answer	139,900	10	113,800	11	147,200	9	400,900	10
Total	1,356,400	100	1,024,300	100	1,642,700	100	4,023,400	100

* Fewer than 50 owners.

** Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 27.—Expected time of timber harvest, by number of owners and acreage owned, West Virginia 1975

Expected time of harvest	Owners		Commercial forest land owned	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
OWNERS WHO HARVESTED				
0-5 years	5,100	3	2,935,900	28
5-10 years	1,100	1	203,300	2
Indefinite	38,200	19	2,365,700	23
Will never harvest	9,200	4	529,300	5
No answer	10,000	4	285,300	3
Total	63,600	31	6,319,500	61
OWNERS WHO HAVE NOT HARVESTED				
0-5 years	6,600	3	349,900	4
5-10 years	3,300	1	185,200	2
Indefinite	42,500	20	1,908,800	18
Will never harvest	86,400	42	1,463,200	14
No answer	5,100	3	116,300	1
Total	143,900	69	4,023,400	39
ALL OWNERS				
0-5 years	11,700	6	3,285,800	32
5-10 years	4,400	2	388,500	4
Indefinite	80,700	39	4,274,500	41
Will never harvest	95,600	46	1,992,500	19
No answer	15,100	7	401,600	4
Total	207,500	100	10,342,900	100

Table 28.—Expected time of timber harvest, by the number of owners and acreage owned, Northeastern Unit, West Virginia 1975

Expected time of harvest	Owners		Commercial forest land owned	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
OWNERS WHO HARVESTED				
0-5 years	2,200	3	858,900	24
5-10 years	600	1	83,600	3
Indefinite	19,400	26	1,005,800	28
Will never harvest	1,600	2	156,100	4
No answer	1,400	2	108,300	3
Total	25,200	34	2,212,700	62
OWNERS WHO HAVE NOT HARVESTED				
0-5 years	600	1	76,000	2
5-10 years	2,100	3	117,700	3
Indefinite	13,100	18	701,200	20
Will never harvest	31,300	43	410,300	12
No answer	1,100	1	51,200	1
Total	48,200	66	1,356,400	38
ALL OWNERS				
0-5 years	2,800	4	934,900	26
5-10 years	2,700	4	201,300	6
Indefinite	32,500	44	1,707,000	48
Will never harvest	32,900	45	566,400	16
No answer	2,500	3	159,500	4
Total	73,400	100	3,569,100	100

Table 29.—Expected time of timber harvest, by number of owners and acreage owned, Southern Unit, West Virginia 1975

Expected time of harvest	Owners		Commercial forest land owned	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
OWNERS WHO HARVESTED				
0-5 years	1,700	3	1,735,200	46
5-10 years	*	**	46,600	1
Indefinite	5,000	8	655,500	18
Will never harvest	2,700	5	174,100	5
No answer	900	2	56,900	2
Total	10,300	18	2,668,300	72
OWNERS WHO HAVE NOT HARVESTED				
0-5 years	2,300	4	162,000	5
5-10 years	900	2	43,100	1
Indefinite	10,700	19	432,700	12
Will never harvest	31,000	54	372,700	10
No answer	2,000	3	13,800	**
Total	46,900	82	1,024,300	28
ALL OWNERS				
0-5 years	4,000	7	1,897,200	51
5-10 years	900	2	89,700	2
Indefinite	15,700	27	1,088,200	30
Will never harvest	33,700	59	546,800	15
No answer	2,900	5	70,700	2
Total	57,200	100	3,692,600	100

* Fewer than 50 owners.

** Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 30.—Expected time of timber harvest, by number of owners and acreage owned, Northwestern Unit, West Virginia 1975

Expected time of harvest	Owners		Commercial forest land owned	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
OWNERS WHO HARVESTED				
0-5 years	1,200	2	341,800	11
5-10 years	500	1	73,100	2
Indefinite	13,800	18	704,400	23
Will never harvest	4,900	6	199,100	7
No answer	7,700	10	120,100	4
Total	28,100	37	1,438,500	47
OWNERS WHO HAVE NOT HARVESTED				
0-5 years	3,700	4	111,900	4
5-10 years	300	**	24,400	1
Indefinite	18,700	24	774,900	25
Will never harvest	24,100	32	680,200	21
No answer	2,000	3	51,300	2
Total	48,800	63	1,642,700	53
ALL OWNERS				
0-5 years	4,900	6	453,700	15
5-10 years	800	1	97,500	3
Indefinite	32,500	42	1,479,300	48
Will never harvest	29,000	38	879,300	28
No answer	9,700	13	171,400	6
Total	76,900	100	3,081,200	100

**Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 31.—Estimated number of private owners of commercial forest land and the acreage they own, by size class of ownership and expected time of timber harvest, West Virginia 1975

Size class (acres)	0 to 10 years		Indefinite		Will never harvest		No answer		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
OWNERS										
1-9	2,300	1	17,600	9	54,900	26	8,100	4	82,900	40
10-19	2,000	1	19,100	9	15,100	7	3,600	2	39,800	19
20-49	4,000	2	21,100	10	13,600	7	2,100	1	40,800	20
50-99	4,100	2	11,900	6	8,000	4	600	**	24,600	12
100-199	2,000	1	7,400	4	3,400	2	500	**	13,300	7
200-499	1,200	1	2,900	1	400	**	200	**	4,700	2
500-999	200	**	500	**	200	**	*	**	900	**
1,000 +	300	**	200	**	*	**	*	**	500	**
Total	16,100	8	80,700	39	95,600	46	15,100	7	207,500	100
ACRES OWNED										
1-9	11,800	**	63,000	1	156,200	1	26,000	**	257,000	2
10-19	24,700	**	236,200	2	188,100	2	51,300	1	500,300	5
20-49	134,400	1	643,400	6	394,100	4	55,500	1	1,227,400	12
50-99	289,700	3	804,800	7	508,300	5	51,200	1	1,654,000	16
100-199	251,800	3	941,200	9	415,100	4	49,400	**	1,657,500	16
200-499	352,900	4	808,500	8	146,900	1	39,700	**	1,348,000	13
500-999	122,700	1	293,700	4	130,600	1	23,900	**	570,900	6
1,000 +	2,486,300	24	483,700	4	53,200	1	104,600	1	3,127,800	30
Total	3,674,300	36	4,274,500	41	1,992,500	19	401,600	4	10,342,900	100

* Fewer than 50 owners.

** Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 32.—Estimated number of owners harvesting timber and acres owned, by individual selecting timber and method of selection, West Virginia 1975

Individual and method of selection	Owners		Commercial forest land owned	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
INDIVIDUAL SELECTING TIMBER				
Landowner	44,900	71	2,191,700	35
Forester	1,000	2	1,786,200	28
Buyer	8,400	13	1,003,800	16
Landowner and forester	600	1	279,700	4
Landowner and buyer	2,200	3	475,700	8
Other	800	1	280,500	4
No answer	5,700	9	301,900	5
Total	63,600	100	6,319,500	100
METHOD OF SELECTING TIMBER				
Selection	10,700	17	1,235,900	20
Diameter limit	20,300	32	2,213,100	35
Clearcutting	11,100	18	575,700	9
Land clearing	4,000	6	322,300	5
Other	2,600	4	265,000	4
Combination of methods	4,500	7	986,400	16
Don't know	4,400	7	396,200	6
No answer	6,000	9	324,900	5
Total	63,600	100	6,319,500	100

Table 33.—Estimated number of owners harvesting timber and acres owned, by individual selecting timber and method of selection, Northeastern Unit, West Virginia 1975

Individual and method of selection	Owners		Commercial forest land owned	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
INDIVIDUAL SELECTING TIMBER				
Landowner	16,100	64	759,400	34
Forester	300	1	419,000	19
Buyer	3,800	15	430,800	20
Landowner and forester	600	2	178,100	8
Landowner and buyer	1,400	6	184,300	8
Other	100	**	108,000	5
No answer	2,900	12	133,100	6
Total	25,200	100	2,212,700	100
METHOD OF SELECTING TIMBER				
Selection	6,700	26	708,100	32
Diameter limit	9,000	35	493,000	22
Clearcutting	2,200	9	219,900	10
Land clearing	1,700	7	109,200	5
Other	700	3	87,800	4
Combination of methods	500	2	269,600	12
Don't know	1,400	6	181,700	8
No answer	3,000	12	143,400	7
Total	25,200	100	2,212,700	100

** Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 34.—Estimated number of owners harvesting timber and acres owned, by individual selecting timber and method of selection, Southern Unit, West Virginia, 1975

Individual and method of selection	Owners		Commercial forest land owned	
	Number	Percent	Acres	Percent
INDIVIDUAL SELECTING TIMBER				
Landowner	7,800	75	692,000	26
Forester	500	5	1,247,300	47
Buyer	1,200	12	255,800	10
Landowner and forester	*	**	89,800	3
Landowner and buyer	100	1	165,600	6
Other	300	3	112,600	4
No answer	400	4	105,200	4
Total	10,300	100	2,668,300	100
METHOD OF SELECTING TIMBER				
Selection	1,400	13	292,900	11
Diameter limit	3,800	37	1,177,000	44
Clearcutting	700	7	147,000	6
Land clearing	200	2	135,200	5
Other	1,100	11	103,900	4
Combination of methods	1,300	13	607,100	23
Don't know	1,400	13	115,500	4
No answer	400	4	89,700	3
Total	10,300	100	2,668,300	100

* Fewer than 50 owners.

** Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 35.—Estimated number of owners harvesting timber and acres owned, by individual selecting timber and method of selection, Northwestern Unit, West Virginia 1975

Individual and method of selection	Owners		Commercial forest land owned	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
INDIVIDUAL SELECTING TIMBER				
Landowner	21,000	75	740,300	52
Forester	200	1	119,900	8
Buyer	3,400	12	317,200	22
Landowner and forester	*	**	11,800	1
Landowner and buyer	700	2	125,800	9
Other	400	1	59,900	4
No answer	2,400	9	63,600	4
Total	28,100	100	1,438,500	100
METHOD OF SELECTING TIMBER				
Selection	2,600	9	234,900	16
Diameter limit	7,500	27	543,100	38
Clearcutting	8,200	29	208,800	15
Land clearing	2,100	7	77,900	5
Other	800	3	73,300	5
Combination of methods	2,700	10	109,700	8
Don't know	1,600	6	99,000	7
No answer	2,600	9	91,800	6
Total	28,100	100	1,438,500	100

* Fewer than 50 owners.

** Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 36.—Estimated number of private owners of commercial forest land and acres owned, by individual selecting timber and method of selection, West Virginia 1975

Individual selecting timber	Selection	Diameter limit	Clearcutting	Land clearing	Other ^a	Don't know	No answer	Total
OWNERS								
Landowner	7,500	15,700	10,000	3,400	5,700	1,400	1,200	44,900
Forester	400	500	*	*	100	*	—	1,000
Buyer	1,200	2,600	1,000	*	700	2,600	300	8,400
Landowner and forester	300	100	—	*	200	*	—	600
Landowner and buyer	1,200	400	100	—	300	200	—	2,200
Other ^b	100	200	*	200	100	200	—	800
No answer	—	800	—	400	—	—	4,500	5,700
Total	10,700	20,300	11,100	4,000	7,100	4,400	6,000	63,600
ACRES OWNED								
Landowner	485,000	614,500	294,900	242,800	369,100	134,300	51,100	2,191,700
Forester	415,800	668,600	96,400	11,100	578,800	15,500	—	1,786,200
Buyer	105,900	478,600	89,100	15,500	105,500	182,700	26,500	1,003,800
Landowner and forester	90,300	86,100	—	11,700	78,800	12,800	—	279,700
Landowner and buyer	111,600	226,300	24,700	—	76,000	37,100	—	475,700
Other ^b	27,300	111,700	70,600	13,900	43,200	13,800	—	280,500
No answer	—	27,300	—	27,300	—	—	247,300	301,900
Total	1,235,900	2,213,100	575,700	322,300	1,251,400	396,200	324,900	6,319,500

* Fewer than 50 owners.

^a Includes combination of methods.

^b Includes friend or other combinations of people.

Table 37—Estimated number of private owners of commercial forest land and acres owned, by product harvested and geographic unit, West Virginia 1975

