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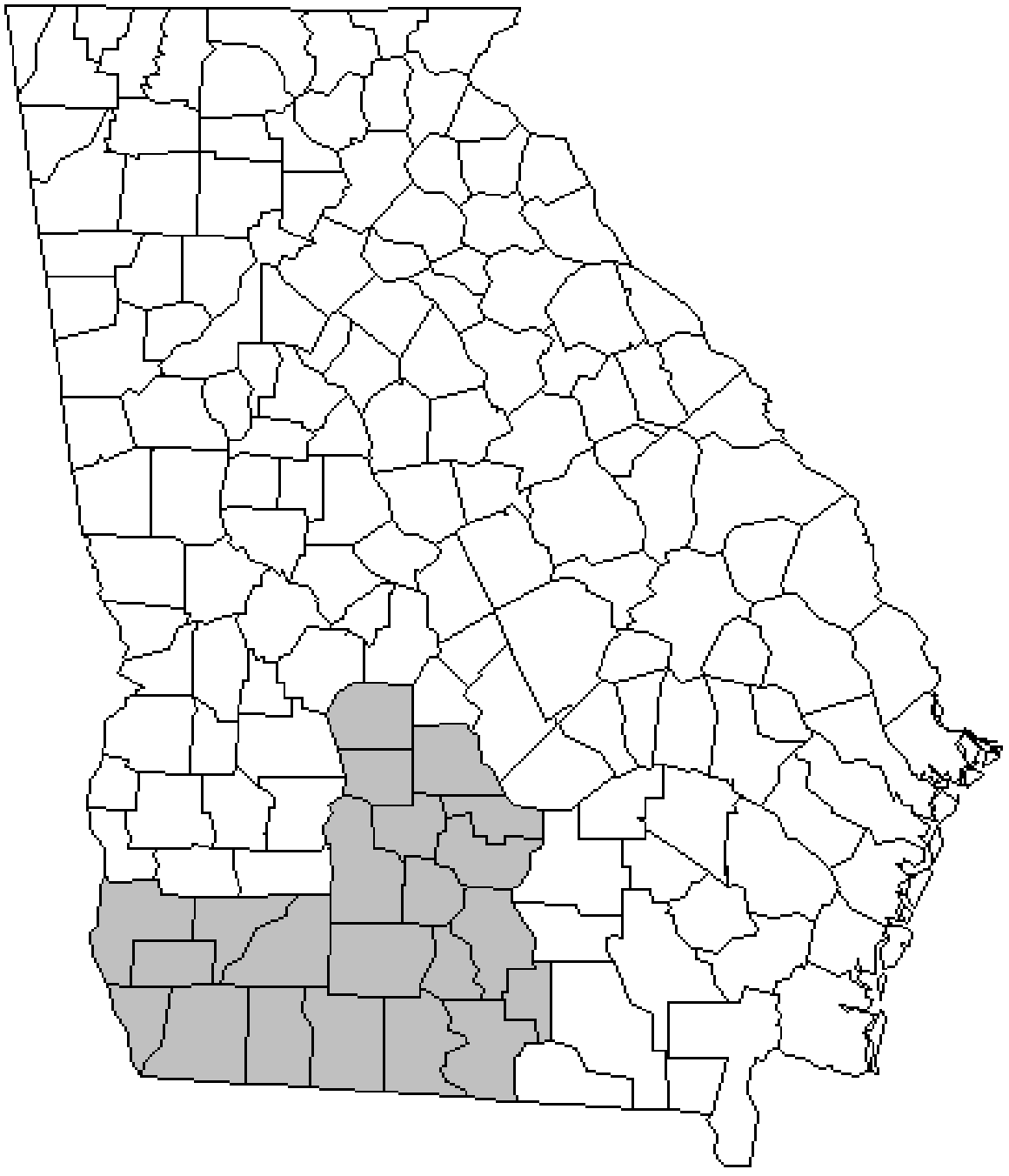
Forest Statistics for Southwest Georgia, 1996

Raymond M. Sheffield and Michael T. Thompson



The Authors:

Raymond M. Sheffield and **Michael T. Thompson** are Resource Analysts with the Forest Inventory and Analysis group, Southern Research Station, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Asheville, NC.

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Southern Research Station
P.O. Box 2680
Asheville, NC 28802

Foreword

This report highlights the principal findings of the seventh forest survey of Southwest Georgia. Field work began in June 1995 and was completed in November 1995. Six previous surveys, completed in 1934, 1951, 1960, 1971, 1981, and 1988 provide statistics for measuring changes and trends over the past 62 years. This report primarily emphasizes the changes and trends since 1988.

Periodic surveys of forest resources are authorized by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act of 1978. These surveys are a continuing, nationwide undertaking by the Regional Experiment Stations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. In the Southern United States, these surveys are conducted by the Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) Research Work Unit at the Southern Research Station, Asheville, NC. The FIA unit operates out of two locations, one in Starkville, MS, and the other in Asheville, NC, and is responsible for inventories of 13 Southern States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The primary objective of these surveys is to periodically inventory and evaluate all forest and related resources. These multiresource data help provide a basis for formulating forest policies and programs and for the orderly development and use of the resources. This report discusses the extent and condition of forest land, associated timber volumes, and rates of timber growth, mortality, and removals.

Additional information about any aspect of this survey may be obtained from:

Forest Inventory and Analysis
Southern Research Station
P.O. Box 2680
Asheville, NC 28802-2680
Telephone: 704-257-4350

Acknowledgments

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The following people are responsible for collecting field data:

FIA staff:

Robert Clark
Sarah Combs
Jack Hampton
Ben Koontz
Dave Lambert
James McCall
Bill Moody
Mike Norris
Michael O'Quinn
Terry Riley
Byron Rominger
John Simpson
Greg Smith
Warren Tucker

Georgia Forestry Commission staff:

Charles D. Bailey
Steven A. Gaul
Thomas H. Halliburton
Michael D. Heath
Billy Knight
Darren Martin
Jimmy McCallum
Timothy S. Oller
Wallace Phillips
Druid N. Preston, Jr.
Travis W. Shidal
Don Tawzer

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[a] All tables in this report are available in Microsoft® Excel workbook files. Upon request, these files will be supplied on 3½- or 5¼-inch diskettes.

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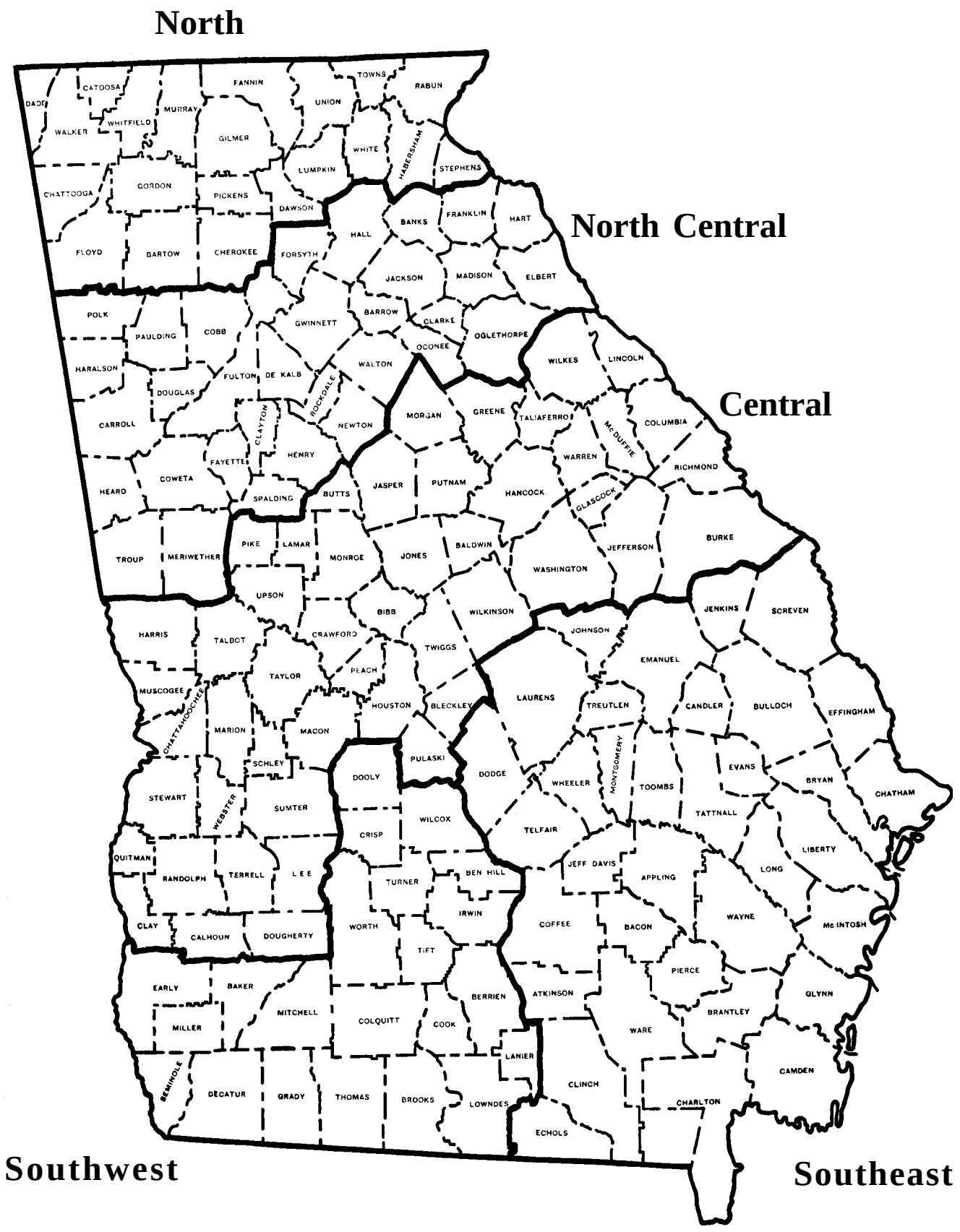

Figure 1—Forest survey regions in Georgia.

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Highlights

This report summarizes results from a 1996 inventory of the forest resources of Southwest Georgia (fig. 1). Current estimates of forest area, timberland area, related classifications such as ownership and forest type, and timber volumes are presented and compared with previous values. Average annual rates of net growth, removals, and mortality are summarized since the previous inventory in 1988. Resource data are presented in 51 tables and 9 graphs. Major findings are summarized below.

Timberland area—The area classified as timberland in the 22-county area totals almost 2.9 million acres, a 9-percent increase since 1988. The increase was spurred by widespread tree planting and natural reversion of agricultural land. Overall, almost 272,000 acres were added to the timberland base, while only 36,000 acres were diverted from timberland to other uses. Forests cover 52 percent of the land area in Southwest Georgia. Timberland accounts for almost all forests; reserved forests account for less than 4,000 acres.

Ownership—The increase in timberland area occurred in the nonindustrial private forest (NIPF) and public ownership sectors. NIPF owners control nearly 2.5 million acres of timberland, an increase of 13 percent; public agencies control 55,000 acres, an increase of 37 percent. Timberland under forest industry control dropped by 15 percent to 328,000 acres, primarily because acreage under long-term lease decreased.

Forest type—Forest stands classed as a pine or oak-pine forest type occupy nearly 1.8 million acres, more than three-fifths of the timberland in the region. Collectively, pine and oak-pine stands increased by 16 percent since 1988, and stands classed as hardwood forest types remained relatively unchanged at 1.1 million acres. Pine plantations continue to account for an increasing share of the pine stands; planted pine stands occupy 0.7 million acres and have surpassed natural pine stands (0.6 million acres) in area.

Stand treatment—Harvesting and regeneration were the predominant treatment and management activities in the timberland of Southwest Georgia since 1988. Final harvests occurred on 51,000 acres annually; 64 percent of the harvesting activity (32,000 acres) was in pine stands, 11 percent in oak-pine stands, and 25 percent in hardwood stands. More new stands were established than harvested. Reforestation and afforestation, combined, averaged 73,000 acres annually; 25,000 of this total involved the planting and natural reversion of nonforest land. Altogether, about 48,000 acres were annually planted to trees since 1988 compared to 35,000 annually during the previous survey period.

Softwood volume—Volume of softwood growing stock declined 4 percent to 2.0 billion cubic feet between 1988 and 1996. Softwood volume decreased on NIPF and forest-industry-controlled timberland and increased on public timberland. At 902 million cubic feet, slash pine remains the predominant softwood species although volume dropped 9 percent since 1988. Volume of longleaf pine also declined, dropping 23 per-cent to 252 million cubic feet. In contrast, loblolly pine volume rose 25 percent to 513 million cubic feet. About 21 percent of the softwood volume is in pine plantations, 48 percent in natural pine stands, 15 percent in oak-pine stands, and the remaining 16 per-cent in hardwood stands. The inventory of softwood sawtimber totals 8.0 billion board feet, down 5 percent.

Hardwood volume—Volume of hardwood growing stock increased 13 percent to 1.5 billion cubic feet. Hardwood volume increased on NIPF and public timberland but fell slightly on forest industry. Oak species collectively account for 641 million cubic feet, or 43 percent of the hardwood volume; volume in oaks increased 34 percent since 1988. Volume in the tupelo-blackgum species group totals 392 million cubic feet, a reduction of 11 percent. The inventory of hardwood sawtimber totals 4.5 billion board feet, up 19 percent since 1988.

Growth—Net growth of softwood growing stock averaged 122 million cubic feet annually since 1988, a rate 19 percent higher than that measured for the previous period. The increase in softwood growth resulted from substantially elevated rates of ingrowth and modest increases in survivor growth. About 87 percent of the increase in softwood growth occurred on NIPF land. The softwood growth-to-removal ratio is 0.92 to 1.0.

Net growth of hardwood growing stock averaged 55 million cubic feet annually, up from 41 million cubic feet annually during the previous period. The increase in hardwood growth was driven by increases in survivor growth and ingrowth, combined with reduced levels of hardwood mortality. The hardwood growth-to-removal ratio is 1.66 to 1.0.

Removals—Removals of softwood growing stock averaged 132 million cubic feet annually since 1988, an increase of 17 percent. Almost four-fifths of the softwood removals occurred on NIPF lands, and almost all the increase in removals occurred on this ownership class. About 29 percent of the softwood removals occurred in pine plantations.

Removals of hardwood growing stock averaged nearly 34 million cubic feet annually, an 11 percent increase. Eighty-five percent of the hardwood removals occurred on NIPF lands; hardwood removals increased on both NIPF and forest industry.

Mortality—Mortality of growing stock averaged 25 million cubic feet annually since 1988, down from 30 million cubic feet. Softwood mortality was stable at 13 million cubic feet, while hardwood mortality dropped by 29 percent to 12 million cubic feet.

Inventory Methods

The Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) unit uses a two-phase sample of aerial-photo points and permanent ground plots. The area of forest land in each county was determined by photo interpretation of aerial-photo point clusters. Initial estimates of forest and nonforest land were based on the classification of 226,344 sample clusters systematically spaced on the latest aerial photographs available. A subsample of the photo clusters was ground checked so initial area estimates could be adjusted for change in land use since date of photography and for photo misclassification.

The plot design at each ground sample location was based on a cluster of four points spaced 120 feet apart. Each point served as the center of a 1/24-acre circular subplot used to sample trees 5.0 inches diameter at breast height (d.b.h.) and larger. A 1/300-acre circular microplot, located at the center of the subplot, was used to sample trees 1.0 through 4.9 inches d.b.h. and seedlings (trees less than 1.0 inch d.b.h.). These fixed-radius sample plots were established without regard to land use or forest cover. Forest and nonforest condition classes were delineated and recorded. Condition classes were defined by six attributes: land use, forest type, stand origin, stand size, stand density, and major ownership category. All trees tallied were assigned to their respective condition class.

The cluster of four fixed plots sampled timberland at 1,046 ground sample locations in this survey unit. Estimates of timber volume and forest classification were derived from tree measurements and classifications made at these locations. Volumes for individual tally trees were computed using equations for each of the major species in the survey unit. The equations were developed from detailed measurements collected on standing trees in this survey unit and throughout the region.

Estimates of growth, removals, and mortality were determined from the remeasurement of 925 permanent sample plots established in the previous inventory. The plot design for the previous inventory was based on a cluster of 10 points. Variable plots were systematically spaced within a single forest condition at three to five points. At each point, trees 5.0 inches d.b.h. and larger were selected for measurement on a variable-radius plot defined by a 37.5-factor prism. Trees less than 5.0 inches d.b.h. were tallied on a fixed-radius plot around each plot center.

Statistical Reliability

FIA inventories employ sampling methods designed to achieve reliable statistics at the survey unit and State levels. A measure of reliability of inventory statistics is provided by sampling errors. These sampling errors mean that the chances are two out of three that the true population value is within the limits indicated by a confidence interval. Sampling errors (in percent) and associated confidence intervals around the sample estimates for timberland area, inventory volumes, and components of change are presented in the following table.

Item	Sample estimate and confidence interval			Sampling error
				Percent
Timberland *(1,000 acres)*	2,869.7	±	18.4	0.64
All live *(M ft³)*				
Inventory	3,751.7	±	123.8	3.30
Net annual growth	181.3	±	5.9	3.26
Annual removals	171.4	±	11.9	6.97
Annual mortality	31.8	±	2.4	7.56
Growing stock *(M ft³)*				
Inventory	3,495.0	±	118.5	3.39
Net annual growth	177.4	±	5.8	3.26
Annual removals	165.7	±	11.6	7.03
Annual mortality	25.4	±	2.0	8.06
Sawtimber *(M fbm)*				
Inventory	12,490.7	±	545.8	4.37
Net annual growth	689.6	±	26.8	3.88
Annual removals	655.2	±	50.3	7.68
Annual mortality	82.3	±	8.7	10.58

Sampling error increases as the area or volume considered decreases in magnitude. Sampling errors and associated confidence intervals are often unacceptably high for small components of the total resource. Statistical confidence may be computed for any subdivision of survey unit or State totals using the following formula. Sampling errors obtained from this method are only approximations of reliability because this process assumes constant variance across all subdivisions of totals.

$$SE_s = SE_t \frac{\sqrt{X_t}}{\sqrt{X_s}},$$

where

SE_s = sampling error for subdivision of survey unit or State total,

SE_t = sampling error for survey unit or State total,

X_s = sum of values for the variable of interest (area or volume) for subdivision of survey unit or State,

X_t = total area or volume for survey unit or State.

For example, the estimate of sampling error for growing-stock volume on forest industry (including leased) timberland is computed as:

$$SE_s = 3.39 \frac{\sqrt{3{,}495.0}}{\sqrt{390.2}} = 10.1$$

Thus, the sampling error is 10.1 percent, and the resulting confidence interval (two times out of three) for growing-stock inventory on forest industry (including leased) timberland is 390.2 ± 39.4 million cubic feet.

County statistics are provided, but users are cautioned that the accuracy of individual county data is highly variable. Individual county statistics are provided so any combination of counties may be added together until the totals are large enough to meet the desired degree of reliability. Sampling errors for key resource items for individual counties are provided in the following table.

Sampling errors[a] by county for timberland, live trees, growing stock, and sawtimber, Southwest Georgia, 1996

County	Timberland area	Live trees			Growing stock			Sawtimber		
		Volume	Growth	Removals	Volume	Growth	Removals	Volume	Growth	Removals
					Percent					
Baker	2.52	11.97	16.00	36.42	11.40	14.70	37.02	13.23	14.78	38.12
Ben Hill	2.55	24.65	15.40	25.74	24.95	15.31	25.72	41.31	23.78	37.62
Berrien	1.80	11.91	9.27	25.38	12.11	9.46	25.96	16.06	12.40	26.77
Brooks	2.66	14.35	13.28	23.17	14.90	13.13	23.59	20.75	16.46	25.60
Colquitt	2.42	13.29	11.97	26.12	13.44	11.57	26.28	15.94	15.67	29.06
Cook	3.76	25.94	18.58	53.35	27.83	19.35	53.64	22.86	20.38	62.01
Crisp	3.50	19.71	21.17	56.78	20.44	21.62	56.97	24.53	22.14	59.27
Decatur	2.51	9.30	11.82	25.78	9.49	12.12	26.43	12.74	11.93	27.77
Dooly	3.01	21.94	17.11	36.96	22.51	15.28	37.20	26.90	24.27	37.50
Early	2.57	12.71	10.44	31.39	12.50	10.67	31.57	15.02	18.14	35.65
Grady	2.22	10.71	16.15	28.46	10.88	14.69	29.24	14.21	16.36	31.73
Irwin	2.67	15.24	16.48	49.94	15.47	16.05	49.49	19.83	21.45	53.81
Lanier	2.59	18.18	19.93	38.54	17.11	20.46	38.54	25.28	22.89	57.93
Lowndes	1.86	8.95	10.69	24.85	9.13	11.08	24.78	12.25	13.22	24.71
Miller	5.55	25.30	20.85	55.17	27.20	23.37	55.56	36.00	31.45	49.87
Mitchell	3.44	17.95	13.91	35.48	18.03	14.18	35.13	23.78	19.43	36.15
Seminole	6.84	26.45	28.92	66.47	27.64	31.88	72.55	35.43	34.42	75.80
Thomas	2.35	11.17	13.89	22.69	11.49	13.45	22.57	13.49	13.29	22.90
Tift	3.90	25.68	28.30	39.27	26.75	29.82	39.41	36.01	27.49	40.88
Turner	4.18	28.98	20.60	38.09	29.82	20.82	38.09	30.19	28.02	51.00
Wilcox	2.26	17.37	18.41	40.68	18.04	16.75	39.62	19.98	20.86	42.37
Worth	3.62	12.31	13.61	23.92	12.73	13.78	23.99	16.75	14.16	25.54
Average	0.64	3.30	3.26	6.97	3.39	3.26	7.03	4.37	3.88	7.68

[a] By random-sampling formula.

Definitions

Average annual mortality. Average annual volume of trees 5.0 inches d.b.h. and larger that died from natural causes during the intersurvey period.

Average annual removals. Average annual volume of trees 5.0 inches d.b.h. and larger removed from the inventory by harvesting, cultural operations (such as timber-stand improvement), land clearing, or changes in land use during the intersurvey period.

Average net annual growth. Average annual net change in volume of trees 5.0 inches d.b.h. and larger in the absence of cutting (gross growth minus mortality) during the intersurvey period.

Basal area. The area in square feet of the cross section at breast height of a single tree or of all the trees in a stand, usually expressed in square feet per acre.

Biomass. The aboveground fresh weight of solid wood and bark in live trees 1.0 inch d.b.h. and larger from the ground to the tip of the tree. All foliage is excluded. The weight of wood and bark in lateral limbs, secondary limbs, and twigs under 0.5 inch in diameter at the point of occurrence on sapling-size trees is included but is excluded on poletimber and sawtimber-size trees.

Bole. That portion of a tree between a 1-foot stump and a 4-inch top d.o.b. in trees 5.0 inches d.b.h. and larger.

Census water. Streams, sloughs, estuaries, canals, and other moving bodies of water 200 feet wide and greater, and lakes, reservoirs, ponds, and other permanent bodies of water 4.5 acres in area and greater.

Commercial species. Tree species currently or potentially suitable for industrial wood products.

D.b.h. Tree diameter in inches (outside bark) at breast height (4.5 feet aboveground).

Diameter class. A classification of trees based on tree d.b.h. Two-inch diameter classes are commonly used by Forest Inventory and Analysis, with the even inch as the approximate midpoint for a class. For example, the 6-inch class includes trees 5.0 through 6.9 inches d.b.h.

D.o.b. (diameter outside bark). Stem diameter including bark.

Forest land. Land at least 10 percent stocked by forest trees of any size, or formerly having had such tree cover, and not currently developed for nonforest use. The minimum area considered for classification is 1 acre. Forested strips must be at least 120 feet wide.

Forest management type. A classification of timberland based on forest type and stand origin.

Pine plantation. Stands that (a) have been artificially regenerated by planting or direct seeding, (b) are classed as a pine or other softwood forest type, and (c) have at least 10 percent stocking.

Natural pine. Stands that (a) have not been artificially regenerated, (b) are classed as a pine or other softwood forest type, and (c) have at least 10 percent stocking.

Oak-pine. Stands that have at least 10 percent stocking and classed as a forest type of oak-pine.

Upland hardwood. Stands that have at least 10 percent stocking and classed as an oak-hickory or maple-beech-birch forest type.

Lowland hardwood. Stands that have at least 10 percent stocking with a forest type of oak-gum-cypress, elm-ash-cottonwood, palm, or other tropical.

Nonstocked stands. Stands less than 10 percent stocked with live trees.

Forest type. A classification of forest land based on the species forming a plurality of live-tree stocking. Major eastern forest-type groups are:

White-red-jack pine. Forests in which eastern white pine, red pine, or jack pine, singly or in combination, constitute a plurality of the stocking. (Common associates include hemlock, birch, and maple.)

Spruce-fir. Forests in which spruce or true firs, singly or in combination, constitute a plurality of the stocking. (Common associates include maple, birch, and hemlock.)

Longleaf-slash pine. Forests in which longleaf or slash pine, singly or in combination, constitute a plurality of the stocking. (Common associates include oak, hickory, and gum.)

Loblolly-shortleaf pine. Forests in which loblolly pine, shortleaf pine, or other southern yellow pines, except longleaf or slash pine, singly or in combination, constitute a plurality of the stocking. (Common associates include oak, hickory, and gum.)

Oak-pine. Forests in which hardwoods (usually upland oaks) constitute a plurality of the stocking but in which pines account for 25 to 50 percent of the stocking. (Common associates include gum, hickory, and yellow-poplar.)

Oak-hickory. Forests in which upland oaks or hickory, singly or in combination, constitute a plurality of the stocking, except where pines account for 25 to 50 percent, in which case the stand would be classified oak-pine. (Common associates include yellow-poplar, elm, maple, and black walnut.)

Oak-gum-cypress. Bottom-land forests in which tupelo, blackgum, sweetgum, oaks, or southern cypress, singly or in combination, constitute a plurality of the stocking, except where pines account for 25 to 50 percent, in which case the stand would be classified oak-pine. (Common associates include cottonwood, willow, ash, elm, hackberry, and maple.)

Elm-ash-cottonwood. Forests in which elm, ash, or cottonwood, singly or in combination, constitute a plurality of the stocking. (Common associates include willow, sycamore, beech, and maple.)

Maple-beech-birch. Forests in which maple, beech, or yellow birch, singly or in combination, constitute a plurality of the stocking. (Common associates include hemlock, elm, basswood, and white pine.)

Nonstocked stands. Stands less than 10 percent stocked with live trees.

Forested tract size. The area of forest within the contiguous tract containing each Forest Inventory and Analysis sample plot.

Fresh weight. Mass of tree component at time of cutting.

Gross growth. Annual increase in volume of trees 5.0 inches d.b.h. and larger in the absence of cutting and mortality. (Gross growth includes survivor growth, ingrowth, growth on ingrowth, growth on removals before removal, and growth on mortality before death.)

Growing-stock trees. Living trees of commercial species classified as sawtimber, poletimber, saplings, and seedlings. Trees must contain at least one 12-foot or two 8-foot logs in the sawlog portion, currently or potentially (if too small to qualify), to be classed as growing stock. The log(s) must meet dimension and merchantability standards to qualify. Trees must also have, currently or potentially, one-third of the gross board-foot volume in sound wood.

Growing-stock volume. The cubic-foot volume of sound wood in growing-stock trees at least 5.0 inches d.b.h. from a 1-foot stump to a minimum 4.0-inch top d.o.b. of the central stem.

Hardwoods. Dicotyledonous trees, usually broadleaf and deciduous.

Soft hardwoods. Hardwood species with an average specific gravity of 0.50 or less, such as gums, yellow-poplar, cottonwoods, red maple, basswoods, and willows.

Hard hardwoods. Hardwood species with an average specific gravity greater than 0.50 such as oaks, hard maples, hickories, and beech.

Industrial wood. All roundwood products except fuelwood.

Land area. The area of dry land and land temporarily or partly covered by water, such as marshes, swamps, and river floodplains (omitting tidal flats below mean high tide), streams, sloughs, estuaries, and canals less than 200 feet wide, and lakes, reservoirs, and ponds less than 4.5 acres in area.

Live trees. All living trees. All size classes, all tree classes, and both commercial and noncommercial species are included.

Log grade. A classification of logs based on external characteristics indicating quality or value.

Logging residues. The unused merchantable portion of growing-stock trees cut or destroyed during logging operations.

Net annual change. Increase or decrease in volume of live trees at least 5.0 inches d.b.h. Net annual change is equal to net annual growth minus average annual removals.

Noncommercial species. Tree species of typically small size, poor form, or inferior quality that normally do not develop into trees suitable for industrial wood products.

Nonforest land. Land that has never supported forests and land formerly forested where timber production is precluded by development for other uses.

Nonstocked stands. Stands less than 10 percent stocked with live trees.

Other forest land. Forest land other than timberland and productive reserved forest land. It includes available and reserved forest land which is incapable of producing annually 20 cubic feet per acre of industrial wood under natural conditions, because of adverse site conditions such as sterile soils, dry climate, poor drainage, high elevation, steepness, or rockiness.

Other removals. The growing-stock volume of trees removed from the inventory by cultural operations such as timber stand improvement, land clearing, and other changes in land use, resulting in the removal of the trees from timberland.

Ownership. The property owned by one ownership unit, including all parcels of land in the United States.

National forest land. Federal land that has been legally designated as national forests or purchase units, and other land under the administration of the Forest Service, including experimental areas and Bankhead-Jones Title III land.

Forest industry land. Land owned by companies or individuals operating primary wood-using plants.

Forest industry-leased land. Land leased or under management contracts to forest industry from other owners for periods of one forest rotation or longer. Land under cutting contracts is not included.

Nonindustrial private forest land (NIPF). Privately owned land excluding forest industry land or forest industry-leased land.

Corporate. Owned by corporations, including incorporated farm ownerships.

Individual. All lands owned by individuals, including farm operators.

Other public. An ownership class that includes all public lands except national forests.

Miscellaneous Federal land. Federal land other than national forests.

State, county, and municipal land. Land owned by States, counties, and local public agencies or municipalities or land leased to these governmental units for 50 years or more.

Plant residues. Wood material generated in the production of timber products at primary manufacturing plants.

Coarse residues. Material, such as slabs, edgings, trim, veneer cores and ends, suitable for chipping.

Fine residues. Material, such as sawdust, shavings, and veneer chippings, not suitable for chipping.

Plant byproducts. Residues (coarse or fine) used in the manufacture of industrial products or for consumer use or as fuel.

Unused plant residues. Residues (coarse or fine) not used for any product, including fuel.

Poletimber-size trees. Softwoods 5.0 to 8.9 inches d.b.h. and hardwoods 5.0 to 10.9 inches d.b.h.

Primary wood-using plants. Industries receiving roundwood or chips from roundwood for the manufacture of products, such as veneer, pulp, and lumber.

Productive-reserved forest land. Forest land sufficiently productive to qualify as timberland but withdrawn from timber utilization through statute or administrative regulation.

Rotten trees. Live trees of commercial species not containing at least one 12-foot saw log, or two noncontiguous saw logs, each 8 feet or longer, now or prospectively, primarily because of rot or missing sections, and with less than one-third of the gross board-foot tree volume in sound material.

Rough trees. Live trees of commercial species not containing at least one 12-foot saw log, or two noncontiguous saw logs, each 8 feet or longer, now or prospectively, primarily because of roughness, poor form, splits, and cracks, and with less than one-third of the gross board-foot tree volume in sound material; and live trees of noncommercial species.

Roundwood (roundwood logs). Logs, bolts, or other round sections cut from trees for industrial or consumer uses.

Roundwood chipped. Any timber cut primarily for pulpwood, delivered to nonpulpmills, chipped, and then sold to pulpmills as residues, including chipped tops, jump sections, whole trees, and pulpwood sticks.

Roundwood products. Any primary product such as lumber, poles, pilings, pulp, or fuelwood, that is produced from roundwood.

Salvable dead trees. Standing or downed dead trees that were formerly growing stock and considered merchantable. Trees must be at least 5.0 inches d.b.h. to qualify.

Saplings. Live trees 1.0 to 5.0 inches d.b.h.

Saw log. A log meeting minimum standards of diameter, length, and defect, including logs at least 8 feet long, sound and straight, with a minimum diameter inside bark for softwoods of 6 inches (8 inches for hardwoods).

Saw-log portion. The part of the bole of sawtimber trees between a 1-foot stump and the saw-log top.

Saw-log top. The point on the bole of sawtimber trees above which a conventional saw log cannot be produced. The minimum saw-log top is 7.0 inches d.o.b. for softwoods and 9.0 inches d.o.b. for hardwoods.

Sawtimber-size trees. Softwoods 9.0 inches d.b.h. and larger and hardwoods 11.0 inches d.b.h. and larger.

Sawtimber volume. Growing-stock volume in the saw-log portion of sawtimber-size trees in board feet (International 1/4-inch rule).

Seedlings. Trees less than 1.0 inch d.b.h. and greater than 1 foot tall for hardwoods, greater than 6 inches tall for softwood, and greater than 0.5 inch in diameter at ground level for longleaf pine.

Select red oaks. A group of several red oak species composed of cherrybark, Shumard, and northern red oaks. Other red oak species are included in the "other red oaks" group.

Select white oaks. A group of several white oak species composed of white, swamp chestnut, swamp white, chinkapin, Durand, and bur oaks. Other white oak species are included in the "other white oaks" group.

Site class. A classification of forest land in terms of potential capacity to grow crops of industrial wood based on fully stocked natural stands.

Softwoods. Coniferous trees, usually evergreen, having leaves that are needles or scalelike.

Yellow pines. Loblolly, longleaf, slash, pond, shortleaf, pitch, Virginia, sand, spruce, and Table Mountain pines.

Other softwoods. Cypress, eastern redcedar, white-cedar, eastern white pine, eastern hemlock, spruce, and fir.

Stand age. The average age of dominant and codominant trees in the stand.

Stand origin. A classification of forest stands describing their means of origin.

Planted. Planted or artificially seeded.

Natural. No evidence of artificial regeneration.

Stand-size class. A classification of forest land based on the diameter class distribution of live trees in the stand.

Sawtimber stands. Stands at least 10 percent stocked with live trees, with half or more of total stocking in sawtimber and poletimber trees, and with sawtimber stocking at least equal to poletimber stocking.

Poletimber stands. Stands at least 10 percent stocked with live trees, of which half or more of total stocking is in poletimber and sawtimber trees, and with poletimber stocking exceeding that of sawtimber.

Sapling-seedling stands. Stands at least 10 percent stocked with live trees of which more than half of total stocking is saplings and seedlings.

Nonstocked stands. Stands less than 10 percent stocked with live trees.

Stocking. The degree of occupancy of land by trees, measured by basal area or the number of trees in a stand and spacing in the stand, compared with a minimum standard, depending on tree size, required to fully utilize the growth potential of the land.

Density of trees and basal area per acre required for full stocking

D.b.h. class	Trees per acre for full stocking	Basal area per acre
Seedlings	600	—
2	560	—
4	460	—
6	340	67
8	240	84
10	155	85
12	115	90
14	90	96
16	72	101
18	60	106
20	51	111

Timberland. Forest land capable of producing 20 cubic feet of industrial wood per acre per year and not withdrawn from timber utilization.

Timber products. Roundwood products and byproducts.

Tree. Woody plants having one erect perennial stem or trunk at least 3 inches d.b.h., a more or less definitely formed crown of foliage, and a height of at least 13 feet (at maturity).

Tree grade. A classification of the saw-log portion of sawtimber trees based on: (1) the grade of the butt log or (2) the ability to produce at least one 12-foot or two 8-foot logs in the upper section of the saw-log portion. Tree grade is an indicator of quality; grade 1 is the best quality.

Upper-stem portion. The part of the main stem or fork of sawtimber trees above the saw-log top to minimum top diameter 4.0 inches outside bark or to the point where the main stem or fork breaks into limbs.

Volume of live trees. The cubic-foot volume of sound wood in live trees at least 5.0 inches d.b.h. from a 1-foot stump to a minimum 4.0-inch top d.o.b. of the central stem.

Volume of saw-log portion of sawtimber trees. The cubic-foot volume of sound wood in the saw-log portion of sawtimber trees. Volume is the net result after deductions for rot, sweep, and other defects that affect use for lumber.

Metric Equivalents

1 acre = 4,046.86 square meters or 0.404686 hectare
1 cubic foot = 0.028317 cubic meter
1 inch = 2.54 centimeters or 0.0254 meter
Breast height (4.5 feet) = 1.4 meters aboveground level
1 square foot = 929.03 square centimeters or 0.0929 square meter
1 square foot per acre basal area = 0.229568 square meter per hectare
1 pound = 0.454 kilogram
1 ton = 0.907 metric ton

Graphs

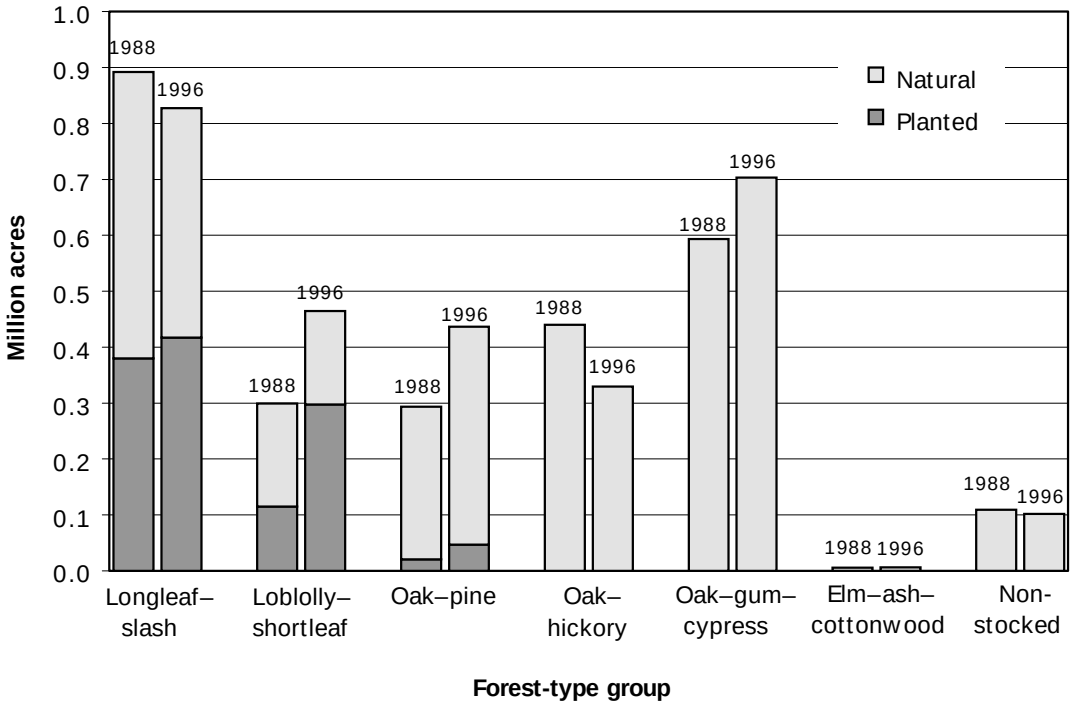

Figure 2—Area of timberland by forest-type group and stand origin, Southwest Georgia, 1988 and 1996.