Product	Northeastern		Southern		Northwestern		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
OWNERS								
Sawlogs	4,100	16	2,700	26	12,200	44	19,000	30
Veneer logs	*	**	100	1	1,000	4	1,100	2
Pulpwood	1,700	7	100	1	2,900	10	4,700	7
Mine timbers	6,900	27	2,100	20	—	—	9,000	14
One other product	4,400	18	—	—	400	1	4,800	8
Sawlogs and veneer	1,000	4	100	1	1,200	4	2,300	4
Sawlogs and pulpwood	1,100	4	100	1	200	1	1,400	2
Sawlogs and mine timbers	1,300	5	700	7	700	3	2,700	4
Other two-product combination	900	4	2,000	19	7,100	25	10,000	16
Three products	800	3	500	5	800	3	2,100	3
Four or more products	100	**	800	8	100	**	1,000	2
Don't know	400	2	400	4	600	2	1,400	2
No answer	2,500	10	700	7	900	3	4,100	6
Total	25,200	100	10,300	100	28,100	100	63,600	100
ACRES OWNED								
Sawlogs	602,500	27	375,100	14	497,000	35	1,474,600	23
Veneer logs	11,100	1	13,800	1	26,100	2	51,000	1
Pulpwood	157,800	7	13,800	1	50,100	4	221,700	4
Mine timbers	26,500	1	146,000	5	—	—	172,500	3
One other product	98,900	5	—	—	49,600	3	148,500	2
Sawlogs and veneer	180,000	8	105,900	4	228,100	16	514,000	8
Sawlogs and pulpwood	170,600	8	27,600	1	26,100	2	224,300	4
Sawlogs and mine timbers	72,500	3	392,200	15	91,900	6	556,600	9
Other two-product combination	250,800	11	113,700	4	152,500	11	517,000	8
Three products	207,800	9	741,700	28	184,400	13	1,133,900	18
Four or more products	277,200	13	541,800	20	35,700	2	854,700	13
Don't know	51,200	2	62,100	2	61,300	4	174,600	3
No answer	105,800	5	134,600	5	35,700	2	276,100	4
Total	2,212,700	100	2,668,300	100	1,438,500	100	6,319,500	100

* Fewer than 50 owners.

** Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 38.—Estimated number of private owners of commercial forest land and acres owned, by agency that owners would contact for forestry assistance, West Virginia 1975

Agency	Northeastern		Southern		Northwestern		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
OWNERS								
State forestry	9,300	13	5,300	9	6,900	9	21,500	11
Soil Conservation Service	4,500	6	800	1	9,800	13	15,100	7
Forest Service	1,000	1	*	**	500	1	1,500	1
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service	3,600	5	—	—	1,000	1	4,600	2
Consultant or industry forester	*	**	300	1	200	**	500	**
Extension Service	200	**	*	**	4,500	6	4,700	2
Other	1,400	2	500	1	2,400	3	4,300	2
Don't know	29,600	40	36,600	64	35,500	46	101,700	49
No answer	23,800	33	13,700	24	16,100	21	53,600	26
Total	73,400	100	57,200	100	76,900	100	207,500	100
ACRES OWNED								
State forestry	1,154,500	32	524,500	14	558,600	18	2,237,600	22
Soil Conservation Service	120,300	3	43,200	1	248,500	8	412,000	4
Forest Service	76,700	2	13,800	**	26,200	1	116,700	1
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service	116,000	3	—	—	88,900	3	204,900	2
Consultant or industry forester	265,900	8	1,394,100	38	35,700	1	1,695,700	16
Extension Service	37,600	1	13,800	**	47,900	2	99,300	1
Other	38,400	1	27,600	1	36,200	1	102,200	1
Don't know	1,101,200	31	1,316,900	36	1,450,900	47	3,869,000	37
No answer	658,500	19	358,700	10	588,300	19	1,605,500	16
Total	3,569,100	100	3,692,600	100	3,081,200	100	10,342,900	100

* Fewer than 50 owners.

** Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 39.—Estimated number of private owners of commercial forest land and acres owned, by owners who have received forestry assistance and nature of service, West Virginia 1975

Service	Northeastern		Southern		Northwestern		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
OWNERS								
Timber marking	2,100	3	500	1	700	1	3,300	2
Timber stand improvement	3,000	4	300	1	7,100	9	10,400	5
Tree planting	500	1	1,400	2	1,200	2	3,100	1
Timber stand evaluation	2,100	3	300	1	200	**	2,600	1
General forest management	1,700	2	500	1	400	1	2,600	1
Other	4,300	6	300	1	800	1	5,400	3
No answer	62,300	85	54,500	95	67,700	88	184,500	89
Total	73,400	100	57,200	100	76,900	100	207,500 ^a	100
ACRES OWNED								
Timber marking	267,100	7	101,700	3	72,800	2	441,600	4
Timber stand improvement	291,000	8	206,900	6	146,100	5	644,000	6
Tree planting	69,100	2	86,700	2	110,700	4	266,500	3
Timber stand evaluation	180,900	5	223,000	6	74,000	2	477,900	5
General forest management	558,800	16	1,474,200	40	182,700	6	2,215,700	21
Other	294,300	8	162,100	4	120,300	4	576,700	6
No answer	2,298,800	64	1,747,100	47	2,544,200	83	6,590,100	64
Total	3,569,100	100	3,692,600	100	3,081,200	100	10,342,900 ^a	

** Less than 0.5 percent.

^a 23,000 owners (11 percent) owning 3,752,800 acres (36 percent) received some kind of forestry assistance.