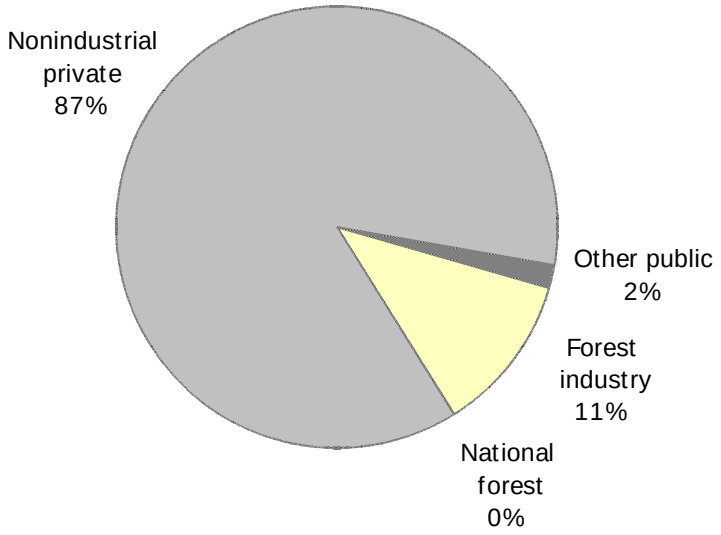

Figure 3—Distribution of timberland by ownership class, Southwest Georgia, 1996.

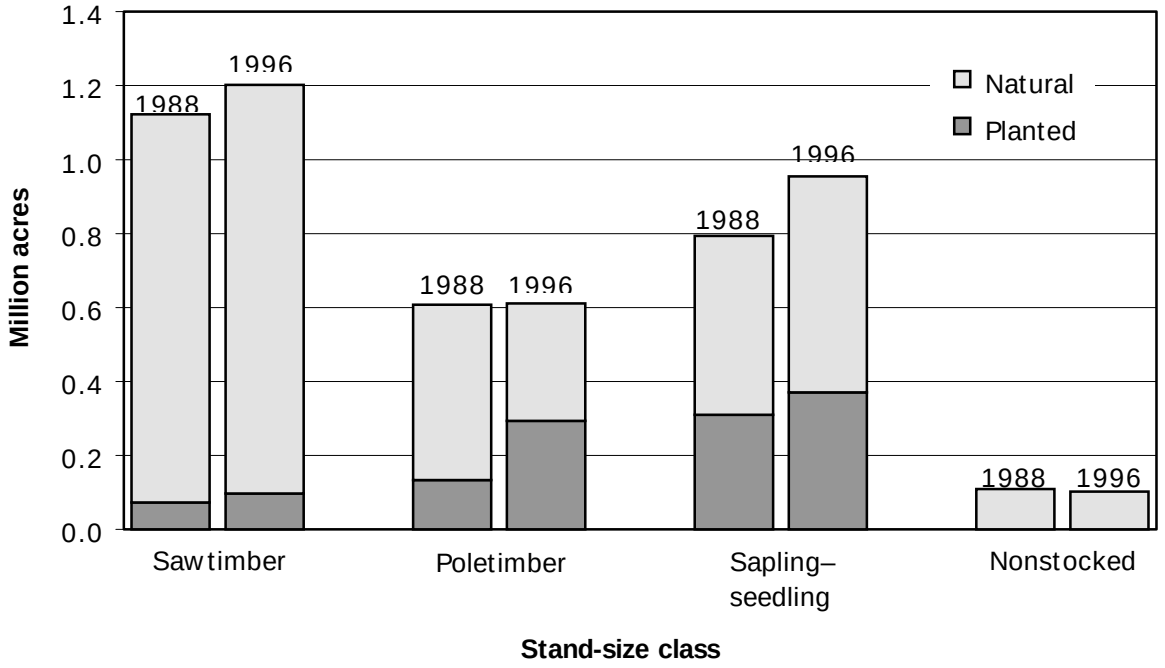

Figure 4—Area of timberland by stand-size class and stand origin, Southwest Georgia, 1988 and 1996.

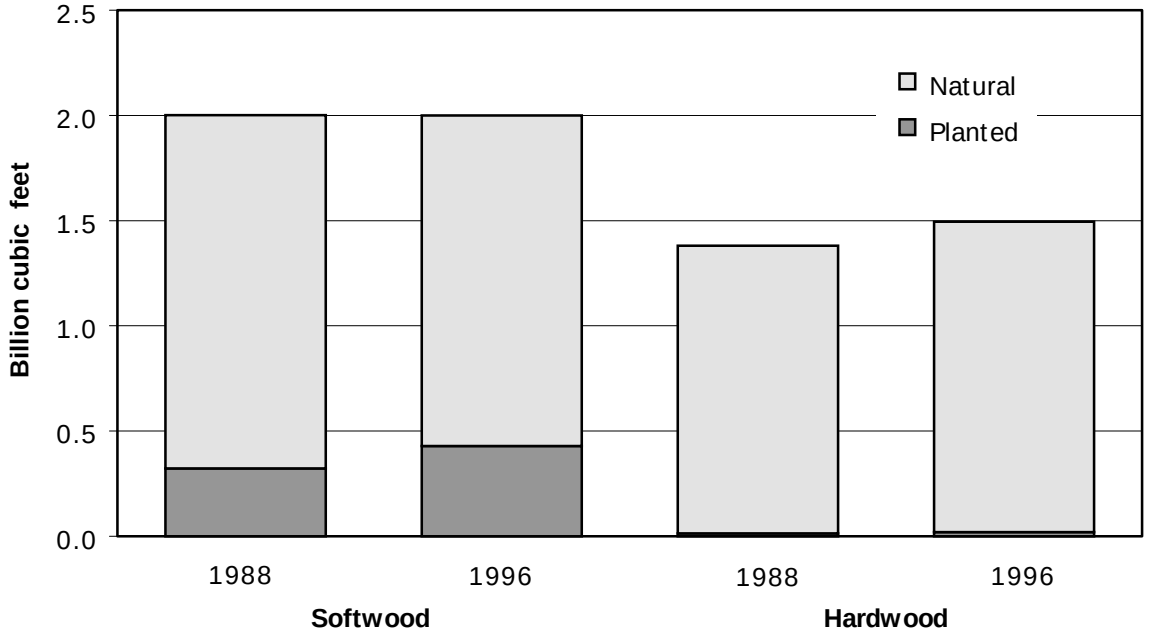

Figure 5—Volume of live trees on timberland by species group and stand origin, Southwest Georgia, 1988 and 1996.

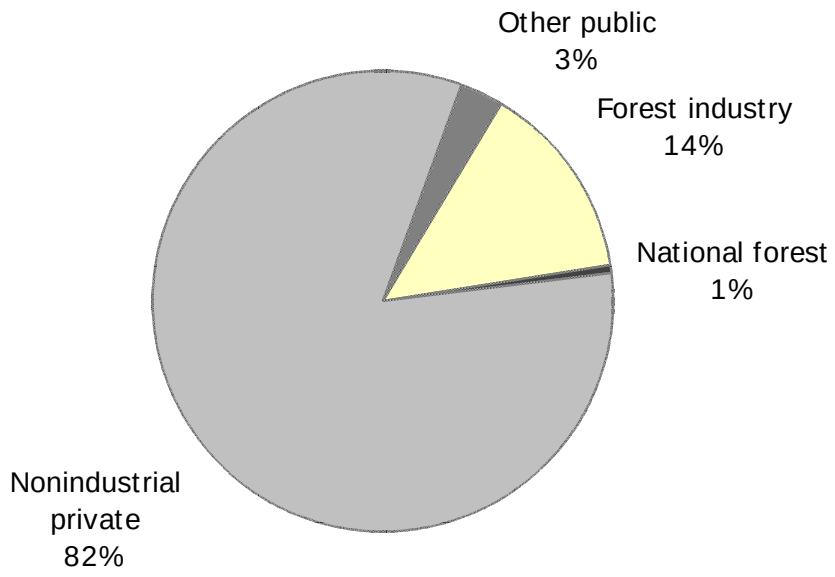

Figure 6—Distribution of softwood live tree volume by ownership class, Southwest Georgia, 1996.

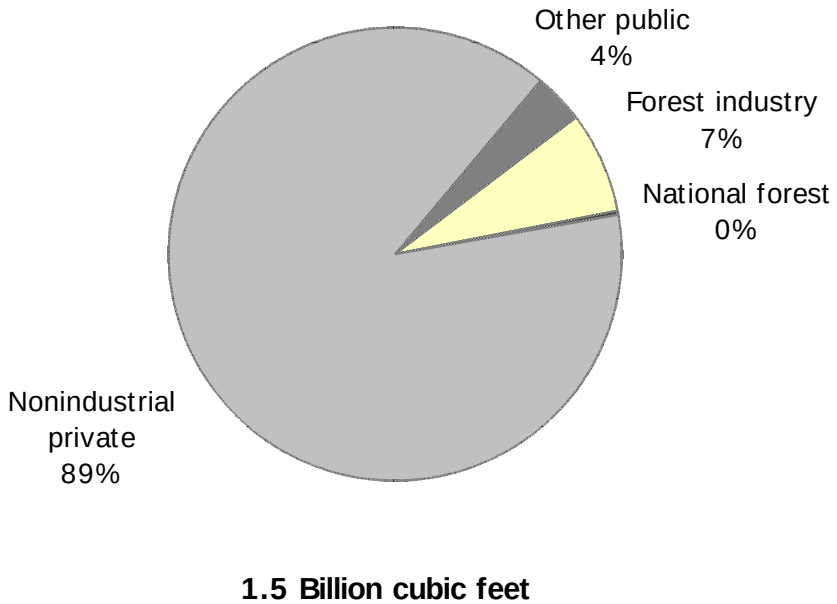

Figure 7—Distribution of hardwood live tree volume by ownership class, Southwest Georgia, 1996.

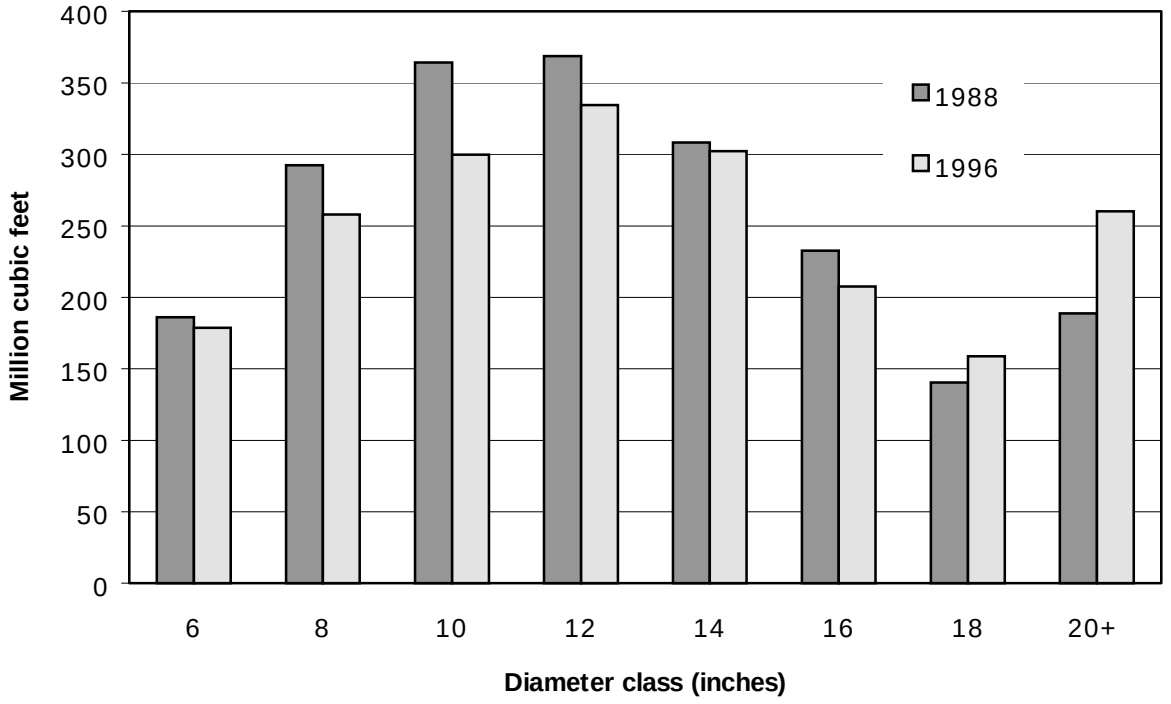

Figure 8—Volume of softwood live trees on timberland by diameter class, Southwest Georgia, 1988 and 1996.

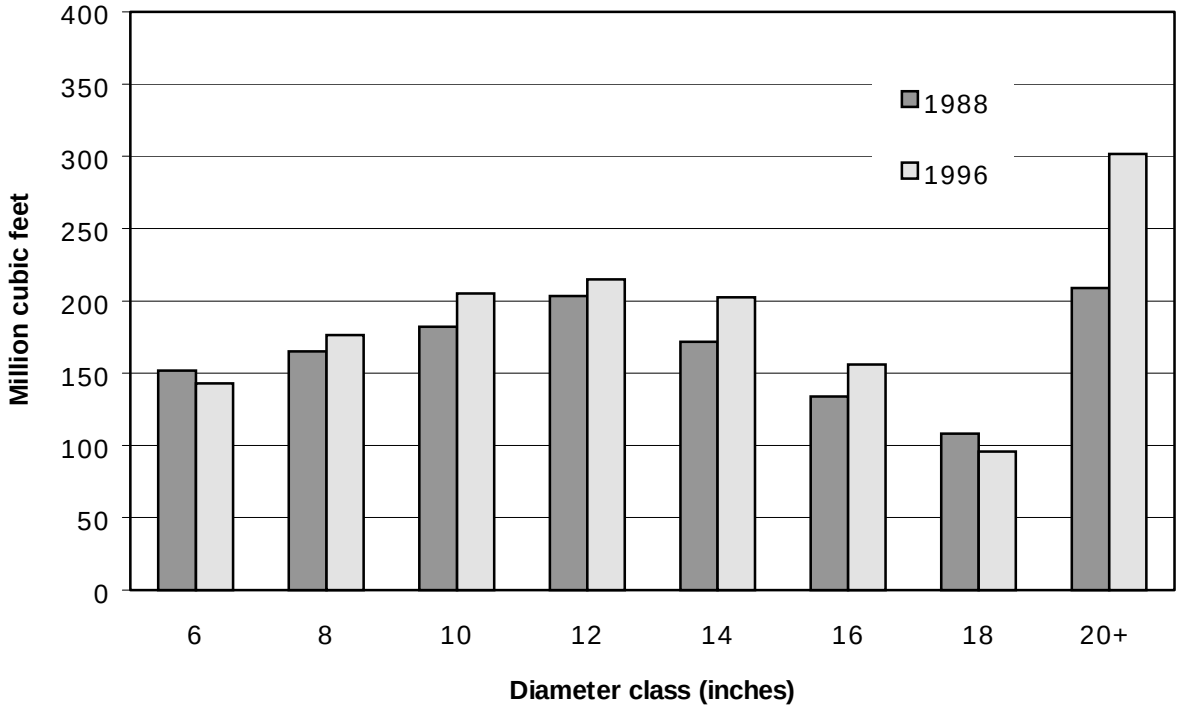

Figure 9—Volume of hardwood live trees on timberland by diameter class, Southwest Georgia, 1988 and 1996.

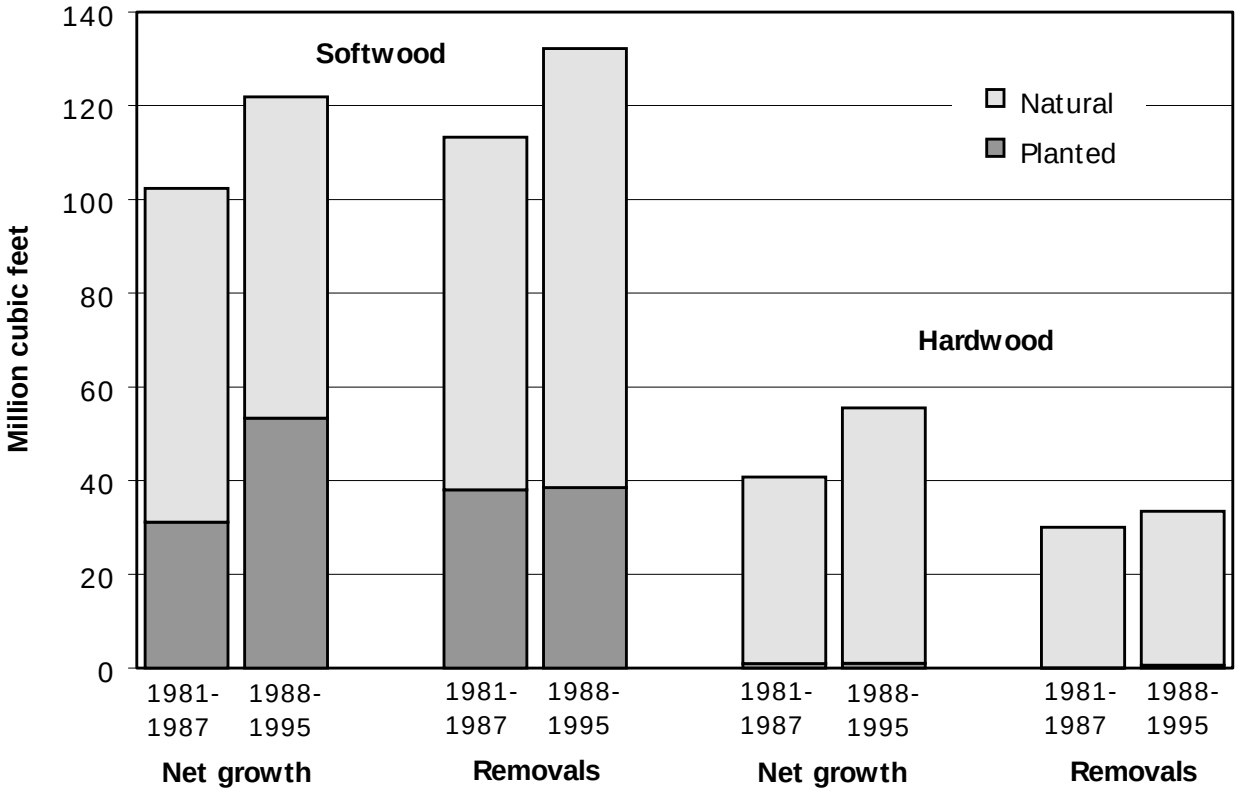

Figure 10—Average net annual growth and removals of live trees on timberland by species group and stand origin, Southwest Georgia, 1981-1987 and 1988-1995.

Cross Reference of Eastern Core Tables

Core table	Corresponding table number in this report	Core table	Corresponding table number in this report
1	1	14	22
2	3	15	24, 26
3	4	16	27
4	5	17	28
5	6	18	32, 34
6	7	19	35, 37
7	8	20	38
8	10	21	38
9	11	22	40
10	17	23	41
11	18	24	43
12	20	25	23
13	21		

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24. Volume of growing stock on timberland by county and species group

25. Volume of live trees on timberland by county and species group

26. Volume of sawtimber on timberland by county and species group

27. Volume of timber on timberland by class of timber and species group

28. Volume of live and growing-stock trees on timberland by ownership class and species group

29. Volume of sawtimber on timberland by ownership class, species group, and size class

30. Volume of growing stock on timberland by forest-type group, stand origin, and species group

31. Average basal area of live trees per acre on timberland by ownership class, species group, and d.b.h.

32. Average net annual growth of growing stock on timberland by county and species group

33. Average net annual growth of live trees on timberland by county and species group

34. Average net annual growth of sawtimber on timberland by county and species group

35. Average annual removals of growing stock on timberland by county and species group

36. Average annual removals of live trees on timberland by county and species group

37. Average annual removals of sawtimber on timberland by county and species group

38. Average net annual growth and average annual removals of live trees, growing stock, and sawtimber on timberland by species

39. Average annual removals of growing stock on timberland by species and diameter class

40. Average annual mortality of live trees, growing stock, and sawtimber on timberland by species

41. Average net annual growth and average annual removals of growing stock on timberland by ownership class and species group

42. Average net annual growth and average annual removals of live trees on timberland by ownership class and species group

43. Average net annual growth and average annual removals of sawtimber on timberland by ownership class and species group

44. Average net annual growth of growing stock on timberland by forest-type group, stand origin, and species group

45. Average annual removals of growing stock on timberland by forest-type group, stand origin, and species group

46. Fresh weight of live trees on timberland by ownership class, species group, and tree component

47. Area of timberland treated or disturbed annually and retained in timberland by treatment or disturbance and ownership class

48. Area of timberland treated or disturbed annually and retained in timberland by treatment or disturbance and forest management type

49. Area of timberland regenerated annually by type of regeneration and forest management type

50. Land area by land-use class, major forest type, and survey completion date

51. Volume of sawtimber, growing stock, and live trees on timberland by species group, survey completion date, and diameter class

Table 1—Land area by county and land class, Southwest Georgia, 1996

County	Total land area[a]	Forest land				Other land[b]
		Total forest	Timberland	Productive reserved	Other	
		Thousand acres				
Baker	219.7	114.9	114.9	—	—	104.8
Ben Hill	161.2	109.5	109.5	—	—	51.7
Berrien	289.6	179.6	179.6	—	—	110.0
Brooks	316.0	189.3	189.3	—	—	126.6
Colquitt	353.5	169.2	168.8	0.5	—	184.3
Cook	146.6	78.9	78.5	0.4	—	67.7
Crisp	175.3	69.7	68.5	1.3	—	105.5
Decatur	382.0	201.1	201.1	—	—	180.9
Dooly	251.5	110.5	110.5	—	—	141.0
Early	327.2	152.4	151.5	0.9	—	174.8
Grady	293.2	166.7	166.7	—	—	126.5
Irwin	228.4	117.5	117.5	—	—	110.8
Lanier	119.6	91.7	91.7	—	—	27.9
Lowndes	322.7	211.9	211.9	—	—	110.8
Miller	181.2	62.9	62.9	—	—	118.3
Mitchell	327.7	121.5	121.5	—	—	206.2
Seminole	152.4	45.9	45.4	0.5	—	106.5
Thomas	351.0	187.0	187.0	—	—	164.0
Tift	169.7	55.9	55.9	—	—	113.8
Turner	183.1	91.3	91.3	—	—	91.8
Wilcox	243.4	151.7	151.7	—	—	91.7
Worth	364.7	194.0	194.0	—	—	170.7
Total	5,559.5	2,873.2	2,869.7	3.6	—	2,686.3

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] From the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990.

[b] Includes 8.7 thousand acres of water according to Forest Inventory and Analysis standards of area classification, but defined by the Bureau of Census as land.

Table 2—Area of forest land by forest-type group and ownership class, Southwest Georgia, 1996

Forest-type group	All classes	Ownership class					
		National forest	Miscellaneous Federal	State	County and municipal	Forest industry[a]	Nonindustrial private
	Thousand acres						
Longleaf–slash pine	827.3	2.1	3.7	5.6	0.8	95.3	719.8
Loblolly–shortleaf pine	466.2	2.1	0.7	2.9	0.9	102.9	356.8
Oak–pine	436.7	—	1.8	—	3.8	41.4	389.7
Oak–hickory	329.6	—	0.2	—	0.3	14.3	314.8
Oak–gum–cypress	705.2	—	23.3	6.3	3.8	53.3	618.6
Elm–ash–cottonwood	6.3	—	—	—	—	1.1	5.2
Nonstocked	101.8	—	—	—	—	19.9	81.9
Total	2,873.2	4.1	29.8	14.8	9.5	328.2	2,486.8

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] Includes 40.1 thousand acres of nonindustrial private land under long-term lease.

Table 3—Area of timberland by county and ownership class, Southwest Georgia, 1996

County	All classes	Ownership class						
		National forest	Miscellaneous Federal	State	County and municipal	Forest industry[a]	Nonindustrial private	
							Corporate	Individual
	Thousand acres							
Baker	114.9	—	—	—	—	10.7	51.0	53.2
Ben Hill	109.5	—	—	—	1.0	14.6	30.2	63.8
Berrien	179.6	—	—	2.0	0.0	16.8	3.2	157.6
Brooks	189.3	—	—	—	0.5	27.2	57.1	104.6
Colquitt	168.8	—	—	0.0	0.1	8.9	17.2	142.6
Cook	78.5	—	—	—	0.5	1.4	7.0	69.6
Crisp	68.5	—	—	—	0.4	4.3	5.8	58.0
Decatur	201.1	—	6.2	—	0.4	35.8	13.6	145.3
Dooly	110.5	4.1	—	2.7	0.2	8.2	18.9	76.4
Early	151.5	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	24.4	10.7	115.7
Grady	166.7	—	—	—	3.3	9.4	16.5	137.6
Irwin	117.5	—	—	—	0.2	9.3	4.9	103.1
Lanier	91.7	—	17.8	—	0.2	18.6	15.4	39.8
Lowndes	211.9	—	1.9	1.0	0.9	52.7	29.6	125.7
Miller	62.9	—	0.1	4.6	—	4.0	5.0	49.0
Mitchell	121.5	—	—	0.0	0.5	1.3	18.1	101.6
Seminole	45.4	—	3.6	—	—	3.7	19.7	18.4
Thomas	187.0	—	—	—	0.5	12.6	41.5	132.5
Tift	55.9	—	—	0.5	0.4	—	3.2	51.9
Turner	91.3	—	—	—	0.1	12.2	—	79.0
Wilcox	151.7	—	—	0.2	0.0	21.8	8.7	120.9
Worth	194.0	—	—	0.0	0.4	30.4	24.5	138.7
Total	2,869.7	4.1	29.8	11.2	9.5	328.2	401.7	2,085.1

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] Includes 40.1 thousand acres of nonindustrial private land under long-term lease.

Table 4—Area of timberland by county and forest-type group, Southwest Georgia, 1996

County	All groups	Forest-type group						
		Longleaf–slash	Loblolly–shortleaf	Oak–pine	Oak–hickory	Oak–gum–cypress	Elm–ash–cottonwood	Nonstocked
		Thousand acres						
Baker	114.9	28.8	13.9	24.3	20.0	25.7	—	2.1
Ben Hill	109.5	29.4	37.8	16.8	2.3	15.2	—	7.9
Berrien	179.6	69.0	21.1	16.3	3.2	64.1	0.5	5.5
Brooks	189.3	36.4	22.5	28.3	30.7	68.5	0.8	2.1
Colquitt	168.8	76.1	5.1	28.9	6.7	35.7	0.8	15.4
Cook	78.5	18.4	12.4	11.3	7.8	27.5	—	1.0
Crisp	68.5	11.2	3.5	12.4	7.6	30.0	—	3.8
Decatur	201.1	59.5	49.4	36.2	23.8	28.1	—	4.2
Dooly	110.5	14.7	23.8	15.2	11.8	36.4	—	8.5
Early	151.5	25.7	41.3	15.4	23.8	41.2	0.6	3.4
Grady	166.7	15.5	41.1	28.1	50.8	29.5	—	1.8
Irwin	117.5	43.3	15.3	24.3	9.5	22.9	2.2	—
Lanier	91.7	40.3	7.8	3.7	1.0	35.4	—	3.5
Lowndes	211.9	66.0	13.4	35.4	33.5	52.2	—	11.4
Miller	62.9	11.4	10.1	8.4	15.4	15.1	—	2.5
Mitchell	121.5	62.4	16.6	7.7	19.5	11.6	—	3.7
Seminole	45.4	12.8	12.2	1.5	7.9	10.9	—	—
Thomas	187.0	32.1	36.8	61.9	23.2	33.1	—	—
Tift	55.9	10.5	8.5	6.3	8.7	20.9	—	1.0
Turner	91.3	36.7	17.2	5.4	6.3	16.3	—	9.3
Wilcox	151.7	66.0	21.4	11.3	5.6	40.0	—	7.5
Worth	194.0	61.1	33.2	37.6	10.3	43.1	1.4	7.2
Total	2,869.7	827.3	464.5	436.7	329.6	703.4	6.3	101.8

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 5—Area of timberland by county and stand-size class, Southwest Georgia, 1996

County	All classes	Stand-size class			
		Sawtimber	Poletimber	Sapling-seedling	Nonstocked
		Thousand acres			
Baker	114.9	57.4	16.1	39.3	2.1
Ben Hill	109.5	18.9	27.2	55.5	7.9
Berrien	179.6	66.4	60.0	47.7	5.5
Brooks	189.3	63.4	35.4	88.3	2.1
Colquitt	168.8	65.8	36.1	51.5	15.4
Cook	78.5	35.8	18.8	22.9	1.0
Crisp	68.5	30.8	8.7	25.3	3.8
Decatur	201.1	98.9	54.2	43.8	4.2
Dooly	110.5	39.3	22.6	40.2	8.5
Early	151.5	64.8	30.4	52.9	3.4
Grady	166.7	81.4	30.8	52.7	1.8
Irwin	117.5	47.7	31.3	38.6	—
Lanier	91.7	36.9	21.7	29.6	3.5
Lowndes	211.9	103.3	49.8	47.3	11.4
Miller	62.9	22.6	14.7	23.1	2.5
Mitchell	121.5	42.7	42.5	32.6	3.7
Seminole	45.4	18.5	6.4	20.5	—
Thomas	187.0	91.3	14.5	81.2	—
Tift	55.9	26.9	8.3	19.7	1.0
Turner	91.3	34.1	8.1	39.7	9.3
Wilcox	151.7	58.5	37.6	48.1	7.5
Worth	194.0	96.6	35.9	54.3	7.2
Total	2,869.7	1,202.0	611.1	954.7	101.8

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 6—Area of timberland by county and site class, Southwest Georgia, 1996

County	All classes	Site class (cubic feet/acre/year)				
		20-49	50-84	85-119	120-164	> 165
		Thousand acres				
Baker	114.9	11.6	60.1	40.2	3.0	—
Ben Hill	109.5	5.8	71.7	15.0	16.9	—
Berrien	179.6	24.7	102.7	47.8	4.5	—
Brooks	189.3	12.1	111.6	51.1	11.4	3.1
Colquitt	168.8	2.6	56.4	101.2	5.5	3.1
Cook	78.5	15.3	46.7	9.5	7.0	—
Crisp	68.5	2.4	39.0	20.5	6.6	—
Decatur	201.1	9.4	140.3	48.7	2.7	0.0
Dooly	110.5	3.1	72.5	34.0	0.9	—
Early	151.5	11.0	104.0	34.6	1.8	—
Grady	166.7	—	121.6	39.9	5.1	—
Irwin	117.5	14.2	65.0	25.4	10.5	2.4
Lanier	91.7	18.5	56.3	16.9	—	—
Lowndes	211.9	3.7	161.1	44.8	2.2	—
Miller	62.9	9.3	37.7	15.7	0.1	—
Mitchell	121.5	6.6	44.3	69.0	—	1.6
Seminole	45.4	14.0	23.9	2.9	4.5	—
Thomas	187.0	14.4	81.1	49.7	36.2	5.6
Tift	55.9	3.0	26.7	22.0	4.2	—
Turner	91.3	2.8	69.7	11.6	—	7.2
Wilcox	151.7	4.0	99.2	43.2	5.4	—
Worth	194.0	6.1	115.6	47.7	24.5	—
Total	2,869.7	194.6	1,707.3	791.5	152.9	23.2

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 7—Area of timberland by county and stocking class of growing-stock trees, Southwest Georgia, 1996

County	All classes	Stocking class (percent)				
		< 16.7	16.7-59	60-99	100-130	> 130
		Thousand acres				
Baker	114.9	3.0	64.4	30.5	17.1	—
Ben Hill	109.5	10.1	31.3	54.8	13.2	—
Berrien	179.6	7.1	57.3	91.6	22.9	0.8
Brooks	189.3	9.5	68.4	88.6	22.8	—
Colquitt	168.8	18.5	52.1	74.9	23.2	—
Cook	78.5	6.2	25.1	41.2	6.0	—
Crisp	68.5	6.6	24.1	31.7	5.3	0.8
Decatur	201.1	4.8	78.6	82.6	35.1	—
Dooly	110.5	8.5	38.5	49.0	9.8	4.7
Early	151.5	4.4	48.5	66.6	26.9	5.0
Grady	166.7	7.8	65.4	86.0	7.5	—
Irwin	117.5	4.1	38.0	69.1	6.4	—
Lanier	91.7	10.4	29.2	38.8	13.4	—
Lowndes	211.9	11.6	112.5	69.5	17.7	0.6
Miller	62.9	2.5	15.1	31.9	12.7	0.6
Mitchell	121.5	4.6	26.6	50.9	28.9	10.6
Seminole	45.4	—	11.7	24.0	9.6	—
Thomas	187.0	7.8	53.6	103.6	22.1	—
Tift	55.9	1.8	19.5	16.1	16.8	1.6
Turner	91.3	11.1	32.8	31.1	16.2	—
Wilcox	151.7	12.9	49.0	71.1	15.6	3.1
Worth	194.0	12.2	64.1	83.5	34.3	—
Total	2,869.7	165.5	1,005.8	1,287.0	383.4	27.9

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 8—Area of timberland by forest-type group, stand origin, and ownership class, Southwest Georgia, 1996

Forest-type group and stand origin	All classes	Ownership class				
		National forest	Other public	Forest industry	Forest industry-leased	Nonindustrial private
		Thousand acres				
Softwood types						
Longleaf–slash pine						
Planted	417.0	—	6.4	67.9	4.3	338.3
Natural	410.3	2.1	3.7	20.2	2.8	381.5
Total	827.3	2.1	10.1	88.1	7.1	719.8
Loblolly–shortleaf pine						
Planted	297.2	2.1	0.7	66.7	15.0	212.7
Natural	167.2	—	2.0	21.1	—	144.1
Total	464.5	2.1	2.7	87.8	15.0	356.8
Total softwoods	1,291.7	4.1	12.8	176.0	22.2	1,076.6
Hardwood types						
Oak–pine						
Planted	46.9	—	—	6.8	3.2	36.8
Natural	389.9	—	5.6	30.1	1.3	352.9
Total	436.7	—	5.6	37.0	4.5	389.7
Oak–hickory	329.6	—	0.5	11.1	3.2	314.8
Oak–gum–cypress	703.4	—	31.6	45.0	8.3	618.6
Elm–ash–cottonwood	6.3	—	—	1.1	—	5.2
Total hardwoods	1,476.1	—	37.7	94.2	16.0	1,328.3
Nonstocked	101.8	—	—	18.0	1.9	81.9
All groups	2,869.7	4.1	50.5	288.2	40.1	2,486.8

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 9—Area of timberland by forest-type group, detailed forest type, and ownership class, Southwest Georgia, 1996

Forest-type group and detailed forest type	All classes	Ownership class: National forest	Other public	Forest industry	Forest industry-leased	Nonindustrial private
		Thousand acres				
Longleaf–slash						
Longleaf pine	163.3	—	1.6	14.0	0.5	147.3
Slash pine	663.9	2.1	8.5	74.2	6.6	572.6
Total	827.3	2.1	10.1	88.1	7.1	719.8
Loblolly–shortleaf						
Loblolly pine	445.7	2.1	2.5	81.1	15.0	345.0
Shortleaf pine	15.1	—	—	6.7	—	8.4
Pond pine	3.6	—	0.3	—	—	3.4
Total	464.5	2.1	2.7	87.8	15.0	356.8
Total softwoods	1,291.7	4.1	12.8	176.0	22.2	1,076.6
Oak–pine						
Longleaf pine–scrub oak	35.6	—	—	2.8	—	32.8
Shortleaf pine–oak	14.0	—	0.9	2.0	—	11.1
Loblolly pine–hardwood	202.4	—	3.8	17.9	3.2	177.4
Slash pine–hardwood	160.7	—	—	11.6	1.3	147.8
Other oak–pine	24.1	—	0.8	2.6	—	20.7
Total	436.7	—	5.6	37.0	4.5	389.7
Oak–hickory						
Post oak–black oak	1.8	—	—	—	—	1.8
White oak–red oak–hickory	19.7	—	—	—	—	19.7
Yellow-poplar–white oak–N. red oak	4.1	—	—	0.1	—	4.0
Southern scrub oak	9.4	—	—	—	—	9.4
Sweetgum–yellow-poplar	39.9	—	—	4.9	—	35.0
Mixed hardwood	254.7	—	0.5	6.1	3.2	244.9
Total	329.6	—	0.5	11.1	3.2	314.8
Oak–gum–cypress						
Sweetgum–water oak–willow oak	264.0	—	6.9	19.7	5.4	232.0
Sugarberry–elm–green ash	5.8	—	—	—	—	5.8
Overcup oak–water hickory	6.4	—	—	—	—	6.4
Cypress–water tupelo	132.0	—	16.3	8.9	—	106.8
Sweetbay–blackgum–red maple	295.2	—	8.3	16.3	3.0	267.6
Total	703.4	—	31.6	45.0	8.3	618.6
Elm–ash–cottonwood						
River birch–sycamore	0.8	—	—	—	—	0.8
Willow	5.5	—	—	1.1	—	4.4
Total	6.3	—	—	1.1	—	5.2
Total hardwoods	1,476.1	—	37.7	94.2	16.0	1,328.3
Nonstocked	101.8	—	—	18.0	1.9	81.9
All groups	2,869.7	4.1	50.5	288.2	40.1	2,486.8