Columns do not add because some received more than one service.

Table 40.—Estimated number of private owners permitting and not permitting public use of their land, by geographic unit, West Virginia 1975

Public use	Owners		Commercial forest land owned	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
NORTHEASTERN				
Permitted	52,300	71	2,182,100	61
Not permitted	16,300	22	1,264,200	36
No answer	4,800	7	122,800	3
Total	73,400	100	3,569,100	100
SOUTHERN				
Permitted	27,100	47	2,752,500	74
Not permitted	17,700	31	726,200	20
No answer	12,400	22	213,900	6
Total	57,200	100	3,692,600	100
NORTHWESTERN				
Permitted	44,400	58	1,812,800	59
Not permitted	27,100	35	1,056,700	34
No answer	5,400	7	211,700	7
Total	76,900	100	3,081,200	100
TOTAL				
Permitted	123,800	60	6,747,400	65
Not permitted	61,100	29	3,047,100	30
No answer	22,600	11	548,400	5
Total	207,500	100	10,342,900	100

Table 41.—Estimated number of private owners of commercial forest land and acres owned, by public use permitted and geographic unit, West Virginia 1975

Public use	Northeastern		Southern		Northwestern		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
OWNERS								
Hiking	40,000	54	12,600	22	23,200	30	75,800	37
Picnicking	21,500	29	6,600	12	14,900	19	43,000	21
Camping	21,400	29	3,500	6	10,300	13	35,200	17
Fishing	3,800	5	1,300	2	5,300	7	10,400	5
Hunting	41,100	56	23,800	42	35,800	47	100,700	49
Snowmobiling	15,900	22	3,100	5	4,700	6	23,700	11
Other	2,100	3	2,300	4	1,200	2	5,600	3
Total ^a	52,300	71	27,100	47	44,400	58	123,800	60
ACRES OWNED								
Hiking	1,375,900	39	2,123,300	58	1,086,600	35	4,585,800	44
Picnicking	944,300	26	1,801,900	49	674,700	22	3,420,900	33
Camping	975,100	27	1,553,700	42	599,900	19	3,128,700	30
Fishing	847,900	24	1,406,600	38	440,800	14	2,695,300	26
Hunting	1,883,600	53	2,550,800	69	1,583,600	51	6,018,000	58
Snowmobiling	517,200	14	489,000	13	123,200	4	1,129,400	11
Other	133,200	4	382,300	10	64,000	2	579,500	6
Total ^a	2,182,100	61	2,752,500	75	1,812,800	59	6,747,400	65

^a Columns do not add because many owners permit more than one use.

Table 42.—Estimated number of private owners of commercial forest land and acres owned, by reason for posting land and geographic unit, West Virginia 1975

Reason for posting	Northeastern		Southern		Northwestern		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
OWNERS								
Abuse of property	1,500	2	1,000	2	5,800	8	8,300	4
Personal safety	100	**	300	1	3,100	4	3,500	2
Liability	500	1	*	**	*	**	500	**
Control access	3,900	5	4,000	7	2,500	3	10,400	5
Control hunting	5,700	8	700	1	6,500	9	12,900	6
Not specified	9,100	12	2,500	4	3,400	4	15,000	7
Total posted	20,800	28	8,500	15	21,300	28	50,600	24
Land not posted	51,500	70	40,100	70	50,500	65	142,100	69
No answer	1,100	2	8,600	15	5,100	7	14,800	7
Total	73,400	100	57,200	100	76,900	100	207,500	100
ACRES OWNED								
Abuse of property	237,900	7	202,100	5	204,700	7	644,700	6
Personal safety	59,700	2	27,600	1	90,200	3	177,500	2
Liability	48,600	1	138,100	4	11,700	**	198,400	2
Control access	534,700	15	259,200	7	223,400	7	1,017,300	10
Control hunting	490,500	14	146,500	4	374,600	12	1,011,600	10
Reason not specified	194,500	5	165,600	4	140,700	5	500,800	5
Total posted	1,565,900	44	939,100	25	1,045,300	34	3,550,300	35
Land not posted	1,919,600	54	2,651,700	72	1,867,500	61	6,438,800	62
No answer	83,600	2	101,800	3	168,400	5	353,800	3
Total	3,569,100	100	3,692,600	100	3,081,200	100	10,342,900	100

* Fewer than 50 owners.

** Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 43—Estimated number of private owners of commercial forest land and the acreage they own, by organization membership, West Virginia 1975

Organization	Owners		Commercial forest land owned	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
American Forestry Association	1,000	1	143,800	2
Izaak Walton League	400	**	77,500	1
Audubon Society	900	**	114,600	2
National Wildlife Federation	1,700	1	189,900	3
A Sportsman's Club	5,800	3	353,300	5
National Farmers Organization	2,700	1	178,500	3
The Grange	3,400	2	85,500	1
American Tree Farm Program	700	**	141,500	2
Other	17,600	10	558,600	9
No membership	135,300	74	4,846,300	74
No answer	16,100	9	353,600	5
Total ^a	182,100	100	6,517,500	100

** Less than 0.5 percent.

^a Columns do not add because some owners are members of more than one organization.

Table 44.—Estimated number of individual owners of commercial forest land and the acreage they own, by publications they receive, West Virginia 1975

Publication	Owners		Commercial forest land owned	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Tree Farm News	900	**	55,600	1
American Forests	600	**	78,900	1
National Wildlife	3,800	2	363,200	6
Pennsylvania Game News	600	**	48,700	1
Audubon Magazine	1,100	1	141,200	2
National Parks and Recreation	600	**	25,000	**
Field and Stream	31,000	17	956,300	15
Sports Afield	10,200	6	520,000	8
Ranger Rick Nature Magazine	800	**	106,600	2
Ohio Farmer	800	**	102,200	2
West Virginia Conservation	20,100	11	849,100	13
Pennsylvania Farmer	7,600	4	563,600	9
Other	24,700	14	1,118,000	17
No subscriptions	102,200	56	3,515,900	54
No answer	15,300	8	256,100	4
Total ^a	182,100	100	6,517,500	100

** Less than 0.5 percent.

^a Columns do not add because some owners subscribe to more than one publication.

Table 45.—Number of responses to true-false statements, by individual owners of commercial forest land and the acreage they own, West Virginia 1975

Statement and answer	Percent correct	Response				Total
		True	False	Don't know	No answer	
OWNERS						
1-True	76	138,800	900	21,800	20,600	182,100
2-False	57	44,000	103,900	15,600	18,600	182,100
3-True	40	73,600	2,800	80,700	25,000	182,100
4-False	25	78,100	46,200	35,400	22,400	182,100
5-False	58	14,000	105,900	40,200	22,000	182,100
6-False	11	94,800	20,900	44,000	22,400	182,100
7-False	12	68,000	22,300	68,900	22,900	182,100
8-True	6	11,300	6,700	140,000	24,100	182,100
9-False	41	52,100	74,000	34,100	21,900	182,100
10-True	59	108,000	6,600	45,600	21,900	182,100
ACRES OWNED						
1-True	85	5,510,800	65,500	416,500	524,700	6,517,500
2-False	68	1,050,700	4,426,300	446,200	594,300	6,517,500
3-True	51	3,351,300	198,700	2,234,600	732,900	6,517,500
4-False	33	2,568,800	2,119,700	1,246,300	582,700	6,517,500
5-False	70	321,900	4,588,000	1,035,900	571,700	6,517,500
6-False	13	3,883,500	826,500	1,248,600	558,900	6,517,500
7-False	18	2,402,400	1,160,600	2,299,400	655,100	6,517,500
8-True	12	766,300	339,200	4,654,600	757,400	6,517,500
9-False	45	2,170,100	2,954,000	794,900	598,500	6,517,500
10-True	67	4,353,700	307,300	1,269,900	586,600	6,517,500

Table 46.—Estimated number of individual owners of commercial forest land and the acreage they own, by percent for 10 true-false statements, West Virginia 1975

Correct (percent)	Owners		Commercial forest land owned	
	Number	Percent	Acres	Percent
0	4,700	3	78,400	1
10	12,500	7	239,600	4
20	19,300	10	296,000	4
30	18,000	10	723,900	11
40	34,400	19	852,800	13
50	13,100	7	1,112,900	17
60	19,300	10	1,169,400	18
70	19,600	11	773,900	12
80	16,800	9	502,400	8
90	1,000	1	168,300	3
100	*	**	11,100	**
"Don't know" to all questions	16,200	9	431,500	7
No answer to all questions	6,900	4	131,300	2
Some "Don't know", others no answer	300	**	26,000	**
Total	182,100	100	6,517,500	100

* Fewer than 50 owners.

** Less than 0.5 percent.

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