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 10—Area of timberland by ownership and stocking class of growing-stock trees, Southwest Georgia, 1996

Ownership class	All classes	Stocking class (percent)				
		< 16.7	16.7-59	60-99	100-130	> 130
	Thousand acres					
National forest	4.1	—	—	4.1	—	—
Other public	50.5	6.7	13.7	21.5	8.5	—
Forest industry	288.2	20.0	81.5	138.0	45.5	3.3
Forest industry-leased	40.1	1.9	20.9	14.1	3.2	—
Nonindustrial private	2,486.8	136.9	889.7	1,109.3	326.2	24.7
All ownerships	2,869.7	165.5	1,005.8	1,287.0	383.4	27.9

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 11—Area of timberland by forest-type group, stand origin, and stand-size class, Southwest Georgia, 1996

Forest-type group and stand origin	All classes	Stand-size class			
		Sawtimber	Poletimber	Sapling-seedling	Nonstocked
	Thousand acres				
Softwood types					
Longleaf–slash pine					
Planted	417.0	72.5	190.4	154.1	—
Natural	410.3	328.5	27.2	54.6	—
Total	827.3	401.0	217.6	208.7	—
Loblolly–shortleaf pine					
Planted	297.2	22.0	102.7	172.6	—
Natural	167.2	115.0	13.2	39.0	—
Total	464.5	136.9	115.9	211.6	—
Total softwoods	1,291.7	537.9	333.5	420.3	—
Hardwood types					
Oak–pine					
Planted	46.9	2.6	0.7	43.6	—
Natural	389.9	178.7	62.8	148.4	—
Total	436.7	181.3	63.5	191.9	—
Oak–hickory	329.6	129.7	52.1	147.8	—
Oak–gum–cypress	703.4	352.6	158.0	192.8	—
Elm–ash–cottonwood	6.3	0.5	3.9	1.9	—
Total hardwoods	1,476.1	664.1	277.6	534.4	—
Nonstocked	101.8	—	—	—	101.8
All groups	2,869.7	1,202.0	611.1	954.7	101.8

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 12— Area of timberland by stand-age class and forest management type, all ownerships, Southwest Georgia, 1996

Stand-age class	All types	Forest management type					
		Pine plantation	Natural pine	Oak–pine	Upland hardwood	Lowland hardwood	Nonstocked
Years	*Thousand acres*						
0-10	914.0	400.9	72.9	120.1	111.9	119.5	88.7
11-20	420.3	198.8	40.6	74.0	43.2	61.8	1.8
21-30	227.3	48.8	33.1	52.8	25.2	66.2	1.3
31-40	338.7	50.8	122.1	52.0	34.1	79.6	—
41-50	338.5	8.5	163.0	42.5	31.0	91.8	1.7
51-60	273.6	6.5	80.1	53.1	40.6	89.1	4.3
61-70	197.2	—	46.9	21.1	21.1	104.7	3.4
71-80	81.3	—	18.7	18.6	6.6	37.4	—
81+	78.9	—	—	2.5	15.9	59.7	0.7
All classes	2,869.7	714.2	577.5	436.7	329.6	709.7	101.8

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 13— Area of timberland by stand-age class and forest management type, public ownerships, Southwest Georgia, 1996

Stand-age class	All types	Forest management type					
		Pine plantation	Natural pine	Oak–pine	Upland hardwood	Lowland hardwood	Nonstocked
Years	*Thousand acres*						
0-10	3.7	2.8	—	—	—	0.8	—
11-20	7.7	6.4	—	—	—	1.3	—
21-30	1.4	—	0.8	0.4	0.2	—	—
31-40	11.6	—	—	—	—	11.6	—
41-50	15.2	—	5.1	0.8	0.3	9.0	—
51-60	7.6	—	1.8	4.4	—	1.3	—
61-70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71-80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81+	7.5	—	—	—	—	7.5	—
All classes	54.6	9.3	7.7	5.6	0.5	31.6	—

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 14— Area of timberland by stand-age class and forest management type, forest industry ownerships, Southwest Georgia, 1996

Stand-age class	All types[a]	Forest management type: Pine plantation	Natural pine	Oak-pine	Upland hardwood	Lowland hardwood	Nonstocked
Years	*Thousand acres*						
0-10	95.8	50.6	4.6	3.5	7.5	9.8	19.9
11-20	74.0	54.8	6.6	8.8	0.1	3.7	—
21-30	47.4	31.9	6.1	2.6	—	6.9	—
31-40	35.9	16.7	4.8	10.4	0.7	3.2	—
41-50	27.8	—	10.5	5.5	1.3	10.4	—
51-60	20.3	—	6.8	3.7	4.8	5.0	—
61-70	9.7	—	2.7	—	—	7.0	—
71-80	12.0	—	2.0	7.0	—	3.0	—
81+	5.4	—	—	—	—	5.4	—
All classes	328.2	154.0	44.1	41.4	14.3	54.4	19.9

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 15— Area of timberland by stand-age class and forest management type, nonindustrial private ownerships, Southwest Georgia, 1996

Stand-age class	All types[a]	Forest management type: Pine plantation	Natural pine	Oak-pine	Upland hardwood	Lowland hardwood	Nonstocked
Years	*Thousand acres*						
0-10	814.5	347.4	68.4	116.7	104.5	108.9	68.8
11-20	338.6	137.5	34.0	65.2	43.1	56.9	1.8
21-30	178.5	16.9	26.2	49.8	25.0	59.2	1.3
31-40	291.2	34.1	117.3	41.6	33.5	64.7	—
41-50	295.5	8.5	147.4	36.2	29.4	72.4	1.7
51-60	245.7	6.5	71.5	45.0	35.8	82.7	4.3
61-70	187.5	—	44.2	21.1	21.1	97.7	3.4
71-80	69.3	—	16.7	11.6	6.6	34.4	—
81+	65.9	—	—	2.5	15.9	46.8	0.7
All classes	2,486.8	550.9	525.7	389.7	314.8	623.7	81.9

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] Excludes 40.1 thousand acres of nonindustrial private land under long-term lease to forest industry.

Table 16—Area of nonindustrial private timberland by ownership, forested tract-size class, and forest management type, Southwest Georgia, 1996

Ownership and forested tract-size class	All types	Forest management type					
		Pine plantation	Natural pine	Oak–pine	Upland hardwood	Lowland hardwood	Nonstocked
Acres		*Thousand acres*					
Individual							
≤ 10	41.4	—	12.4	4.2	13.0	11.0	0.9
11-50	190.5	32.6	51.0	19.4	27.6	50.9	8.9
51-100	312.2	52.8	73.9	52.0	43.0	81.2	9.2
101-200	480.9	97.2	77.5	73.6	64.8	148.6	19.2
201-500	671.1	145.9	125.1	117.8	83.3	179.1	19.9
≥ 501	389.0	88.3	100.5	61.7	27.8	95.8	14.9
Total	2,085.1	416.8	440.4	328.7	259.5	566.6	73.1
Corporate							
≤ 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11-50	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	0.8
51-100	45.5	15.2	5.2	13.2	9.3	1.7	0.8
101-200	26.8	6.1	8.4	—	1.6	10.7	—
201-500	92.2	37.2	18.8	9.7	4.3	16.6	5.6
≥ 501	236.4	75.6	52.8	38.0	40.2	28.1	1.6
Total	401.7	134.2	85.3	61.0	55.4	57.1	8.8
All nonindustrial private							
≤ 10	41.4	—	12.4	4.2	13.0	11.0	0.9
11-50	191.2	32.6	51.0	19.4	27.6	50.9	9.6
51-100	357.7	68.0	79.1	65.3	52.3	83.0	10.0
101-200	507.7	103.3	85.9	73.6	66.4	159.3	19.2
201-500	763.3	183.1	143.9	127.5	87.6	195.7	25.5
≥ 501	625.4	163.9	153.4	99.7	68.0	123.8	16.6
Total	2,486.8	550.9	525.7	389.7	314.8	623.7	81.9

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 17—Number of live trees on timberland by species and diameter class, Southwest Georgia, 1996

Species	All classes	Diameter class (inches at breast height) 1.0-2.9	3.0-4.9	5.0-6.9	7.0-8.9	9.0-10.9	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0-28.9	29.0 and larger
						Thousand trees							
Softwood													
Longleaf pine	23,833	7,366	3,412	2,427	2,051	2,660	2,116	2,039	1,025	452	126	159	—
Slash pine	214,935	45,439	63,262	53,116	24,062	12,816	8,398	4,132	1,819	1,069	434	388	—
Shortleaf pine	3,548	715	645	512	352	281	490	250	109	87	35	52	20
Loblolly pine	185,366	77,087	49,233	34,221	12,456	4,261	2,625	1,910	1,223	923	723	669	35
Pond pine	2,675	837	—	391	459	296	218	327	90	37	—	20	—
Spruce pine	2,192	1,480	221	109	94	107	17	17	59	—	51	37	—
Sand pine	313	293	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldcypress	1,876	854	209	144	176	88	108	91	52	78	38	20	18
Pondcypress	54,440	21,757	12,707	6,821	4,635	3,736	2,388	1,435	560	241	58	83	19
Atlantic white-cedar	17	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redcedars	1,062	883	—	51	41	—	—	54	16	17	—	—	—
Total softwoods	490,257	156,711	129,689	97,792	44,326	24,265	16,377	10,255	4,953	2,904	1,465	1,428	92
Hardwood													
Select white oaks	5,393	2,237	914	592	510	323	420	173	74	112	21	—	17
Select red oaks	120	—	—	34	—	—	35	—	34	—	—	17	—
Other white oaks	28,587	15,767	5,698	2,262	1,252	948	724	530	377	264	210	454	101
Other red oaks	247,511	165,351	38,737	17,461	8,859	6,077	3,604	2,788	1,535	902	908	937	352
Hickory	11,880	8,860	876	678	500	302	255	199	103	68	21	18	—
Hard maple	3,162	2,584	250	129	73	35	54	20	—	—	17	—	—
Soft maple	153,727	114,508	24,040	7,238	3,444	1,985	1,254	578	347	173	105	55	—
Beech	2,827	2,635	—	36	19	—	53	36	—	—	—	48	—
Sweetgum	91,085	64,104	14,860	5,197	2,696	1,577	1,097	658	521	195	67	113	—
Tupelo and blackgum	234,867	131,064	52,088	22,850	11,890	7,239	4,853	2,739	1,197	482	288	159	18
Ash	8,459	5,714	1,488	408	257	260	96	119	34	66	—	17	—
Basswood	54	—	—	—	—	—	18	18	—	—	18	—	—
Yellow-poplar	12,891	6,496	1,350	1,138	976	742	781	469	404	161	173	201	—
Bay and magnolia	57,258	40,093	8,763	3,857	1,956	1,011	678	502	271	72	35	20	—
Black cherry	30,656	24,172	3,633	1,497	689	489	86	53	37	—	—	—	—
Sycamore	70	—	—	19	17	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elm	4,099	1,817	1,489	242	248	109	51	33	52	17	17	24	—
Other Eastern hardwoods	110,973	87,259	13,441	5,913	2,276	1,052	534	320	73	52	18	35	—
Total hardwoods	1,003,619	672,661	167,627	69,551	35,662	22,166	14,610	9,235	5,059	2,564	1,898	2,098	488
All species	1,493,876	829,372	297,316	167,343	79,988	46,431	30,987	19,490	10,012	5,468	3,363	3,526	580

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 18—Number of growing-stock trees on timberland by species and diameter class, Southwest Georgia, 1996

Species	All classes	Diameter class (inches at breast height) 1.0-2.9	3.0-4.9	5.0-6.9	7.0-8.9	9.0-10.9	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0-28.9	29.0 and larger
						Thousand trees							
Softwood													
Longleaf pine	23,546	7,160	3,412	2,387	2,051	2,660	2,116	2,022	1,001	452	126	159	—
Slash pine	211,952	43,312	62,744	52,874	24,021	12,795	8,381	4,115	1,819	1,069	434	388	—
Shortleaf pine	3,548	715	645	512	352	281	490	250	109	87	35	52	20
Loblolly pine	181,142	73,380	49,013	34,057	12,343	4,261	2,605	1,910	1,223	923	723	669	35
Pond pine	2,540	837	—	371	442	258	198	287	90	37	—	20	—
Spruce pine	1,925	1,230	221	109	94	107	17	17	42	—	51	37	—
Sand pine	313	293	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldcypress	1,644	639	209	144	176	71	108	91	52	78	38	20	18
Pondcypress	53,257	20,885	12,707	6,713	4,563	3,698	2,332	1,417	560	241	58	83	—
Atlantic white-cedar	17	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redcedars	1,062	883	—	51	41	—	—	54	16	17	—	—	—
Total softwoods	480,946	149,334	128,951	97,218	44,083	24,151	16,264	10,163	4,912	2,904	1,465	1,428	73
Hardwood													
Select white oaks	4,828	1,763	914	539	492	323	400	173	74	112	21	—	17
Select red oaks	103	—	—	17	—	—	35	—	34	—	—	17	—
Other white oaks	13,501	6,970	2,848	1,341	587	579	287	317	192	52	142	154	32
Other red oaks	180,279	107,782	32,990	15,763	8,078	5,614	3,376	2,603	1,318	805	835	814	301
Hickory	8,250	5,450	876	512	484	281	255	182	103	68	21	18	—
Hard maple	386	250	—	58	20	18	20	20	—	—	—	—	—
Soft maple	59,323	37,094	12,501	4,394	2,301	1,301	800	382	255	152	88	55	—
Beech	2,809	2,635	—	36	19	—	53	18	—	—	—	48	—
Sweetgum	74,557	50,150	13,176	4,750	2,462	1,471	1,046	641	521	195	50	95	—
Tupelo and blackgum	150,854	66,102	39,958	19,880	10,272	6,357	4,092	2,266	1,160	357	251	141	18
Ash	3,249	1,516	625	375	209	226	96	85	34	66	—	17	—
Basswood	54	—	—	—	—	—	18	18	—	—	18	—	—
Yellow-poplar	12,058	6,059	1,083	1,082	938	742	764	451	404	161	173	201	—
Bay and magnolia	39,165	26,507	5,694	3,287	1,615	830	515	393	197	72	35	20	—
Black cherry	20,578	15,530	2,757	1,110	601	420	70	53	37	—	—	—	—
Sycamore	19	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elm	1,671	456	665	137	212	92	18	33	17	—	17	24	—
Other Eastern hardwoods	11,660	8,728	1,000	1,126	336	235	112	106	17	—	—	—	—
Total hardwoods	583,344	336,992	115,087	54,426	28,626	18,489	11,957	7,741	4,363	2,040	1,651	1,604	368
All species	1,064,290	486,326	244,038	151,644	72,709	42,640	28,221	17,904	9,275	4,944	3,116	3,032	441

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 19—Volume of live trees on timberland by species and diameter class, Southwest Georgia, 1996

Species	All classes	Diameter class (inches at breast height) 5.0-6.9	7.0-8.9	9.0-10.9	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0-28.9	29.0 and larger
					Million cubic feet						
Softwood											
Longleaf pine	253.4	7.3	15.8	37.0	43.7	61.3	40.9	24.1	8.9	14.4	—
Slash pine	903.8	92.7	143.5	161.5	178.9	124.1	79.2	58.3	29.8	35.8	—
Shortleaf pine	51.0	1.5	2.6	4.1	11.5	7.9	5.3	4.8	2.6	5.9	4.8
Loblolly pine	514.1	54.3	60.4	47.9	52.7	59.4	54.6	54.0	53.4	70.9	6.4
Pond pine	27.5	1.2	2.9	3.4	4.7	8.6	3.2	2.1	—	1.4	—
Spruce pine	13.9	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.3	2.3	—	3.8	4.4	—
Sand pine	0.3	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldcypress	18.8	0.5	1.2	0.8	2.1	2.5	1.7	3.8	2.0	0.9	3.3
Pondcypress	223.3	21.4	31.9	44.4	42.0	38.5	21.0	11.0	3.5	7.9	1.7
Atlantic white-cedar	0.2	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redcedars	3.1	0.1	0.2	—	—	1.6	0.5	0.6	—	—	—
Total softwoods	2,009.6	179.4	259.4	300.7	336.2	304.4	208.8	158.8	104.0	141.7	16.2
Hardwood											
Select white oaks	35.9	1.6	3.2	4.2	8.2	5.1	3.1	6.1	1.5	—	2.9
Select red oaks	3.6	0.1	—	—	0.6	—	1.2	—	—	1.7	—
Other white oaks	118.7	5.6	6.3	8.0	9.9	11.6	10.7	8.8	9.2	31.0	17.6
Other red oaks	587.6	46.5	54.9	66.6	63.0	69.0	51.3	41.0	52.6	78.3	64.5
Hickory	27.9	1.3	3.2	3.0	4.4	5.5	4.0	3.7	1.3	1.4	—
Hard maple	2.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.5	—	—	0.4	—	—
Soft maple	117.2	18.6	18.7	19.1	18.5	13.7	11.2	7.5	5.2	4.7	—
Beech	6.0	0.1	0.1	—	1.0	0.8	—	—	—	4.0	—
Sweetgum	129.8	11.0	16.0	18.0	20.8	18.8	20.3	10.1	4.8	9.9	—
Tupelo and blackgum	439.7	57.4	69.5	76.6	83.3	67.8	40.7	18.8	13.6	9.9	2.1
Ash	18.2	1.3	2.4	3.4	2.2	3.1	1.2	3.5	—	1.1	—
Basswood	2.5	—	—	—	0.5	0.7	—	—	1.3	—	—
Yellow-poplar	103.6	3.2	6.8	10.2	15.9	13.3	16.3	8.0	10.8	19.2	—
Bay and magnolia	70.5	10.6	12.4	10.0	11.3	11.1	8.5	3.2	2.0	1.4	—
Black cherry	16.6	3.6	3.5	5.1	1.4	1.2	1.8	—	—	—	—
Sycamore	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elm	11.5	0.7	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.4	2.0	—
Other Eastern hardwoods	49.4	12.8	10.8	8.6	7.5	5.5	1.8	1.3	0.2	0.9	—
Total hardwoods	1,742.1	174.6	209.9	234.4	250.6	229.3	173.5	112.9	104.4	165.4	87.0
All species	3,751.7	354.0	469.3	535.1	586.9	533.7	382.3	271.7	208.4	307.1	103.2

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 20—Volume of growing-stock trees on timberland by species and diameter class, Southwest Georgia, 1996

Species	All classes	Diameter class (inches at breast height) 5.0-6.9	7.0-8.9	9.0-10.9	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0-28.9	29.0 and larger
					Million cubic feet						
Softwood											
Longleaf pine	252.0	7.2	15.8	37.0	43.7	60.7	40.2	24.1	8.9	14.4	—
Slash pine	902.4	92.4	143.2	161.3	178.6	123.7	79.2	58.3	29.8	35.8	—
Shortleaf pine	51.0	1.5	2.6	4.1	11.5	7.9	5.3	4.8	2.6	5.9	4.8
Loblolly pine	513.0	54.1	59.8	47.9	52.4	59.4	54.6	54.0	53.4	70.9	6.4
Pond pine	25.8	1.1	2.9	3.2	4.2	7.7	3.2	2.1	—	1.4	—
Spruce pine	13.4	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.3	1.8	—	3.8	4.4	—
Sand pine	0.3	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldcypress	18.7	0.5	1.2	0.7	2.1	2.5	1.7	3.8	2.0	0.9	3.3
Pondcypress	219.7	21.1	31.4	44.1	41.4	38.3	21.0	11.0	3.5	7.9	—
Atlantic white-cedar	0.2	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redcedars	3.1	0.1	0.2	—	—	1.6	0.5	0.6	—	—	—
Total softwoods	1,999.7	178.6	257.9	299.9	334.6	302.3	207.5	158.8	104.0	141.7	14.5
Hardwood											
Select white oaks	35.4	1.5	3.1	4.2	8.0	5.1	3.1	6.1	1.5	—	2.9
Select red oaks	3.5	0.0	—	—	0.6	—	1.2	—	—	1.7	—
Other white oaks	54.9	3.4	3.1	5.1	4.3	7.7	5.8	1.7	6.3	11.8	5.7
Other red oaks	547.4	42.9	51.1	62.9	60.2	65.8	46.1	37.7	49.5	74.0	57.2
Hickory	26.9	1.1	3.0	2.8	4.4	5.1	4.0	3.7	1.3	1.4	—
Hard maple	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	—	—	—	—	—
Soft maple	85.9	12.5	13.4	13.5	12.8	9.2	8.6	6.8	4.5	4.7	—
Beech	5.5	0.1	0.1	—	1.0	0.4	—	—	—	4.0	—
Sweetgum	124.3	10.4	15.0	17.2	20.0	18.4	20.3	10.1	3.8	9.0	—
Tupelo and blackgum	392.4	51.0	61.7	69.4	72.5	59.8	40.0	14.9	12.2	8.8	2.1
Ash	17.2	1.3	2.2	3.1	2.2	2.7	1.2	3.5	—	1.1	—
Basswood	2.5	—	—	—	0.5	0.7	—	—	1.3	—	—
Yellow-poplar	102.5	3.1	6.5	10.2	15.7	12.7	16.3	8.0	10.8	19.2	—
Bay and magnolia	59.5	9.3	10.6	8.6	8.8	9.3	6.4	3.2	2.0	1.4	—
Black cherry	14.7	2.8	3.2	4.5	1.2	1.2	1.8	—	—	—	—
Sycamore	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elm	8.9	0.4	1.6	1.0	0.4	1.4	0.6	—	1.4	2.0	—
Other Eastern hardwoods	12.3	2.9	1.7	2.5	2.1	2.5	0.6	—	—	—	—
Total hardwoods	1,495.3	142.9	176.3	205.2	214.9	202.6	156.0	95.8	94.7	139.0	67.8
All species	3,495.0	321.4	434.2	505.1	549.5	504.9	363.6	254.6	198.7	280.7	82.3

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 21—Volume in the saw-log portion of sawtimber trees on timberland by species and diameter class, Southwest Georgia, 1996

Species	All classes	Diameter class (inches at breast height) 9.0-10.9	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0-28.9	29.0 and larger
				Million cubic feet					
Softwood									
Longleaf pine	214.3	30.8	40.0	57.8	39.0	23.6	8.8	14.2	—
Slash pine	606.8	128.5	161.9	117.2	77.0	57.5	29.4	35.5	—
Shortleaf pine	44.5	3.3	10.5	7.5	5.2	4.8	2.5	5.8	4.7
Loblolly pine	376.1	36.9	47.1	56.5	53.0	53.2	52.9	70.2	6.3
Pond pine	20.4	2.6	3.8	7.3	3.1	2.1	—	1.4	—
Spruce pine	11.6	1.0	0.4	0.3	1.7	—	3.7	4.4	—
Sand pine	0.3	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldcypress	15.6	0.5	1.7	2.2	1.6	3.6	1.9	0.9	3.2
Pondcypress	147.1	34.3	36.3	35.2	19.7	10.5	3.4	7.6	—
Atlantic white-cedar	0.2	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redcedars	2.7	—	—	1.5	0.5	0.6	—	—	—
Total softwoods	1,439.6	238.2	302.0	285.7	200.9	155.8	102.6	140.1	14.3
Hardwood									
Select white oaks	22.4	—	5.7	4.2	2.7	5.6	1.4	—	2.8
Select red oaks	3.1	—	0.4	—	1.0	—	—	1.6	—
Other white oaks	38.2	—	3.1	6.4	5.1	1.6	5.8	10.9	5.4
Other red oaks	340.9	—	44.3	54.1	40.1	33.7	45.4	69.1	54.2
Hickory	16.8	—	3.2	4.2	3.5	3.4	1.2	1.3	—
Hard maple	0.7	—	0.2	0.4	—	—	—	—	—
Soft maple	37.7	—	8.7	7.3	7.3	6.0	4.1	4.3	—
Beech	4.6	—	0.7	0.3	—	—	—	3.6	—
Sweetgum	69.1	—	14.1	15.2	18.0	9.4	3.7	8.7	—
Tupelo and blackgum	170.1	—	51.7	48.9	34.8	13.4	11.2	8.2	2.0
Ash	8.9	—	1.5	2.2	1.0	3.1	—	1.0	—
Basswood	2.2	—	0.4	0.6	—	—	1.2	—	—
Yellow-poplar	71.9	—	10.9	10.4	14.5	7.3	10.2	18.6	—
Bay and magnolia	25.6	—	6.1	7.7	5.6	2.9	1.8	1.4	—
Black cherry	3.4	—	0.9	1.0	1.6	—	—	—	—
Elm	5.1	—	0.3	1.2	0.5	—	1.3	1.8	—
Other Eastern hardwoods	4.1	—	1.5	2.0	0.5	—	—	—	—
Total hardwoods	824.8	—	153.8	166.2	136.4	86.4	87.2	130.6	64.3
All species	2,264.4	238.2	455.8	451.8	337.2	242.2	189.8	270.7	78.6

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 22—Volume of sawtimber on timberland by species and diameter class, Southwest Georgia, 1996

Species	All classes	Diameter class (inches at breast height) 9.0-10.9	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0-28.9	29.0 and larger
				Million board feet					
Softwood									
Longleaf pine	1,219.4	151.9	210.1	326.3	231.9	146.7	56.9	95.5	—
Slash pine	3,321.6	599.8	830.8	648.9	453.8	356.2	190.9	241.3	—
Shortleaf pine	257.7	15.6	53.1	41.0	30.0	28.7	15.8	39.2	34.3
Loblolly pine	2,229.4	172.1	238.8	313.1	310.6	327.9	339.4	480.7	46.9
Pond pine	110.1	12.3	19.1	39.2	17.5	12.8	—	9.2	—
Spruce pine	70.2	5.2	2.3	1.7	9.9	—	22.8	28.4	—
Sand pine	1.5	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldcypress	85.2	1.9	7.6	10.8	8.6	19.4	10.5	5.0	21.4
Pondcypress	697.3	140.1	162.1	170.7	101.9	57.3	18.9	46.3	—
Atlantic white-cedar	1.1	—	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redcedars	15.4	—	—	8.6	3.0	3.7	—	—	—
Total softwoods	8,009.0	1,100.3	1,525.0	1,560.2	1,167.3	952.6	655.2	945.6	102.7
Hardwood									
Select white oaks	116.4	—	27.4	20.7	13.9	29.9	7.5	—	17.0
Select red oaks	16.5	—	2.1	—	5.3	—	—	9.0	—
Other white oaks	204.2	—	15.0	31.8	26.1	8.0	30.5	60.5	32.2
Other red oaks	1,972.8	—	231.6	286.9	218.6	190.7	264.1	423.8	357.1
Hickory	86.9	—	15.1	20.8	18.3	18.1	6.8	7.8	—
Hard maple	3.2	—	1.2	2.0	—	—	—	—	—
Soft maple	190.1	—	41.4	35.3	36.5	31.1	21.5	24.3	—
Beech	21.5	—	3.6	1.4	—	—	—	16.4	—
Sweetgum	375.8	—	72.0	78.6	97.6	53.1	21.8	52.8	—
Tupelo and blackgum	838.0	—	237.2	231.4	176.9	70.7	61.6	47.6	12.5
Ash	44.4	—	7.0	10.3	5.1	16.3	—	5.7	—
Basswood	11.2	—	1.7	3.0	—	—	6.5	—	—
Yellow-poplar	414.3	—	56.2	54.9	80.6	42.2	61.3	119.2	—
Bay and magnolia	122.8	—	29.2	35.9	26.7	14.5	9.4	7.1	—
Black cherry	17.3	—	4.1	4.9	8.4	—	—	—	—
Elm	26.5	—	1.5	5.8	2.6	—	6.8	9.8	—
Other Eastern hardwoods	19.8	—	7.2	10.0	2.6	—	—	—	—
Total hardwoods	4,481.7	—	753.7	833.7	719.2	474.6	497.7	784.0	418.8
All species	12,490.7	1,100.3	2,278.8	2,393.9	1,886.5	1,427.2	1,153.0	1,729.6	521.5

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 23—Volume of sawtimber on timberland by species, size class, and tree grade, Southwest Georgia, 1996

Species	All size classes					Trees ≥ 15.0 inches d.b.h.				
	All grades	Tree grade				All grades	Tree grade			
		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
	Million board feet									
Softwood										
Longleaf pine	1,219.4	283.1	399.6	536.8	—	531.1	165.8	174.1	191.2	—
Slash pine	3,321.6	1,175.0	1,069.2	1,077.4	—	1,242.2	620.8	368.5	252.9	—
Shortleaf pine	257.7	105.4	71.1	81.3	—	148.0	84.4	27.0	36.6	—
Loblolly pine	2,229.4	627.6	615.5	986.3	—	1,505.5	512.9	431.4	561.2	—
Pond pine	110.1	16.9	23.7	69.5	—	39.6	9.2	8.2	22.1	—
Spruce pine	70.2	36.5	0.7	33.1	—	61.1	36.5	—	24.6	—
Sand pine	1.5	—	—	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldcypress	85.2	14.9	46.8	18.5	5.0	64.9	14.9	40.4	4.6	5.0
Pondcypress	697.3	78.0	204.5	412.7	2.0	224.4	78.0	109.8	36.6	—
Atlantic white-cedar	1.1	—	—	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redcedars	15.4	—	2.1	13.2	—	6.7	—	—	6.7	—
Total softwoods	8,009.0	2,337.4	2,433.2	3,231.3	7.0	3,823.4	1,522.6	1,159.3	1,136.5	5.0
Hardwood										
Select white oaks	116.4	34.8	25.6	53.5	2.5	68.2	34.8	18.6	14.9	—
Select red oaks	16.5	9.0	2.7	4.7	—	14.3	9.0	2.7	2.6	—
Other white oaks	204.2	—	31.2	132.5	40.6	157.4	—	27.4	94.4	35.6
Other red oaks	1,972.8	237.6	656.8	907.8	170.6	1,454.3	237.6	584.9	501.4	130.4
Hickory	86.9	7.8	33.4	37.0	8.7	51.0	7.8	25.0	13.4	4.9
Hard maple	3.2	—	—	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soft maple	190.1	3.8	46.0	123.7	16.6	113.4	3.8	38.2	59.5	11.8
Beech	21.5	—	3.8	17.7	—	16.4	—	3.8	12.7	—
Sweetgum	375.8	43.2	137.1	181.9	13.6	225.2	43.2	109.4	69.6	2.9
Tupelo and blackgum	838.0	78.6	213.9	520.7	24.8	369.4	78.6	121.0	152.5	17.3
Ash	44.4	5.7	16.7	22.0	—	27.1	5.7	12.2	9.2	—
Basswood	11.2	6.5	—	4.8	—	6.5	6.5	—	—	—
Yellow-poplar	414.3	160.1	131.1	110.9	12.2	303.2	160.1	97.3	38.8	7.0
Bay and magnolia	122.8	10.8	33.0	79.1	—	57.7	10.8	22.5	24.4	—
Black cherry	17.3	5.2	—	12.1	—	8.4	5.2	—	3.2	—
Elm	26.5	—	—	26.5	—	19.2	—	—	19.2	—
Other Eastern hardwoods	19.8	—	9.4	10.4	—	2.6	—	2.6	—	—
Total hardwoods	4,481.7	603.1	1,340.5	2,248.6	289.6	2,894.3	603.1	1,065.5	1,015.8	209.9
All species	12,490.7	2,940.5	3,773.7	5,479.9	296.6	6,717.7	2,125.6	2,224.8	2,152.3	214.9

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 24—Volume of growing stock on timberland by county and species group, Southwest Georgia, 1996

County	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
				Million cubic feet			
Baker	134.0	58.2	45.2	13.0	75.8	14.0	61.8
Ben Hill	63.4	46.7	41.2	5.5	16.8	10.8	6.0
Berrien	225.8	146.0	113.9	32.1	79.8	62.1	17.7
Brooks	190.1	82.9	56.3	26.6	107.3	57.5	49.8
Colquitt	189.5	114.2	113.9	0.4	75.3	43.0	32.3
Cook	88.5	51.0	47.1	3.9	37.5	22.2	15.3
Crisp	72.0	24.7	22.8	1.9	47.3	29.1	18.2
Decatur	283.8	162.6	154.5	8.1	121.2	62.1	59.1
Dooly	151.3	95.8	64.4	31.5	55.5	29.7	25.7
Early	157.6	66.8	55.1	11.6	90.8	38.8	52.0
Grady	205.5	91.0	91.0	—	114.5	52.9	61.6
Irwin	162.4	119.2	108.3	10.9	43.2	29.3	13.9
Lanier	119.9	89.3	78.7	10.6	30.6	25.1	5.5
Lowndes	274.5	150.8	131.7	19.2	123.6	57.7	65.9
Miller	79.3	27.5	19.7	7.8	51.8	21.8	30.0
Mitchell	125.0	75.4	68.6	6.8	49.6	22.9	26.7
Seminole	51.5	26.4	23.5	2.9	25.2	15.4	9.8
Thomas	286.9	177.3	176.7	0.6	109.6	38.4	71.3
Tift	101.4	56.4	49.8	6.5	45.0	39.2	5.8
Turner	87.4	62.2	46.4	15.8	25.2	18.5	6.8
Wilcox	169.2	106.6	90.6	16.1	62.6	44.5	18.1
Worth	276.1	168.9	158.7	10.3	107.2	59.5	47.7
Total	3,495.0	1,999.7	1,758.0	241.8	1,495.3	794.5	700.8

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 25—Volume of live trees on timberland by county and species group, Southwest Georgia, 1996

County	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
	Million cubic feet						
Baker	162.6	58.3	45.2	13.1	104.3	16.5	87.9
Ben Hill	68.4	46.7	41.3	5.5	21.6	13.8	7.8
Berrien	236.6	146.3	114.1	32.2	90.3	70.3	20.0
Brooks	208.5	83.5	56.3	27.2	125.0	62.9	62.1
Colquitt	202.9	114.3	113.9	0.4	88.6	52.9	35.7
Cook	99.9	53.1	49.0	4.1	46.8	28.3	18.5
Crisp	82.9	24.7	22.8	1.9	58.2	34.9	23.3
Decatur	297.3	162.6	154.6	8.1	134.7	66.4	68.3
Dooly	156.3	96.8	65.3	31.5	59.5	30.8	28.7
Early	172.1	66.9	55.2	11.6	105.2	44.0	61.2
Grady	223.6	91.0	91.0	—	132.6	55.0	77.6
Irwin	172.5	120.2	108.6	11.6	52.3	35.9	16.5
Lanier	124.0	89.5	78.7	10.7	34.5	26.5	8.0
Lowndes	294.9	151.4	132.2	19.2	143.5	65.0	78.4
Miller	87.7	27.5	19.7	7.8	60.2	23.8	36.4
Mitchell	129.1	75.5	68.7	6.8	53.7	24.4	29.3
Seminole	57.3	27.1	24.2	2.9	30.2	15.9	14.4
Thomas	302.3	177.3	176.7	0.6	125.0	44.9	80.2
Tift	111.5	58.2	50.0	8.2	53.3	45.1	8.2
Turner	91.6	62.2	46.5	15.8	29.3	22.1	7.2
Wilcox	180.5	107.4	91.1	16.2	73.2	52.3	20.8
Worth	289.2	169.1	158.9	10.3	120.1	65.1	55.0
Total	3,751.7	2,009.6	1,764.2	245.5	1,742.1	896.6	845.5

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 26—Volume of sawtimber on timberland by county and species group, Southwest Georgia, 1996

County	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
				Million board feet			
Baker	526.2	252.6	219.4	33.2	273.6	36.8	236.8
Ben Hill	175.7	146.2	132.0	14.2	29.5	14.2	15.2
Berrien	677.3	500.2	416.3	83.9	177.1	125.9	51.2
Brooks	645.0	331.4	248.4	83.0	313.6	143.8	169.8
Colquitt	710.3	478.2	476.7	1.5	232.1	103.3	128.8
Cook	319.0	221.7	210.5	11.2	97.3	44.6	52.7
Crisp	236.5	87.8	82.0	5.8	148.7	82.5	66.2
Decatur	993.6	606.5	564.7	41.8	387.1	180.7	206.4
Dooly	595.2	442.8	296.1	146.7	152.4	72.6	79.8
Early	463.2	192.2	158.9	33.4	271.0	118.3	152.7
Grady	753.7	412.2	412.2	—	341.5	141.1	200.4
Irwin	551.7	479.9	446.1	33.8	71.8	35.4	36.4
Lanier	356.5	298.0	275.1	22.9	58.5	44.6	13.9
Lowndes	891.9	523.3	484.4	38.9	368.6	118.4	250.1
Miller	293.0	105.6	82.2	23.4	187.3	47.4	139.9
Mitchell	363.0	223.3	196.7	26.7	139.7	53.1	86.6
Seminole	189.9	127.5	113.2	14.3	62.4	29.3	33.0
Thomas	1,376.7	968.4	967.8	0.6	408.4	111.6	296.7
Tift	374.6	265.4	243.3	22.1	109.1	102.2	7.0
Turner	369.2	289.2	224.7	64.5	80.0	55.6	24.4
Wilcox	579.7	417.1	349.9	67.2	162.6	112.6	50.0
Worth	1,048.6	639.1	609.5	29.7	409.4	226.5	183.0
Total	12,490.7	8,009.0	7,210.0	798.9	4,481.7	2,000.6	2,481.1

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 27—Volume of timber on timberland by class of timber and species group, Southwest Georgia, 1996

Class of timber	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
				Million cubic feet			
Sawtimber trees							
Saw-log portion	2,264.4	1,439.6	1,274.1	165.5	824.8	386.0	438.8
Upper-stem portion[a]	269.8	123.7	102.0	21.7	146.1	80.0	66.1
Total	2,534.2	1,563.3	1,376.1	187.2	970.9	466.0	504.9
Poletimber trees	960.9	436.5	381.9	54.5	524.4	328.6	195.9
All growing-stock trees	3,495.0	1,999.7	1,758.0	241.8	1,495.3	794.5	700.8
Rough trees							
Sawtimber size	137.9	5.0	4.4	0.6	132.9	45.1	87.8
Poletimber size	93.4	2.4	1.6	0.8	91.1	46.7	44.4
Total	231.3	7.3	5.9	1.4	224.0	91.8	132.2
Rotten trees							
Sawtimber size	21.9	2.5	0.3	2.3	19.4	7.9	11.5
Poletimber size	3.4	—	—	—	3.4	2.4	1.0
Total	25.3	2.5	0.3	2.3	22.8	10.3	12.5
Salvable dead trees							
Sawtimber size	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poletimber size	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All classes	3,751.7	2,009.6	1,764.2	245.5	1,742.1	896.6	845.5

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] Includes cull sections in the saw-log portion.

Table 28—Volume of live and growing-stock trees on timberland by ownership class and species group, Southwest Georgia, 1996

Ownership class	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
			Live trees *(million cubic feet)*				
National forest	13.0	12.3	12.3	—	0.7	0.6	0.1
Other public	117.7	60.4	50.0	10.4	57.3	25.6	31.7
Forest industry	383.4	263.2	249.1	14.1	120.2	56.5	63.7
Forest industry-leased	24.9	17.7	17.6	0.1	7.2	4.5	2.7
Nonindustrial private	3,212.7	1,656.1	1,435.2	220.9	1,556.6	809.3	747.3
All classes	3,751.7	2,009.6	1,764.2	245.5	1,742.1	896.6	845.5
			Growing-stock trees *(million cubic feet)*				
National forest	12.2	11.5	11.5	—	0.7	0.6	0.1
Other public	114.5	60.4	50.0	10.4	54.1	25.0	29.1
Forest industry	366.2	262.9	248.9	14.0	103.3	48.8	54.5
Forest industry-leased	24.1	17.7	17.6	0.1	6.4	3.7	2.7
Nonindustrial private	2,978.1	1,647.3	1,430.0	217.3	1,330.8	716.4	614.4
All classes	3,495.0	1,999.7	1,758.0	241.8	1,495.3	794.5	700.8

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 29—Volume of sawtimber on timberland by ownership class, species group, and size class, Southwest Georgia, 1996

Ownership class	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
			All size classes *(million board feet)*				
National forest	67.1	67.1	67.1	—	—	—	—
Other public	425.9	267.9	237.2	30.7	158.0	49.8	108.2
Forest industry	1,146.0	814.3	784.4	29.9	331.7	128.5	203.2
Forest industry-leased	65.8	49.8	49.8	—	16.0	6.6	9.5
Nonindustrial private	10,785.8	6,809.8	6,071.5	738.3	3,976.0	1,815.7	2,160.3
All classes	12,490.7	8,009.0	7,210.0	798.9	4,481.7	2,000.6	2,481.1
			Trees ≥ 15.0 inches d.b.h. *(million board feet)*				
National forest	57.8	57.8	57.8	—	—	—	—
Other public	278.8	160.8	148.3	12.5	117.9	30.9	87.1
Forest industry	494.9	272.5	266.8	5.7	222.4	76.0	146.5
Forest industry-leased	16.1	3.7	3.7	—	12.4	2.9	9.5
Nonindustrial private	5,870.0	3,328.5	3,050.7	277.8	2,541.5	993.1	1,548.4
All classes	6,717.7	3,823.4	3,527.4	296.0	2,894.3	1,102.9	1,791.4

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 30—Volume of growing stock on timberland by forest-type group, stand origin, and species group, Southwest Georgia, 1996

Forest-type group and stand origin	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
				Million cubic feet			
Softwood types							
Longleaf–slash pine							
Planted	302.4	289.4	289.3	0.2	13.0	2.4	10.6
Natural	743.2	684.2	676.5	7.7	58.9	28.2	30.7
Total	1,045.6	973.6	965.8	7.9	71.9	30.6	41.3
Loblolly–shortleaf pine							
Planted	129.6	126.6	126.5	0.1	3.0	0.9	2.1
Natural	299.6	270.9	270.3	0.7	28.7	13.3	15.4
Total	429.2	397.5	396.7	0.8	31.7	14.2	17.5
Total softwoods	1,474.8	1,371.2	1,362.5	8.7	103.6	44.9	58.8
Hardwood types							
Oak–pine							
Planted	16.3	12.6	12.6	—	3.6	1.1	2.5
Natural	522.6	299.0	278.7	20.3	223.6	91.6	132.1
Total	538.9	311.6	291.3	20.3	227.3	92.7	134.6
Oak–hickory	295.3	31.8	29.6	2.2	263.5	58.9	204.6
Oak–gum–cypress	1,183.7	284.2	73.7	210.5	899.5	597.3	302.3
Elm–ash–cottonwood	1.1	0.1	0.1	—	1.0	0.6	0.5
Total hardwoods	2,018.9	627.7	394.6	233.1	1,391.3	749.4	641.9
Nonstocked	1.3	0.9	0.9	—	0.4	0.3	0.2
All groups	3,495.0	1,999.7	1,758.0	241.8	1,495.3	794.5	700.8

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 31—Average basal area of live trees per acre on timberland by ownership class, species group, and d.b.h., Southwest Georgia, 1996

Ownership class and species group	All tree sizes	D.b.h. (inches) 1.0-4.9	5.0-10.9	11.0-14.9	≥15.0
		Square feet/acre			
National forest					
Softwood	57.4	6.0	7.9	5.5	38.0
Hardwood	6.5	0.7	5.8	—	—
Total	63.9	6.8	13.7	5.5	38.0
Other public					
Softwood	35.1	1.5	14.4	7.8	11.4
Hardwood	51.4	14.8	19.9	7.2	9.5
Total	86.5	16.3	34.3	15.0	20.9
Forest industry					
Softwood	45.3	5.7	26.5	8.8	4.3
Hardwood	31.7	8.5	10.6	5.2	7.4
Total	77.0	14.3	37.1	14.0	11.6
Forest industry-leased					
Softwood	27.8	4.8	16.0	6.6	0.4
Hardwood	26.4	9.8	9.0	3.5	4.1
Total	54.2	14.6	25.0	10.1	4.5
Nonindustrial private					
Softwood	34.7	4.6	14.4	7.7	8.1
Hardwood	42.1	8.9	14.3	8.2	10.6
Total	76.7	13.5	28.7	15.9	18.7
All classes					
Softwood	35.7	4.6	15.6	7.8	7.7
Hardwood	40.9	9.0	14.0	7.8	10.1
Total	76.6	13.6	29.6	15.6	17.8

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 32—Average net annual growth of growing stock on timberland by county and species group, Southwest Georgia, 1988-1995

County	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
	Million cubic feet						
Baker	5.0	2.2	1.9	0.3	2.8	0.3	2.5
Ben Hill	7.1	6.0	5.9	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.4
Berrien	12.5	9.3	8.2	1.1	3.2	2.2	1.0
Brooks	9.4	5.5	5.3	0.2	3.9	2.0	1.9
Colquitt	12.3	9.3	9.2	0.0	3.0	2.2	0.8
Cook	4.1	2.7	2.7	0.0	1.3	0.3	1.0
Crisp	3.5	1.3	1.3	0.0	2.2	1.0	1.2
Decatur	16.5	11.6	11.2	0.4	4.9	2.3	2.7
Dooly	5.4	3.0	2.9	0.1	2.4	1.2	1.3
Early	12.3	8.0	7.7	0.3	4.2	1.9	2.3
Grady	8.2	4.5	4.5	—	3.8	0.9	2.8
Irwin	6.5	5.2	4.9	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.6
Lanier	4.9	4.3	4.0	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.1
Lowndes	12.1	7.5	7.2	0.3	4.6	2.1	2.5
Miller	3.8	2.0	1.7	0.3	1.8	0.9	0.9
Mitchell	10.3	8.5	8.4	0.1	1.8	0.5	1.2
Seminole	2.5	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.5	1.0	0.5
Thomas	7.7	5.0	5.0	—	2.7	1.2	1.5
Tift	3.9	2.8	2.7	0.1	1.1	0.9	0.2
Turner	7.4	6.5	5.8	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5
Wilcox	8.9	5.9	5.7	0.3	3.0	2.0	1.0
Worth	12.8	9.8	9.5	0.3	3.1	1.7	1.4
Total	177.4	121.9	116.7	5.2	55.5	27.2	28.2

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 33—Average net annual growth of live trees on timberland by county and species group, Southwest Georgia, 1988-1995

County	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
				Million cubic feet			
Baker	5.3	2.2	2.0	0.3	3.1	0.4	2.7
Ben Hill	7.1	6.0	5.9	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.4
Berrien	12.5	9.3	8.2	1.1	3.2	2.2	1.0
Brooks	9.6	5.5	5.3	0.1	4.1	1.9	2.2
Colquitt	12.3	9.3	9.3	0.0	3.0	2.3	0.8
Cook	4.4	2.8	2.8	0.0	1.6	0.5	1.1
Crisp	3.5	1.3	1.3	0.0	2.2	1.1	1.1
Decatur	17.2	11.6	11.2	0.4	5.6	2.5	3.1
Dooly	5.5	3.0	2.9	0.1	2.5	0.9	1.6
Early	12.5	8.1	7.8	0.3	4.4	1.9	2.4
Grady	8.0	4.5	4.5	0.0	3.5	0.5	2.9
Irwin	6.5	5.2	4.9	0.3	1.3	0.7	0.6
Lanier	5.0	4.3	4.0	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.2
Lowndes	12.6	7.5	7.2	0.3	5.1	2.2	2.9
Miller	4.1	2.0	1.7	0.3	2.1	1.1	1.1
Mitchell	10.6	8.5	8.4	0.1	2.0	0.5	1.5
Seminole	2.7	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.7	1.1	0.6
Thomas	8.5	5.0	5.0	—	3.5	1.5	2.0
Tift	4.1	2.8	2.7	0.1	1.3	1.0	0.3
Turner	7.4	6.5	5.8	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.5
Wilcox	8.9	6.0	5.7	0.3	2.9	1.8	1.1
Worth	13.0	9.8	9.5	0.3	3.2	1.8	1.4
Total	181.3	122.3	117.0	5.2	59.1	27.4	31.6

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 34—Average net annual growth of sawtimber on timberland by county and species group, Southwest Georgia, 1988-1995

County	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
	Million board feet						
Baker	26.6	13.7	13.1	0.6	12.9	0.8	12.1
Ben Hill	17.6	16.1	15.4	0.7	1.6	0.5	1.0
Berrien	52.6	43.2	39.3	4.0	9.4	6.7	2.7
Brooks	34.8	20.7	18.5	2.1	14.2	8.2	6.0
Colquitt	43.5	37.8	37.6	0.2	5.7	4.0	1.7
Cook	18.7	12.9	12.7	0.2	5.8	1.3	4.4
Crisp	20.7	9.2	9.0	0.2	11.5	5.0	6.5
Decatur	58.7	41.3	38.7	2.6	17.4	8.4	9.0
Dooly	23.4	18.3	16.7	1.6	5.1	2.0	3.1
Early	32.9	16.6	15.7	0.9	16.3	8.3	7.9
Grady	39.1	21.1	21.1	—	18.0	4.7	13.2
Irwin	33.6	30.3	29.3	1.0	3.3	1.9	1.4
Lanier	16.3	13.9	11.9	2.0	2.3	1.9	0.4
Lowndes	47.6	33.0	31.8	1.2	14.6	6.2	8.4
Miller	14.2	7.8	6.6	1.3	6.3	2.5	3.8
Mitchell	25.9	20.0	19.2	0.8	5.9	1.4	4.5
Seminole	8.8	4.3	3.8	0.5	4.5	3.8	0.7
Thomas	43.7	33.2	33.2	—	10.5	3.6	6.9
Tift	14.5	9.9	9.3	0.6	4.6	3.5	1.1
Turner	27.9	26.4	21.9	4.5	1.5	0.9	0.7
Wilcox	33.2	21.9	20.1	1.9	11.3	7.9	3.4
Worth	55.3	39.0	38.5	0.5	16.2	8.6	7.7
Total	689.6	490.9	463.4	27.4	198.8	92.1	106.7

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 35—Average annual removals of growing stock on timberland by county and species group, Southwest Georgia, 1988-1995

County	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
				Million cubic feet			
Baker	2.8	2.6	2.6	—	0.2	0.1	0.1
Ben Hill	11.7	10.7	10.7	—	0.9	0.8	0.2
Berrien	12.4	10.8	10.8	—	1.7	1.0	0.6
Brooks	12.5	8.4	8.4	—	4.1	2.1	2.0
Colquitt	12.0	11.3	11.3	—	0.7	0.6	0.1
Cook	3.8	2.9	2.9	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Crisp	4.7	3.4	3.4	—	1.3	0.2	1.1
Decatur	12.6	10.4	10.4	—	2.2	0.8	1.4
Dooly	5.2	2.2	2.2	—	3.0	1.4	1.6
Early	8.9	6.2	6.2	—	2.8	1.6	1.1
Grady	7.3	4.9	4.9	—	2.4	0.9	1.5
Irwin	4.0	3.8	3.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Lanier	5.0	4.9	4.8	0.0	0.1	—	0.1
Lowndes	11.0	6.0	5.4	0.6	5.0	3.7	1.4
Miller	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	0.0	0.0	—
Mitchell	6.6	5.9	5.9	—	0.7	0.6	0.1
Seminole	1.3	1.3	1.3	—	—	—	—
Thomas	9.7	7.4	7.4	—	2.3	1.3	1.0
Tift	4.0	3.7	3.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	—
Turner	6.6	6.3	6.3	—	0.2	0.1	0.1
Wilcox	6.5	4.1	3.8	0.3	2.4	0.3	2.1
Worth	15.8	13.7	13.5	0.3	2.1	1.3	0.8
Total	165.7	132.2	130.6	1.6	33.5	17.5	16.0

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 36—Average annual removals of live trees on timberland by county and species group, Southwest Georgia, 1988-1995

County	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
				Million cubic feet			
Baker	2.9	2.6	2.6	—	0.3	0.1	0.2
Ben Hill	11.8	10.7	10.7	—	1.1	0.8	0.2
Berrien	12.9	10.8	10.8	0.0	2.1	1.4	0.7
Brooks	13.2	8.4	8.4	—	4.8	2.6	2.3
Colquitt	12.2	11.3	11.3	—	0.9	0.8	0.1
Cook	4.0	2.9	2.9	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.6
Crisp	4.7	3.4	3.4	—	1.3	0.2	1.2
Decatur	13.0	10.4	10.4	—	2.6	0.9	1.7
Dooly	5.3	2.2	2.2	—	3.1	1.4	1.7
Early	9.0	6.2	6.2	—	2.8	1.6	1.2
Grady	7.7	5.0	5.0	—	2.7	1.0	1.7
Irwin	4.1	3.9	3.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Lanier	5.0	4.9	4.8	0.0	0.1	—	0.1
Lowndes	12.3	6.0	5.4	0.6	6.3	4.7	1.6
Miller	1.3	1.2	1.2	—	0.0	0.0	—
Mitchell	6.9	5.9	5.9	—	1.0	0.7	0.3
Seminole	1.5	1.3	1.3	—	0.2	—	0.2
Thomas	10.1	7.5	7.5	—	2.7	1.4	1.3
Tift	4.2	3.7	3.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1
Turner	6.6	6.3	6.3	—	0.2	0.1	0.1
Wilcox	6.8	4.1	3.8	0.3	2.7	0.3	2.4
Worth	16.0	13.8	13.5	0.3	2.2	1.3	0.8
Total	171.4	132.6	130.9	1.7	38.8	20.3	18.5

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 37—Average annual removals of sawtimber on timberland by county and species group, Southwest Georgia, 1988-1995

County	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
				Million board feet			
Baker	14.0	13.2	13.2	—	0.8	0.2	0.6
Ben Hill	33.5	30.3	30.3	—	3.3	2.9	0.4
Berrien	48.7	45.5	45.5	—	3.2	1.7	1.5
Brooks	50.1	37.2	37.2	—	12.9	7.9	5.0
Colquitt	47.6	46.6	46.6	—	1.0	1.0	—
Cook	18.6	17.0	16.8	0.2	1.6	0.8	0.8
Crisp	20.5	15.3	15.3	—	5.3	0.7	4.6
Decatur	57.5	48.9	48.9	—	8.6	3.0	5.5
Dooly	20.7	12.0	12.0	—	8.7	3.8	4.9
Early	26.2	17.7	17.7	—	8.5	6.0	2.5
Grady	29.8	21.4	21.4	—	8.4	3.7	4.7
Irwin	15.5	15.2	14.9	0.4	0.3	—	0.3
Lanier	14.0	13.7	13.7	—	0.3	—	0.3
Lowndes	45.2	27.1	24.1	3.0	18.2	12.3	5.8
Miller	5.4	5.2	5.2	—	0.2	0.2	—
Mitchell	34.1	31.3	31.3	—	2.8	2.8	—
Seminole	6.9	6.9	6.9	—	—	—	—
Thomas	51.1	42.4	42.4	—	8.7	5.7	3.0
Tift	15.4	15.4	14.9	0.5	—	—	—
Turner	17.6	17.6	17.6	—	—	—	—
Wilcox	27.9	19.3	17.4	1.8	8.6	1.0	7.6
Worth	55.0	48.6	47.1	1.6	6.4	4.9	1.5
Total	655.2	547.6	540.1	7.5	107.5	58.6	48.9

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 38—Average net annual growth and average annual removals of live trees, growing stock, and sawtimber on timberland by species, Southwest Georgia, 1988-1995

Species	Live trees		Growing stock		Sawtimber	
	Net annual growth	Annual removals	Net annual growth	Annual removals	Net annual growth	Annual removals
	Million cubic feet				*Million board feet*	
Softwood						
Longleaf pine	11.5	15.3	11.5	15.3	76.5	77.4
Slash pine	66.2	75.1	66.0	75.1	257.1	277.7
Shortleaf pine	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.6	6.4	4.4
Loblolly pine	37.5	35.8	37.4	35.5	118.0	166.2
Pond pine	0.4	2.4	0.4	2.4	2.5	10.1
Spruce pine	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	2.8	4.3
Baldcypress	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	4.9	3.4
Pondcypress	4.4	1.1	4.4	1.0	21.9	4.1
Redcedars	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.6	—
Total softwoods	122.3	132.6	121.9	132.2	490.9	547.6
Hardwood						
Select white oaks	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.4	4.5	3.7
Select red oaks	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	—
Other white oaks	2.9	1.0	1.3	0.6	5.6	1.8
Other red oaks	25.5	13.2	24.2	11.7	88.3	34.9
Hickory	0.6	1.0	0.7	1.0	2.4	2.0
Hard maple	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.2	—
Soft maple	3.5	1.8	3.9	1.0	7.1	1.7
Beech	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.6
Sweetgum	3.9	3.4	4.0	3.3	14.8	10.7
Tupelo and blackgum	10.2	6.4	10.0	5.6	35.4	16.9
Ash	0.7	1.4	0.6	1.1	2.6	5.6
Cottonwood	- 0.0	—	- 0.0	—	0.1	—
Basswood	- 0.0	—	- 0.0	—	0.4	—
Yellow-poplar	5.5	3.6	5.3	3.3	25.4	14.9
Bay and magnolia	2.3	4.2	2.1	3.4	4.9	11.9
Black cherry	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	2.1	1.5
Sycamore	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6
Elm	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.4
Other Eastern hardwoods	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.3
Total hardwoods	59.1	38.8	55.5	33.5	198.8	107.5
All species	181.3	171.4	177.4	165.7	689.6	655.2

Numbers in columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 39—Average annual removals of growing stock on timberland by species and diameter class, Southwest Georgia, 1988-1995

Species	All classes	Diameter class (inches at breast height)[a] 5.0-6.9	7.0-8.9	9.0-10.9	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0-28.9	29.0 and larger
					Million cubic feet						
Softwood											
Longleaf pine	15.3	0.3	0.8	2.3	3.2	4.2	2.6	0.8	0.8	0.3	—
Slash pine	75.1	5.5	13.8	16.2	17.6	11.7	4.2	3.0	1.3	1.8	—
Shortleaf pine	1.6	0.1	0.6	0.6	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—
Loblolly pine	35.5	3.1	3.3	3.0	5.7	4.8	4.9	4.8	1.9	3.9	0.1
Pond pine	2.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	—	0.2	—
Spruce pine	0.7	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	0.3	—
Baldcypress	0.6	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.2
Pondcypress	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	—	0.3	0.1	—	0.1	—
Total softwoods	132.2	9.2	18.8	22.8	27.2	21.0	12.4	9.3	4.2	6.9	0.3
Hardwood											
Select white oaks	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	—	—	—
Select red oaks	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other white oaks	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—
Other red oaks	11.7	0.9	1.6	2.1	1.3	2.2	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.2
Hickory	1.0	0.1	—	0.4	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	—
Soft maple	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	—
Beech	0.2	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	—
Sweetgum	3.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	—
Tupelo and blackgum	5.6	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.6	—
Ash	1.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	0.1	0.4	0.2
Yellow-poplar	3.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.7	—
Bay and magnolia	3.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	—
Black cherry	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—
Sycamore	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
Elm	0.2	0.0	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
Other Eastern hardwoods	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
Total hardwoods	33.5	2.5	3.3	4.9	4.5	5.3	4.0	2.4	2.8	3.2	0.4
All species	165.7	11.7	22.2	27.7	31.7	26.4	16.5	11.7	7.0	10.2	0.7

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] Projected diameter class at time of removal.

Table 40—Average annual mortality of live trees, growing stock, and sawtimber on timberland by species, Southwest Georgia, 1988-1995

Species	Live trees	Growing stock	Sawtimber
	Million cubic feet		*Million board feet*
Softwood			
Longleaf pine	0.8	0.8	3.6
Slash pine	7.2	7.2	24.2
Shortleaf pine	0.4	0.4	2.0
Loblolly pine	2.9	2.9	13.4
Pond pine	0.6	0.6	2.9
Spruce pine	0.2	0.2	0.9
Baldcypress	0.2	0.2	0.7
Pondcypress	0.7	0.6	1.2
Total softwoods	13.1	13.0	48.8
Hardwood			
Select white oaks	0.1	—	—
Other white oaks	0.4	0.2	0.9
Other red oaks	6.2	5.3	19.3
Hickory	0.5	0.4	1.5
Soft maple	2.5	0.8	1.8
Sweetgum	2.5	2.1	3.6
Tupelo and blackgum	3.4	2.1	3.8
Ash	0.0	—	—
Cottonwood	0.0	0.0	—
Basswood	0.1	0.1	—
Yellow-poplar	0.6	0.6	1.9
Bay and magnolia	0.7	0.3	0.7
Black cherry	0.1	—	—
Elm	0.0	—	—
Other Eastern hardwoods	1.6	0.4	—
Total hardwoods	18.7	12.4	33.5
All species	31.8	25.4	82.3

Numbers in columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 41—Average net annual growth and average annual removals of growing stock on timberland by ownership class and species group, Southwest Georgia, 1988-1995

Ownership class	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
			Average net annual growth *(million cubic feet)*				
National forest	0.4	0.4	0.4	—	0.0	0.0	—
Other public	4.4	2.7	2.3	0.5	1.6	0.6	1.0
Forest industry	25.2	21.6	21.4	0.1	3.6	1.2	2.4
Forest industry-leased	3.7	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.2
Nonindustrial private	143.7	94.1	89.5	4.6	49.7	25.0	24.6
All classes	177.4	121.9	116.7	5.2	55.5	27.2	28.2
			Average annual removals *(million cubic feet)*				
National forest	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	—
Other public	2.6	2.6	2.6	—	—	—	—
Forest industry	23.8	19.8	19.2	0.6	3.9	2.9	1.0
Forest industry-leased	5.9	4.7	4.7	—	1.2	1.2	0.1
Nonindustrial private	132.4	104.0	103.0	1.0	28.4	13.4	15.0
All classes	165.7	132.2	130.6	1.6	33.5	17.5	16.0

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 42—Average net annual growth and average annual removals of live trees on timberland by ownership class and species group, Southwest Georgia, 1988-1995

Ownership class	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
			Average net annual growth *(million cubic feet)*				
National forest	0.4	0.4	0.4	—	0.1	0.1	—
Other public	4.4	2.7	2.3	0.5	1.6	0.6	1.1
Forest industry	25.3	21.6	21.5	0.1	3.7	1.1	2.6
Forest industry-leased	3.7	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.2
Nonindustrial private	147.5	94.5	89.8	4.7	53.1	25.3	27.7
All classes	181.3	122.3	117.0	5.2	59.1	27.4	31.6
			Average annual removals *(million cubic feet)*				
National forest	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	—
Other public	2.7	2.6	2.6	—	0.1	—	0.1
Forest industry	24.6	19.9	19.2	0.6	4.7	3.4	1.3
Forest industry-leased	5.9	4.7	4.7	—	1.3	1.2	0.1
Nonindustrial private	137.1	104.3	103.3	1.0	32.7	15.7	17.1
All classes	171.4	132.6	130.9	1.7	38.8	20.3	18.5

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 43—Average net annual growth and average annual removals of sawtimber on timberland by ownership class and species group, Southwest Georgia, 1988-1995

Ownership class	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
				Average net annual growth *(million board feet)*			
National forest	3.2	3.0	3.0	—	0.2	0.2	—
Other public	16.4	12.1	9.6	2.4	4.3	1.3	3.0
Forest industry	71.6	56.5	55.7	0.8	15.0	5.8	9.3
Forest industry-leased	9.3	7.6	7.5	0.1	1.7	1.1	0.7
Nonindustrial private	589.1	411.6	387.5	24.1	177.5	83.7	93.8
All classes	689.6	490.9	463.4	27.4	198.8	92.1	106.7
				Average annual removals *(million board feet)*			
National forest	5.2	5.2	5.2	—	—	—	—
Other public	10.7	10.7	10.7	—	—	—	—
Forest industry	77.8	63.9	60.9	3.0	14.0	10.9	3.1
Forest industry-leased	14.8	10.4	10.4	—	4.4	4.4	—
Nonindustrial private	546.6	457.5	452.9	4.5	89.2	43.4	45.8
All classes	655.2	547.6	540.1	7.5	107.5	58.6	48.9

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 44—Average net annual growth of growing stock on timberland by forest-type group, stand origin, and species group, Southwest Georgia, 1988-1995

Forest-type group and stand origin[a]	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
	Million cubic feet						
Softwood types							
Longleaf–slash pine							
Planted	35.4	34.5	34.5	—	0.8	0.1	0.7
Natural	39.4	36.0	35.9	0.1	3.4	1.3	2.1
Total	74.7	70.5	70.4	0.1	4.2	1.4	2.8
Loblolly–shortleaf pine							
Planted	18.4	18.3	18.3	—	0.1	0.0	0.1
Natural	12.4	10.1	10.1	0.0	2.2	1.1	1.2
Total	30.8	28.5	28.5	0.0	2.3	1.1	1.2
Total softwoods	105.5	99.0	98.9	0.1	6.5	2.5	4.1
Hardwood types							
Oak–pine							
Planted	0.5	0.4	0.4	—	0.1	- 0.0	0.2
Natural	17.4	11.3	11.2	0.1	6.1	2.2	3.8
Total	18.0	11.8	11.6	0.1	6.2	2.2	4.0
Oak–hickory	14.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	11.0	2.3	8.7
Oak–gum–cypress	39.0	8.0	3.1	5.0	31.0	19.6	11.4
Elm–ash–cottonwood	0.8	0.0	0.0	—	0.7	0.7	0.1
Total hardwoods	71.9	23.0	17.8	5.2	48.9	24.7	24.2
Nonstocked	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All groups	177.4	121.9	116.7	5.2	55.5	27.2	28.2

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] Classifications at the beginning of the remeasurement period.

Table 45—Average annual removals of growing stock on timberland by forest-type group, stand origin, and species group, Southwest Georgia, 1988-1995

Forest-type group[a] and stand origin	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
				Million cubic feet			
Softwood types							
Longleaf–slash pine							
Planted	30.9	30.5	30.5	—	0.4	0.1	0.3
Natural	53.7	51.7	51.7	0.0	2.0	0.9	1.0
Total	84.6	82.3	82.2	0.0	2.3	1.0	1.3
Loblolly–shortleaf pine							
Planted	8.1	8.0	8.0	—	0.1	—	0.1
Natural	25.5	23.9	23.9	—	1.5	0.9	0.6
Total	33.5	31.9	31.9	—	1.6	0.9	0.7
Total softwoods	118.1	114.2	114.1	0.0	4.0	1.9	2.1
Hardwood types							
Oak–pine							
Planted	0.0	—	—	—	0.0	—	0.0
Natural	13.9	9.1	9.0	0.1	4.8	2.0	2.7
Total	14.0	9.1	9.0	0.1	4.8	2.0	2.8
Oak–hickory	12.7	3.2	3.2	—	9.5	3.2	6.3
Oak–gum–cypress	21.0	5.7	4.3	1.5	15.2	10.4	4.9
Total hardwoods	47.6	18.1	16.5	1.6	29.5	15.6	14.0
Nonstocked	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All groups	165.7	132.2	130.6	1.6	33.5	17.5	16.0

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] Classifications at the beginning of the remeasurement period.

Table 46—Fresh weight of live trees on timberland by ownership class, species group, and tree component, Southwest Georgia, 1996

Ownership class and species group	All components	Component						
		All live saplings	Growing-stock trees			Cull trees		
			Total	Boles	Stumps, tops, and limbs	Total	Boles	Stumps, tops, and limbs
			Thousand tons					
National forest								
Softwood	551.7	24.6	493.2	435.2	58.1	33.9	30.2	3.7
Hardwood	37.9	3.2	32.6	25.9	6.7	2.2	1.4	0.8
Total	589.6	27.8	525.8	461.1	64.8	36.0	31.6	4.5
Other public								
Softwood	2,611.5	50.2	2,561.3	2,183.1	378.2	—	—	—
Hardwood	3,238.5	489.4	2,578.2	2,052.2	526.0	170.9	125.7	45.3
Total	5,849.9	539.5	5,139.5	4,235.3	904.2	170.9	125.7	45.3
Forest industry								
Softwood	12,976.9	756.5	12,205.9	10,190.8	2,015.1	14.6	11.4	3.2
Hardwood	7,141.3	1,404.6	4,878.0	3,896.9	981.2	858.7	653.1	205.7
Total	20,118.1	2,161.0	17,083.9	14,087.6	2,996.3	873.3	664.4	208.9
Forest industry-leased								
Softwood	925.3	98.8	826.5	701.1	125.4	—	—	—
Hardwood	500.9	167.1	296.0	229.9	66.1	37.9	27.9	10.0
Total	1,426.1	265.9	1,122.4	931.0	191.4	37.9	27.9	10.0
Nonindustrial private								
Softwood	80,187.8	5,804.9	73,945.3	62,515.3	11,430.0	437.6	329.3	108.4
Hardwood	85,736.2	12,087.4	62,173.1	49,664.4	12,508.7	11,475.7	8,892.1	2,583.6
Total	165,923.9	17,892.3	136,118.4	112,179.7	23,938.7	11,913.3	9,221.4	2,692.0
All ownerships								
Softwood	97,253.0	6,734.9	90,032.1	76,025.4	14,006.7	486.0	370.8	115.3
Hardwood	96,654.6	14,151.5	69,957.8	55,869.3	14,088.6	12,545.3	9,700.1	2,845.3
Total	193,907.6	20,886.4	159,989.9	131,894.7	28,095.3	13,031.3	10,070.8	2,960.5

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 47—Area of timberland treated or disturbed annually and retained in timberland by treatment or disturbance and ownership class, Southwest Georgia, 1988 to 1996

Treatment or disturbance	All classes	Ownership class			
		Public	Forest industry	Forest industry-leased	Nonindustrial private
	Thousand acres				
Final harvest	50.9	0.4	7.1	2.0	41.5
Partial harvest[a]	15.4	0.3	1.5	0.1	13.5
Commercial thinning	14.7	—	2.5	—	12.2
Other stand improvement	2.6	—	0.0	—	2.6
Site preparation	29.9	0.4	4.1	1.5	24.0
Artificial regeneration[b]	48.0	0.4	4.3	1.5	41.8
Natural regeneration[b]	24.7	0.1	1.3	0.4	22.9
Other treatment	32.0	0.2	1.4	0.4	30.0
Natural disturbance:					
Disease	10.5	0.1	2.6	—	7.8
Insects	2.8	—	0.3	0.3	2.3
Wildfire	3.0	—	0.3	—	2.7
Weather	2.9	0.1	0.5	—	2.4
Animals	2.7	0.3	—	—	2.5

Since some acres experience more than one treatment or disturbance, there are no column totals. Numbers in rows may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] Includes high-grading and some selective cutting.

[b] Includes establishment of trees for timber production on forest and nonforest land.

Table 48—Area of timberland treated or disturbed annually and retained in timberland by treatment or disturbance and forest management type, Southwest Georgia, 1988 to 1996

Treatment or disturbance	All types	Forest management type[a]					
		Pine plantation	Natural pine	Oak-pine	Upland hardwood	Lowland hardwood	Nonstocked
	Thousand acres						
Final harvest	50.9	11.7	20.7	5.7	5.6	7.4	—
Partial harvest[b]	15.4	0.8	7.6	2.8	1.3	3.0	—
Commercial thinning	14.7	6.5	6.7	0.6	1.0	—	—
Other stand improvement	2.6	1.9	0.7	—	—	—	—
Site preparation	29.9	9.0	7.1	2.9	7.5	3.4	—
Other treatment	32.0	1.9	11.2	4.7	8.2	6.1	—
Natural disturbance:							
Disease	10.5	9.2	0.6	0.6	—	—	—
Insects	2.8	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.4	—	—
Wildfire	3.0	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.9	—
Weather	2.9	—	—	0.5	0.2	2.3	—
Animals	2.7	0.1	—	0.5	0.3	1.9	—

Since some acres experience more than one treatment or disturbance, there are no column totals. Numbers in rows may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] Classification before treatment or disturbance.

[b] Includes high-grading and some selective cutting.

Table 49—Area of timberland regenerated annually by type of regeneration and forest management type, Southwest Georgia, 1988 to 1996

Type of regeneration	All types	Forest management type[a]					
		Pine plantation	Natural pine	Oak–pine	Upland hardwood	Lowland hardwood	Nonstocked
		Thousand acres					
Artificial regeneration following harvest	17.2	13.2	—	3.2	—	0.1	0.7
Natural regeneration following harvest	10.3	—	2.0	3.2	2.2	3.0	—
Other artificial regeneration on forest land	12.2	11.4	—	0.7	0.1	—	—
Other natural regeneration on forest land	7.7	0.3	0.8	1.6	1.7	3.1	—
Artificial regeneration on former nonforest land	18.6	18.4	—	—	—	—	0.2
Natural reversion of former nonforest land	6.7	—	3.2	0.9	1.9	0.8	—
Total	72.7	43.4	6.0	9.6	5.9	7.0	0.9

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 50—Land area by land-use class, major forest type, and survey completion date, Southwest Georgia

Land-use class	Survey completion date			Change
	1981	1988	1996	1988-1996
		Thousand acres		
Forest land				
Timberland				
Pine types	1,210.4	1,232.4	1,327.9	95.5
Oak–pine types	323.1	296.5	448.1	151.6
Hardwood types	1,102.8	1,104.2	1,093.7	-10.5
Total	2,636.3	2,633.1	2,869.7	236.6
Productive reserved	6.9	0.0	3.6	3.5
Other	—	—	—	—
Total forest land	2,643.2	2,633.1	2,873.2	240.1
Nonforest land	2,995.8	2,946.8	2,686.3	-260.5
All land[a]	5,639.0	5,579.9	5,559.5	-20.4

Numbers in columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] From the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990.

Table 51—Volume of sawtimber, growing stock, and live trees on timberland by species group, survey completion date, and diameter class, Southwest Georgia

Species group and year	All classes	Diameter class (inches at breast height) 5.0-6.9	7.0-8.9	9.0-10.9	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0 and larger
					Sawtimber *(million board feet)*					
Softwood										
1981	8,126.1	—	—	1,533.7	1,819.9	1,632.9	1,282.4	773.9	465.7	617.6
1988	8,450.5	—	—	1,429.5	1,782.0	1,687.3	1,375.4	885.8	500.3	790.3
1996	8,009.0	—	—	1,100.3	1,525.0	1,560.2	1,167.3	952.6	655.2	1,048.3
Hardwood										
1981	3,439.8	—	—	—	673.0	685.4	586.1	423.8	281.9	789.6
1988	3,773.4	—	—	—	723.6	711.4	618.1	539.6	350.3	830.5
1996	4,481.7	—	—	—	753.7	833.7	719.2	474.6	497.7	1,202.8
					Growing stock *(million cubic feet)*					
Softwood										
1981	2,166.8	223.1	320.3	405.6	389.9	310.9	224.7	127.3	73.5	91.4
1988	2,080.7	186.0	292.3	364.1	368.7	308.1	232.6	140.3	76.1	112.4
1996	1,999.7	178.6	257.9	299.9	334.6	302.3	207.5	158.8	104.0	156.2
Hardwood										
1981	1,249.5	133.9	180.1	177.9	196.1	166.1	125.8	84.0	52.6	133.0
1988	1,325.4	151.8	165.1	182.2	203.3	171.7	133.8	108.4	66.3	142.7
1996	1,495.3	142.9	176.3	205.2	214.9	202.6	156.0	95.8	94.7	206.8
					Live trees *(million cubic feet)*					
Softwood										
1981	2,182.7	224.7	322.6	407.4	392.2	313.6	226.3	128.1	73.8	93.9
1988	2,094.1	188.8	293.3	366.8	369.0	310.1	233.3	140.5	77.3	115.0
1996	2,009.6	179.4	259.4	300.7	336.2	304.4	208.8	158.8	104.0	157.8
Hardwood										
1981	1,506.0	176.3	220.8	201.5	221.7	193.1	147.3	99.6	63.4	182.3
1988	1,583.2	185.3	203.4	212.3	232.7	196.5	157.3	124.2	75.5	196.0
1996	1,742.1	174.6	209.9	234.4	250.6	229.3	173.5	112.9	104.4	252.5

Numbers in rows may not sum to totals due to rounding.

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This report summarizes a 1996 inventory of the forest resources of a 22-county area of Georgia. Major findings are highlighted in text and graphs; detailed data are presented in 51 tables.

KEYWORDS: Forest ownership, timberland, timber growth, timber removals, timber volume.

Southern Research Station

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